

29. The Government of India has decided to launch a new scheme for the benefit of the poor. The scheme is called 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi' (PM-KISAN). The scheme is aimed at providing financial support to the farmers. The Government has decided to provide a sum of Rs. 6,000 per year to the farmers. The scheme is being implemented in a phased manner. The first phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. The second phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab. The third phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The fourth phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha. The fifth phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. The sixth phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Nagaland. The seventh phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya, and Tripura. The eighth phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Mizoram, Sikkim, and West Bengal. The ninth phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, and Delhi. The tenth phase of the scheme is being implemented in the states of Lakshadweep, Puducherry, and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

SECTION-II

1. Safety at workplace and equipment

1.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS:

1.1. Housekeeping:

- a. The contractor shall be primarily responsible for maintaining Good housekeeping and safety standards in the workplace;
- b. Loose materials that are not required for use shall not be placed or left behind so dangerously as to obstruct workplaces or passageways;
- c. All projecting nails shall be removed or bent to prevent injury;
- d. Equipment, tools and small objects shall not be left lying unattended or unsecured from where they could fall or cause a person to trip;
- e. Scrap, waste or rubbish shall not be allowed to accumulate in the site as these combustibles can create serious fire hazards and affect safe working;
- f. Workplaces and passageways that become slippery owing to spillage of oil or other causes shall be cleaned up or strewn with sand, ash or the like;
- g. Portable equipment shall be returned after use to their designated storage place.

1.2. Means of access and egress shall consist of

- a. Adequate and safe means of access and egress shall be provided in all workplaces;
- b. The means of access and egress shall be maintained in a safe condition;

1.3 Lighting and ventilation

- a. All practical measures shall be taken to prevent smoke, fumes etc. from obscuring any workplace or equipment at which any worker is engaged;
- b. Adequate and suitable artificial lighting shall be provided where natural lighting is not sufficient as per IS 3646 (Part II). The artificial lighting so provided shall not cause any incidental any danger, including that of producing glare or disturbing shadows;
- c. To prevent danger to health from air contamination by dust generated during grinding, cleaning, spraying or manipulation of materials as also to provide protection against dangerous gases, fumes, vapours, mist, etc. effective arrangements shall be made for ventilation;
- d. Workers shall be provided with suitable respiratory protective equipment, if it is not technically possible to have uncontaminated air. To this end, a study by a competent person shall be made to decide on the due protection. Sufficient illumination at all times for maintaining safe working conditions shall be provided where building workers are required to work or pass, and for passageways, stairways and landings such illuminations shall not be less a than 0.5 foot candles at the floor level;
- e. Where natural lighting is not adequate to prevent danger, adequate and suitable lighting shall be provided as per IS: 3646 – Part II;
- f. Artificial lighting shall not cause any danger due to a brightness greater than 10 foot candles per square inch, except where the angle of inclination from the eye to the source or the part pf the fitting as the case may be exceeds 20°, including that of producing glare or disturbing shadows;
- g. Where necessary to prevent danger to health from air contamination by dust from the grinding, cleaning, spraying, or manipulating of materials or objects, arrangements shall be made to limit the concentration of the pollutants by thorough ventilation, and dust generated due to movement of earthmoving machinery and other construction equipment, by spray of water in the area from time to time;
- h. Adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air shall be maintained in such places where the concentration of pollutants is likely to affect the health of the workers;

- i. Special care shall be taken to ventilate the workplace where gas cutting, welding or other operations involving generation of dangerous fumes, vapours, mists, gases etc is likely;
- j. Where it is technically not possible to eliminate dust or noxious or harmful fumes or gases sufficiently to prevent injury to the health of the workers, the contractor shall provide suitable respiratory equipment like dust mask or gas/fume mask or breathing apparatus or other suitable respiratory equipment.

1.4. Dangerous and harmful environment:

- a. When an internal combustion engine exhausts into confined space or excavation or tunnel or any other workplace where neither natural ventilation nor artificial ventilation system is adequate to keep the carbon monoxide content of the atmosphere below fifty parts per million, adequate and suitable measures shall be taken at such workplace in order to avoid exposure of building workers to health hazards;
- b. No building worker shall be allowed to enter any confined space or tank or trench or excavation wherein there is given off any dust fumes or other impurities of such nature and to such extent as is likely to be injurious or offensive to the building worker or in which explosives, poisonous, noxious or gaseous material or other harmful articles have been carried or stored or in which dry ice has been used as a refrigerant, or which has been fumigated or in which there is a possibility of oxygen deficiency, unless all practical steps have been taken to remove such dust, fumes or other impurities and dangers which may be present and to prevent any further ingress thereof, from such workplace or tank or trench or excavation;
- c. No worker shall be allowed to enter any such space unless a responsible person has certified it safe and fit for the entry of such building workers.

1.5. Fumes/gases due to Welding and gas-cutting operations: When welding or cutting operations are carried out in a confined space:

- a. Adequate ventilation, by means of exhaust fans or forced draught, as the condition may require, shall be constantly provided; otherwise enough quantity of air shall be circulated by means of air compressors to dilute the contaminant within permissible limits;
- b. Workers shall take necessary precautions to prevent unburned combustible gas or oxygen from escaping inside a tank or vessel or other confined space;
- c. Welding or cutting operations on any container that has held explosives or where inflammable gases may have been generated, shall be undertaken after the container has been thoroughly cleaned by steam or other effective means; and
- d. Gas-test shall be carried out ensure that the confined space is completely free from combustible gases and vapours.

1.6. Dust, gases, fumes

- a. Concentration of dust, gases or fumes shall be prevented by providing suitable means to control their concentration within the permissible limit so that they may not cause injury or create health hazard to a building worker;

- b. For protection against such hazardous substances, besides efficient and effective means of control, personal protective equipment like dust masks, breathing apparatus, other respiratory appliances, goggles, as the case may be, shall be provided.

1.7. Excessive noise:

- a. Adequate measures shall be taken against the harmful effects of an excessive noise;
- b. Use of earplugs/muffs and anti-vibration gloves shall be ensured to protect the workers from the impact of exposure to such dangers;
- c. The noise level in no case shall exceed as prescribed in the concerned Rules and exposure in excess of 115 dBA over the period of a quarter of an hour cannot be permitted:

1.8. Corrosive substances:

- a. All corrosive substances, including alkalis and acids, shall be stored and used by a person dealing with such substances at a building or other construction work in such a manner that it does not endanger the building worker and suitable protective equipment shall be provided by the employer to a building worker during handling or use of such substances at a building or other construction work and in case of spillage of such substances on the building worker, immediate remedial measures shall be taken;
- b. While protection of the body could be ensured by use of corrosion resistant apparel/overalls, suitable goggles, gloves, apron, gum boots etc. shall be made available to all concerned personnel;
- c. To deal with an accidental spillage of a corrosive substance on the body of a worker, the facility of eyewash fountain or water shower, as the case may be, shall be installed, within the easy reach of the workplace.

1.9. Eye protection:

- a. Suitable personal protective equipment for the protection of eyes shall be provided and used by the building worker engaged in operations like welding, cutting, chipping, grinding or similar operations which may cause hazard to his eyes;
- b. Goggles or face shield or welding screen with suitable shade of glass/filters etc shall be provided for the protection of the eyes.

1.10. Overhead protection:

- a. It shall be ensured that at the building or other construction site, overhead protection is erected along the periphery of every building under construction that shall be of fifteen meters or more in height when completed;
- b. Overhead protection shall not be less than two meters wide and shall be erected at a height not more than five meters above the base of the building and the outer edge of such overhead protection shall be one hundred fifty millimeters higher than the inner edge thereof or shall be erected at an angle of not more than twenty degrees to its horizontal sloping into the building;

- c. It shall be also ensured that at the building and other construction work that any area exposed to risk of falling material, articles or objects is roped or cordoned off or otherwise suitably guarded from inadvertent entry of persons other than building workers at work in such area.

1.11. Lifting and carrying of excessive weight:

- a. No building worker lifts by hand or carries overhead or over his back or shoulders any materials, articles, tools or appliances exceeding in weight the maximum limits as set out in the following table unless aided by any other building worker or a mechanical device;
- b. No worker aided by other workers, lift by hand or carry overhead or over their back or shoulders any materials, articles, tools or other appliances exceeding in weight the sum total of the maximum limits as prescribed in the concerned Rules, unless aided by a mechanical devices:

1.12. Protections against fall of persons –

- a. All scaffolds/working platforms at height of two metres or more shall be fenced;
- b. All guard-rails for the fencing of floor openings, gangways, elevated workplaces shall be made of sound material, good construction and possess adequate strength and be between 1 m and 1.5 m above platform level, consist of two rails (two ropes or chains may be used if they are sufficiently taut) and supporting stanchions;
- c. Intermediate rails, ropes or chains shall be midway between the top and lower of edges of the top rail;
- d. Sufficient number of stanchions or standard poles or uprights shall be maintained to ensure the required stability and resistance;
- e. Guard-rails shall be free from sharp edges and be maintained in good repair;
- f. Floor openings through which persons could fall, shall be guarded by covering or fencing;
- g. If the means of protection is removed to allow the passage of persons or goods or other purpose, the same shall be replaced as soon as possible, while making temporary arrangements for reasonable degree of safety in the meanwhile;
- h. Covers for floor opening shall be safe to walk on and if vehicles operate thereon it shall be safe for the same. This will require the contractor to have prior assessment of expected loads;
- i. Cover for floor opening shall be secured by hinges, grooves, stops or other effective means against sliding, falling down or lifting out or any other inadvertent displacement;
- j. Covers for any openings shall not constitute any hindrance to traffic and, as far as practicable, be flush with the floor;
- k. If covers constitute as grids, the bars shall be spread not more than 5 cm apart;
- l. Elevated workplaces at more than 2 m above the floor or ground shall be protected on all open sides by guardrails. It is commonly observed that fragile barricade tapes are used as a substitute of a strong and dependable fencing. This practice is prohibited. The barricade tapes can be used as markers/route guide only;
- m. Elevated workplaces shall be provided with safe means of access and egress such as stairs, ramps or ladders according to suitability;
- n. Persons employed at elevated workplaces or other situations at more than 2m from which they may fall, shall be protected by means of adequate safety nets, or platforms, or be secured by

safety belts with the lanyard properly anchored above the head level of the user. All possible effort shall be made to have strong and dependable mechanical arrangement.

1.13. Protection against fall of objects and materials:

- a. Materials and objects such as scaffolding materials, waste materials or tools shall not be thrown up or down from heights, as they are liable to cause injury;
- b. If materials and other objects cannot be safely lowered from heights, adequate precautions such as the provision of fencing, lookout men or barriers shall be provided to protect any person from injury.

1.14. Protection against entry of unauthorized persons:

- a. Construction zones in the site and built up areas alongside main traffic routes shall be barricaded;
- b. Unauthorized persons shall not be allowed access to construction sites and visitors shall be provided with the required protective equipment and it be ensured that they use them effectively.

1.15. Head protection and other protection apparel:

Every building worker who is required to –

- a. Pass through or working within the areas where there is hazard of his being struck by falling objects or materials, shall be provided with safety helmets of the type approved and tested in accordance with the national standards;
- b. Work in water or in wet concrete or in other similar work, shall be provided with suitable waterproof;
- c. Work in rain or in similar wet condition, shall be provided with waterproof coat with hat;
- d. Workers using or handling of alkalis, acid or other similar corrosive substances shall be provided with appropriate protective equipment in accordance with the approved standards;
- e. Every building worker engaged in handling sharp objects or materials at a building or other constriction work, which may cause hand injury, shall be provided with suitable hand gloves in accordance with the approved standards.

1.16. Stability of structures:

- a. No wall, chimney or other structure or part of a structure shall be left unsupported in such condition that it may fall, collapse or weaken due to wind pressure, vibration or due to any other reason. Entry of persons into such locations where tall structures are being built shall be regulated without a let up.

1.17. Safety of Structures and equipment and other safety concerns

- a. Safety of structures like scaffoldings, platforms, gangways/walkways, towers, stairs, ladders, ramps, safety in excavation, formwork, falsework, demolition work, storage, handling and use of explosives, inflammable substances and hazardous materials, gas cutting and welding, use of electricity etc.; and equipment viz. construction machinery, crushers and batching plant, boiler and other pressure vessels, transport and material handling equipment, lifting appliances, vehicles etc., shall be operated and maintained as per approved norms and –
 - i. They shall be made of sound material and of good construction, free from patent defects, provided with adequate safe guards, properly maintained, periodically inspected and strong enough to withstand safely the loads and stresses to which they may be subjected;
 - ii. They shall carry enough factor of safety bearing in mind that the possibility of their abuse, which otherwise shall be prevented by constant and adequate supervision, cannot be ruled out altogether;
 - iii. It is incumbent on the contractor to ensure that only competent and authorized persons operate the equipment or attend to electrical and mechanical systems and repair of faults or breakdowns etc.
- b. Working in the confined space may involve certain serious hazards. Strict adherence to the conditions of Permit-to-work issued for the purpose is required;
- c. Control of energy sources shall be ensured through Log-out/Tag-out practices.

1.18. Slipping, tripping, cutting, drowning and falling hazards:

- a. The contractor shall keep all passageways, platforms and other places free from accumulations of dust, debris or similar material and from other obstructions that may cause tripping;
- b. Any sharp projections or protruding nails or similar projections which may cause any cutting hazard to a building workers shall be removed or otherwise made safe by taking suitable measures;
- c. No contractor shall allow any building worker at construction work to use the passageway, or a scaffold, platform or any other elevated working surface which is in slippery and dangerous condition and shall ensure that water, grease, oil or other similar substances which may cause the surface slippery, be removed or sanded/saw-dusted or covered with suitable material to make it safe from slipping hazard;
- d. Wherever building workers are exposed to the hazard of falling into water, they shall be provided with rescuing arrangement from such hazard and if it is considered necessary, well equipped boat or launch manned with trained personnel shall be provided by the contractor at the site of such work;
- e. Every open side or opening into or through which a building worker, vehicle or lifting appliance or other equipments may fall at a building or other construction work shall be covered or guarded suitably to prevent such fall except where free access is necessary by reasons of their nature of the work;
- f. Wherever building workers are exposed to the hazards of falling from height while employed on such work they shall be provided by the employer with adequate equipment or means for