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राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये (सामान्य आदेशों, उप-विधियों आदि को सम्मिलित करते हुए)

सामान्य कानूनी नियम ।

FACTORIES & BOILERS INSPECTION DEPARTMENT
NOTIFICATION

Jaipur, August 8, 2002

G.S.R. 49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 112 of the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948), the State Government hereby makes the following amendment further to amend the Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951, the same having been previously published in Rajasthan Rajpatra Extraordinary, Part-3 (Kha), dated 11-1-2002 as required by section 115 of the said Act, namely,—

RULES

1. (i) These rules may be called the Rajasthan Factories (Amendment) Rules, 2001.

(ii) They shall come into force from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 3 of the Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951,— hereinafter referred to as the said rules, the existing words and figures "1 CM.=5 metres" and "1 CM. -1 metre" shall be substituted by the words and figures "1CM.=10 metres" and "1 Cm.-2 metres" respectively.

3. In sub-rule (1) of rule 3A of the said rules, the existing expressions "1 CM. equal to 5 metres" and "1CM.

equal to 1 metre" shall be substituted by the expression "1cm.= 10 metres" and "1 cm. -2 metres" respectively.

4. The existing sub-rule (4) of rule 6 of the said rules shall be substituted by the following, namely:—

"(4) The fees for the amendment of a licence shall be hundred rupees plus the amount, if any, by which the fee that would have been payable if the licence had originally being issued in the amended form exceeds the fee originally paid for the licence."

5. The existing sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the said rules shall be substituted by the following, namely:—

"(3) A fee of hundred rupees shall be charged on each application."

6. The existing rule 10 of the said rules shall be substituted by the following.—

"10. Loss of licence.—(1) Where a licence granted under these rules is lost or destroyed, a duplicate thereof may be granted on payment of a fee of rupees hundred or fifty percent of the registration fees, which ever is less.

(2) The chief Inspector may require a licensee to obtain a duplicate licence on payment of rupees hundred or fifty percent of the registration fees, which ever is less, if the original licence is defaced or spoiled:

Provided that Chief Inspector may issue a duplicate licence without charge, if he is satisfied that there are good and sufficient reasons for doing so."

7. The existing Rule 59 and schedule appended thereto, of the said rules shall be substituted by the following respectively:—

"59. Excessive weights:—

(1) No person, unaided by another person, or mechanical aid, be required or allowed to lift, put down, carry or move any load of material, article, tools or appliance exceeding the maximum limit in weight as set out in the

following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

Persons	Maximum weight of material, article, tool or appliance	
(a) Adult male	50	Kilograms
(b) Adult female	30	"
(c) Young person (Male 15-18 years)	30	"
(d) Young person (Female 15-18 years)	20	"
(e) Young person (Male 14-15 years)	16	"
(f) Young person (Female 14-15 years)	14	"

(2) No woman or young person shall engage, in conjunction with others, in lifting, carrying or moving any material, article, tool or appliance, if the weight thereof exceeds the lowest weight fixed by the schedule to sub-rule (1) for any of the person engaged, multiplied by the number of the persons engaged.

(3) Taking into account all conditions in which the work is to be performed, no worker shall be required or permitted to engage in the manual transport of load which, by reason of its weight, is likely to jeopardise his health of safety.

(4) Wherever reasonably practicable, suitable technical devices shall be used for the manual transport of loads.

(5) Notwithstanding the fact that workers are engaged in the regular, manual transport of loads, within the permissible limits as set out in sub-rule (1) they should be subjected to medical examination prior to regular assignment and periodical examination at an interval of 12 months if the assignment of such jobs, exceeds more than 12 months.

Explanation:— for the purpose of this rule—

- (a) the term "manual transport of loads" means any transport in which the weight of the load is wholly borne by one worker, it covers the lifting and putting down of loads.

- (b) the term "regular manual transport of loads" means any activity which is continuously or principally devoted to the manual transport of loads, or which normally included, even though intermittently, the manual transport of loads."

8. After the existing rule 65-L of the said rules, the following new rule 65-LL shall be inserted, namely:—

"65-LL Thermic fluid heaters.—

(1) All heaters shall be of such construction that coils are removable for periodic cleaning. Visual inspection and pressure test.

(2) Suitable arrangements shall be made for continuous flow of thermic fluid effectively in case of power failure.

(3) Before restarting the furnace, it shall be effectively purged.

(4) Velocity of flow of the thermic fluid shall not be allowed to fall below the minimum recommended by the manufacturers while the heater is in operation.

(5) The thermic fluid shall be circulated in a closed circuit formation with an expansion cum deaerator tank. This tank shall be located outside the shed, where the heater is installed.

(6) Every heater shall be provided with a Photo-resistor or u, v. detector actuated audio-visual alarm to indicate flame failure and automatic burner cut off. Audio-visual alarm so provided shall be properly maintained in a working condition.

(7) The Stack temperature monitor-cum-controller with audio-visual alarm shall be provided so as to warn the operator in case the outlet temperature exceeds the specified temperature.

(8) Where inspection doors are provided on the furnace they shall be inter locked with the burner itself so that they cannot be opened until burner is shut off and furnace is cooled sufficiently.

(9) All heaters shall be provided with the following safety devices:—

- (a) level gauge and control switch in the expansion tank,
- (b) temperature control of thermic fluid,
- (c) differential pressure switch between the outlet and inlet line of the heater tubes, and
- (d) temperature control device for the fuel oil supply to the burner.

(10) All devices mentioned in sub-rule 9 shall have interlocking arrangements with burner so that in case of any predetermined limits being crossed the supply of fuel and air to burner shall automatically be cut-off.

(11) All safety interlocks when operated shall be indicated on the control panel of the heater by a suitable audio-visual alarm.

(12) Every heater unit shall be provided as a standard accessory an arrangement for suiffing with low pressure steam or nitrogen or carbon-di-oxide for putting out the fire and connection point shall be provided on the heater unit for such arrangement.

(13) Electric panel for the heater shall be located near the heater but not so close as to be exposed to spilling or leaking oil.

(14) The heater shall be located in a place segregated from other manufacturing activities.

(15) Explosion vent shall be so installed that release takes place at safe location.

(16) The heater coil shall be subjected to pressure test by competent person once atleast in every 12 months. The test pressure shall not be less than 1.5 times the operating pressure.

(17) If repairs are carried out to the coil, it shall be pressure tested at 1.5 times the operating pressure before taking it into use.

(18) The thermic fluid shall conform to the specifications prescribed by the manufacturers and shall be tested by a competent person for suitability atleast once in every three months period. Such test shall include test for acidity, suspended matter, ash contents, viscosity and flash point. The test reports shall be produced on demand to the Factory Inspector.

(19) Cleaning of the internal surface of the heater or soot and check up of refractory surface on the inside shall be carried out every month or as often as required depending upon working conditions. The coils shall be removed and surface of the coils cleaned thoroughly once atleast in a period of six months. The burner, nozzles, oil filters and pumps shall be cleaned once a week during the period of use.

(20) A separate register containing the following information shall be maintained,—

- (a) weekly checks carried out confirming the effectiveness of the inter lock,
- (b) weekly checks confirming that all accessories are in good state of repairs, and
- (c) information regarding fuel oil temperature, pressure, thermic fluid inlet/outlet pressure and temperature, fuel gas, temperature, recorded at 4 hourly interval.

(21) The heater when in operation shall always be kept in charge of a trained operator.

9. The existing 'Schedule' appended to rule 65-N of the said rules shall be substituted by the following, namely:—

"SCHEDULE

FORMAT OF A SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTITY OF MATERIAL

PRODUCT NAME			CHEMICAL DESIGNATION
TRADE NAME			SYNONYMS
FORMULA	LABEL	CATEGORY	CAS NUMBER UN NUMBER
	CLASS		

REGULATED IDENTIFICATION	SHIPPING NAME	HAZCHEM CODE
	CODES/LABEL	
	HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER
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- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE (GAS, LIQUID, SOLID)	BOILING POINT IN DEGREE C	VAPOUR PRESSURE AT 35 DEGREE C MM Hg
APPEARANCE	MELTING/FREEZING POINT IN DEGREE C	EVAPORATION RATE AT 30 DEGREE C

ODOUR	VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1)	SOLUBILITY IN WATER AT 30 DEGREE C
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OTHERS (CORROSIVITY ETC.)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1)	pH
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3. FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS DATA

EXPLOSION/ FLAMMABILITY	FLASH POINT (deg.) C	LEL %	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE DEGREE C
	FLASH POINT (DEG.) C	UEL %	TDG FLAMMABILITY (CLASSIFICATION)

4. REACTIVE HAZARDS

IMPACT	(HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS)
STABILITY TO	STATIC DISCHARGE (HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS)
REACTIVITY	(CONDITIONS TO AVOID)

HAZARDOUS	MAY/MAY NOT				
POLYMERISATION	OCCUR		(CONDITIONS TO AVOID)		
INCOMPATIBILITY	(MATERIAL TO AVOID)				
5. HEALTH HAZARD DATA					
ROUTES OF ENTRY	(INHALATION, SKIN, MUCOUS MEMBRANES AND EYE CONTACT AND INGESTION)				
EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE/SYMPTOMS,					
LD50 (IN RAT) (ORALLY OR PERCUTANEOUS ABSORPTION) LC 50 (IN RAT)					
(MG/KG BODY WEIGHT)			(mg/l)/4 HOUR.		
PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL)	PPM mg/cu.m		SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT (STEL)	ppm mg/cu.m	
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV) OF ACGIH	PPM mg/cu.m		ODOUR THRESHOLD	ppm mg/cu.m	
EMERGENCY TREATMENT.					
6. HAZARD SPECIFICATION					
NFPA HAZARD SIGNAL	HEALTH	FLAMMABILITY	STABILITY	SPECIAL	
KNOWN HAZARDS					
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID		WATER REACTIVE MATERIAL		IRRITANT	
FLAMMABLE MATERIAL		OXIDISER		SENSITIZER	
PYROPHORIC MATERIAL		ORGANIC PEROXIDE		CARCINOGEN	
EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL		CORROSIVE MATERIAL		MUTAGEN	
UNSTABLE MATERIAL		COMPRESSED GAS		OTHERS (SPECIFY)	
7. SAFE USAGE DATA					
VENTILATION	<u>GENERAL/MECHANICAL</u>				
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	LOCAL EXHAUST EYES (SPECIFY)				
ERQUIRD	RESPIRATORY (SPECIFY) GLOVES (SPECIFY) CLOTHING (SPECIFY) OTHERS (SPECIFY)				
PRECAUTIONS	HANDLING & STORAGE OTHERS (SPECIFY)				

8. EMERGENCY RESPONSE DATA

FIRE	FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
	SPECIAL PROCEDURES
	UNUSUAL HAZARDS
EXPOSURE (INHALATION, SKIN AND EYE CONTACT INGESTION)	FIRST AID MEASURES
SPILLS	STEPS TO BE TAKEN
	WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

10. SOURCES USED

REFERENCE TO BOOKS, JOURNALS, ETC.

11. MANUFACTURES/SUPPLIER DATA

FIRM'S NAME	STANDARD PACKING
MAILING ADDRESS	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	
TELEX NUMBER	OTHER
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS	
CONTACT PERSON IN EMERGENCY	OTHER
	EMERGENCY TEL IN TRANSIT AREAS

ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS :

CAS- CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER.

UN NUMBER- UNITED NATIONS NUMBER

HAZCHEM CODE- EMERGENCY ACTION CODE (EAC), ALLOCATED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF FIRE BREGADE OPERATIONS, UK.

TOG FLAMMABILITY- TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS - FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION BY UNITED NATIONS-

NFPA- NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. USA.

LDSO AND LCSO REPRESENT THE DOSE IN MG/KG OF BODY WEIGHT AND THE CONCENTRATION IN (mg/l) FOR 4 HOURS HAVING LETHAL EFFECT ON 50 % OF THE ANIMALS (RATS) TREATED.

PEL-PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT AS LAID DOWN IN THE STATUTES.

TLV-THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE AS LAID DOWN BY THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS. (ACGIH), USA.

STEL- SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT AS LAID DOWN IN THE STATUES OR BY THE ACGIH.

GUIDELINES.

ALL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO FILL IN ALL THE COLUMNS. NO COLUMN SHOULD BE LEFT BLANK.

10. The existing rule 65-O of the said rules shall be deleted.

11. The existing rule 65-P of the said rules shall be deleted.

12. The existing sub-rule (1) of rule 65-PP of the said rules shall be substituted by the following, namely:—

“(1) The occupier of every factory carrying on hazardous process shall furnish, in writing to the Chief Inspector, a copy of all the information furnished to the workers”.

13. The existing rules 65-Q of the said rules shall be deleted.

14. The existing rule 65-QQ of the said rules shall be deleted.

15. In sub-rule (1) of rule 65-R of the said rules, the existing expression “65-NN, 65-OO, 65-P and 65-PP” shall be substituted by the expression “65-NN and 65-PP”.

16. The existing rule 65-RR of the said rules shall be substituted by the following, namely:—

“65-RR, Review of the Information furnished.—(1) The occupier shall review once in every calender year and modify, if necessary, the information furnished under rule-65-NN and 65-PP to the workers and Chief Inspector.

(2) In the event of any change in the process or operations or methods of work or when any new substance is introduced in the process or in the event of a serious accident taking place, the information so furnished shall be reviewed and modified to the extent necessary.”

17. The existing rule-65-S of the said rules shall be substituted by the following namely:—

“65-S,- Confidentiality of Information.—The occupier of a factory carrying on hazardous process shall disclose all information needed for protecting

safety and health of the workers and general public in the neighbourhood to.

- (a) his workers ; and
- (b) Chief Inspector

as required under rules 65-NN and 65-PP, If the occupier is of the opinion that the disclosure of details regarding the process and formulations will adversely affect his business interests he may make a representation to the Chief Inspector Stating the reasons for withholding such information. The Chief Inspector shall give an opportunity to the occupier of being heard and pass an order on the representation.

An occupier aggrieved by an order of Chief Inspector may prefer an appeal before the State Government within a period of 30 days. The State Government shall give an opportunity to the occupier of being heard and pass an order. The order of the State Government shall be final".

18. In rule 100 of the said rules.—

- (i) in sub rule (1), after the existing Serial Number 27 and entries relating thereto, the following new Serial Number 28 and entries thereto shall be inserted, namely: -

"28. Fire Works Manufactories and Match Factories".

- (ii) after the existing "SCHEDULE - XXVII" the following new "SCHEDULE - XXVIII" shall be added.

SCHEDULE-XXVIII

Fire Works Manufactories and Match Factories

1. Application.—The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to all manufactories and processes incidental thereto carried on in any Fire Works Manufactory or a match works and shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951 or of any other Act or Rules that are applicable to fire works manufactories and match factories.

2. Definition.—(a) “Fire Works Manufactory” means any factory or such parts of any factory wherein the following chemicals or combination of chemicals and materials are being used for the manufacture of crackers, sparklers, caps, fuses, blasting powder and fire works.

Saltpetre,

Pyrotechnic Aluminium Powder,

Barium Nitrate,

Charcoal,

Potassium Chloride,

Red Phosphorus,

Gum,

Dextrine,

Strontium Nitrate,

Magnesium Powder,

Copper Coated Wires,

Steel filings or iron filings,

G. I. Wire.

Gun Powder (Black Powder),

(b) “Match works” means any establishment which manufactures safety matches or colour matches by the use of chemicals mentioned in clause (a).

(c) “Breathing apparatus” means a device covering mouth or nose with necessary connections by means of which a person using it in a poisonous asphyxiating or irritant atmosphere breathes ordinary air or any other suitable apparatus approved in writing by the Chief Inspector in this behalf.

3. Building.—(a) The building of any fire works manufactory or match factory shall conform to the standards prescribed under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (Central Act IV of 1884), and the height of such buildings shall at no time be less than 3 meters.

(b) No building inside a fire works manufactory shall have a first floor at any time.

(c) In Match works, provided with a first floor, there shall be 2 staircases leading from the first floor to the ground floor irrespective of the number of persons employed in the first floor and one of the staircases shall be of masonry construction or non-inflammable materials.

(d) All doors shall open outwards and all the doorways shall be kept free from obstructions,

(e) All doors of workrooms shall not be less than 1.2 meters in width or less than 2 meters in height.

(f) The floors of all work rooms including mixing sheds shall be completely covered by a rubber sheet having a smooth surface and having a thickness of at least 3mm. If the floor cannot be covered by a single rubber sheet, more than one rubber sheet may be used, so that each sheet is overlapped by the other at least 150 mm, and.

(g) Mixing sheds shall be 30.5 meters away from all other sheds and be separated by baffle walls opposite each exit of the mixing shed.

4. House-Keeping.— (a) Every part of ways, work, machinery and plant shall be maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

(b) Any spillage of materials shall be cleaned without delay.

(c) Close platforms, passages and gang ways shall be kept free of temporary obstructions.

5. Electrical Equipment.—(a) If at any time use of electricity is allowed in the factory, all leads, etc., shall be in conduits with flame-proof junctions.

(b) Electrical supply shall never be through a lamp even with a non-conducting handle.

6. Protective clothing.—(a) Under no circumstances clothes made of artificial fibre like terelene, etc. be allowed inside the factory.

(b) All workers shall be supplied with asbestos aprons especially to cover the chest, gonads and thighs.

(c) Breathing apparatus shall be used in mixing sheds to avoid workers inhaling poisonous fumes in the event of an untoward reaction.

(d) In mixing sheds where aluminium and magnesium powders are used "anti-stat" footwear to combat static electricity shall be supplied.

(e) All protective equipments shall be maintained in an efficient condition and also shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.

7. Match Factories.—In match factories.—(i) the residue of the head composition shall not in any way be mixed with the residue of the friction composition.

(ii) The rooms comprising the two mixing departments namely, (a) head composition and (b) friction composition shall be entirely separated from each other and the drains from these two departments shall be kept entirely separate.

(iii) Rubbish containing the residues of the head composition and friction composition shall be kept and burnt separately.

(iv) Department in which completed matches (matches with heads on) are stored shall be separated from all other departments by means of fire-proof walls and doors providing adequate means of escape in case of fire:

Provided that the chief Inspector may, subject to such conditions, as he may deem necessary, exempt any factory in existence on the first january, 2001 from the provisions of this clause.

(v) Splints, veneers and other materials in excess of the quantity required for the day's manufacture shall be kept in separate rooms of the factory where no manufacturing process is carried on. No manufactured material shall be stored anywhere in the factory compound for more than five days after the manufacture except in the storage godowns:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to splints and veneers in cases stored in peeling and box making departments.

(vi) Store room for matches shall be entirely separated by fire-proof walls from the building used for manufacture.

(vii) The racks in the dipped splints room shall have sides top and the rear part provided with non-inflammable materials.

(viii) The process of packing shall be done in an area away from the place of manufacture to the satisfaction of the Inspector; and

(ix) No child shall be employed or permitted to work directly connected with the manufacturing process upto final production of match sticks.

8. Precaution to be taken in connection with manufacture of fuses used in crackers. etc.—

(a) Bundles of fuses shall be handled by carrying and not dragging them on the floor;

(b) drying of fuses after wrapping shall be carried out on platforms away from workrooms;

(c) cutting shall be done by experienced workers employed only for this purpose and under proper supervision;

(d) cutting shall be done on a large masonry platform covered with a tarpaulin and kept free from grit and pebbles;

(e) cutting shall be done on a raised platform so that workers can work standing. Cutting must be done by placing the fuse on wooden sleepers kept over blocks of wood. Brick shall not be used beneath the wooden reapers; and

(f) workers, while on dangerous operations, shall not wear clothing sewn with ferrous or steel buttons, buckles or attachments. They shall not carry on their persons, iron knives, keys, etc.

9. Employment of women and children.—Women workers and young persons shall not be employed on operation where chemicals are mixed and where fuses are cut. Children shall not be employed or permitted to work in

the manufacturing process or any work or operation or process connected therewith or incidental thereto in fireworks manufactory.

10. General.—(a) No person other than a factory worker and/or an inspecting officer or others connected with the manufacturing process shall be allowed to enter the working area.

(b) Cardboard containers and trays without steel mails shall be used for storage and day-to-day working purposes.

(c) During the manufacture of fuses only brass or non-ferrous knives shall be used and drying of fuses shall be away from all workrooms.

(d) Door mats shall be provided outside the workroom and near all drying platforms and where fuses are cut for the workers to clean their feet.

(e) At no time, mixing materials shall exceed the quantity that is required for the manufacture of mixing for half an hour operation only.

(f) For filling up chemicals in the inner tubs of crackers, only aluminium or plastic rings shall be used and not galvanised iron rings.

(g) Buckets, containers, hoops, locks, nails, screws, bolts, nuts, Knives, scissors, etc. made up of iron shall not be used within the factory premises.

(h) Wooden racks without iron nails shall be used for drying paper cap sheets, in amrocess factories.

(i) Wooden racks used for drying paper cap sheets shall be provided with asbestos or other fire resistant sheets on the three sides leaving the front side open.

(j) Dried paper cap sheets shall be carried in wooden trays with four compartments (partitions) each compartment (partition) carrying a single sheet.

(k) Each manufacturing shed of a fire works shall have at least two doors facing each other. The doors provided to the worksheds of adjacent rows shall not face each other.

(l) Not more than four persons shall be employed or allowed at any one time in any one building in which explosive is being manufactured.

11. Display of notices.— The following notices in the local language understood by the majority of workers shall be displayed at a conspicuous place in the factory.

(a) Smoking is strictly prohibited.

(b) No one shall carry matches or other igniting materials into the factory.

(c) No worker shall be in a workroom or area where no work has been assigned to him.

(d) If anything untoward happens in any shed all workers shall dash to the gates which serve as out gates of the factory and in no circumstances be curious to see what has happened in the affected shed.

(e) Any spillage of materials should be cleaned without any delay.

(f) Wearing of clothes made of artificial fibre like terene, terelene, etc., is prohibited, clothings sewn with ferrous or steel buttons or buckles or attachments should not be worn.

(g) Foot wears with iron nails should not be used.

(h) Workers should not carry with themselves iron knives and iron keys, etc.

12. First-aid boxes.—(a) The materials required under rule 67 shall be kept in the First-Aid Box. In addition, four stretchers shall be available for every twenty persons employed in the premises.

(b) Adequate amount of burn dressings and 24 ounces of coconut oil to be used as the first remedy for burns shall be kept in the First-Aid Box.

(c) Persons who are in charge of First-Aid Boxes shall be those who possess the certificate granted by St. John's Ambulance Association for rendering first-aid.

13. Exemption.— If the Chief Inspector is satisfied in respect of any factory or any process that, owing to the special conditions or special methods of work or by reason of the frequency of the processes or for other reason the application of all or any of the provisions of the schedule to the factory or process, or for the persons employed in such factory or process is not necessary, he may by order in writing exempt such factory or part of the factory or process or any part of the process or person from all or any of these provisions subject to such conditions as he may deem expedient to ensure safety and health of the workers. The Chief Inspector may at any time in his discretion revoke such order without assigning any reason."

[No. F. 3(1) legal/F&B/2001/5584]

BY THE ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR,

प्रभाकर भट्ट,

Chief Inspector & ex-officio Deputy secretary,
Factories & Boilers Inspection Department.

Government Central Press, Jaipur.