



Bangladesh Power Development Board

Legal Register

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Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Rules 1997

Sl No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description							Applicability	Evidence of Compliance	Responsible Department	Remarks
1	Standards of Air	ECR Schedule-2	Ambient Air Parameter	SPM, ug/m3	PM10, ug/m3	PM2.5, ug/m3	Sulphur Dioxide, ug/m3	Oxides of Nitrogen, ug/m3	Carbon Monoxide, ppm	Yes	Monthly Monitoring Report conducted by Third-Party	HSSE	Monthly Monitoring Report is submitted DoE
			Bangladesh Standard	200	150	65	365	100 (Annual)	9				
			Duration (hours)	8	24	24	24	24	8				
2	Standard for Noise	ECR Schedule-4	75 dba during day time; 0600 to 2100 hrs 70 dba during night time; 2100 to 0600 hrs							Yes	Monthly Monitoring Report conducted by Third-Party	HSSE	Monthly Monitoring Report is submitted DoE
3	Sewage discharge	ECR Schedule-6	BOD - 40mg/ltr Nitrate - 250mg/ltr Phosphate - 35 mg/ltr Suspended Solids (SS) - 100mg/ltr Coliform - 1000 number/100mg Temperature - 30 deg C							Yes	No sewage will not be discharged directly to plant outside. The treated sewage will be used for gardening inside the plant	Chemical	
4	Standards for Waste From Industrial Units or Projects Waste	ECR Schedule-10	Element		Inland surface water, mg/l	Public sewage system, mg/l	Irrigation land, mg/l			Yes	Monthly Monitoring Report conducted by Third-Party	HSSE	Monthly Monitoring Report is submitted DoE
			BOD5 at 20°C		50	250	100						
			Cadmium		0.5	0.05	0.05						
			Chloride		600	600	600						
			Chromium		0.5	1	1						
			COD		200	400	400						
			Copper (as Cu)		0.5	3	3						
			Dissolved Oxygen (DO)		4.5-8	4.5-8	4.5-8						
			Mercury (as Hg)		0.01	0.01	0.01						
			Nickel (as Ni)		1	2	1						
			Oil and Grease		10 mg/l	20 mg/l	10 mg/l						
			pH		6-9	6-9	6-9						
			Zinc (as Zn)		5	10	10						
			Temperature		40 deg C Summer 45 Winter	40 Summer 45 Winter	40 Summer 45 Winter						

BERC Act 2003

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Evidence of Compliance	Responsible Department	Remarks
1	License	Clause No. 27 Chapter 6	(1) No person shall engage himself in the following business unless he is empowered by a licence or exempted from having it under this Act or any other Act, such as:- (a) power generation; (b) energy transmission; (c) energy distribution and marketing; (d) energy supply; and (e) energy storage. (2) All persons empowered under Electricity Act, Presidential Order, Rural Electrification Act, DESA Act, Bangladesh Petroleum Act, or rules made thereunder for the power generation, and transmission, storage, supply and distribution of energy shall be treated as licencees under this Act and provisions of this Act shall be applicable to them. (3) The private companies, with whom agreements have been executed between the companies and the Government or any of its agencies, immediately before this Act comes into force shall be treated as licencees for the generation of power and for the supply, transmission, distribution, storage and supply of energy along with the bulk energy under	Yes			
2	Issuance of license by the commission	Clause No. 28 Chapter 6	License may be issued to any person for the following purposes in a procedure prescribed by the Commission, such as:- (a) for power generation; (b) for energy transmission; (c) for distribution and marketing of energy; (d) for supply of energy; and (e) for storage of energy.	Yes			
3	General duties and powers of the license	Clause No. 31 Chapter 6	(1) Every licencee shall make arrangement for the efficient, co-ordinated, cost-effective production, transmission and supply of energy. (2) Every licencee shall maintain international standard and working method at the time of discharging his duties relating to energy operation, maintenance and safety.	Yes			
4	Annual Accounts of License	Clause No. 33 Chapter 6	Every licencee shall prepare annual audit report of the undertaking and each of the business unit, in the form prescribed by the Commission, before the date specified by the Commission for this purpose and the same or an extract of a specific portion of it shall have to be published in a manner prescribed by the Commission.	Yes			

Bangladesh Factory Rules 2015
Chapter Five - Health Protection Measures

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	Removing wastes	Clause # 40	Wastes should be removed in the box with lid as the appropriate measure so that bad smell or germs can't be spread from these. Metallic objects, wastes with terrible odor, chemical wastes and medical wastes should be removed in separate boxes every day.	Yes			
2	Washing	Clause # 41	Each working room should be washed in the following way, such as: (a) To wash it or make free from germs with chemicals, solution depending on the situation. (b) To wipe out with wet cloths depending on the situation. (c) To use <u>germicides</u> , if necessary.	Yes			
3	Draining water	Clause # 42	If there is the possibility that the floor or the working room may get wet due to the production process: (a) The said floor should be made with impervious material; (b) The construction of the floor should be sloping and should be connected with the main drainage system of the factory through the proper channel so that drained water or any liquid can't get stagnated into the floor	Yes			
4	Whitewashing and painting	Clause # 43	If all internal walls, partitions, rooftops, staircases and passages of each firm are painted or burnished and the external side is smooth, the same should be washed with water, brush and detergent at least once after each fourteen months.	Yes			
5	Ventilation and temperature	Clause # 45	1) The temperature of each working room of the firm should be kept in a tolerable limit and there will be windows of sufficient numbers in each room for the proper ventilation of pure air. Provided that where it isn't possible to make the arrangement of ventilator, exhaust fan can be installed there. Further provided that if there is the provision of air conditioning (dry and wet) in the workplace, the above-mentioned provision of the ventilation won't be needed.	Yes			
6	Dust and smokes	Clause # 46	(1) Suitable exhaust equipment including 'dust sucker' should be installed in each firm or working room with a view to effectively exhausting the dust and fume and it should be installed in such a way so that dust or fume can be spread in the working room. (2) The workers engaged in such places with dust and fume should wear mask.	Yes			
7	Removal of wastes	Clause # 47	(1) The arrangements of removing the wastes and liquids should be in accordance with the existing law and direction of the country and the clearance issued by the environment and health authorities concerned on the measures taken should be submitted to the inspector. (2) If the inspector thinks, direction can be given to take additional measures to remove the wastes in consideration of the health of the workers. (3) All drains carrying wastes and water should be constructed with impervious materials with strong and durable lids so that there will be regular water flow and those wastes should be removed after making free from pollution. (4) After being satisfied about both matters mentioned above, the inspector will give approval regarding the measures taken for removing the wastes of the said factory.	yes			
8	Arrangement of lighting	Clause # 49	(1) The arrangements of lighting of the workplace of the workers should be at least 350 Lux at the height of 1.0 meter from the floor. (2) If it seems to the inspector general that the above-mentioned provisions aren't necessary for a certain firm, he/she can exempt the said firm from such provisions or determine the standard of the arrangement of necessary lighting for the production process.	Yes			
9	Drinking water	Clause # 50	(1) There will be provision of pure drinking water in easily accessible and suitable place for all workers in each firm and the water should be stored in a hygienic way. (2) The place of storing the drinking water should be located at least 6 meter off from the wash room or toilet of the firm. (3) a) water supplied should be kept in the suitable container free from germs; b) should be changed once every day; c) Pragmatic steps should be taken to keep water from all kinds of germs. Provided that if arrangement is made to supply water with the container purified in the modern water purification process, it won't be needed to change daily. (4) The place where the water is supplied for the workers should be kept neat and clean and the drain should be attached. (5) In case of the underground water or supplied in other way or tube well water, the owner should procure and preserve the certificate from public health engineering department of the government or any other organization approved by the government whether the water is free from arsenic and germs and drinkable or not at least once a year if directed by the inspector. (6) In a firm where generally more than 250 workers work, the water should be supplied after cooling with the water cooler to the canteen, dining room and rest room once a year from 1st April to 30th September. (7) If heat that is more than the tolerable limit is created for any machine used in the factory, oral saline or drink made of sugar or molasses should be supplied to the workers who work near the said place and the quantity of such drink made of sugar or molasses for each worker should be at least 2 liters per day.	Yes			
10	Toilet and wash room	Clause # 51	As per the section 59, the number, location and cleanliness of the toilets and wash room should be in accordance with the schedule-2.	Yes			

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11	Garbage bin and spittoon	Clause # 52	<p>(1) As per the section 60, in each factory-</p> <p>(a) at least one garbage bin should be kept for each 100 workers;</p> <p>(b) The spittoon must be filled with sand and bleaching powder should be on the sand;</p> <p>(c) The spittoons should be cleaned and made free from germs after each spittoons and one layer of sand should be changed every day;</p> <p>(d) The garbage bin should be made of plastic and it should have lid and the garbage deposited in it every day should be removed and cleaned with germicide in both cases;</p> <p>(e) The said spittoon and the garbage bin should kept near the door of the working room and it should be kept in such a way so that bad smell can't be spread and the garbage can't be seen.</p> <p>(2) None can spit or dump garbage in another place except the spittoon and the garbage bin and a notice regarding this should be hung in a suitable place which is easily visible</p>	Yes			
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Chapter Six
Security

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
12	Security of the building	Clause # 53	Machineries and other structures to be constructed as per clause 53 of and Bangladesh Building Code to be followed or as appropriate.	Yes			
13	Adopting cautions regarding the fire incident	Clause # 54	(1) Each room of the factory building where more than 20 workers are engaged, there will be at least two exits in that case and these exits should be located in such way so that every person can reach with ease and without interruption from the workplace to the exit. (2) Such exits won't be located more than fifty meters off from the workplace of the workers and these won't be less than 1.15 meters in width and 2.00 meters in height. (3) Where more than 20 workers work in the building of a factory or in any part of the building on the ground floor or where combustible or explosive materials are used or stored or the building or its part is located below the ground level, there will be two durable and separate staircase made permanently inside and outside the building to come out in emergency and these will be made with fire-resistant materials and will comprise the direct and interrupted movement. (4) Each staircase to be used for coming out in case of fire should be with durable hand rail and the said staircase and its rail will be made with non-conducting and fire-resistant materials and the staircase will be rough. (5) If such staircase is made after these rules come into effect, hand rails should be attached to both sides. Provided that if the rails aren't attached to the staircases made earlier before the rules come into effect, rails should be attached in both sides within next six months. All other applicable conditions of the clause to be followed & complied with.	Yes			
14	Fire extinguisher and water supply	Clause # 55	(1) A drum filled with water with the capacity of 200 ltr for each 1000 meter floor area on each floor of the factory and four empty buckets of red color made of metal with the capacity of 10 ltr should be kept and maintained each bucket.	Yes			
15	To work in the running equipments or near to those	Clause # 57	(1) In order to fulfilling the purpose of section 64(1) recording the list of the laborers engaged in handling the equipments, examination and repairing as per list form- 23 and those have to be kept. (2) If there is no sufficient training about experiments of the running machineries or handling the same and if there is no any practical knowledge about the danger related to the work of the running machineries, no person will be appointed. (3) As per the rule of section 64(1) for making done the such kind of work the specific laborers have to be paid the risk allowances and the owner will provide him the required tight fit cloth and personal protective materials.	Yes			
16	Warning about the electric danger	Clause # 58	(1) The line of power supplying in every company and all electric appliances have to be in appropriate size and in sufficient strength and have to be made and kept and effective, so that it is not the cause of any physical risk of any person. (2) The factory of the company before going to production or business or service, they must be take appropriate certificate of electric wiring from any person or institution approved by the government. (3) Every company where there is any electric supplying and electric appliances are used, there is such automatic technical technique have to be installed, result of which in any incident of electric of fire accident happened, any kind of electric appliances will be inactive automatically. All other applicable conditions of the clause to be followed & complied with.	Yes			
17	Installation of equipments and rout	Clause # 59	In case of installation of any equipment in any place of the company, the distance of the equipment from the wall must be at least 1 meter and near the installed equipment or the row of the equipments at least 1 meter wide passage must have. Provided that, at present in case of the running institution if there is no place, the distance of equipment from the wall and passage can be kept at least 0.75 meter.	Yes			
18	Crane, Host, Lift, Copicke and other lifting equipments	Clause # 60	(1) In case of following the section 68 and 69 following measures must be taken, such as: (A) In any company without only the rope of fine yarn or bracket of rope of yarn, any other lifting equipment and any chain, rope or the rope of heavy weight as per Cypical form-30 by the declared expert person not checking or not examining all of the equipments cannot be use for the first time and mentioning the safe bearing capacity of the same checking person or mentioning the running capacity with the result of the same checking a certificate have to be taken and for inspection of the same that have to be kept. (B) All of the Jib crane will be constructed in such way, so that making up and down in the moving part the difference of the safe bearing is possible, for leaning the jib or indicating the proper bearing capacity with the parameter of burden, the automatic indicator must be attached with the automatic indicator jib; (C) It has been using such kind of and all size of chain, rope or heavy weight shown the secure heavy weight capacity, from various corners of various pots of a compound hanged chain of various patterns making pattern of heavy weight pattern cannot be used in warehouse or chain of copical and in the body of any heavy weight copical in its safe bearing burden capacity or in the compound hanged chain from various corners of every leg the heavy weight capacity clearly if written in its body, that will not be applicable the rules of the sub-clause in that case: (D) In case of section 68 (Ka)(3) and 69 (1)(Ga), in the report of every experiment the following matters recording in the register kept as per the following form-24 and that have to be kept for inspection of the same, such as:- (A) Name and address of the institution; (B) Name of the owner; (C) Lifting equipment, chain, rope or heavy weight chain and identification mark in the copical, number and particulars; (D) In which date Lifting equipment, chain, rope or heavy weight chain in the company were used; (E) As per clause (Ka) after experiment and verification the number and date of the given certificate and name and address of the person who issued the certificate; All other applicable conditions of the clause to be followed & complied with. (G) The date on which the said hoest or various equipments of the lift, Lifting equipment, chain, rope or other parts has been kept removed by pine or heat and name and address of the person who done the said work;	Yes			
19	Rotating Equipment	Clause # 61	As per section 70(3) for controlling the additional equipment of the rotating equipment, there must be system of disconnection of electricity automatically.	Yes			
20	Pressure Plant	Clause # 62	Without the working cylinder or main moving machine every plant used in the company or the machinery if operated in more pressure than the normal pressure of the atmosphere, applicable conditions of the clause to be followed and complied with.	Yes			

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21	Extra Weight	Clause # 63	<p>1) No man or woman can be employed for lifting, carrying or discharging weights with hands or head except the weights that are cited below without using any auxiliary instruments or without taking help from others: a) Adult Male- 50 kilograms and b) Adult Females- 30 kilograms</p> <p>2) The road used for transport has to be obstacle free in such a way so that the worker does not slip while moving. In addition, the passage way cannot be slippery. However, if the weights have to be carried above, the aforesaid amount must be less as per the order of the Inspector, which would never be more than 40 kilograms in case of adult male workers and 25 kilograms in case of adult female workers.</p> <p>3) No woman, teenager or pregnant woman can be employed for carrying, lifting or removing weighty goods and instruments in any institute.</p> <p>4) As per weight limit mentioned in Sub-section (1), the wage for the male worker who carries 50 kgs of weights and the wage for the female worker who carries 30 kgs of weights shall be equal, irrespective of the way he or she is employed.</p>	Yes			
22	Safety of eye	Clause # 64	<p>1) Arrangement of appropriate goggles, hand shields/gloves, if needed, and black cloth or board curtain must be made effectively for the safety of the employed workers and the workers working nearby in places where the following works are done:</p> <p>a) Activities related with revolving wheel run by mechanical power or applying metallic substances in grinding activities in disks and rotational activities of iron and non-iron substances. However, in cases where using curtain or eye-glasses becomes clumsy due to craft requirements, alternative arrangements instead of eye-glasses can be made, after ensuring adequate safety measures.</p> <p>b) Electrical welding, arc welding, oxyacetylene or metal welding using these processes or cutting the same or usage of chemical products;</p> <p>c) Cold rivet, cutting bolts or arranging them, slicing stones, hard-rocks or similar types of materials with hand machines or manually operated appliances, making sheets of metals, trimming the same, breaking or polishing them;</p> <p>2) Effective machine guard or eye safety goggles must be installed/used in all cases where the possibility of having injuries in the eye is high.</p>	Yes			
23	Safety measures in case of hazardous smokes	Clause # 66	<p>1) If any place is marked as dangerous and if there is a risk of people entering into the hazardous area, the place or well or hole or the tunnel way or any other closed place must be marked/adorned with oval, rectangular shape and it must abide by the following rules:</p> <p>a) If the shape is oval or rectangular, the length and breadth must be no less than 40.65 centimeters and 30.50 centimeters respectively.</p> <p>b) If the shape is circular, its diameter should not be less than 40.65 centimeters.</p> <p>c) The amount of oxygen in the air should not be less than 19%.</p> <p>d) The area should be risk free from entering water or water clogging.</p> <p>e) There must be a strongly built staircase covering from the entry path to the respective floor in order to facilitate easy movement to the upward and downward directions.</p> <p>2) 'Competent Person' mentioned in Section 77 means the employee recruited by the Explosives Department in this regard. In addition, the person or the institute announced by the government as per Form-30 shall also be included in the range of 'competent person'.</p>	Yes			
24	Smoking in the office and prohibition of open lighter/ignition source	Clause # 66	<p>There has to be prohibition of smoking and usage of the source of ignition (such as- candle, match, gas lighter etc.) in hazardous places or in places where the Inspector thinks fit.</p> <p>In addition, the concerned institute must write and notify precautionary statements in easily understandable Bengali language in noticeable places in cases where the possibility of fire accidents is high.</p>	Yes			
25	Supply of personal safety materials for the workers	Clause # 67	<p>(1) Safety measures and health safety must be arranged in accordance with the directions of this Rule or the regulations of the concerned govt. department for the workers who are employed in the procedures of manufacturing processes that have high risks of physical injury or loss.</p> <p>2) In addition to the arrangement of safety and health protection measures mentioned in Sub-section (1), the concerned manufacturing institute must provide necessary equipments, including safety shoes, helmets, goggles, masks, hand gloves, ear muffs, ear plugs, waist belts, aprons etc. and arrange training programs for the workers in using these materials and ensure their usage.</p> <p>3) No worker can be employed in the relevant works without ensuring safety and health protection measures and the training related therewith. In addition, personal safety equipments must be preserved in accordance with Information Form-23.</p>	Yes			

Chapter Seven
Special Regulations regarding Health, Health Rules and Safety

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
26	Hazardous activities	Clause # 68	All the activities mentioned from serial 1 to 32 of this clause shall be considered as hazardous in order to fulfill the purposes of Section 79. All other applicable conditions of the clause to be followed & complied with.	Yes			
27	Notifying about the accident	Clause # 69	1) If a person dies due to an accident or if there remains no possibility of him/her attending the workplace within the next 20 days of the happening, the accident shall be considered as 'Fatal' or 'Serious' as per the severity and extent of the losses. Right after the happening, the Chief Representative of the institute must notify the following persons or institutes through telephone, fax, email or special messenger: a) General Inspector; b) The concerned Deputy Commissioner; c) The concerned Inspector; d) Nearby Fire Service Station; e) Nearby Hospital or Health Center and f) In case of death or fatal accident, the Officer-in-Charge of the concerned Police Station under which the institute is located or Industry Police has to be informed; 2) The Notice sent through telephone, fax or email must be sent within two days of the happening in compliance with the description of the Form-27. If the Notice is submitted with the help of special messenger, the Notice should follow the description of the Form-27. 3) Within 2 months of the accident or after the workers' joining the workplace, the Owner of the institute or his/her authorized representative shall submit a Final Report to the concerned Deputy Inspector General of the District, describing the latest status of the accident, in accordance with the description of Form-27(a).	Yes			
28	Notifying about the minor accidents	Clause # 70	If a worker cannot join the workforce within 48 hours of the accident and if he/she remains absent from the workplace for maximum 20 days, the happening shall be considered as Minor Accident. At this, the concerned institute must notify about the accident in accordance with Form-27 to the concerned authorities mentioned in Clause (a), (b) and (c) of Sub-section (1) of Rule 69, within 7 days of the happening.	Yes			
29	Notifying about hazardous incidents	Clause # 71	In case of explosion, fire, building collapse or malfunction of machineries, the concerned institute must notify about the accident in accordance with Form-27 (b) to the concerned authorities mentioned in Clause (a), (b) and (c) of Sub-section (1) of Rule 69, within 3 workdays of the happening though no worker/employee is injured therein.	Yes			
30	Place of fatal accident	Clause # 72	1) In case of mutilation (loss of organs) or death, the occurrence place must be preserved in the intact state, which was prevalent after the incident, up to minimum 3 days until the Inspector visits the spot. 2) The Inspector shall collect data for conducting investigation of the incident and he/she would inform the Owner of the institute about the next due procedures. 3) In order for conducting rescue operation and saving lives and properties, the concerned person can violate all regulations coded in Sub-section (1) and (2).	Yes			
31	Register of the accidents and Report of half-yearly accidents	Clause # 73	1) Authority of every institute shall preserve the record of each accident or mishap in the Register in accordance with Form-28. The authority would also accurately record the steps taken by the institute in relevant Register.	Yes			
32	Notice about occupational diseases and toxicity	Clause # 74	1) As per Section 82, if the Owner gets informed that the worker has been affected by any of the diseases that are mentioned in Schedule No. 2, the Owner or the concerned worker or the representative of the worker shall notify the Inspector about the happening within the next 24 hours in accordance with the description of Form-29. 2) After being r and sea ports and for breaking buildings, bridges and other types of constructions. informed as per Sub-section (1), the Inspector shall send the worker to District Civil Surgeon in order for conducting further investigations. 3) After conducting medical tests of the concerned worker, the Civil Surgeon shall submit a Report to Inspector General or his/her authorized representative. Thereafter, the Inspector shall send a letter to the Owner of the institute for taking necessary steps in this regard. 4) This is to be noted that all costs/expenses regarding medical test reports of the worker must be borne by the Owner.	Yes			
33	Supplementary rule regarding safety	Clause # 75	The concerned institute must obey the regulations mentioned in Schedule-3 regarding the occupational safety and health related issues of the workers who are employed for loading and unloading of goods and materials in business compounds, vehicles, ships.	Yes			

Chapter Eight
Welfare Arrangements

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
34	Equipments of Primary Aid	Clause # 76	1) As per Section 89(1), At least a Primary Aid Box or Cupboard/Almirah must be there in each department, section and floor. The box or cupboard must be marked with Red Crescent or Cross symbol. In addition, there shall be additional equipments as per the description of sub-section 2, 3 and 4 mentioned, basing on the number of workers or employees. 2) If the number of workers/employees is not more than 10 in the concerned institute, department, section and floor where mechanical power is used or if the number of workers/employees is not more than 50 in the workplace where mechanical power is not used, the following equipments must be each cupboard or almirah of those workplaces: List of items mentioned under the clause to be in the box.	Yes			

35	Treatment Room/Unit	Clause # 77	At least one registered Physician shall be in each Treatment Unit of the institute or factory with the facility of dispensary. Additionally, at least one trained compounder or medical assistant, nurse and subordinate employee shall be employed for helping him/her, provided that at least two registered Physicians shall be recruited in case of an institute where more than three thousand employees/workers work and necessary number of medical assistant and nurse shall be recruited for helping the Doctors. All other applicable conditions under the clause to be followed and complied with.	Yes			
36	Preserving Safety Record Book and showing Safety Data Board	Clause # 80	1) As per Section 90, following data and information must be preserved in the Safety Record Book of each factory or industry unit and the book has to be shown to the Inspector if the same is sought by him/her: a) List of equipments and chemical products that might pose severe health hazard or risk; b) Preventive measures taken against hazardous products, possible effects of them upon the health of the workers and the arrangement of primary aid; c) Description of personal protection instruments preserved for workers and details about the instruments used by the workers; Complete list of instruments; e) The date on which fire drill was conducted and the number of participants in it; f) Date of refilling the fire-extinguishing instruments and containers; g) Information about the electrical wiring and the tests conducted about the usefulness of the instruments; h) List of the members of safety committee and the date of arranging training related therewith and the number of trainees in it; i) And other types of data related with safety that is taken by the Owner; 2) Major data recorded in Safety Book must be shown in a Safety Data Board that is hung in an easily noticeable place of the institute.	Yes			
37	Formation of Safety Committee and other issues	Clause # 81	1) As per Section 90 (a), the Owners of the institute where 50 or more workers are employed or were employed in a certain period of time in the year shall form Safety Committee. However, Safety Committee must be formed within 6 (six) months of the application of this Code in the present factories/institutes or within 9 (nine) months of the application of this Code in the newly established factories/institutes. In addition, as per Section 183 if the institutes of a business group remains scattered in more than one sub-district/upazila or if the Owners work region-wise, then upazila/subdistrict wise Safety Committee must be formed. All other applicable conditions under the clause to be followed and complied with.	Yes			
38	Vacancy of the posts in Safety Committee and filling up the vacancy	Clause # 82	1) After the formation of the committee, if there is an announcement of vacancy in the Member posts due to resignation, retirement, termination of jobs, death of a Member, the vacancies can be filled up, having support from minimum two-third Members of the Safety Committee; Provided that the Workers' Representative shall be nominated from the workers and the Owner's Representative shall be nominated by the Owner. 2) The Inspector General or the Inspector authorized by him/her must be informed if any change occurs in the posts of Safety Committee.	Yes			
39	Term of Safety Committee	Clause # 83	The term of Safety Committee shall last for 2 (two) years after holding the first meeting.	Yes			
40	Cleaning and washing facility	Clause # 86	1) As per Section 91, every institute shall have adequate and appropriate bathroom and washing facilities for all workers and the same must be maintained duly. 2) The arrangement of soap, germicide, nail brush in applicable cases, other appropriate arrangement for cleaning nails must be included in washing facilities. These facilities must remain easily reachable, clean and orderly. 3) As per Section 91 (1) (a), bathroom shall include following arrangements: a) At least 2 (two) separate bathrooms for the first 25 (twenty five) male and female workers and 01 (one) bathroom for every subsequent 50 (fifty) workers must be arranged in the working conditions that require instant washing of the whole body of the workers or if the whole body is not washed, there remains a severe health hazard. However, the previous washing facilities as per previous rule shall remain effective in this regard. All other applicable conditions under the clause to be followed and complied with.	Yes			

**Chapter Nine
Working Hours and Leave**

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
41	Daily working hours	Clause # 99	Irrespective of whatever is there in other rules and regulations, the daily working hours of all adult workers shall be 8 (eight) hours, excluding the time for having meals and the break period. However, as per the regulation of Section 108, the workers can be made to work for maximum 10 hours on the condition of giving remuneration for overtime hours. In addition, in that case, the worker's consent has to be gained and he/she has to be informed minimum two hours before the commencement of overtime works.	Yes			
42	Weekly leave of the institute and factory	Clause # 100	As per the regulations of Section 103 and 114, weekly leave of any factory or institute shall be considered as weekly holiday of it. However, the Inspector General can issue gazettes notifying about region-wise holiday of the institute or the factory for the benefit of mass people. The leaves and holidays mentioned in this Section/Rule shall be applicable in the factories and institutes that are run by the family members of the Owner or the institutes where no workers work in exchange of wages.	Yes			

Motor Vehicle Rules 1984

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	Authorization to drive transport vehicles	Clause # 05	No person shall drive a transport vehicle unless a Transport Authority as mentioned in sub-rule (i) has granted to him by a Transport Authority.	Yes			
2	Registration of motor vehicle	Clause # 57	Upon receipt of an application for the registration of a motor vehicle under section 34 the registering authority shall give an acknowledgement to the applicant and shall enter the application in a register to be called the Register of Applications for Registration of Motor Vehicles that contains necessary information.	Yes			

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3	Motor Vehicle Fitness Certificate	Clause # 68	Issue: A certificate of fitness under section 47 shall be inspector of Motor vehicles after an inspection of the vehicle by him as per inspection manual as may be devised by the Directorate of Road Transport Maintenance. Renewal: An application for the grant or renewal of a certificate of fitness shall be made in Form CFA or CFRA	Yes			
4	Insurance of Motor vehicles	Clause # 216	Requirements of policies and limits of liability – A policy of insurance in respect of a motor vehicle shall not be deemed to comply with the requirements of Chapter VIII of the Act unless it covers any liability arising under the provisions of the workmen's compensation Act 1923.	Yes			

Electricity Rules 1937

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	Construction, insulation & earthing of electric supply lines and apparatus	Clause # 49	All electrical supply lines and apparatus shall be sufficient in power and size of sufficient mechanical strength for the work they may be required to do and so far as practicable, shall be so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained to prevent danger.	Yes			
2	Connection with earthing	Clause # 57	The frame of every generator, stationary motor, transformer shall be earthed	Yes			
3	Notice of accidents and inquires	Clause # 33	1) If any accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy in, or in connection with, any part of the electric supply-lines or other works of any person, and the accident results or is likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury, such person shall give notice of the occurrence, and of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by the accident, in such form and within such time and to such authorities as the [Government] may, by general or special order, direct. 2) The [Government] may, if it thinks fit, require any Electric Inspector, or any other competent person appointed by it in this behalf, to inquire and report- a) as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by, or in connection with, the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy, or b) as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of this Act of any license or rules there under, so far as those provisions affect the safety of any person, have been complied with.	Yes			

Natural Gas Safety Rules 1991

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	General quality of pipe-materials	CHAPTER-II Clause 3	The pipe and pipeline shall be made of such ingredient/material which- (a) is capable to sustain the structural integrity of pipeline in general prospective temperature or in various environmental condition; (b) does not create adverse chemical reaction to the internal gas of the pipeline or other material used in the pipeline when it comes to contact with such gas or material;	Yes			
2	Characteristics of gas	CHAPTER-II Clause 5	(1) The gas shall have the following characteristics to ensure that no sediment can be deposited in the pipeline and to reduce the possibility of any type of corrosion including stress corrosion, namely:- (a) the water dew point and hydrocarbon dew point of gas in transmission pressure shall always remain under the pipeline temperature; (b) the gas shall be dust free.	Yes			
3	Valve on distribution line	CHAPTER-II Clause 12	(1) Shut-off valves or block valves shall be installed at easily accessible place so that any part of distribution line can be shut off within possible short time in case of emergency. The distance between such valves shall be determined taking into account of the transmission pressure of the concerned distribution line, diameter of the line, possible number and class of the consumers affected due to shutting off of the flow of gas. (2) If any distribution line enters into any control-station, a shut-off valve or block- valve shall be installed on the line at such distance from its entrance that it does not create any problem to regulate the valve in case of emission of excess gas from any leakage, any conflagration in such station or any such emergency condition.	Yes			
4	Operation and Maintenance	CHAPTER-VI Clause 67	General conditions.- (1) If any part of the pipeline is not maintained in accordance with the provisions of these rules, no person shall be allowed to operate such part. (2) If any part of a pipeline is found not to be risk free, it shall be repaired as per necessary or proper pipe shall be installed replacing that part. (3) If it is found that due to any leak in a pipe, it is likely to create danger, then necessary measures shall be taken immediately to seal the leak.	Yes			
5	Plan for emergency situation	CHAPTER-VI Clause 70	Every operator shall- (a) make an emergency plan for facing the situation when the normal gas transmission through pipeline is hindered or the equipment relating thereto becomes inactive or in any other critical emergency situation; (b) make the workers engaged in maintenance and operation aware of the applicable part of such plan; (c) make communication with the appropriate government officers and employees about the plan, when necessary.	Yes			
6	Maintenance and repair workers	CHAPTER-VI Clause 75	(1) The operator shall employ necessary number of maintenance and repair workers so that necessary maintenance or repair may be made or other permanent or temporary measures may be taken as soon as any news is received about leakage in transmission line or distribution main or any part of distribution system or occurrence of any accident or ineffectiveness of such line or system. (2) If any such leak or hole or crack is found in any pipeline that there is likely to happen any danger at any moment from it, any temporary measures may be taken immediately for ensuring safety of lives and property, subject to any permanent redressing measures thereafter.	Yes			
7	Maintenance of valves	CHAPTER-VI Clause 80	(1) The valves of the transmission line which may be used in emergency shall be inspected occasionally; and for ascertaining their safe and proper operational conditions, they shall be operated partly at least once in every six months. (2) For ascertaining satisfactory operational condition of the valves necessary for operating distribution line, they shall be tested at least once in every six months and as per necessary they shall be repaired by means of lubrication or any other means. (3) For ascertaining the satisfactory operational condition of the valves installed in the service line shall be inspected at least once in every six months, and during such inspection if any unsatisfactory condition is found, necessary preventive measures shall be taken and, if necessary, the valve shall be lubricated.	Yes			
8	Operation and maintenance record	CHAPTER-VI Clause 82	(1) Every operator shall keep record of the following matters about the pipeline under his control/jurisdiction, namely:- (a) transmission pressure of all parts of the pipeline and its operation; (b) surveillance, leak survey, inspection and examination conducted regularly or irregularly in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter; (c) description of the maintenance work done in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. (2) If the Chief Inspector or any person authorized by him wants to see or requires the record kept under sub-rule (1), the operator shall show or submit it as per direction.	Yes			

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9	Report of accident	CHAPTER-VIII Clause 92	If due to any accident in any pipeline or its connected system, any harm is caused to life, property or gas supply system, then the concerned operator or any responsible officer shall immediately communicate the news of accident to the Chief Inspector or the nearest police station, and thereafter send a detail report thereon to the Chief Inspector within a time not exceeding 15 days.	Yes			
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Gas Cylinder Rules 1991

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	Marking on cylinders	Chapter One Clause 7	(1) Any cylinders used for filling of permanent or liquefiable gas, subject to the provisions of these rules, following information shall be marked, namely:- (a) Manufacturers and neutral inspectors marking or short name and rotation number of the cylinder; (b) Specification to which the cylinder has been made; (c) A symbol to indicate the nature of heat treatment given to the cylinder during manufacture or after repairs; (d) Name of recognized testing station where the test was carried out; (e) The date of the hydrostatic test or hydrostatic stretch test, as the case may be; (f) Working pressure and test pressure; (g) Weight of the cylinder before gas filling; (h) Water capacity. (2) The information's mentioned in sub-rule (1) shall be marked clearly and permanently in an easily readable place of the cylinder and any suitable method may be apply to putting seal or marking; Provided that if there is any possibility to damage of the cylinder to carry out such method, relevant information may mark to a metal sheet on the neck of the cylinder.	Yes			
2	Markings of valve	Chapter One Clause 8	Valves fitted to the cylinder shall be clearly and durably marked in accordance with the following provisions by stamping, engraving or similar process, namely:- (a) Name and number of standard specification by which the cylinder is manufacture; (b) A symbol to indicate the nature of heat treatment given to the cylinder during manufacture or after repairs; (c) Symbol or short name of manufacturers; (d) Working pressure; (e) The name or chemical symbol of the gas for which the valve is to be used; (f) Symbol of patch screw threads on the outlet of the valve; (g) Name or symbol of the neutral inspector; (h) Where dip tubes are provided, special indications shall be given by a clear and durable marking on the valve or on a badge fixed between the valve and the cylinder and the total length in millimeter of the tube shall also be indicated.	Yes			
3	Labeling of cylinders	Chapter One Clause 11	(1) Every cylinder shall be labeled with the name of the gas and the name and address of the person by whom the cylinder was filled with gas. (2) A warning in the following terms shall be attached to every cylinder containing permanent or liquefiable gas, namely:- Warning: (a) do not change the colour of the cylinder; (b) no flammable material should be stored in the close vicinity of this cylinder; (c) no oil or similar lubricant should be used on the valves or other fittings of the cylinder; (d) cylinder shall not transfer or receive if the next date of hydrostatic test and hydrostatic stretch test is expired.	Yes			
4	Maintenance of cylinders	Chapter One Clause 15	(1) The cylinder, its valve, relevant equipments and identification colour shall be maintain under the provisions of these rules. (2) No oil or such other glossy materials shall be used to the valve or relevant parts of the cylinders. (3) As per the provisions of rule 13 and 34 (3) (b), No heat shall be apply to the cylinder or it shall not keep in the sun light or shall not be storage with a flammable or explosive materials. (4) The valve of the cylinder shall be keeping close such way so that the gas may not come out. There shall be an additional security bolt to the exit point, so the liquefiable or toxic gas may not come out by the valve of compressed gas cylinder.	Yes			
5	Prohibition of fire and dangerous substances	Chapter One Clause 16	No person shall do any work which may cause fire, carry or possess any flammable or explosives substances in such a place where filling flammable gas to the cylinder, or storage, or move or transport gas cylinders	Yes			
6	Gas filling to the supervision of a competent person, etc	Chapter One Clause 17	Cylinders should be filled, stored, loaded or unloaded by the supervision of such a person who is quietly known about the follow able cautionary provisions.	Yes			
7	Movements of cylinder, etc	Chapter One Clause 18	1) Cylinder shall be adequately supported so that it can carry the weight during handling. (2) At the time of movement or transport of the cylinder it shall be ensure that no harmful damage causes to it.	Yes			
8	Storage of cylinders	Chapter One Clause 20	(1) Cylinders shall be stored in a cool, dry, well ventilated place under cover, away from boilers, open flames, steam pipes or any potential sources of heat and such place of storage shall be easily accessible. (2) The storage room or shed shall be of fire resistant construction. (3) Thin wall cylinders such as liquefied petroleum gas cylinders and dissolved gas cylinders shall not be stacked in a horizontal position. (4) Cylinders containing flammable gases and toxic gases shall be kept separated from each other and from cylinders containing other types of gases by an adequate distance or by a suitable partition wall. (5) Cylinders shall not be stored under conditions, which will cause them corrode. (6) Cylinders shall not be stored along with any combustible materials. (7) Empty cylinders shall be segregated from the filled ones and care shall be taken that all the valves are tightly shut.	Yes			
9	Prohibition on use of cylinder subjected to the action of fire	Chapter One Clause 23	(1) If the cylinder comes to touch with fire it shall not be use before hydrostatic test, hydrostatic stretch test or other relevant required test as per the provision of sub-rule (2). (2) Dissolved acetylene shall not be used if it comes to touch with fire and it shall be destroyed by the experienced or trained person.	Yes			
10	Prohibition on use of cylinder if re-testing necessary	Chapter One Clause 24	If the prescribed testing time of the cylinder being over, it shall not be filled by gas or transfer before such re-testing.	Yes			

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11	Restriction on transport of cylinders	Chapter One Clause 28	(1) Cylinders shall not be transported by a two-wheeled propelled vehicle. (2) No portion of the cylinder shall be outside of the vehicle at the time of transportation. (3) There shall be no sharp projections on the inside of the vehicle. (4) Cylinders transported in vehicles shall be blocked and so secured to prevent falling down or damage by the injury. (5) Cylinders filled with any compressed gas shall not be transported along with any other article of flammable or corrosive nature. (6) Cylinders containing flammable gases shall not be transported along with the cylinders containing any other type of compressed gas. (7) Cylinders containing toxic or corrosive gas shall not be transport along with food-stuffs.	Yes			
12	Restriction on loading and unloading of cylinders	Chapter One Clause 29	(1) There shall be no lifting used for loading or unloading cylinders. (2) Where any such operation is carried on by means of a crane or a fork-lift truck, a proper cradle with chains or wire rope slings shall be used	Yes			
13	Protection of valves during transport	Chapter One Clause 30	(1) Every cylinder containing compressed gas shall, when transported, have its valve protected against damage in the manner mentioned in sub-rule (2) and (3) unless it is securely packed in a box. (2) Where the design of the cylinder does not provide for the valve lying wholly below the level of the body of the cylinder, a stout metal cap, metal cover or a protective metal ring or grill of a design approved by the chief inspector shall be provided, the design being such that the cap or cover or ring or grill is nowhere in close proximity to any part of the valve or body of the valve. (3) Where metal caps or metal covers mentioned in sub-rule (2) are provided to protect valves fitted to the cylinder other than those containing highly toxic gases like Hydrogen cyanide, Phosgene, Cyanogens, Cyanogens chloride, it shall be provided with a vent of such size so as to prevent any gas pressure inside the cap or covers.	Yes			
14	Leaky cylinders	Chapter One Clause 31	(1) No person shall be tender or transport any leaky cylinder. (2) Any cylinder containing a flammable or toxic gas, which develops a leak during transport, shall promptly be removed to an isolated open place away from any place away from any source of ignition and the person responsible for transportation shall immediately contact the filler or the consignor as the case may be, for necessary advice.	Yes			
15	Periodicity of examination and testing of cylinders	Chapter One Clause 32	(1) Chief inspector shall, by notification published in the official gazette, determining the structure of the cylinder and nature of the flammable gas on it, such days as per type of examination is required and test and quantity of the test pressure. (2) No gas shall be filled if the test did not take place within the prescribed time in subrule (1).	Yes			
16	Examination and Testing of cylinders	Chapter One Clause 34	(1) Cylinders forwarded to the test station for testing shall have first be emptied; and if there is possibility to create any obnoxious, bad smells, toxic, accident, necessary initiative should be taken to prevent these. (2) Rather than testing of the cylinder under these rules it shall be observed that apparently is there any default and how far it is dangerous, and weight of the cylinder should taken to check that whether it is looses 5% of the basic weight, if any default come to notice or losing weight the cylinder shall not be use further. (3) Every cylinder shall be wholly cleaned by the vapor or suitable solvent, moreover the inside rust of cylinder shall be cleaned by following manner, namely: - (a) applying cable brush and approved explosives approved by the chief inspector; (b) the rust or substance washed by the vapor or suitable solvent after burning the cylinder for less than one hour with a temperature of less than 300° C. (4) After cleaning the cylinder by a manner mentioned in sub-rule (1) and (3), the inside and outside of the cylinder shall test visibly as per the relevant code of practice of British Standard Institution. (5) Hydrostatic test and hydrostatic stretch test shall be conduct under rule 32 after completing the test mentioned in sub-rule (4). (6) Hydrostatic test and hydrostatic stretch test shall be conduct as per British Specification 5430 and applied test pressure shall remain continue for at least 30 seconds. (7) In case of hydrostatic stretch test, permanent expansion of the cylinder for applying pressure, shall not exceed 5% of total expansion at testing stage. (8) Such a cylinder shall not be use if the expansion of it exceeds the limits determined by the rule in a test mentioned in sub-rule (7). (9) In case of hydrostatic test, if the pressure come down, or found leakage or changed the structure at the time of active pressure, such cylinder shall not be use. (10) After completing the test under these rules the inside of the cylinder shall wholly be dried.	Yes			
17	Condemning of unusable cylinders, etc	Chapter Five Clause 35	(1) Any cylinder which fails to pass the examination or test under rule 34 shall be destroyed by flattening it as a whole or after being cut into pieces in such a manner that a new cylinder cannot be made by weld or joined together.	Yes			
18	Record of test, etc	Chapter Five Clause 36	Such person who is examining and testing cylinder shall maintain the record as per the following particulars, namely:- (a) name of the manufacturer and the owner of the cylinder; (b) cylinder number; (c) the standard specification, nature, etc. of the cylinder; (d) date of previous hydrostatic or hydrostatic stretch test; (e) test pressure; (f) maximum working pressure of the cylinder; (g) water capacity; (h) tare weight; (i) variation, if any, in the tare weight marked on the cylinder and actual tare weight; (j) visible condition of the cylinder; (k) name of fillable gas; (l) type of valve fitted; and (m) Remarks (if any).	No			
19	Notice of accidents	Chapter One Clause 56	If any explosion or fire (hereinafter to be called as an accident) mentioned in section 8(1) of the Act is occurred from a compressed gas cylinder the notice of accident required to be given forthwith to the magistrate, nearest police station and chief inspector.	Yes			
20	Inquiry into accidents	Chapter One Clause 58	(1) Before starting inquiry under section 9(1) of the Act the District Magistrate or any magistrate subordinate to him shall give a minimum 3 days prior notice to the chief inspector and other relevant person.	Yes			

Petroleum Rules 1937, As Amended upto 31-12-1989

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	Licence for storage	Clause No. 90	Save as provided in section 7, 8 and 9 of the Act and by rule 109 no one shall store any petroleum except under a licence granted under these rules: Provided that no licence shall be necessary for storage in a well-head tank.	Yes			
2	Precautions against fire	Clause No. 91	(1) No person shall smoke in any installation or storage shed. (2) No person shall carry matches, fuses or other appliance for producing ignition or explosion in any installation or storage shed which is used for the storage of class I petroleum. (3) No fire, furnace or other source of heat or light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed in any licensed installation or storage shed save in place specially authorised by the licensing authority for the purpose. (4) An adequate supply of dry sand or earth together with the necessary implements for its convenient application, or other efficient means of extinguishing petroleum fires, shall always be kept in every installation and in or adjacent to every storage shed.	Yes			

3	Marking of capacity of tanks	Clause No. 99	The capacity in litres of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on the tank. The "capacity" of the tank is to be calculated and marked according to the nature of the petroleum proposed to be stored therein leaving margin for air-space prescribed in the Rules. The object of this provision is to ensure that the capacity thus marked constitutes the actual licensable capacity of the tank.	Yes			
4	Construction of tank	Clause No. 100	Every tank or other receptacle used for the storage of petroleum in bulk other than well-head tank shall be constructed of iron or steel properly erected and designed according to sound engineering practice and, together with all pipes and fitting shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent any leakage of petroleum.	Yes			
5	Earthing of tanks	Clause No. 102	All tanks or other receptacles for the storage of petroleum in bulk other than well-head tank or tanks or receptacles of less than 45,000 litres capacity containing class III petroleum, shall be electrically connected with the earth in an efficient manner by means of not less than two separate and distinct connections placed at opposite extremities of such tank or receptacle. The roof and all metal connections of such tank or receptacle shall be in efficient electrical contact with the body of such tank or receptacle.	Yes			
6	Exemption of class III petroleum	Clause No. 109	Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, it shall be permissible to store without licence, subject to the conditions of this Chapter, class III petroleum in quantities not exceeding 9,000 litres, which is not stored in the same installation or storage shed as other petroleum.	Yes			
7	Application for licence	Clause No. 114	(1) A person wishing to obtain or to renew a licence prescribed under these rules shall submit an application in writing to the authority empowered to grant such a licence. (2) Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence to store or to import and store petroleum shall be in Form D.	Yes			
8	Certificates of safety	Clause No. 124	(1) Before petroleum is stored in any installation, for which a licence is being granted for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority to the effect that all enclosure walls and embankments constructed in accordance with the conditions of the licence are of such a nature as to ensure safety. (2) The certificate shall be signed by an Engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority. (3) When the licence is not granted for the first time, but is being granted for an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be furnished to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former licence is stored in the installation.	Yes			
9	Entry into tanks	Clause No. 167	No person shall enter or allow any one to enter into any tank which has contained petroleum unless, - (a) the person entering wears a safety helmet of a description approved by the Chief Inspector ; or (b) an Inspector of Explosives or the Chief Inspector has, on payment of the fee prescribed in sub-rule (2) of rule 38, examined the tank with the aid of a vapour testing instrument and has certified it to be free from dangerous vapour.	Yes			
10	Special precaution against accident	Clause No. 170	No person shall commit or attempt to commit any act which may cause or tend to cause fire or explosion in or about any place where petroleum is stored, handled, transported, refined, blended or reclaimed by recycling.	Yes			
11	Notice of accident	Clause No. 171	(1) Where any accident by explosion or fire, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property occurs as the result of the ignition of petroleum or its vapour, occurs in or near any place where petroleum is kept and under circumstances making it likely that it was the result of such ignition, the person for the time being in charge of the petroleum shall give information thereof forthwith to the Chief Inspector and to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer in charge of the nearest police station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication is available. (2) On receipt of such information the Chief Inspector or his representative may, without unnecessary delay, visit the place of occurrence of the accident. Pending the visit of the Chief Inspector or his representative, or until instruction is received from the Chief Inspector that he does not wish any investigation or inquiry to be made, all wreckage and debris shall be left untouched except in so far as its removal may be necessary for the rescue of the persons injured and recovery of the bodies of any person killed by the accident or for the restoration of through communication.	Yes			

Boiler Act 1923

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boiler	Clause No. 6	Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used- (a) unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act; (b) unless a certificate or provisional order authorising the use of the boiler is for the time being in force under this Act; (c) at a pressure higher than the maximum pressure recorded in such certificate or provisional order; (d) where the Government has made rules requiring that boilers shall be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, unless the boiler is in charge of a person holding the certificate required by such rules: Provided that any boiler registered, or any boiler certified or licensed, under any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been registered or certified, as the case may be, under this Act.	Yes			
2	Renewal Certificate	Clause No. 8	(1) A certificate authorising the use of a boiler shall cease to be in force- (a) on the expiry of the period for which it was granted; or (b) when any accident occurs to the boiler; or (c) when the boiler is moved, the boiler not being a vertical boiler the heating surface of which is less than 15 (18.58 square meters), or a portable or vehicular boiler; or (d) when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to the boiler; or (e) if the Chief Inspector in any particular case so directs, when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to any steam-pipe attached to the boiler; (f) on the communication to the owner of the boiler of an order of the Chief Inspector or Inspector prohibiting its use on the ground that it or any steam-pipe attached thereto is in a dangerous condition. (2) Where an order is made under clause (f) of sub-section (1), the grounds on which the order is made shall be communicated to the owner with the order. (3) When a certificate ceases to be in force, the owner of the boiler may apply may apply to the Inspector a renewal thereof for such period not exceeding twelve months as he may specify in the application: Provided that where the certificate relates to an economiser, the application for its renewal may be for a period not exceeding twenty-four months. (4) An application under sub-section (3) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and, on receipt thereof, the Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than ten day's notice of the date so fixed: Provided that, where the certificate has ceased to be in force owing to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal to the Chief Inspector may dispense with the payment of any fee. Provided further in the case of an economiser, the owner shall be given not less than thirty day's notice of the date fixed for its examination. (5) On the said date the Inspector shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner, and if he is satisfied that the boiler and the steam-pipe or steam-pipes attached thereto are in good condition shall issue a renewed certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding twelve months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act. Provided that a renewed certificate issued under this sub-section in respect of an economiser may authorise its use for a period not exceeding twenty-four months: Provided further that if the Inspector- (a) proposes to issue any certificate - (i) having validity for a less period than the period entered in the application, or (ii) increasing or reducing the maximum pressure at which the boiler may be used, or (b) proposes to order any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto, or (c) is of opinion that the boiler is not fit for use, the Inspector shall, within forty-eight hours of making the examination, inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons therefor, and shall forthwith report the case for orders to the Chief Inspector. (6) The Chief Inspector, on receipt of a report under sub-section (5), may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the regulations made hereunder, order the renewal of the certificate in such terms and on such conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, or may refuse to renew it;	Yes			

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3	Alteration and renewal of boilers	Clause No. 12	No structural alteration, addition or renewal shall be made in or to any boiler registered under this Act unless such alteration, addition or renewal has been sanctioned in writing by the Chief Inspector.	Yes			
4	Alteration and renewal of steam pipes	Clause No. 13	Before the owner of any boiler registered under this Act makes any structural alteration, or renewal in or to any steam-pipe attached to the boiler, he shall transmit to the Chief Inspector a report in writing of his intention, and shall send therewith such particulars of the proposed alteration, addition or renewal as may be prescribed.	Yes			
5	Report of Accidents	Clause No. 18	(1) If any accident occurs to a boiler or steam-pipe, the owner or person in charge thereof shall, within twenty-four hours of the accident, report the same in writing to the Inspector. Every such report shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury, if any, caused thereby to the boiler or to the steam-pipe or to any person, and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the Inspector to judge of the gravity of the accident. (2) Every person shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and ability every question put to him in writing by the Inspector as to the cause, nature or extent of the accident.	Yes			
6	Penalties for illegal use of boilers	Clause No. 23	Any owner of a boiler who, in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Act, uses the boiler either without any such certificate or order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed thereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to 18 [ten thousand taka], and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to 19[two thousand taka] for each day after the first day in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.	Yes			
7	Penalty for tempering with register mark	Clause No. 25	(1) Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible or otherwise tampers with the register number marked on a boiler in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any Act repealed hereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to [ten thousand taka]. (2) Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a register number which has not been allotted to it under this Act or any Act repealed hereby, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both.	Yes			

Bangladesh National Building Code 2015

Sl. No.	Title	Clause No.	Brief Description	Applicability	Date of Evaluation of Compliance	Compliance Status	Remarks
1	Environmental Protection	Clause No. 1.8 Volume 3/3	The following provisions shall be met during construction for environmental protection. The construction and operation of the work/project shall comply with relevant national environmental legislation including environmental quality standards. The basic responsibility of the contractor/owner towards the environment shall be: (a) requires the Contractor/Owner to take all reasonable steps to protect the environment and avoid damage and nuisance arising because of his/her operations. (b) the Contractor/Owner to comply with all status and regulations concerning the execution of works (c) the Contractor/Owner shall be responsible for familiarizing himself with all legislation relating to environmental protection that is relevant to his activities. Reference to national environmental quality guidelines shall be made. (d) the Contractor/Owner shall be responsible for the costs of cleaning up any environmental pollution resulting from his/her activities during construction.	Yes			
2	Protection of existing drainage system & utilities	Clause No. 1.8.1 Volume 3/3	During construction work all excavation and/or filling work shall be taken as to ensure safety to the existing underground utility lines and drainage system. The Contractor/Owner shall obtain written permission from the respective authorities before excavation or filling in such areas.	Yes			
3	Protection of Soil, Aquifers, and Water Channels against Pollution	Clause No. 1.8.2 Volume 3/3	Construction activities are likely to generate waste in various forms. This shall be dealt with adequately to avoid pollution. The following measures shall be taken during construction of work. (a) The Contractor/Owner shall, at all times, maintain all sites under his control in a clean and tidy condition and shall provide appropriate and adequate facilities for the temporary storage of all wastes before disposal. (b) The Contractor/Owner shall be responsible for the safe transportation and disposal of all wastes generated because of his/her activities in such a manner as to not cause environmental pollution or hazards to health in any form. In the event of any third party being employed to dispose of wastes, the Contractor/Owner shall be considered to have discharged his/her responsibilities from the time the wastes leave sites under his/her control, providing that he/she has exercised due diligence in ascertaining that the proposed transport and disposal arrangements are such as to not cause pollution or health hazards. (c) The Contractor/Owner shall not allow waste oils or other petroleum derived wastes to be used as dust suppressants and that all reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental spillage of petroleum products, their contact with soil or discharge into water courses. (d) The Contractor/Owner shall be responsible for the provision of adequate sanitary facilities for the construction workforce (including those employed under subcontracts) at all construction and camp sites. The Contractor/Owner shall not knowingly allow the discharge of any untreated sanitary wastes to ground water or surface water. Before mobilization of the construction workforce, the Contractor/Owner shall provide details of sanitary arrangements. The detail shall include maintenance and operation plans and generally be sufficient to assess whether the proposed facilities are adequate. (e) Where abstraction from a borehole by the Contractor/Owner results in adverse effects on groundwater, which at the time of commencement of the contract was being used by local people, the Contractor/Owner shall arrange supplies of equivalent quality and quantity of water to that previously available.	Yes			
4	Protection of Air Quality from Obnoxious Emissions	Clause No. 1.8.3 Volume 3/3	To cover the unlikely event that dust blow becomes a nuisance, to the following effect shall be taken. The Contractor/Owner shall take all reasonable measures to minimize dust-blow arising from any sites under his/her control by regular watering of any stockpiles, bare soil, and haul roads. Unsurpassed traffic areas and any sources of fugitive dust, when conditions require dust suppression.	Yes			
5	Protection from Sound Pollution	Clause No. 1.8.4 Volume 3/3	The management shall be responsible for confining all construction and transportation activities in Residential and mixed Residential Areas strictly to normal business hours, so as not to cause emission of such sound and noise which is considered detrimental to human health. Such noisy activities shall not be carried out from 1800 hours in the evening to 0600 hours in the morning and on non-working days and holidays. Noise nuisance shall be minimized through adequate machine maintenance and good site practices. However, a degree of unavoidable noise nuisance from construction is expected. Control vibration from piling operations is not possible without incurring an unreasonable financial cost. The following noise control measures shall be taken during construction work. (a) All vehicles and plant operated by the contractor or (including subcontractors) shall be maintained according to the original manufacturer's specifications and manuals, with particular regard to the control of noise emissions The Consultant/Authority shall have the right to require the Contractor to replace or rectify any vehicle or plant that he thinks emits excessive noise, within 48 hours of notice in writing. (b) The contractor shall make every reasonable effort to reduce noise nuisance caused by construction activities, including using of crusher and ancillary plant in locations where the distance between them and residential areas is such that it results in attenuation of noise at existing residential areas.	Yes			

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6	General Requirements and Restrictions on Storage and Handling	Clause No. 2.1.1 Volume 3/3	Materials required in construction operations shall be stored, and handled in a manner to prevent deterioration and damage to the materials, ensure safety of workmen in handling operations and non-interference with public life including safety of public, prevention of damage to public property and natural environment. Materials shall be stored and placed so as not to endanger the public, the workers or the adjoining property. Materials shall be stacked on well-drained, flat and unyielding surface. Material stacks shall not impose any undue stresses on walls or other structures. Materials shall be separated according to kind, size and length and placed in neat, orderly piles. High piles shall be staggered back at suitable intervals in height. Piles of materials shall be arranged so as to allow a minimum 800 mm wide passageway in between for inspection and removal. All passageways shall be kept clear of dry vegetation, greasy substance and debris. For any site, there should be proper planning of the layout for stacking and storage of different materials, components and equipment with proper access and proper maneuverability of the vehicles carrying the material. While planning the layout, the requirements of various materials, components and equipment at different stages of construction shall be considered. Stairways, passageways and gangways shall not become obstructed by storage of building materials, tools or accumulated rubbish. Materials stored at site, depending upon the individual characteristics, shall be protected from atmospheric actions, such as rain, sun, winds and moisture, to avoid deterioration. Special and specified care should be taken for inflammable and destructive chemicals and explosive during storage.	Yes			
7	Manual Handling	Clause No. 2.1.2 Volume 3/3	When heavy materials have to be handled manually each workman shall be instructed by his foreman or supervisor for the proper method of handling such materials. Each workman shall be provided with suitable equipment for his personal safety as necessary. Supervisors shall also take care to assign enough men to each such job depending on the weight and the distance involved.	Yes			
8	Protection against Fire	Clause No. 2.1.3 Volume 3/3	Timber, Bamboo, coal, paints and similar combustible materials shall be kept separated from each other. A minimum of two dry chemical powder (DCP) type fire extinguishers shall be provided at both open and covered locations where combustible and flammable materials are stored. Flammable liquids like petrol, thinner etc., shall be stored in conformity with relevant regulations. Explosives like detonators, gun powder etc. shall be stored in conformity with the fire protection provisions set forth in this Code so as to ensure desire safety during storage. Stacks shall not be piled so high as to make them unstable under fire fighting conditions and in general they shall not be more than 4.5 m in height. Materials which are likely to be affected by subsidence of soil like precast beams, slabs and timber of sizes shall be stored by adopting suitable measures to ensure unyielding supports. Materials liable to be affected by floods, tides, etc shall be suitably stored to prevent their being washed away or damaged due to floods, tides, etc.	Yes			
9	Housekeeping	Clause No. 2.1.4 Volume 3/3	Stairways, walkways, scaffolds, gangways and access ways shall be kept free of building material, tools, accumulated rubbish and obstructions. Materials or equipment stored on the street, footpath and other public places with permission from the proper Authority, and conforming to Sec 1.5.3, shall not interfere with vehicular traffic or pedestrians on the highway or street. The piles shall be arranged to leave a safe walkway unobstructed for its full length, and adequately lighted at night and at all other necessary times. Material and equipment shall not be located within 7.5 m of a street intersection. These shall neither be so placed as to obstruct normal observation of traffic signals nor to hinder the use of public transit loading platforms.	Yes			
10	Hazardous Materials	Clause No. 2.2.5 Volume 3/3	Materials under this category are (a) those posing health hazard through breathing, such as asbestos, glass fibre, etc. or injurious and/or intoxicating fluids of various kinds, (b) materials corrosive to living bodies and (c) materials likely to explode under heat or pressure. These should be stored in a manner specific to its properties, so as to prevent hazards of all kinds. Workmen engaged in works using asbestos-based material, shall wear a full body coveralls with pockets, and close fitted cuffs and necks together with a head cover. Protective clothing shall also be worn by all persons in an area into which asbestos dust is liable to escape. The clothing shall be made of synthetic fiber. Wet weather overalls which can be hosed down may be used. The use of suitable working clothing shall not be necessary when minor handling of asbestos containing insulation is carried out provided adequate dust control techniques are employed. Whenever, work methods create asbestos dust, suitable protective respirator shall be used. Respiratory protective equipment shall be properly maintained and regularly cleaned and serviced. Every person required to use protective equipment shall be fully instructed and trained in its use. Protective clothing and equipment shall be regarded as the means of last resort and used as a back-up of other techniques, or where effective asbestos dust control cannot be achieved by other means.	Yes			
11	Acids and Other Corrosive Materials Working with Acid/Chemicals	Clause No. 2.2.5.2 Volume 3/3	When working with acids, bases, or other chemicals, one shall wear the proper clothing. The following are the five clothing items that shall be used while working with chemicals. (a) Safety glasses/goggles: Should completely cover your eye at all times. (b) Safety face shield: Wear over the top of any safety glasses or goggles. (c) Full-length acid smock: Wear over the clean-room clothing. (d) Rubber gloves: Wear with a two-inch cuff. This prevents acid from running down your arm. Also, inflate with nitrogen and submerge in water to check for pinhole leaks before using. (e) Hard leather or other non-porous shoes.	Yes			
12	Storage of Acid/Chemical	Clause No. 2.2.5.2.2 Volume 3/3	Proper storage of the acid/chemicals will ensure everyone's safety. Therefore when storing acid/chemical the following care shall be taken: (a) Store acids and bases in separate cabinets. (b) Keep acids and solvents in different cabinets. (c) Label shelves for quick chemical identification. (d) Make sure that incompatibles are not stored on the same shelf. (e) Keep same shaped bottles on the same shelf to conserve shelf space. (f) Never store chemical containers anywhere except in designated cabinets. When need to use the acid/chemicals: (a) Take the oldest container whose shelf life has not expired. (b) Make sure the container is sealed when you return it. (c) Always return the container to its labeled shelf.	Yes			

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13	Explosives	<p>Clause No. 2.2.5.1 Volume 3/3</p>	<p>(a) Transportation of Explosive Loading, unloading and handling of explosives will be supervised by competent personnel. The safety provisions of Sections 4.1 and 4.3, Chapter 4 of this Part shall also be applicable. Where the magazine is located near the construction site and blasting operations continue daily, actual requirements of explosives shall be issued from the magazine and transported to the site. Any leftovers shall be returned to the magazine after every use. For carrying up to 5 kg of explosives, insulated containers constructed of minimum 50 mm thick finished wood or 6 mm thick plastic or 10 mm thick pressed fiber shall be used. The containers shall have no metal parts, be waterproof and provided with a lid and nonconductive carrying device. Vehicles transporting explosives shall have a wooden or non-sparking metal floor with high sides and ends. In open-bodied vehicles, the explosives shall be covered with a waterproof and fire-resistant tarpaulin. Electric wiring in vehicle shall be fully insulated. The nature of cargo in the vehicle shall be properly indicated on its body. Metal, flammable, or corrosive substances shall not be transported with explosives. Explosive and detonators or blasting caps shall not be transported in the same vehicle; they shall be transported in original containers or in securely locked separate nonmetallic containers. Smoking shall be prohibited in the vehicle carrying explosives.</p> <p>(b) Storage of Explosives Explosives shall only be stored in remote and isolated structures of substantial construction and blast- release isolated yards. The storage area shall be clean, dry, well ventilated, and cool. The material shall not be stored near oil, gasoline, cleaning solutions, radiators, steam pipes, or other sources of heat. Storage shall require bullet and fire-resistant magazine. Blasting caps or primers shall not be stored with explosives. Smoking, matches, fire or flame shall not be allowed near a magazine. No leaves, grass, bush or debris shall be allowed to accumulate within 8 m of an explosive magazine. No sparking metal or tools shall be stored in a magazine. Persons shall put off shoes with metal nails before entering a magazine. If nitroglycerine leaks down on the floor, the floor shall be immediately desensitized by washing thoroughly with an agent obtained beforehand from the supplier of the explosives.</p> <p>(c) Handling of Explosives No package containing explosives shall be dragged, dropped or handled roughly. These shall be opened only at a safe distance and properly shielded from the packages of explosives in bulk storage. The covers of the explosive cases or packages shall be replaced every time after taking out part of the contents. Sparking metal tools shall not be used to open kegs or cases of explosives. Smoking or carrying matches, fire, flame or devices capable of producing fire or flame, shall not be permitted while handling or using explosives. Explosives shall not be carried in the pockets of any clothing or on any person.</p> <p>(d) Disposal of Explosives</p>	Yes			
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14	Safety Management	Clause No. 3.1.2 Volume 3/3	The safety of personnel engaged in building construction shall be ensured through a well-planned and well organized mechanism. For this, depending on the size and complexity of building construction project, safety committee shall be constituted to efficiently manage all safety related affairs. The site in-charge or his nominee of a senior rank shall head the committee and a safety officer shall act as Member Secretary. The safety committee shall be organized a training program for the personals and workers to train up them about safety issues involved in the construction process and also organize meeting of the committee regularly say fortnightly or monthly depending on the nature of the project, however, emergency meetings shall also be called as and when required. The safety committees shall deal with all the safety related issues through well-structured agenda, in the meetings and all safety related measures installed at the site and implementation thereof shall be periodically reviewed.	Yes		
15	Safety of Workmen	Clause No. 3.2.1 Volume 3/3	Helmets conforming to BDS 1265 and BDS 1266 shall be worn by the workmen and other personnel at all times during the work. Safety goggles of accepted standard (BDS 1360) shall be used by individuals engaged in drilling, cutting, welding and all such works which cause hazard to the eye. The welders and gas cutters shall be equipped with proper protective equipment like gloves, safety boots, aprons and hand shields having filter glass of accepted standard and suitable to the eyes of the particular worker.	Yes		
16	Site Precautions	Clause No. 3.2.2 Volume 3/3	Construction site shall be delineated, in absence of boundary walls, by fences. During the erection of tall buildings, nylon net shall be put around the building periphery 3 m to 4 m below the working level. Warning signs shall be displayed, where necessary, to indicate hazardous areas like high voltage zone, area of no smoking etc. Hand lamps shall be of low voltage, preferably 24V. All electrically operated hand tools shall be provided with double earthing.	Yes		
17	Site Amenities	Clause No. 3.2.3 Volume 3/3	Toilet facilities shall be provided at all construction sites. If sewer connection is not available, temporary wells shall be used. The wells shall be provided with proper covers, bad smell protector and have to clean regularly. Men and women workers shall be provided with separate sanitary and washing facilities.	Yes		
18	Lifting Gear	Clause No. 3.9.4 Volume 3/3	Lifting gears shall be of good construction, sound material and adequate strength. Lifting gears must be tested and examined by a competent person. Chains, ropes and lifting tackle shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person every 6 months. Special devices like cleats and hooks shall be used in erecting girders and other heavy structural members. These shall be shop-assembled, bolted, riveted or welded to the piece and left permanently in place after the work. A balance beam shall be used to lift laterally imbalanced pieces. Alternatively, a pair of bridle slings shall be used at safe lifting points. Table of safe working loads shall be posted in the tackle store and in prominent positions. No chain, rope or lifting tackle shall be used for loads exceeding the safe working load. Wrought iron gear shall be effectively heat treated. All lifting gear shall be obtained from reliable manufacturers. No home-made or improvised gear shall be used.	Yes		
19	Cranes	Clause No. 3.9.5 Volume 3/3	All parts of a crane must be of good construction, free from defects, and properly maintained. Before the crane is used for the first time, it must be thoroughly examined and tested by a competent person. Crane rails shall be installed and secured on firm ground. In tower cranes, the level difference between the two rails shall remain within the limits prescribed by the manufacturer. The safe working load shall be clearly shown on the crane; no crane shall be loaded beyond this limit. Nobody shall be allowed to work on the wheel tracks within 6 m of a crane, or under crane where he might be struck, unless effective steps are taken to warn him. Electrical wires within the site which can possibly touch the crane or any member being lifted shall be removed or made dead. Cranes shall not be operated in proximity to a live overhead power line. If it becomes necessary to operate the crane crossing the safe clearance from power line, the overhead power lines shall be shut off. Cranes shall be thoroughly examined, at least once in 9 months and the results entered in a register. The crane operator shall not violate the safe reach limit of the crane as specified by the manufacturer. Cranes shall not be operated at a speed which causes the boom to swing. No person shall be lifted or transported by the crane on its hook or boom. Toe boards and limit stops shall be provided for wheel barrows on the loading and unloading platforms. Material shall be loaded securely on the platform with no projection. Every crane driver or hoisting machine operator shall be competent to the satisfaction of the engineer and no person under the age of 21 years shall be allowed to operate any hoisting machine and scaffolding winch, or give signals to the operator. The crane driver shall have the full knowledge of controls, signals, loading, misuse, ground and emergency regulations. When the bucket or other members being lifted are out of sight of the crane operator, a signalman shall be posted in clear view of the loading and unloading areas, and the crane operator. Standard hand signals shall be used in controlling the movements of the crane; both the operator and the signalman shall be familiar with the signals. The crane operator shall respond to signals only from the assigned signalman but shall obey stop signal at any time from anybody both inside and outside the site. If a gantry crane is used, a warning bell which sounds automatically during the movement of the crane shall be given to avoid accidents to workmen crossing or standing in the path of the moving loads.	Yes		
20	Slings	Clause No. 3.9.6 Volume 3/3	Idle and loaded slings shall not be carried together on the crane hook. In multi-legged slings, each leg shall be evenly loaded. The slings shall be of sufficient length to avoid wide angle between the legs. Chains shall not be joined by bolting or wiring links together. Shortening the chains by tying knots shall be prohibited. The chain shall be made free of twists and kinks. Proper eye splices shall be used to attach the chain hooks. Chains with locked or stretched links and which do not move freely shall not be used. Ropes shall move freely in the sheave grooves. Sharp bends in wire ropes shall be avoided; pulley shall be used for these.	Yes		