



TENUGHAT VIDYUT NIGAM LIMITED

2x210 MW Tenughat Thermal Power Station
Jharkhand
Dry Fly Ash Collection & Disposal System



PART VI (SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS)

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PART VI (SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS)

1.0 GENERAL

This specification deals with the subject matter of safety and protection to be observed in the Civil Construction. This shall be followed along with all related statutory requirements/obligation including Governmental byelaws, codes, ordinance of local or central authorities related to the construction work.

In case of complicated work like deep excavation, intricate shuttering and formwork, excavation in loose soil and below water table, stacking of excavated earth etc., work plan with necessary drawings and documents have to be prepared by the Bidder and got approved by the Engineer.

Necessary reference shall be made to the following Indian Standard Codes on safety requirements for various type of work :

Indian Standard

4081	Blasting & Drilling.
5916	Construction with Hot Bituminous Materials.
4130	Demolition of Buildings.
3764	Excavation Work
5121	Piling & Other Deep Foundations.
4014 - (P-II)	Scaffolding, Steel Tubular.
3696 - (P-I & P-II)	Scaffolds and Ladders.
6922	Structures Subject to Underground Blasts.
4756	Tunneling Work.
5499	Underground Air-raid Shelters in Natural Soil.
4138	Working in Compressed Air.
7293	Working with Construction Machinery



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8989 Erection of Concrete Framed Structures.

2.0 BLASTING

- 2.1 Detonators and other explosive for blasting shall be taken to the blasting area in the original container or any separate non-metal container. This shall not be carried loose or mixed with other materials. Detonators and explosives must be kept separately.
- 2.2 No shot for blasting shall be fired except by persons licensed to do so.
- 2.3 Drilling shall not be resumed after a blast has been fired unless a thorough examination has been made to make sure that there is no unexploded charge.
- 2.4 Before firing a shot, sufficient warnings by means of whistling and/or otherwise shall be given to get men off the danger area. Blasting areas shall be cordoned off & red flags during day time and red lights during night time displayed prominently marking off the cordoned area.
- 2.5 All people except those who have actually to light the fuses must be removed to a safe distance of not less than 200 metres as a rule.
- 2.6 Wherever possible, blasting mats should be used.
- 2.7 Bidders doing blasting work must have licence and an approved magazine to store explosives.
- 2.8 Blasting operations shall be carried out during fixed hours of the day which shall be notified in writing.
- 2.9 Provisions in explosives Rules 1940 as amended from time to time, Indian Explosives Act 1844 (IV of 1884), and others shall be strictly followed.

3.0 EXCAVATIONS

- 3.1 Sides of all excavations must be sloped to a safe angle, not steeper than the angle of repose of the particular soil. If it is not possible to give a proper slope, the sides of the excavation where there is a danger of fall or dislodgement of earth or any material, shall be securely supported by timber or other type of shoring.



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- 3.2 No excavation or earth work below the foundation level of an adjoining building shall be taken up unless adequate steps are taken to prevent damage to the existing structure or fall of any part.
- 3.3 Every accessible part of an excavation, pit or opening in the ground into which there is a danger of persons falling shall be suitably fenced with a barrier upto a height of one metre suitably placed from the edge of the excavation as far as practicable.
- 3.4 No material or load shall be placed or stacked near the edge of the excavation or opening in the ground. The excavated material shall not be placed within 1.5 m of the trench or half of the depth of the trench whichever is more.
- 3.5 Cutting shall be done from top to bottom. No undercutting of sides of excavation shall be allowed.
- 3.6 All narrow trenches 1.2 m or more depth, shall at all times be supplied with atleast one ladder for each 30m in length or fraction thereof. Ladder shall be extended from bottom of the trench to atleast one metre above the surface of the ground. The side of the trenches which are 1.5 m or more in depth shall be stepped back to give suitable slope, or securely held by planking, strutting and bracing so as to avoid the danger of side collapse.
- 3.7 Materials shall not be dumped against existing walls or partition to a height that may endanger the stability of the walls.
- 3.8 While withdrawing piled materials like loose earth, crushed stone, sand, etc., from the stock piles, no over hanging shall be allowed to be formed in the existing dump.
- 3.9 No material on any of the sites of work shall be so stacked or placed as to cause danger or inconvenience to any person or public or any other agency at work.
- 4.0 DEMOLITION**
- 4.1 On every demolition job, danger signs shall be conspicuously posted all round the structure and all doors, openings giving access to the structure shall be kept barricaded or marked except during the actual passage of workmen or equipment. However, provision shall be made for at least two independent exits for escape of workmen during any emergency.



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- 4.2 During night, red lights shall be placed on or about all the barricades.
- 4.3 Where in any work of demolition it is imperative, because of danger existing to ensure that no unauthorised person shall enter the site of demolition outside working hours, a watchman should be employed. In addition to watching the site he shall also be responsible for maintaining all notices, lights and barricades.
- 4.4 All the necessary safety appliances as per IS ;4130 shall be issued to the workers and their use explained. It shall be ensured that the workers are using all the safety appliances while at work.
- 4.5 The removal of a member may weaken the side wall of an adjoining structure and to prevent possible damage, these walls shall be supported until such time as permanent protection is provided. In case any danger is anticipated to the adjoining structure the same shall be got vacated to avoid any danger to human life.
- 4.6 The power on all electrical service lines shall be shut off and all such lines cut or disconnected at or outside the property line, before the demolition work is started. Prior to cutting of such lines the necessary approval shall be obtained from the electrical authorities concerned. The only exception will be any power line required for demolition work itself.
- 4.7 All gas, water, steam and other service lines shall be shut off and capped or otherwise controlled at or outside the building line, before demolition work is started.
- 4.8 All the mains and meters of the building shall be removed or protected from damage.
- 4.9 If a structure to be demolished has been partially wrecked by fire, explosion or other catastrophe, the walls and damaged roofs shall be shored or braced suitably.
- 4.10 Walkways and passage ways shall be provided for the use of the workman who shall be instructed to use them and all such walkways and passageways shall be kept adequately lighted, free from debris and other materials.
- 4.11 All nails in any kind of lumber shall be withdrawn, hammered or bent over as soon as such lumber is removed from the structure being demolished, and placed in piles for future cleaning or burning.



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- 4.12 All the roads and open area adjacent to the work site shall either be closed or suitably protected.
- 4.13 No electric cable or apparatus which is liable to be a source of danger or a cable or apparatus used by the operator shall remain electricity charged.
- 4.14 All practical steps shall be taken to prevent danger to persons employed from risk of fire or explosion or flooding. No floor, roof or other part of the building shall be so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe.

5.0 VEHICLE

- 5.1 No person shall board any vehicle or equipment when it is in motion.
- 5.2 Suitable blocks shall be placed against the wheels of a vehicle when it is used for tipping materials into excavation or a pit or over the edge of any embankment or earthwork to avoid the danger of its running over the edge.
- 5.3 All workers shall stand clear of the vehicle while it is dumping. If the material being dumped is very heavy or sticky, dump hooks shall be used or dumper shall be clamped to prevent any danger of its tripping.
- 5.4 Materials shall not be allowed to be loaded in a vehicle so as to project horizontally beyond the sides of the body of the vehicle. All materials projecting beyond the front or rear shall be indicated by a red flag in the day and with red light in the night.
- 5.5 Driver of the truck or any heavy vehicle shall not reverse it unless assisted by a signal man who shall have a clear view of the driver and the area beyond the truck during reversing operation.

- 5.6 Maximum speed of a heavy vehicle must not exceed 15 km. per hour.

6.0 SCAFFOLDING, GANGWAYS, LADDERS & SHUTTERING

- 6.1 For all work that cannot be done from the ground level or from part of any permanent structure or from other available means of support, soundly constructed scaffoldings of adequate strength shall be used as a safe means of access to places of work.



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- 6.2 All scaffolding shall be securely supported or suspended and wherever necessary be properly braced to ensure stability.
- 6.3 Chains, ropes or other lifting materials used for the suspension of scaffoldings must be of adequate strength and shall be of tested quality.
- 6.4 All such chains and ropes used for the suspension of scaffoldings shall be properly fastened to safe anchorage points.
- 6.5 The platform of a suspended scaffolding shall be sufficiently wide. Suspended scaffolding shall have hand rail on 3 sides of about 1.0 m height.
- 6.6 All working platform and stages from which workers are liable to fall shall be of adequate width depending on the type of work done and closely boarded and planked.
- 6.7 Scaffolding or staging more than 3.5 m above the ground or floor, suspended from an overhead support or erected with stationary support shall have a guard rail properly attached, bolted, braced and otherwise secured atleast 1 m high above the floor or platform of such scaffolding or staging and extending along the entire length of the outside ends thereof with only such opening as may be necessary for the delivery of materials. Such scaffolding or staging shall be so fastened as to prevent it from swaying from the building or structure. The platform shall also be provided with toe boards of atleast 150 mm high so placed as to prevent the fall of materials and tools from there.
- 6.8 All platforms or gangways, runways and the stairs shall be kept free from unnecessary obstructions, materials or junk.
- 6.9 Working platforms, gangways & stairways shall be so constructed that they shall not sag unduly or unequally, and if the height of the platform or the gangway or the stairway is more than 3.5 m above ground level or floor level they shall be closely boarded, shall be of adequate width and shall be suitably fenced.
- 6.10 Every opening in the floor of a building or in a working platform shall be provided with suitable fencing or railing whose minimum height shall be 1 m to prevent the fall of persons or materials.
- 6.11 Every ladder shall be securely fixed at top and bottom. A ladder more than 5 m long shall have a prop.



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- 6.12 All ladders used shall be of good construction, sound materials and adequate strength. Ladders with defective or missing rungs shall not be brought into use. The spacing of rungs shall not exceed 30 cms and these shall be recessed atleast 12 mm into rails.
- 6.13 All ladders or rungs used for vertical height of more than 10 m shall have an intermediate landing. All such intermediate landings shall be provided with guard rails to a height of atleast 1 m.
- 6.14 Every ladder shall be securely placed so that it cannot move either at the top or at the bottom and it shall rise to a height of atleast 1.2 m above the place of landing.
- 6.15 No portable single ladder shall be over 8 m in length.
- 6.16 Spacing between the side rails of the ladder shall not be less than 300 mm for ladders upto 3 m in length. For longer lengths, this shall be increased at 6 mm for each additional 0.3 m of length.
- 6.17 Metal ladders must not be used for electrical work or near electric circuit of equipments.
- 6.18 All scaffolds, ladders and other safety devices mentioned or described herein shall be maintained in safe condition and no scaffold, ladder or equipment shall be altered or removed while it is in use.
- 6.19 Unfinished scaffolding which is under construction shall be prominently marked as unsafe and any access points shall be closed.
- 6.20 All Planking and Decking on walkways and scaffolds should be adequately supported at each end of the plank and intermediately if necessary. Planks should not be allowed to cantilever beyond the last support but should be overlapped if necessary on to the next plant.

6.21 Shuttering

The above remarks shall be applicable for this also. Shuttering, particularly for slabs, should be treated as a scaffold. Unfinished shuttering should be marked as dangerous similarly the finished formwork should be adequately supported, care being taken to avoid trap door effects.



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7.0 MOBILE LIFTING APPLIANCES

- 7.1 No mobile lifting appliances shall used on a sloping surface unless adequate precautions are taken to ensure stability.
- 7.2 Adequate precautions shall be taken to see that jib of the mobile crane does not come in contact with overhead electric transmission line.
- 7.3 Only one person shall give signals to the operator of mobile lifting appliances.
- 7.4 Maximum load to be lifted by lifting appliances shall be marked in a position where it can be clearly seen by the crane driver and the operator.
- 7.5 No load shall be raised, lowered or suspended from a chain or rope having a knot in any of the part.
- 7.6 No chain which is joined to another chain by means of bolt and nut shall be used for raising, lowering or suspending any load.
- 7.7 All chains, ropes and lifting gears shall be carefully examined and tested by a competent Maintenance Engineer atleast once in every quarter.
- 7.8 When the work is stopped or when the mobile lifting equipment is not in operation, the boom must be lowered to the horizontal position and tied securely in place to prevent accidental drop.
- 7.9 No person shall walk under a load which is swinging by a lifting equipment.
Guide rope must be attached to the load to prevent its swinging.
- 7.10 The foot blocks of the crane before starting work shall be securely supported and firmly anchored to prevent its movement in any direction.
- 7.11 Use of Hoisting machines and tackle including their attachments, anchorage and supports shall conform to the following standards of condition.
- 7.11.1 These shall be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and free from defect and shall be kept in good working order.



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- 7.11.2 Every rope used in hoisting or lowering materials or as a means of suspension shall be of durable quality and adequate strength and free from patent defects.
- 7.11.3 Every crane driver or hoisting appliance operator shall be properly qualified and no person under the age of 21 years shall be in charge of any hoisting machine or give signals to the operator.
- 7.11.4 In case of every hoisting machine and every chain ring hook shackle swivel and pulley block used in hoisting or lowering or as means of suspension the safe working load shall be ascertained by adequate means, every hoisting machine and all gears referred to above shall be plainly marked with the safe working load. In case of hoisting machine having a variable safe working loading, each safe working load of the conditions under which it is applicable shall be clearly indicated. No part of any machine or of any gear referred to above in this paragraph shall be loaded beyond the safe working load except for the purpose of testing. Mobile cranes shall have the working load and the radius of jib for the load marked on it.
- 7.11.5 The top pulley for hoisting a load shall be opened monthly and the spindle inspected to see if any undue wear has taken place and for greasing.
- 7.11.6 In case of departmental machine, the safe working load shall be notified by the Engineer concerned. As regards bidder's machines the Bidder shall notify the safe working load of the machine to the Engineer whenever he brings any machinery to site of work and get it verified by the Engineer concerned.
- 7.12 Motors, gearing, transmission, electric wiring and other dangerous part of hoisting appliances shall be provided with efficient safeguards. Hoisting appliances shall be provided with such means as will reduce to the minimum, the risk of accidental descent of the load. Adequate precautions shall be taken to reduce to the minimum, risk of any part of a suspended load becoming accidentally displaced.

8.0 RIVETTING, WELDING & GAS CUTTING & STEEL ERECTION

8.1 Rivetting



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- 8.1.1 Bolts covered with wet or slippery compounds shall not be used in fabricating structural work.
- 8.1.2 The rivet heater must keep the rivet heating equipment as near as possible to the place of work.
- 8.1.3 A pail of water shall always be kept ready for quenching fire when stopping rivetting work.
- 8.1.4 Hot rivet shall not be thrown across aisles and shaftways.
- 8.1.5 Metal buckets for catching hot rivets must have false wooden bottoms to prevent rivets from rebounding.
- 8.1.6 All rivets, bolts, nuts, and other tools must be kept in boxes and not left loose, (For any further safety measures relevant Indian Standards and safety specifications of structural section shall be referred to).

8.2 Welding & Gas Cutting

- 8.2.1 All cylinders must be used and stored in upright position only.
- 8.2.2 Cylinders must be stored away from open flames and other source of heat.
- 8.2.3 Oxygen cylinders must not be stored near other cylinders containing gas or oil, grease or other combustible materials.
- 8.2.4 While the cylinder is in use, the cylinder valve key or wrench must be placed on the valve spindle.
- 8.2.5 Before a cylinder is moved, the cylinder valve must be closed.
- 8.2.6 Gas cutting torches must be lighted by means of friction flames or similar other methods and not with matches.
- 8.2.7 When torches are being changed or welding stopped for some time valves for all cylinders must be closed.
- 8.2.8 The coloured lenses used for welding or gas cutting must be of proper shade for the work being done.



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- 8.2.9 Suitable eye protection equipment such as goggles, hand shields etc., must be used by persons engaged in welding or gas cutting operations.
- 8.2.10 Before any heavy structural member is gas cut, make sure that it is cleared and supported by ropes, cables, chains or any other means to prevent its dropping or swinging.
- 8.2.11 Cylinder valves and connections are not to be lubricated. All oily or greasy substances must be kept away from cylinders.
- 8.2.12 Substantial and incombustible screen must be used below or near the welding operations, if there is a possibility of a spark falling on other workmen engaged in work closely.
- 8.2.13 All air pipe lines and air hoses must be frequently inspected. Air hoses shall not be used for dusting or for cooling purposes.
- 8.3 Steel Erection
- 8.3.1 All persons shall stand clear when a crane is sorting or shifting steel girders or other structural materials.
- 8.3.2 No person shall stand, walk or work beneath any suspended load.
- 8.3.3 Guide rope must be used for guiding lifting loads.
- 8.3.4 When guiding a beam or fabricated structure or erection it shall be so held that the employees hands do not get jammed against other objects.
- 8.3.5 Safety belts equipped with suitable life lines must be used by persons working at heights and standing on structural members. Life line must be tied to an independent support. For any further safety measures, for Structural Steel Works, IS : 7205 shall be referred to.

9.0 SAFETY APPLIANCES

- 9.1 Workers employed on mixing asphaltic materials, cement and lime mortars, shall be provided with protective footwear and protective goggles.



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- 9.2 Those engaged in white washing and mixing or stacking of cement bags or any materials which is injurious to the eyes, shall be provided with protective goggles.
- 9.3 Those engaged in welding works shall be provided with welder's protective eye-shields.
- 9.4 Stone breakers shall be provided with protective goggles and protective clothing and seated at sufficiently safe intervals.
- 9.5 When workers are employed in sewers and manholes which are in use, the Bidder shall ensure that the manhole covers are opened and chambers are ventilated atleast for an hour before the workers are allowed to get into the manholes, and the manholes so opened shall be cordoned off with suitable railing and provided with warning signals or boards to prevent accident to the public.
- 9.6 The Bidder shall not employ men below the age of 18 and women on the work of painting with products containing lead in any form. Whenever men above the age of 18 are employed on the work of lead painting the following precautions shall be taken :
- 9.6.1 No paint containing lead or lead products shall be used except in the form of paste or ready made paint.
- 9.6.2 Suitable face mask should be supplied for use by them when paint is applied in the form of spray on a surface having lead paint dry rubbed and scraped.
- 9.6.3 Overalls shall be supplied by the Bidders to the workmen and adequate facilities shall be provided to enable the working painters to wash during the cessation of work.
- 9.7 The workers going into inspection chamber shall have gas masks, gum boots and rubber gloves while working inside. After coming out they shall have some disinfectant from the first aid box for proper washing
- 9.8 All necessary personnel safety equipment such as safety helmets, safety boots, safety belts, leather gloves for welders, clear glass safety goggles etc., as considered adequate by the engineer have to be kept available for the use of persons employed at the site of work and maintained in condition suitable for immediate use and Bidder shall take steps to ensure proper use of equipment by the workers.



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- 9.9 All the persons entering the tunnel shall be provided with protective wear, such as helmets, steel toe safety shoe, gum boots or other suitable type of protective foot wear. In the case of steeply inclined tunnels and inshafts, safety belts shall also be provided.
- 9.10 Sign boards 1 x 1.5 m in size with the following wording shall be erected at the access to these areas. "CONSTRUCTION AREA, HELMET REQUIRED BEYOND THIS POINT"
- 9.11 No loose garments or ragged clothing shall be worn by the personnel engaged in tunneling operation.
- 9.12 A telephone system shall provided to ensure a positive and quick method of communication between all control location inside tunnel and portal of the tunnels when longer than 500 m and for shafts when longer than 50 m
- 9.13 Irrespective of length and bends in the tunnel, arrangements shall be made for transmitting of warning signals by any one of the following means.
- 9.13.1 By electrically operated bells, operated by battery/dry cells with the bell placed outside the tunnel and the position of the switch shifting with the progress of the tunneling work. The position of the operating switch although temporary shall be so chosen as to ensure proper accessibility and easy identification.
- 9.13.2 By the use of two field (magnet type) telephone.
- 9.13.3 Any other suitable arrangement like walkie-talkie.
- 9.14 Arrangement for rendering prompt and adequate first aid to the injured persons shall be maintained at every work site under the guidance of a medical officer-in-charge of the project. Depending upon the magnitude of the work the availability of an ambulance at a very short notice (at telephone call) shall be ensured.
- 9.15 First-aid arrangements commensurate with the degree of hazard and with the number of workers employed shall be maintained in a readily accessible place throughout the working hours. At least one experienced first-aid attendant with his distinguishing badge shall be available on each shift to take care of injured persons. Arrangements shall be made for calling the medical officer, when such a need may arise. It is



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recommended that foreman/assistant foreman/supervisor/ permanent workmen who are normally present at each working phase in each shift are given adequate training on first-aid methods to avoid employment of a separate attendant.

- 9.16 Stretchers and other equipment necessary to remove injured persons shall be provided at every shift.
- 9.17 Where there are more than 50 persons working in a shift, effective artificial respiration arrangements shall be provided, with trained men capable of providing artificial respiration.

10.0 ELECTRICAL

- 10.1 Only authorised persons shall handle or otherwise interfere with electrical equipment. Any person detecting electrical apparatus being handled by an unauthorised person or equipment in unsafe condition must report the matter to the Engineer concerned.
- 10.2 No person shall work on any live electric conductor or apparatus and no person shall assist such person on such work, unless he is authorised in that behalf.
- 10.3.1 After isolating the equipment from the source of supply before the work begins, a sign 'DON'T SWITCH ON' must be hung on or near the switch to avoid its being accidentally or inadvertently switched on when persons are working.
- 10.3.2 Take out the fuses and keep in safe custody.
- 10.3.3 The switch may be locked if locking arrangement exists.
- 10.3.4 Earth the equipment, before work, to discharge it and short the terminals as a precautionary measure against accidental switching ON.
- 10.3.5 After the work is finished take out Earthing and shorting link.
- 10.3.6 Remove all tools and materials from the site of work. Replace the fuses and unlock the switch.
- 10.3.7 The switch shall only be put 'ON' by the person who switched it 'OFF' or by the person authorised by him in writing.



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- 10.4 When working on live equipment use one hand only whenever possible, it is advisable to keep the other hand behind the back. Shocks from hand to hand are most dangerous.
- 10.5 All persons handling electrical gear in elevated position must use safety belts. Even a slight shock may cause loss of balance and fall.
- 10.6 No one shall attempt to extinguish a fire on or near a live electrical apparatus with water. Water is a good conductor of electricity. Use extinguishers wherever provided. Use sand and blankets etc., if available.
- 10.7 No person shall use any part of electrical equipment for storing or hanging clothes, umbrellas or other articles. Serious accidents occur from this practice.
- 10.8 For attending the work on O.H. lines or equipment use wooden ladders. Metallic ladders shall not be used.
- 10.9 Use insulated tools and ensure the insulation is in proper condition periodically at least once in three months. Use rubber gloves wherever possible.
- 10.10 As far as possible verbal instructions shall be avoided in case of pre-arranged shut-down of electrical apparatus.
- 10.11 When workers are employed for electrical installations which are already energised, insulating mats, wearing apparel such as gloves, sleeves and boots as may be necessary shall be provided. The workers shall not wear any rings, watches and carry keys or other materials which are good conductors of electricity.
- 11.0 MISCELLANEOUS**
- 11.1 The Bidder shall provide necessary fencing and lights to protect the public from accident.
- 11.2 Fire extinguishers adequate in number shall be kept by the Bidder at the site of works where there is risk of fire hazard.
- 11.3 Adequate washing facilities shall be provided near the place of work.
- 11.4 When the work is done near any place where there is risk of drowning, all necessary equipments shall be provided and kept ready for use and all



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necessary steps taken for prompt rescue of any person in danger and adequate provisions shall be made for prompt first aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of the work.

- 11.5 These safety provisions shall be brought to the notice of all concerned by displaying on a Notice Board at a prominent place at the work spot. The persons responsible for compliance of the code shall be named therein by the Bidder.
- 11.6 To ensure effective enforcement of the rules and regulations relating to safety precautions, the arrangements made by the Bidder shall be open to inspection by the Engineer and Owner.
- 11.7 Notwithstanding the above clauses there is nothing in those to exempt the Bidder from the operations of any other Act or Rule in force in the Republic of India.
- 11.8 All storage, handling and use of flammable liquids shall be under the supervision of qualified persons. Flammable liquid shall not be stored inside the tunnel
- 11.9 All sources of ignition shall be prohibited in areas where flammable liquids are stored, handled and processed. Suitable warning and 'NO SMOKING' signs shall be posted in all such places. Receptacles containing flammable liquids shall be stacked in such a manner as to permit free passage of air between them.
- 11.10 All combustible materials shall be continuously removed from such areas where flammable liquids are stored, handled and processed. All spills of flammable liquids shall be cleared up immediately. Containers of flammable liquids shall be tightly capped.

12.0 REPORTING OF ACCIDENT

All accidents, major or minor must be reported immediately. The Bidder, will provide first aid to the injured person immediately and the injured person shall report to the first aid station along with the 'INJURED ON WORK' form duly filled in quintuplicate and submit to the Medical Officer of the First Aid Station".

Serious Injury



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In case of serious injury, the following procedure shall be adopted by the Bidder :

1. Provide First Aid at his own First Aid Station.
2. Take the injured person to the Hospital along with the "INJURED ON WORK" form duly filled in.
3. Reporting the accident to the Owner/Engineer by the Bidder.

Fatal Accident

Fatal accident must be reported immediately to the Engineer/Owner as well as to the Police.

Penalty

Failure to observe the Safety Rules will make the Bidder liable to penalty by way of suspension of work, fine and termination of contract.