

CHAPTER-III

Rule	Description
26	<u>Cleanliness of walls and ceilings</u>
27	<u>Record of White Washing etc.</u>
28	<u>Compound to be kept clean.</u>
29	<u>Disposal of trade wastes and affluent</u>
30	<u>Ventilation and temperature</u>
31	<u>When artificial humidification not allowed</u>
32	<u>Provision of hygrometers</u>
33	<u>Exemption from maintenance of hygrometers</u>
34	<u>Copy of schedule to rule 31 to be affixed near every hygrometer</u>
35	<u>Temperature to be recorded at each hygrometer</u>
36	<u>Specification of hygrometer</u>
37	<u>Thermometers to be maintained in efficient order</u>
38	<u>Inaccurate thermometer not to be used without fresh certificate</u>
39	<u>Hygrometer not to be affixed to wall, etc, unless protected by wood</u>
40	<u>No reading to be taken within 15 minutes of renewal of water</u>
41	<u>How to introduce steam for humidification</u>
42	<u>Lighting of Interior Parts</u>
43	<u>Prevention of glare</u>
44	<u>Power of Chief Inspector to exempt</u>
45	<u>Exemption from rule 42</u>
46	<u>Quantity of drinking water</u>
47	<u>Source of water supply</u>
48	<u>Means of supply</u>
49	<u>Cleanliness of wall or reservoir</u>
50	<u>Report of Health Officer or other officers appointed by the State Government for this purpose</u>
51	<u>Cooling of water</u>
52	<u>Latrine accommodation</u>
53	<u>Latrines to conform to public health requirements</u>
54	<u>Privacy of latrines</u>
55	<u>Sign Boards to be displayed</u>
56	<u>Urinal accommodation</u>
57	<u>Urinals to conform to public health requirements</u>
58	<u>Certain latrines and urinals to be connected to sewage system</u>
59	<u>Whitewashing, colour washing of latrines and urinals</u>
60	<u>Construction and maintenance of drains</u>
61	<u>Water taps in latrines</u>
61A	<u>Number of Sweepers</u>
62	<u>Provision of towel and soap in the latrines and urinals</u>
63	<u>Exemption</u>
64	<u>Number and location of spittoons</u>
65	<u>Type of spittoons</u>
66	<u>Cleaning of spittoons</u>

Health

Rule 26. Cleanliness of walls and ceilings

[Exemptions under Sub-section (2) of section (11)]

- 1) Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section (11) of the Act shall not apply to the class or description of factories or parts of factories specified in the schedule hereto;
Provided that they are kept in a clean state by washing, sweeping, brushing, dusting, vacuum cleaning or by other effective means;

Provided further that the said clause (d) shall continue to apply:-

- a) in respect of factories or parts of factories specified in part A of the said schedule, to workrooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 14.2 cubic meters:-
 - b) in respect of factories or parts of factories specified in part B of the said schedule, to workrooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 70.8 Cubic meters.
 - c) to engine-houses, lunchrooms, canteens, shelters, creches, cloakrooms, rest rooms and wash places; and
 - d) to such parts of walls, sides and tops of passages and staircases as are less than 6 meters above the floor or stair;
- 2) If it appears to the Chief Inspector that any part of a part of a factory, to which by virtue of sub-rule (1) any of the provisions of the said clauses (d) do not apply, or apply as varied by sub-rule (1), is not being kept in a clean state, he may by written notice, require the occupier to whitewash or colour wash, wash, paint or varnish the same, and in the event of the occupier failing to comply with such requisition within two months from the date of the notice, sub-rule (1) shall cease to apply to such part of a factory, unless the Chief Inspector otherwise determines.

Schedule

Part-A

1. Blast furnaces.
2. Brick and tile works in which unglazed bricks or tiles are made.
3. Cement works.
4. Chemical works.
5. Copper mills.
6. Gas works.
7. Iron and Steel mills.
8. Stone, Slate and marble works.
9. The following parts of factories:-
 - a) Rooms used only for the storage of articles.
 - b) Rooms in which the walls or ceilings consist of galvanized iron, glazed bricks, glass, slate, asbestos, bamboo or thatch.
 - c) Parts in which dense steam is continuously evolved in the process.
 - d) Parts in which pitch, tar or like material is manufactured or is used to a substantial extent, except in brush works.
 - e) Parts of a glass factory known as glass house.

- f) Rooms in which graphite is manufactured or is used to a substantial extent in any process.
- g) Parts in which coal, coke, oxide of iron, ochre, lime or stone is crushed or ground.
- h) Parts of wall, partitions, ceilings or tops of rooms which are at least 6 meters above the floor.
- i) Ceilings or tops of rooms in print works, bleach works or dye works, with the exception of finishing rooms or warehouses.
- j) Inside walls of oil mills below a height of 1.5 meters from the ground floor level.
- k) Inside walls in tanneries below a height of 1.5 meters from the ground floor level where a wet process is carried on.

Part-B

- 1. Coach and motor body works.
- 2. Electric generating or transforming stations.
- 3. Engineering works.
- 4. Factories in which sugar is refined or manufactured.
- 5. Foundries other than foundries in which brass casting is carried on.
- 6. Gun factories.
- 7. Shipbuilding works.
- 8. Those parts of factories where unpainted or unvarnished wood is manufactured.

Rule 27. Record of White Washing etc.

The record of dates on which white washing etc are carried out shall be entered in a register maintained in **Form 9**.

Rule 28. Compound to be kept clean.

The compound surrounding every factory shall be maintained in a sanitary and clean condition free of bushes, rubbish, filth or debris.

Rule 29. Disposal of trade wastes and affluent

[Rules under sub-section (2) of section (12)]

- 1. In the case of a factory where the drainage system is proposed to be connected to the public sewerage system, prior approval of the arrangements made shall be obtained from local authority.
- 2. In the case of a factory situated in a place where no public sewerage system exists, prior approval of the arrangements made for proposal of trade wastes and effluent shall be obtained from the Public Health Authorities or the Tripura State Pollution Control Board appointed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- 3. Rubbish, filth or debris shall not be allowed to accumulate or to remain in any part of the premises in a factory for more than 24 hours and shall be disposed in a manner approved by the Public Health Authorities and filth and other decomposing matter shall be kept in covered receptacles.

4. Wastes and effluent resulting from factory or industrial processes and which may be of injurious or obnoxious substances, shall not be disposed of without being suitably treated to render them unobjectionable to the satisfaction of the Public Health Authorities and of the Inspector. If any objection is raised by the arises between the Public Health Authorities and the Inspector with regard to treatment of wastes and other effluents under this rule, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Inspector whose decision shall be final.
5. All open drains carrying waste or sewage water or sewerage shall be constructed of masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed at least twice daily and, where possible connected with some recognized drainage line.

Rule 30. Ventilation and temperature

(Rule prescribed under section 13)

1. Limits of temperature and air movement :- In any factory the maximum wet-bulb temperature of air in a workroom at a height of 1.5 meters above the floor level shall not exceed 30⁰ centigrade and adequate air movement of at least 30 meters per minute shall be provided ; and in relation to dry-bulb temperature, the wet-bulb temperature in the workroom at the said height shall not exceed that shown in the schedule annexed hereto, or as regards a dry-bulb readings intermediate between the two dry-bulb readings that specified in relation to the higher of these two dry-bulb readings :

Schedule

Dry-bulb temperature (Degrees in Centigrade)	Wet-bulb temperature (Degrees in Centigrade)
30 to 34	29
35 to 39	28.5
40 to 44	28
45 to 47	27.5

Provided that if the temperature measured with a thermometer inserted in a hollow globe of 15 centimeters diameter coated mat black outside and kept in the environment for not less than 20 minutes exceeds the dry-bulb temperature of air, the temperature so recorded by the globe thermometer shall be taken in place of the dry-bulb temperature.

Provided further that when the reading of the wet-bulb temperature outside in the shade exceeds 27⁰ C, the value of the wet-bulb temperature allowed in the schedule for a given dry-bulb temperature may be correspondingly exceeded to the same extent.

Provided further that this requirement shall not apply in respect of factories covered by Section 15 of the Act and in respect of factories where the nature of work carried on involves production of excessively high temperature referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 13 to which workers are exposed for short periods of time not exceeding one hour followed by an interval of sufficient duration in thermal environments not exceeding those otherwise laid down in this rule.

Provided further that the Chief Inspector having due regard to the health of the workers, may in special and exceptional circumstances, by an order in writing exempt any factory or part of a factory from the foregoing requirement, in so far as restricting the thermal

conditions within the limits laid down in the schedule are concerned, to the extent that he may consider necessary subject to such conditions as he may specify.

2. Provisions of thermometers –

- a) If it appears to the Inspector that in any factory, the temperature of air in a workroom is sufficiently high and is likely to exceed the limits prescribed in sub-rule (1), he may serve on the manager of the factory an order requiring him to provide sufficient number of whirling hygrometers or any other type of hygrometers and direct that the dry-bulb and wet-bulb readings in each such workroom shall be recorded at such positions as approved by the Inspector twice during each working shift by a person especially nominated for the purpose by the manager and approved by the Inspector.
- b) If the Inspector has reason to believe that a substantial amount of heat is added inside the environment of a workroom by radiation from walls, roof or other solid surroundings, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order requiring him to provide one or more globe thermometers referred to in the first provision in sub-rules (1) and further requiring him to place the globe thermometers at places specified by him and keep a record of the temperatures in a suitable register.

3. Ventilation:-

- a) In every factory the amount of ventilating openings in a workroom below the eaves shall, except where mechanical means of ventilation as required by clause (b) below are provided, be of an aggregate area of not less than 15% of the floor area and so located as to afford a continued supply of fresh air:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may relax the requirements regarding the amount of ventilating openings if he is satisfied that having regard to the location of the factory, orientation of workroom, prevailing winds, roof height and the nature of manufacturing process carried on, sufficient supply of fresh air into the workroom is afforded during most part of the working time.

Provided further that this requirement shall not apply in respect of workrooms of factories –

- (i) covered by Section 15, or
 - (ii) in which temperature and humidity are controlled by refrigeration.
- b) Where in any factory owing to special circumstances such as situation with respect to adjacent buildings and height of the building with respect to floor space, the requirements of ventilation openings under clause (a) of this sub-rule cannot be complied with or in the opinion of the Inspector the temperature of air in a workroom is sufficiently high and it is likely to exceed the limits prescribed in sub-rule (1), he may serve on the manager of the factory an order requiring him to provide additional ventilation either by means of roof ventilators or by mechanical means.

- c) The amount of fresh air supplied by mechanical means of ventilation in an hour shall be equivalent to at least 6(six) times the cubic capacity of the workroom and shall be distributed evenly throughout the workroom without dead air-pockets or undue draughts caused by high inlet velocities.
- d) In the regions where in summer (15th March – 15th July) dry-bulb temperatures of outside air in the shade during most part of the day exceed 35 degrees centigrade and simultaneous wet-bulb temperatures are 25 degree centigrade or below and in the opinion of the Inspector the manufacturing process carried on in the workroom of a factory permits thermal environments with relative humidity of 50% or more, the Inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order to have sufficient supply of outside air for ventilation cooled by passing it through water sprays either by means of unit type of evaporative air coolers (desert coolers) or, where supply of outside air is provided by mechanical means through ducts in a plenum system, by means of central air washing plants.

Rule 31. When artificial humidification not allowed

[Rules prescribed under sub-section (1) of Section 15)]

There shall be no artificial humidification in any room of a cotton spinning or weaving factory –

- a) By the use of steam during any period when the dry-bulb temperature of that room exceeds 29.5 C; and
- b) At any time when the wet-bulb reading of the hygrometer is higher than that specified in the following schedule in relation to the dry-bulb reading of the hygrometer at that times; or as regards a dry-bulb reading intermediate between any two dry-bulb readings indicated consecutively in the schedule when the dry-bulb reading does not exceed the wet-bulb reading to the extent indicated in relation to the lower of these two dry-bulb readings: -

Schedule

(Readings in degrees centigrade)					
Dry-bulb	Wet-bulb	Dry-bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry-bulb	Wet-bulb
15.5	14.5	25.0	24.0	34.5	30.0
16.0	15.0	25.5	24.5	35.0	30.5
16.5	15.5	26.0	25.0	35.5	31.0
17.0	16.0	26.5	25.5	36.0	31.0
17.5	16.0	27.0	26.0	36.5	31.5
18.0	16.5	27.5	26.0	37.0	31.5
18.5	17.0	28.0	26.5	37.5	31.5
19.0	18.0	28.5	27.0	38.0	32.0
19.5	18.5	29.0	27.0	38.5	32.0
20.0	19.0	29.5	28.0	39.0	32.0

20.5	19.5	30.0	28.0	39.5	32.5
21.0	20.0	30.5	28.5	40.0	32.5
21.5	20.5	31.0	28.5	40.5	33.0
22.0	21.0	31.5	29.0	41.0	33.0
22.5	21.0	32.0	29.0	41.5	33.0
23.0	21.5	32.5	29.0	42.0	33.0
23.5	22.0	33.0	29.5	42.5	33.0
24.0	23.0	33.5	29.5	43.0	33.5
24.5	23.5	34.0	30.0	43.5	33.5

Provided, however, that clause (b) shall not apply when the difference between the wet-bulb temperature as indicated by the hygrometer in the department concerned and the wet-bulb temperature taken with a hygrometer outside in the shade is less than 2 degrees.

Rule 32. Provision of hygrometers –

In all departments of cotton spinning and weaving mills wherein artificial humidification is adopted, hygrometers shall be provided and maintained in such positions as are approved by the Inspector. The number of hygrometer shall be regulated according to the following scale:-

- a) Weaving department – One hygrometer for departments with less than 100 looms, and one additional hygrometers for every 100 or part of 100 looms in excess of 100.
- b) Other departments- One hygrometer for each room of less than 1700 cubic meters capacity and one extra hygrometer for each 1130 cubic meters or part thereof, in excess of this.
- c) One addition hygrometer shall be provided and maintained outside each cotton spinning and weaving factory wherein artificial humidification is adopted, and in a position approved by the inspector, for taking hygrometer shade readings.

Rule 33. Exemption from maintenance of hygrometers

When the Inspector is satisfied that the limits of humidity allowed by the schedule to rule 31 are never exceeded, he may, for any department other than the weaving department, grant exemption from the maintenance of the hygrometer. The Inspector shall record such exemption in writing.

Rule 34. Copy of schedule to rule 31 to be affixed near every hygrometer –

A legible typed copy of the schedule to rule 31, duly authenticated with the Signature of either the occupier or the Manager, shall be affixed near each hygrometer.

Rule 35. Temperature to be recorded at each hygrometer –

At each hygrometer maintained in accordance with rule 32, correct wet & dry-bulb temperatures shall be recorded thrice daily during each working day by competent person

nominated by the manager and approved by the Inspector. The temperature shall be taken between 7 A.M. and 9 A.M., between 11 A.M. & 2 P.M.(but not in the rest interval) and between 4 P.M. and 5-30 P.M. In exceptional circumstances, such additional readings and between such hours, as the Inspector may specify shall be taken. The temperature shall be entered in the humidity register in the **Form 11** , maintained in the factory. At the end of each month, the persons who have taken the readings shall sign the register and certify in the register the correctness of the entries. The register shall always be available for inspection by the Inspector.

Rule 36. Specification of hygrometer –

- 1) Each hygrometer shall comprise of two mercurial thermometers of wet-bulb and dry-bulb of similar constructions, and equal dimensions, scale and divisions of scale. They shall be mounted on a frame with a suitable reservoir containing water.
- 2) The wet-bulb shall be closely covered with a single layer of muslin, kept wet by means of a wick attached to it and dropping into the water in the reservoir. The muslin covering and the wick shall be suitable for the purpose, clean and free from size or grease.
- 3) No part of the wet-bulb shall be within 76 millimeter from the dry-bulb or less than 25 millimeter from the surface of the water in the reservoir and the water reservoir shall be below it, on the side of it away from the dry-bulb.
- 4) The bulb shall be spherical and of suitable dimensions and shall be freely exposed on all sides to the air of the room.
- 5) The bores of the stems shall be such that the position of the top of the mercury column shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of 60 centimeters.
- 6) Each thermometer shall be graduated so that accurate readings may be taken between 10 and 50 degrees centigrade.
- 7) Every degree from 10 degree upto 50 degrees shall be clearly marked by horizontal lines on the stem, each fifth degree; shall be marked by longer marks that the intermediate degrees and the temperature marked opposite each fifth degree, i.e. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.
- 8) The markings as above shall be accurate, that is to say, at no temperature between 10 and 50 degrees, shall the indicated readings be in error by more than one ninth of a degree.
- 9) A distinctive number shall be indelibly marked upon the thermometer.
- 10) The accuracy of each thermometer shall be certified by the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, or some competent authority appointed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and such certificate shall be attached to the humidity register.

Rule 37. Thermometers to be maintained in efficient order –

Each thermometer shall be maintained at all times during the period of employment in efficient working order, so as to give accurate indications and in particular –

- a) the wick and the muslin covering of the wet-bulb shall be renewed once a week;
- b) the reservoir shall be filled with water which shall be completely renewed once a day. The Chief Inspector may direct the use of distilled water or pure rain water in any particular mill or mills in certain localities; and
- c) no water shall be applied directly to the sick or covering during the period of employment.

Rule 38. Inaccurate thermometer not to be used without fresh certificate.

If an Inspector gives notice in writing that a thermometer is not accurate, it shall not, after one month from the date of such notice, be deemed to be accurate unless and until it has been reexamined as prescribed and a fresh certificate obtained which shall be kept attached to the humidity register.

Rule 39. Hygrometer not to be affixed to wall, etc, unless protected by wood.

- 1) No hygrometer shall be affixed to a wall, pillar, or other surface unless protected there from by wood or there non-conducting material at least 12 millimeter in thickness and distant at least 25 millimeter from the bulb of each thermometer.
- 2) No hygrometer shall be fixed at a height of more than 170 cm from the floor to the top of thermometer stem or in the direct draughts from a fan, window, or ventilating opening.

Rule 40. No reading shall be taken for record on any hygrometer within 15 minutes of the renewal or water

No reading shall be taken for record on any hygrometer within 15 minutes of the renewal or water in the reservoir.

Rule 41. How to introduce steam for humidification :-

In any room in which steam pipes are used for the introduction of steam for the purpose of artificial humidification of the air the following provisions shall apply:

- a) the diameter of such pipes shall not exceed 50 mm and in the case of pipes installed after 1st day of Jan.1960 the diameter shall not exceed 25 millimeter;
- b) such pipes shall be as short as is reasonably practicable.
- c) all hangers supporting such pipes shall be separated from the bare pipes by an efficient insulator not less than 15 mm in thickness:
- d) no uncovered jet from such pipe shall project more than 100 mm beyond the outer surface of any cover:
- e) the steam pressure shall be as low as practicable and shall not exceed 5 kg per square centimeter: and

- f) the pipe employed for the introduction of steam into the air in a department shall be effectively covered with such non-conducting material, as may be approved by the Inspector in order to minimize the amount of heat radiated by them into the department.

Rule 42. Lighting of Interior Parts -

- 1) The general illumination over those interior parts of a factory where persons are regularly employed shall be not less than 65 lux measures in the horizontal plane at a level of 90 centimeters above the floor:
Provided that in any such parts in which the mounting height of the light source for general illumination necessarily exceeds 7.6 meters measured from the floor or where the structure or plant prevents the uniform attainment of this standard, the general illumination at the said level shall be not less than 22 lux and where work is actually being done the illumination shall be not less than 65 lux.
- 2) The illumination over all other interior parts of the factory over which persons employed pass shall, when and where a person is passing, be not less than 5 lux at floor level.
- 3) The standard specified in this rule shall be without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination required to render the lighting sufficient and suitable for the nature of the work.

Rule 43. Prevention of glare

1. Where any source of artificial light in the factory is less than 5 meter above floor level, no part of the light source or of the lighting fitting having a brightness greater than 5 lamberts shall be visible to persons whilst normally employed within 30 meters of the source, except where the angle of elevation from the eye to the source or part of the fitting as the case may be exceeds 20 degrees.
2. Any local light, that is to say an artificial light designed to illuminate particularly the area or part of the area of work of a single operative or small group of operatives working near each other, shall be provided with a suitable shade of opaque material to prevent glare or with other effective means by which the light source is completely screened from the eyes of every person employed at a normal working place, or shall be so placed that no such person is exposed to glare there from.

Rule 44. Power of Chief Inspector to exempt-

Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied in respect of any particular factory or part thereof or in respect of any description of workroom or process that any requirement of rules 42 and 43 is inappropriate or is not reasonably practicable, he may by order in writing exempt the factory or part thereof, or description of workroom or process from such requirement to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify.

Rule 45. Exemption from Rule 42

Nothing in rule 42 shall apply to the parts of factories in which light sensitive photographic materials are made or used in an exposed condition or where such exposing portion are carried on.

Rule 46. Quantity of drinking water-

The quantity of drinking water to be provided for the workers in every factory shall be at least 5 liters a day for each worker employed in the factory and such drinking water shall be readily available at all times during working hours.

Rule 47. Source of water supply-

The water provided for drinking shall be supplied

- a) from a public water-supply system, or
- b) from any other source approved in writing by the Health Officer or any other Officer appointed by the State Government in this regard.

Rule 48. Means of supply

If drinking water is not supplied directly from tape either connected with public water supply system or any other water supply system of the factory approved by the Health Officer or any other officer appointed by the state Government, it shall be kept in suitable vessels, receptacles or tanks fitted with taps and having dust proof covers, and placed on raised stands or platforms in shade and having suitable arrangement of drainage to carry away the spilled water. Such vessels, receptacles or tanks shall be kept clean and the water renewed at least once every day. All practicable measures shall be taken to ensure that the water is free from contamination.

Rule 49. Cleanliness of well or reservoir

1. Drinking water shall not be supplied from any open well or reservoir unless it is so constructed, situated, protected and maintained as to be free from the possibility of pollution by chemical, or bacterial and extraneous impurities.
2. Where drinking water is supplied from such well or reservoir, the water in it shall be sterilized once a week or more frequently if the Inspector by written order so requires, and the date on which sterilizing is carried out shall be recorded;

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any such well or reservoir if the water therein is filtered and treated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or other officers appointed by the State Government as the case may be.

Rule 50. Report of Health Officer or other officers appointed by the State Government for this purpose

The Inspector may, by order in writing direct the manager to obtain, at such time or at such intervals as he may direct, a report from the Health Officer or other officers appointed by the State Government as to the fitness for human consumption of the water supplied to the workers, and in every case to submit to the Inspector a copy of such report as soon as it is received from the Health Officer or the other officers appointed by the state Government for this purpose.

Rule 51. Cooling of water

In every factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed:

- a) the drinking water supplied to the workers shall from the 1st April to the 31st September in every year, be cooled by ice or other effective method:

Provided that if ice is placed in the drinking water, the ice shall be cleaned and wholesome and shall be obtained only from a source approved in writing by the Health Officer or other officer appointed by the State Government.

- b) the cooled drinking water shall be supplied in every canteen, lunchroom and rest room and also at conveniently accessible points throughout the factory which for the purpose of these rules shall be called 'Water Centers':
- c) the water centers shall be sheltered from the weather and adequately drained:
- d) the number of water centers to be provided shall be one "center" for every 150 persons or part thereof employed at any one time in the factory :

Provided that in the case of a factory where the number of persons employed exceed 500, it shall be sufficient if there is one such "center" as aforesaid for every 150 person up to the first 500 and one for every 500 persons thereafter:

Provided further that the distance between the place of work of any worker shall not be more than 50 meters from the nearest water center or any distance as may be specified by the Inspector.

- i) every water center shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition :
- ii) the means of supply of cooled drinking water shall be either directly through taps connected to water coolers or any other system for cooling of water, or by means of vessels, receptacles or tanks fitted with taps and having dust proof covers and placed on raised stands or platforms in shade, and having suitable arrangement of drainage to carry away the spilt water. Such vessels, receptacles or tanks shall be kept clean and the water renewed at least once every day : and
- iii) every water center shall be in charge of a suitable person who shall distribute the water. Such person shall be provided with clean cloths while on duty.

Provided that the Chief Inspector may exempt any "water center" from the requirements of this clause.

Provided further that this clause shall not apply to any factory in which suitable mechanically operated drinking water refrigerating units are installed to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector.

Rule 52. Latrine accommodation

Latrine accommodation shall be provided in every factory on the following scale :

- a) where females are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 females :
- b) where males are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 males.

Provided that where the number of males exceeds 100, it shall be sufficient if there is one latrine seat for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 50 thereafter.

In calculating the number of latrine required under this rule, any odd number of workers less than 25, or 50, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25 or 50.

Rule 53. Latrines to conform to public health requirements-

Latrines, other than those connected with an efficient water-borne sewage System, shall comply with the requirements of the public Health authorities.

Rule 54. Privacy of latrines-

Every latrine shall be under cover and every seat in the latrine shall be so Partitioned off as to secure privacy, and each partitioned shall have a proper door and fastenings.

Rule 55. Sign Boards to be displayed-

Where workers of both sexes are employed, there shall be displayed outside each latrine block a notice "For Men Only" or "For Women Only" as the case may be, in the language understood by the majority of the workers. The notice shall also bear the figure of a man or of a woman as the case may be.

Rule 56. Urinal accommodation-

1. Urinal accommodation shall be provided for the use of workers and shall not be less than 60 centimeters in length for every 50 workers. Provided that, where the number of workers employed exceeds 500, it shall be sufficient if there is one urinal for every 50 workers up to the first 500 employed and one for every 100 thereafter. Where women are employed, separate urinal accommodation shall be provided for them on the same scale as mentioned above :
Provided further that the Chief Inspector may by order in writing exempt, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, small factories employing less than 20 workers from the provisions of separate urinal accommodation if he is satisfied that the latrine accommodation in such factories is sufficient and suitable.
2. In calculating the urinal accommodation required under sub-rule (1), any odd number of workers less than 50 or 100, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 50 or 100, and the maximum number of persons working in the factory, at any time and not the total number of persons employed in the factory, shall be taken into account.

Rule 57. Urinals to conform to public health requirements-

Urinals, other than those connected with an efficient water-borne sewage system, and urinals in a factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health authorities.

Rule 58. Certain latrines and urinals to be connected to sewage system-

When any general system of underground sewerage with an assured water supply for any particular locality is provided in a municipality, all latrines and urinals other than septic tank latrine and any other type of latrines and urinals to be approved for this purpose by the public Health authority, of a factory situated in such locality shall, if the factory is situated with 30 meters of an existing sewer, be connected with that sewage system.

Rule 59. Whitewashing, colour washing of latrines and urinals-

The Walls, ceilings, and partitions of every latrine and urinal shall be whitewashed or colour washed and the whitewashing or colour washing shall be repeated at least once in every four months. The dates on which the whitewashing or colour washing is carried out shall be entered in the prescribed register (in **Form 9**)

Provided that this rule shall not apply to latrines and urinals, the wall ceilings or partitions of which are laid in glazed tiles or otherwise finished to provide a smooth, polished, impervious surface and that they are washed with suitable detergents and disinfectants at least once in every period of four months.

Rule 60. Construction and maintenance of drains-

All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed and the effluent disposed of by connecting such drains with a suitable drainage line.

Provided that where there is no such drainage line, the effluent shall be deodorized and rendered innocuous and then disposed of in a suitable manner to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

Rule 61. Water taps in latrines-

- 1) Where piped water supply is available, a sufficient number of water taps, conveniently accessible, shall be provided in or near such latrine accommodation.
- 2) If piped water supply is not available, sufficient quantity of water shall be kept stored in suitable receptacles near the latrines.

Rule 61. (A) Number of Sweepers-

In every factory employing number of workers in any shifts as shown in column # 2 of the schedule appended hereto, there shall be employed at least a number of full time/part time sweepers as shown in column # 3 of the said schedule in the respective shift to clean the latrines, urinals and wash places provided in the factory for the use of the workers employed in that shift, in order to maintain the same in clean and sanitary condition at all times.

Schedule

Serial No	of workers in the shift the shift	No of sweepers to be employed in
1.	Up to 100	1 part time
2.	Above 100 but not above 250	1 full time
3.	Above 250 but not above 500	2 full time
4.	Above 500 but not above 1000	3 full time

5.	Above 1000	3 full time plus one full time for every additional 500 or part thereof.
----	------------	--

Rule 62. Provision of towel and soap in the latrines and urinals-

Sufficient number of towels and soaps shall be provided as to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Rule 63. Exemption

The Chief Inspector may exempt the factories declared under section 85 from the provisions of Rules 52 to 62 provided he is satisfied that there are alternative arrangements for meeting the requirements of latrines and urinals.

Provided further that the Chief Inspector may exempt any other class of factories employing less than 20 workers which are already in existence on the date of application of these rules from the provisions of the rules 52 to 62 on being satisfied about other suitable arrangements.

Rule 64. Number and location of spittoons-

The number and location of the spittoons to be provided shall be to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Rule 65. Type of spittoons-

The spittoons shall be of any of the following types :

- a) a galvanized iron container with a conical funnel-shaped cover. A layer of suitable disinfectant liquid shall always be maintained in the containers.
- b) a container filled with dry, clean sand, and covered with a layer of bleaching powder ; or
- c) any other type approved by the Chief Inspector.

Rule 66. Cleaning of spittoons

The spittoon mentioned in clause (a) of rule 65 shall be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least once every day ; and the spittoon mentioned in clause (b) of rule 65 shall be cleaned by scrapping out the top layer of sand as often as necessary or at least once every day.