



TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Amendments to the Tamil Nadu Factories Rules, 1950.

[G.O.Ms.No. 121, Labour and Employment(M2), 31st July 2012.]

No. SRO A-24/2012.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 112 of the Factories Act (Central Act LXIII of 1948), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendments to the Tamil Nadu Factories Rules, 1950, the draft of the same having been previously published as required by Section 115 of the said Act.

AMENDMENTS In the

said Rules,— (1) in rule 61,—

(a) in sub-rule (3), for the marginal heading, the following marginal heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"Protection against lightning".

(b) in sub-rule (10), for clauses (b) and (c), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) The types of first-aid fire fighting equipment to be provided shall be determined by considering the different types of fire risks which are classified as follows:—

(i) Class 'A' Fire-Fire involving solid combustible materials of organic nature such as wood, paper, etc., where the cooling effect of water is essential for extinction of fire.

1. LIGHT HAZARD OCCUPANCIES.

- 1 Abrasive Manufacturing Premises.
- 2 Aerated Water Factories.
- 3 Agarbatti Manufacturing.
- 4 Aluminium, Zinc and Copper Factories.
- 5 Analytical and/or Quality Control Laboratories.
- 6 Asbestos Steam Packing and Lagging Manufactories.
- 7 Battery Charging/Service Station.
- 8 Battery Manufactories.
- 9 Breweries.
- 10 Brick Works.
- 11 Canning Factories.
- 12 Cardamom Factories
- 13 Cement Factories and/or Asbestos Products Manufacturing.
- 14 Ceramic Factories and Crockery and Stoneware Pipe Manufacturing.
- 15 Cinema Theatres (including Preview Theatres).
- 16 Clay works.
- 17 Clock and Watch Manufacturing.
- 18 Clubs.
- 19 Coffee Curing an Roasting Premises.
- 20 Computer installations (Main Frame).

- 21 Condensed Milk Factories, Milk Pasteurising Plant and Dairies.
- 22 Confectionery Manufacturing.
- 23 Dwellings.
- 24 Educational and Research Institutes.
- 25 Electric Generating Houses (Hydel).
- 26 Electric Lamps (Incandescent and Fluorescent) and TV Picture Tube Manufacturing.
- 27 Electric Sub-Station Distribution Station.
- 28 Electro Plating Works.
- 29 Electronic and/or Computer Equipments Assemble and Manufactures.
- 30 Empty Containers Storage Yard.
- 31 Engineering Workshops.
- 32 Fruits and Vegetables Dehydrating/Drying Factories.
- 33 Fruit Products and Condiment Factories.
- 34 Glass and Glass Fibre Manufacturing.
- 35 Godowns and Warehouses Storing non-combustible Goods.
- 36 Green Houses.
- 37 Gold Thread Factories/Gliding Factories.
- 38 Gum and/or Glue and Geletine Manufacturing.
- 39 Hospitals including X-ray and other Diagnostic Clinics.
- 40 Ice Candy and Ice-cream Manufacturing.
- 41 Ice Factories.
- 42 Ink (excluding Printing Ink) Factories.
- 43 Laundries.
- 44 Libraries.
- 45 Mica Products Manufacturing.
- 46 Office Premises.
- 47 Places of Worship.
- 48 Pottery Works.
- 49 Poultry Farms.
- 50 Residential Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants.
- 51 Salt Crushing Factories and Refineries.
- 52 Stables.
- 53 Steel Plants (other than Gas based).
- 54 Sugar Candy Manufacturing.
- 55 Sugar Factories and Refineries.
- 56 Tea Blending and Tea Packing Factories
- 57 Umbrella Assembling Factories.
- 58 Vermicelli Factories.
- 59 Water Treatment/Water Filtration Plants and Water Pump House.

2. ORDINARY HAZARD OCCUPANCIES.

- 1 Airport and other Transportation Terminal Building.
- 2 Areca Nut Slicing and/or Betel Nut Factories.
- 3 Atta and Cereal Grinding.
- 4 Bakeries.
- 5 Beedi Factories.
- 6 Biscuit Factories.
- 7 Bobbin Factories.
- 8 Book Binder, Envelopes and Paper Bag Manufacturers.
- 9 Bulk Storage.
- 10 Cable Manufacturing.
- 11 Camphor Boiling.
- 12 Candle Works.
- 13 Carbon Paper/Typewriter Ribbon Manufacturers.
- 14 Cardboard Box Manufacturing.
- 15 Carpenters, Wood Wool and Furniture Manufacturers.
- 16 Carpet and Drugget Factories.
- 17 Cashew nut Factories.
- 18 Chemical Manufacturing.
- 19 Cigar and Cigarette Factories.
- 20 Coffee Grinding Premises.
- 21 Coir Factories.
- 22 Coir Carpets, Rugs and Tobacco, Hides and Skin Presses.
- 23 Cold Storage Premises.
- 24 Cork Products Manufacturing.
- 25 Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Laundries.
- 26 Electric Generating Stations (Other than Hydel).
- 27 Enamelware Factories.
- 28 Filter and Wax Paper Manufacturing.
- 29 Flour Mills.
- 30 Garages.
- 31 Garment Makers.
- 32 Ghee Factories (other than vegetable).
- 33 Godowns and Warehouses (others).
- 34 Grain and/or Seeds Disintegrating and/or Crushing Factories.
- 35 Grease Manufacturing.
- 36 Hat and Topee Factories.
- 37 Hosiery, Lace, Embroidery and Thread Factories.

- 38 Incandescent Gas Mantle Manufacturers.
- 39 Industrial gas manufacturing including halogenated hydrocarbon gases.
- 40 Linoleum Factories.
- 41 Man-made Yard/Fibre Manufacturing (Except Acrylic).
- 42 Manure and Fertilizer Works (Blending, mixing and granulating only).
- 43 Mercantile Occupancies (Departmental Stores, Shopping Complexes of Malls).
- 44 Mineral Oil Blending and Processing.
- 45 Museums.
- 46 Oil and Leather Cloth Factories.
- 47 Oil Terminals/Depots other than those categorised under high hazard A.
- 48 Oxygen Plants.
- 49 Plywood Manufacturing/Wood Veneering Factories.
- 50 Paper and Cardboard Mills.
- 51 Piers, wharves, dockyards.
- 52 Plastic Goods Manufacturing.
- 53 Printing Press Premises.
- 54 Pulverising and Crushing Mills.
- 55 Rice Mills.
- 56 Rope Works.
- 57 Rubber Goods Manufacturing.
- 58 Rubber Tyres and Tubes Manufacturing.
- 59 Shellac Factories.
- 60 Shopping Complexes (underground).
- 61 Silk filatures and cocoon stores.
- 62 Spray Painting.
- 63 Soaps and Glycerine Factories.
- 64 Starch Factories.
- 65 Steel Plants (Gas Based).
- 66 Tanneries/Leather Goods Manufacturers.
- 67 Tank farms other than those categories under high hazard A.
- 68 Textile Mills.
- 69 Tea Factories.
- 70 Telephone Exchanges.
- 71 Theatres and Auditoriums.
- 72 Tobacco (Chewing) and pan-masala making.
- 73 Tobacco Grinding and Crushing.
- 74 Tobacco Re-drying Factories.
- 75 Woollen Mills.

3. HIGH HAZARD OCCUPANCIES.

Sub-Category-A:

- 1 Aircraft Hangers.
- 2 Aluminium/Magnesium Powder Plants.
- 3 Bituminised Paper and/or Hessian Cloth Manufacturing including Tar Felt Manufacturing.
- 4 Cotton Waste Factories.
- 5 Coal and/or Coke and/or Charcoal Ball Briquettes Manufacturing.
- 6 Celluloid goods manufacturing.
- 7 Cigarette filter manufacturing.
- 8 Cinema films and T.V. production studios.
- 9 Collieries.
- 10 Cotton Seed Cleaning or De-lining Factories.
- 11 Distilleries.
- 12 Duplicating and Stencil Paper Manufacturing.
- 13 Fire-Works Manufacturing.
- 14 Foamed Plastics Manufacturing and/or Converting Plants.
- 15 Grass Hay, Fodder and Bhoosa (chaff).
- 16 Pressing Factories.
- 17 Jute Mills and Jute Presses.
- 18 LPG Bottling Plants (Mini)*.
(*Bottling plants having total inventory not exceeding 100 Metric Ton of Liquefied Petroleum Gas and also bottling a total quantity of not exceeding 20 Metric Ton of LPG per shift of 8 hours.)
- 19 Match Factories
- 20 Man Made Fibres (Acrylic fibres/Yarn making).
- 21 Mattress and Pillow Making.
- 22 Metal or Tin Printers (where more than 50% of floor area is occupied as Engineering Workshop, this may be taken as Ordinary Hazard Risk).
- 23 Oil Mills.
- 24 Oil Extraction Plants (other than those forming part of ghee factories and oil refining factories).
- 25 Oil Terminals/Depots handling flammable liquids having flash point of 32° C and below.
- 26 Paints and Varnish Factories.
- 27 Printing Ink Manufacturing.
- 28 Saw Mills.
- 29 Sponge Iron Plants.
- 30 Surgical Cotton Manufacturers.
- 31 Tank Farms storing flammable liquids having flash point of 32° C and below.
- 32 Tarpaulin and Canvas Proofing Factories.
- 33 Turpentine and Rosin Distilleries.
- 34 Tyre Retreading and Resoling Factories.

Sub-Category-B

- 1 Ammonia and Urea Synthesis Plants.
- 2 CNG Compressing and Bottling Plant.
- 3 Explosive Factories.
- 4 LPG Bottling Plants (other than Mini).
- 5 Petrochemical Plants.
- 6 Petroleum Refineries.

(ii) *Class 'B' Fire* — Fire involving flammable liquids or liquefiable solids or the like where a blanketing effect is essential.

(iii) *Class 'C' Fire* — Fire involving flammable gases under pressure including liquefied gases, where it is necessary to inhibit the burning gas at fast rate with an inert gas, powder or vaporising liquid for extinguishment.

(iv) *Class 'D' Fire* — Fire involving combustible metals, such as magnesium, aluminium, zinc, sodium, potassium, etc., when the burning metal are reactive to water and water-containing agents and in certain cases carbon dioxide, halogenated hydrocarbons and ordinary dry powders. This type of fire requires special media and techniques to extinguish.

(c) The number and types of first-aid fire fighting equipment to be provided shall be as per Bureau of Indian Standards recommendations for installation of fire extinguishers given in Annexure B of IS 2190:1992. The types are detailed in Schedule-I.;

(c) in sub-rule (11),

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) In every factory, adequate provision for water supply for fire-fighting shall be made. Water for the hydrant service shall be stored in an easily accessible surface or underground lined reservoir or above ground tanks of steel, concrete or masonry. The effective capacity of the reservoir above the lower water level (a point at least three times the diameter of the suction pipe above the draw-off points) or above the top of the pump casing (in case of flooded suction) if the same is higher than the low water level, for various classes of occupancies and size of hydrant installations shall be as indicated in the Table below:—

THE TABLE

Sl. No.	Nature of Risk	Capacity of Static Storage Exclusively Reserved for Hydrant Service.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Light Hazard	Not less than 1 hours aggregate pumping capacity with a minimum of 1,35,000 litres.
2	Ordinary Hazard	Not less than 2 hours aggregate pumping capacity.
3	High Hazard A	Not less than 3 hours aggregate pumping capacity.
4	High Hazard B	Not less than 4 hours aggregate pumping capacity.

Note:1.—The Capacity of the reservoir for ordinary and high hazard class occupancies may be reduced by the quantum of inflow (of one hour in case of ordinary hazard. 90 minutes in case of high hazard. A and two hours in case of high hazard B occupancies). from a reliable source (other than town's main) having prior approval of the committee, but in no case shall the reservoir capacity be less than 70% of that mentioned above.

Note: 2.—In case of light hazard class occupancies, the minimum capacity of the reservoir shall be increased to 2,25,000 litres, if the highest floor of the building is more than 15m. above the surrounding ground level.;

(ii) for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(e) The hydrant system should be distributed round the factory with due regard to potential fire risks at the factory. Where piped supply is provided, the size of the main shall not be less than 15cm diameter and it shall be capable of supplying a minimum of 4,500 litres per minute at a pressure of not less than 7 kilograms per square cm. in case of light hazard occupancies. In case of high hazard area, the water pressure should be 10kg. per square centimetre. A certificate of completion from the installing engineer stating the pressure test to which the installation has been

subjected and giving the dates from which it is in complete working order should also be submitted at the office of the inspector of Factories.";

(d) after sub-rule (14), the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

"(15) Plan of fire-fighting installations showing the entire compound, whole buildings therein, within their doors and window openings, boundary walls, etc., should be submitted to the office of the Inspector of Factories, the State Fire Directorate and the local authority.;

(e) for Schedule I, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

**"SCHEDULE-I First-aid fire
fighting equipments**

(1) The different types of fire and first-aid fire fighting equipment suitable for use on them are as under:

<i>Class of fire</i>	<i>Suitable type of Appliance</i>
Class 'A' Fires	Water expelling type extinguishers.
Class 'B' Fires	Foam, dry powder, vapourising liquid and carbon di oxide extinguishers.
Class 'C' Fires	Dry powder, vaporising liquid and carbon di oxide extinguishers.

Note.—(1) Where energised electrical equipment is involved in a fire, non-conductivity of the extinguishing media is of utmost importance, and only extinguishers expelling dry powder, carbon di oxide (without metal horn) or vaporising liquids should be used. Once the electrical equipment is de-energised, extinguishers suitable for the class of fire risk involved can be used safely.

(2) Where cleanliness and contamination of sensitive electrical equipment are of importance or where the sensitivity of the control instruments or electronic equipment and systems are likely to be affected, only carbon di oxide or vaporising liquid type extinguishers should be used.

(3) For fires involving polar solvents and other water miscible flammable liquids, dry powder type or mechanical foam extinguisher with alcohol-resistant foam should be used.";