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## **OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The Occupational Safety and Health Management System includes organisational structure, planning of activities, responsibilities, procedures, processes and developing resources for implementing, reviewing and updating Occupational Health & Safety Policy to manage the risk associated with the business of the organisation. The requirement of the Occupational Safety & Health Management Systems are (1) Commitment (2) Planning (3) Implementation and Operation (4) Measurement and Evaluation and (5) Management Review.

### **1. Commitment and Policy**

The top management has to define and demonstrate its leadership and commitment by allocating adequate resources to ensure continual improvement in its Occupational Safety & Health performance. Further all levels of an organisation also have to demonstrate commitment in developing and implementing the Occupational Safety & Health management systems. All initial Occupational Safety & Health review will help in establishing the present Occupational Safety & Health status of the organisation. This initial review should aim at identifying the gaps between existing system with a standard system, identifying significant risks and hazards, assess the level of knowledge and compliance with Occupational Safety & Health standard and legislation etc.

#### **1.1 Occupational Safety & Health Policy**

The organisation safety policy is a public statement signed by the top management expressing its commitment and intent to manage its and Occupational Safety & Health responsibilities. The policy should be relevant to the organisation's overall vision and objectives. It should be dynamic and should set frame work for continual improvement, especially in decision making. It should set out a programme of action for

the whole organisation ensuring values, objectives and processes. The policy is intended to clearly tell the employees, suppliers and customers that Occupational Safety & Health is an integral part of all the operations.

### **2. Planning**

The successful implementation and operation of an Occupational Safety & Health management system requires an effective planning process. The planning process should address the identification of hazards and assessment and control of risks associated with the activities of the organisation as well as any related legal requirements. Initial review on the existing Occupational Safety & Health status of the organisation provides a planning frame work for the implementation of the Occupational Safety & Health management systems. Objectives, target and performance indicators should be established and plans made to achieve them.

#### **2.1 Accountability and Responsibility**

Ultimate responsibility for occupational health and safety shall rest with top management. The organisation shall assign particular responsibility to a person at the senior most level in management. This will help in ensuring that Occupational Safety & Health programmes are properly implemented.

#### **2.2 Identification of Hazards, Assessment and Risk Control**

2.2.1 Organisation shall establish and maintain procedures to identify hazards, its assessment and control of risks, related to its activities, products and services. The specific application of hazard identification and risk assessment and control procedure is to be considered as a part of the on-going planning process.

2.2.2. The hazard identification shall consider the type of injury and illness that is possible and situation or events that could give rise to the potential of injury or illness. Purpose of hazard identification is to control the associated risks, and for control, priority should increase as the established level of risk increases.

### 2.3 **Legal Requirement**

The organisation shall establish and maintain procedures to identify and understand all legal and other requirements directly attributable to its relevant Occupational Safety & Health aspects. The organisation has to keep track of legal and other requirements as well as changes to these to maintain compliance.

### 2.4 **Objectives and Targets**

While establishing and reviewing its objectives an organisation should consider the legal and other requirements, significant hazards and risks, technological options available and its financial, operational and business requirements and views of the interested parties. Objectives and targets should be regularly reviewed and revised. When the objectives and targets are set, establishing of measurable occupational health and safety performance indicators can be considered. These indicators can be used as a basis for an Occupational Safety & Health performance evaluation system and to provide information on both the Occupational Safety & Health management and operation systems. Moreover, organisation should establish and maintain programme(s) for achieving its objectives and targets. It is also necessary that the organisation should establish and maintain procedures to ensure that planning is undertaken in its on going operations.

## 3. **Implementation and Operation**

The appropriate human, technological and financial resources essential to implement and control the Occupational Safety & Health management system should be defined and made available. Document procedures to identify training needs has to

be established and maintained so that pertinent Occupational Safety & Health information including significant risks and hazards are communicated to all concerned within the organisation as well as to external interested parties. Timely reporting of information required for monitoring improvement in Occupational Safety & Health performance has to be established. Necessary documentation (in paper or in electronic form), documentation control and records information management system have to be established and maintained.

Operational controls have to be established to ensure health and safety at the initial planning have and the design phase to build risk controls at this point. Further procedures to review contracts, purchasing of goods and services to meet Occupational Safety & Health requirements have to be established. A critical incident recovery plan (CIRP) has to be established and procedures maintained. The CIRP allows the plant to minimise the time required to return to normal operations, and to assist employees who are not injured, but who have for example witnessed an incident to cope with the trauma.

## 4. **Measurement and Evaluation**

4.1 The organisation should establish and maintain procedures for planning and conducting ongoing inspection, testing and monitoring related to Occupational Safety & Health objectives and targets. The frequency of such inspection and testing has to be appropriate to each item inspected, tested or monitored. The personnel involved in inspection, testing and monitoring should possess the necessary skills and experience. Records of inspection, testing and monitoring (with details of both positive and negative findings) are to be maintained and made available to the relevant management, employees and contractors. Suitable testing equipment and procedures should be used to ensure compliance with Occupational Safety & Health standards. Timely corrective actions are to be taken where inspection, testing and monitoring reveals non-

conformity with Occupational Safety & Health requirements.

4.2 The management should establish and maintain procedures for periodic Occupational Safety & Health system audit to be carried out to determine whether or not the Occupational Safety & Health management system conforms to the planned arrangements for Occupational Safety & Health management including relevant legislative requirements.

4.3 The organisation has to establish and maintain procedures for corrective and preventive actions in the light of the findings, conclusions and recommendations derived as a result of monitoring, audits and other reviews of the Occupational Safety & Health management system. The management has to ensure that corrective and preventive actions are implemented and followed up systematically.

## 5. Management Review

The management should review the Occupational Safety & Health management system to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. The management should also ensure that necessary information is collected to allow the management to carry out this evaluation. The management review will consider :

- (i) the overall performance of Occupational Safety & Health management systems,
- (ii) the performance of individual elements of the systems,
- (iii) the findings of the audits and
- (iv) internal and external factors such as changes in organisational structure, legislation pending, introduction of new technology etc. and should identify what action is necessary to remedy and deficiencies.

This review shall be documented.

## **ILLUMINATION STUDY IN AN ENGINEERING FACTORY**

A study was conducted in an engineering factory manufacturing grinding wheels. In all, 27 locations were selected in the plant. At most of the locations, the illumination level was below 100 lux during night. In the passage ways in the plant, the illumination level ranged between 10 and 90 lux. In the Bickly Kiln loading and unloading side the illumination ranged between 9 and 26 lux. In the stone packing area, it was 14 to 62 lux. Daytime illumination levels at most of the locations in the plant were above 100 lux. The main recommendations to improve illumination level were :

- Providing local lighting at the operation points of presses and wheel dressing machines and control panels;
- Converting single tube light fittings to twin-tube light fittings.
- Reducing the mounting height of light luminaries.
- Regular cleaning of lamps and replacing fused lamps.

## **NOISE STUDY IN A CHEMICAL FACTORY**

A noise study was conducted in a chemical factory manufacturing insecticides. In all, 10 locations were selected. Near the blowers in the Boiler House, the noise level was 104.2 dB(A). At the operators cabin in Boiler House, the noise level was 82.0 dB(A). Near the cold brine pump in the 100 TR/50 TR Refrigeration unit, the noise level was 91.0 dB(A). In the Air Compressor House, the noise level ranged from 86.0 to 93.1 dB(A). Near the compressors the noise level was above 90.0 dB(A). In the 200 TR chilling plant the noise level ranged between 86.6 and 94.0 dB(A). In the DG set house, the noise level near the

DG sets was 105.0 dB(A); whereas at the cooling tower turbine pump, the noise level was 93.0 dB(A). However, the DG set house and cooling tower turbine pump area were not regular workstations.

The recommendations to reduce noise exposure to workers were :

- Providing silencers to the air intake of blowers in the Boiler House;
- Providing acoustic cabins for operators in the Air Compressor House, 100 TR/50 TR Refrigeration Unit House, and 200 TR chilling plant;
- Using ear defenders by the workers and audiometric examination of workers working in noisy areas of the plant.

### **VENTILATION STUDY IN AN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING FACTORY**

A ventilation study was conducted in the UNO Assembly area of an engineering factory manufacturing automobiles. The average air movement ranged from 25.0 m/min to 114.0 m/min. Out of the 10 locations selected, at four locations, the air movement was below the prescribed value of 30 m/min. The average Wet Bulb Temperature (WBT) ranged between 27.4° C and 28.0° C and the average humidity was between 57.0% and 63.0%. In relation to the Dry Bulb Temperature (DBT), the WBT did not exceed the prescribed values. The average value of the rise in air temperature in the area was between 0.51 deg. C and 2.5 deg. C and thus this did not exceed the recommended value of 2.80 deg. C. However, at five locations in the area, a few individual readings taken between 1500 hrs. and 1600 hrs. of the day indicated a rise in air temperature of value ranging from 2.8 deg. C to 3.3 deg. C. One reason for this rise in air temperature during the period could be due to the direct sunlight falling on these areas through the northlight glazings of the roof. The average value of

ET/CET (Effective/ Corrective Effective Temperature) in the area ranged from 28.2 deg. to 29.6 deg. C. Except at one location in the area, in all other locations this parameter was within the upper tolerable limit. The rise in the Globe Temperature (GBT) over the average DBT at a representative location indicated the presence of radian heat. The following recommendations were made to improve ventilation for heat control:

- To improve air movement, re-orienting the existing air circulators and providing additional four pedestal type air circulators of capacity 500 m<sup>3</sup>/min. in the UNO components stores.
- Providing 14 roof extractors, each of capacity at least 12,000 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. in the Assembly area.
- White painting or lime washing of the outer surface of roof to reduce the solar radiation effects.
- Making the roof glazings translucent during summer period by providing removable translucent sheet material on the roof glazings.
- Considering the re-arrangement of storage racks, in such a way that it causes minimum obstruction to the existing doors and window openings.

### **NOISE STUDY IN AN ENGINEERING FACTORY**

A study was conducted on noise in an Engineering factory manufacturing grinding wheels. In all, 16 main locations were selected in the plant. In the Bickly Kiln loading area, noise level ranged from 84.0 to 88.0 dB(A). Near the blowers of the kilns, noise level was ranging from 86.5 to 93.0 dB(A). The blower areas of the kilns are not regular workstations. Noise level in the operator's cabin of the kilns was 69.5 dB(A). At the small wheel dressing machines, noise level ranged from 83.2 to

92.5 dB(A). At the mixing machines in the plant, noise level ranged between 91.2 to 98.2 dB(A). Near the DG sets in the power house of the plant, the noise level was 103.6 dB(A). At the operator's cabin here, the noise level was 83.5 dB(A). The recommendations to reduce noise exposure to workers were :

- To prevent metal to metal contact between sieve plate and sieve platform of the vibrators of mixing machines by providing a 6 m.m. thick rubber sheet sandwiched between them.

- Enclosing the vibrator motors of the mixing machines in an enclosure lined with 25 mm. thick glass fibre.
- Lining the plenum duct in the organic area of the plant with 25 mm. thick glass fibre, to reduce air flow noise.
- Segregating the DG set area in the power house using 20 cm thick brick barrier wall with double glass view panels.
- Use of ear defenders by the workers working in noisy areas, and periodic audiometric examination of workers working in noisy areas of the plant.

## **2-DAY SPECIALISED TRAINING COURSE ON OCCUPATIONAL BACKPAIN PREVENTION THROUGH PHYSIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES**

Back pain is a common occupational disease and a majority of working population is suffering from this disease which is a silent killer. The loss of productive man hours, absenteeism and various other medical complications occur to individual. The most affected person are Executives, Managers and workers. Now it is a global phenomenon which invited attention only 50 years back. The main causes for the diseases are bad working posture, work environment, work culture and other factors. There are several good reasons for attending to people's need for health. Various occupational diseases like Scoliosis, lumbago, slip disc, lordosis are very common among the heavy weight lifters, loaders and other professionals, which usually leads to incapacity, loss of productivity and health. To address this industrial problem this two days training programme "Occupational back pain - its prevention through physiological techniques" is suggested.

### **CONTENTS**

- \* Human back and spine
- \* The origin of back pain
- \* Medical prevention
- \* Management of occupational back pain

### **PARTICIPANTS**

Industrial Physicians, Engineers, Plant Medical Officers, Safety Professionals, Production Engineers, ESIC Doctors, Managers, Middle Management Personnel etc. from different industries, establishments, Factory Inspectors, State & Central Transport Personnels, Academicians etc.

**DURATION** : 2-Days

Conducted by Industrial Physiology Division, CLI, Mumbai

## **TRAINING PROGRAMME ON TESTING & EXAMINATION OF LIFTING MACHINES, LIFTING TACKLES & PRESSURE VESSELS**

Many industrial operations and processes involve the use of lifting machinery, lifting tackles and pressure vessels. Improper selection, inadequate strength, patent defects and poor operating practices, etc., are some of the known causes for failure of the equipment, which can result in fatal or serious injuries and also damage to equipment, material or other facilities. To avert such unwanted events, it is essential that users of these equipments are familiar with the various safety requirements relating to the design, construction, testing, examination, maintenance and operation of the equipment. These equipments are also to be periodically examined and tested as prescribed under different statutes.

This training programme is organised with the objective of providing detailed information on the testing and examination of these equipment with a view to ensuring safety of persons, plant and equipment.

### **CONTENTS**

- \* Relevant statutory provisions
- \* Lifting machines
- \* Loose gear
- \* Pressure vessels
- \* Boilers
- \* Techniques of non-destructive testing.

### **PARTICIPANTS**

Competent persons, technical personnel from Production, Maintenance and Safety Departments from manufacturing, port and dock sector.

**DURATION:** 3-Days

Conducted by Industrial Safety Division, CLI, Mumbai

# INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH INFORMATION CENTRE (CIS)

CIS (from the French name, Centre international d'Information de securite et d'hygiene du travail) i.e. International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre, is a part of the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. The mission of CIS is to collect world literature that can contribute to the prevention of occupational hazards and to disseminate this information at an international level. CIS imparts to its users the most comprehensive and up-to-date information in the field of occupational safety and health. The work of CIS is supported by a worldwide Safety and Health information exchange network which includes over 86 affiliated National Centres and 23 CIS collaborating Centres. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai has been designated as the CIS National Centre of India.

CIS can offer you rapid access to comprehensive information on occupational safety and health through:

- Microfiches on original documents abstracted in CIS DOC (CISILO)
- ILO CIS Bulletin "Safety and Health at Work"
- Annual and 5-year indexes
- The CIS Thesaurus
- The list of periodicals abstracted by CIS

TITLE: Risk management of electromagnetic compatibility with medical devices.

**CIS ACCESSION NUMBER :**  
CIS 97-2030

## **ABSTRACT :**

A risk management approach to the problem of electromagnetic interference with medical devices worn by workers is presented. Such devices include hearing aids, pacemakers, infusion pumps and wheelchair controls. Applications of radio-frequency radiation which may interfere with these devices include radio communications, mobile phones, TV and radio broadcasting, radar and navigation systems. Risk analysis and assessment issues are discussed and methods of risk control and communication are outlined.

**Note: For details write to CIS National Centre for India, Central Labour Institute, Sion, Mumbai 400 022.**

**EXCERPT FROM CIS DOC**

## **IDENTIFICATION**

Product Name(S): Anhydrous Ammonia



## COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name/CAS NO.: Anhydrous  
Ammonia/7664-41-7  
TWA(ppm) : 8-hr 25 PPM  
STEL(ppm): 35 PPM  
CEILING(ppm): --  
%weight : 99.5

\*Current OSHA TLV; NIOSH has proposed a 50 ppm Ceiling

Human inhalation Limit (4 minutes sampling time). The current ACGIH TLV is 25 ppm irritation

## HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Inhalation: The gas can be suffocating. It is extremely irritating to the mucous membranes and lung tissue. It can cause permanent injury or death in prolonged exposure at high concentrations. Burning and blistering of the skin, as well as serious lung edema, occur quickly above 1700 ppm in air.

Eye Contact: It is extremely irritating to the eyes. Above 700 ppm in air causes severe eye injury and possible loss of vision if not treated immediately.

Skin Contact: Ammonia is not a "poison", but its alkalinity is corrosive to body tissues. Skin damage can occur from repeated, prolonged, or high concentration contact. Contact with liquid ammonia will produce frostbite in addition to corrosive damage.

Ingestion: Extremely corrosive.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: This product is not considered a carcinogen.

## FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Flush with lot of running water immediately and continue for at least 15 minutes, including under the eyelids.

Then contact physician immediately, preferably an ophthalmologist. Speed and thoroughness in rinsing eyes is important to avoid permanent injury.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush with water and remove contaminated clothing. Thaw frozen clothing before removal. Get medical help if irritation persists or large area affected.

Inhalation: Remove promptly to fresh air. Restore and/or support breathing if required: keep warm and at rest. Call physician. Have trained person administer oxygen.

Ingestion: N/AP

Note: Rescuer requires proper respirator equipment to prevent his becoming a victim also.

## FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

The Product is: Non-flammable  
Auto-Ignition Temperature: 651 C (1204 F) (Iron present)\*  
Flash Point(S): N/D  
Flammable Limits: 16-25 %  
Products Of Combustion: N/D  
Fire Hazards In Presence Of Various Substances: N/D  
Explosion Hazards In Presence Of Various Substances: N/D

Fire Fighting Media And Instructions: Water (spray or fog) is the best. Stop flow of gas. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool and protect men affecting shut off. It is a moderate fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. If gas is leaking or tanks are heavily exposed to heat, evacuate the area and the area downwind. Heat exposed tanks should vent at 250 psi. violent rupture can occur if a relief valve fails. Firefighters need self-contained breathing apparatus with full protective clothing.

\* If iron catalyst absent, autoignition is above 850° C (1562° F).

Special Remarks On Fire Hazards: N/D

Special Remarks On Explosion Hazards: N/D

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions: Monitor workplace to be sure of ammonia exposures of workers. Work practice and equipment must be designed to prevent any contact of liquid ammonia or ammonia solutions with a worker's body. Pre-placement and periodic medical examinations is recommended for ammonia worker, and examinations should be provided when excessive exposure conditions occur. Keep records. Provide training to workers on safe handling of ammonia.

Storage: Store cylinders or tanks in a cool, well ventilated, fire resistant location, away from oxidizing agents, combustible materials, and sources of heat or ignition. Special external storage, out of direct sun light is preferred. Follow good practices for compressed gas in cylinders.

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Provide general ventilation and exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements. In buildings, use explosion-proof electrical services for NH<sub>3</sub>.

Personal Protection:

Respiratory protection: For emergency and non-routine conditions, a chemical cartridge respirator with full facepiece can be used for limited periods below 300 ppm: above 300 ppm or top unknown exposures, approved, full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus should be available.

Skin Protection: To prevent skin contact use rubber suit, boots, gloves, apron, etc., as appropriate for workplace conditions.

Eye Protection: Use safety goggles and face shield to protect eyes from gas and direct splashing of solutions.

Additional Protection: An eyewash station and safety shower must be immediately accessible to workers where ammonia is used or handled. Washing facilities and large amount of clean water must be available for emergency use.

Personal Protection In Case Of A Large Spill: As above.

## STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable.

Instability Temperature: N/D

Conditions Of Instability: N/D

Dangerous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibility With Various Substances: N/D

Corrosivity: N/D

Special Remarks On Reactivity: N/D

Special Remarks On Corrosivity: N/D

## TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes Of Entry: Eye, skin contact, inhalation

Chronic Effects On Humans: N/D

Special Remarks On Toxicity To Animals: N/D

Special Remarks On Chronic Effects On Humans: N/D

Special Remarks On Other Toxic Effects On Humans: N/D

**NOTE: The above details constitute part information of MSDS taken from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety. For complete MSDS write to MIS Division, Central Labour Institute, Sion, Mumbai 400 022. MSDS on about 1,00,000 chemicals/materials are available with Central Labour Institute. Computer printout will be supplied on nominal charge basis.**

## **LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRE**

The Library-cum-Information Centre of Central Labour Institute has unique and rare collection of different kind of publications in the field of Occupational Safety and Health, Management and allied subjects. It also has a good collection of standards, codes, regulations on these matters. In the current year the centre is subscribing to 28 Indian & foreign journals, besides receiving complimentary copies of different periodicals from all over the world. The centre provides facilities for study and research and at the same time supplies authentic and up-to-date information on Occupational Safety, Health and Management. It also extends reading facilities to students & scholars attending different training programmes & courses conducted by CLI. From January 1998 till date a number of publications in the field of OS&H have been added to Library. Some of them are :

### **CALCULATION METHODS FOR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE BY SALVATORE R. DINARDI**

Publisher: Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York

The basic objective of this book is to educate the students and practising environmental health professionals in basic principles of calculation techniques so that they can start building at the same point of reference and begin to communicate with each other. The book begins with a discussion of the fundamental units of mass, length, and time and moves on to develop an understanding of the fundamental physical chemistry of gases and vapours. Algebraic methods has also been dealt with. The book also pays attention to the use of dimensions to solve complex problems with minimal errors. Over 180 examples and problems are completely solved and explained.

### **CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, VOL.I & II ED BY**

### **JAMES S. JOHNSON & KEVIN J. ANDERSON**

Publisher: American Industrial Hygiene Association, Virginia

The book is in 2 volumes, provides comprehensive treatment of the major aspects of chemical protective clothing. Volume 1 has 9 chapters and each chapter discusses with details of effect of different hazardous chemicals on skin and the protective clothing which could be used. Volume 2 gives summary of performance details, permeation test, chemical names and synonyms, vendor directory, bibliography and data sheet. The book also analyses chemical properties of polymer. The book will be very useful to all practising health and safety professionals.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL JURISPRUDENCE BY ASHOK A. DESAI**

Publisher: Vikas Publishing House Ltd

The book is the first treatise of its kind on environmental jurisprudence in the country. The book not only reflects remarkable breadth of vision and depth of knowledge on the part of Justice Desai but also deals with national and international declarations and recommendations in the field of environment. It analyses the role of judicial activism in protecting the environment. The socio economic constraints which restrict more sweeping legislative measures is also highlighted. The Gandhian approach to the environment is also explored as an alternative. The book will serve the needs of academicians, environmentalists, lawyers and social activists.

### **TANKER-TRUCK MISHAP CLAIMS 11 IN BELAPUR**

In a major accident, eleven persons including women and a two-and-half-year old girl died instantaneously when a tanker carrying naphtha and a truck collided at CBD Belapur on the Sion-Panvel highway.

According to police, the incident occurred when the driver of the Pune bound tanker, in a bid to avoid hitting a jeep, jumped on the brakes and bounced across the road, turning turtle. An empty truck coming from the opposite direction crashed against the tanker resulting in a large explosion. Most of those dead were in the tanker driver's cabin, having flagged down the vehicle to get a lift to their native place.

Four persons have been admitted to the Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation Hospital in Vashi and two at Lokmanya Tilak Hospital at Sion in Mumbai.

Source: Indian Express dated 04-05-1998

### **'EXHAUST HAVE TOXIC EFFECT ON HEART'**

Vehicular pollution has a significant impact on the heart. Increased levels of pollution can lead to spasms in arteries and affect blood supply to the heart. And this in turn can have an adverse impact on the heart. This was stated by a senior consultant cardiologist at the Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre.

pollution. He said the ozone in vehicle exhausts has a toxic effects on the lining of the heart, which gets worse during summers. Nitrogen dioxide can lead to an aggravation of coronary artery disease and the oxides of Sulphur can also lead to an adverse impact on cardio-pulmonary functions.

An Executive Director at Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, said while studies certainly need to be done, but people do not have to wait for them to initiate community based action. "Everytime you leave Delhi for a few days and come back, you get a cough. This shows there is obviously something in the air. And we all guilty of not doing anything," he said adding that residents associations have not be utilised for spreading awareness on the subject.

A doctor from the Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health, quoting a study done earlier said certain hours of exposure to pollution may affect the respiratory system. Asthmatics may be harmed more by irritants present in polluted air. And those with heart ailments may suffer due to a reduced supply of oxygen. In this context he said the masks being used by several people seemed to be of no use at all. They were not capable of stopping any of the pollutants from entering the body. In fact, he said, use of masks, may lead to more harm in patients suffering from cardiac problems.

Source: Times of India dated 08-03-1999

He said at a meeting of medical experts that studies conducted on experimental animals have shown cellular damages by air

## **WORKSHOP ON MAKING THE ENTERPRISES MORE EFFICIENT & A BETTER PLACE TO WORK**

The workshop was conducted at Kundaim Industrial Estate, Goa from 2nd -11th March, 1998 in association with the Chief Inspector of Factories, Goa. 22 Owners/Managers from 19 different units belonging to the manufacturers association of Kundaim Industrial Estate, attended the workshop. A training programme for the workers of these units was also conducted.

## **CELEBRATION OF FIRE SAFETY WEEK**

Fire Safety Week was celebrated at Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur from 13th-17th April, 1998. During the period a special training programme on "Prevention and Control of Fire Hazards in Industries" was also conducted. The Chief Fire Officer, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur city delivered the valedictory address on 17th April, 1998 and distributed the certificates to the participants.

## **MAY DAY CELEBRATION**

\* May Day was celebrated at Central Labour Institute, Mumbai. Shri V. Vishwanathan, Sr.Manager (Personnel), Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Mumbai made a presentation on "Employees' Empowerment". He shared with the audience

Sociology, University of Mumbai and Dr. P.M. Bandivadekar, Vice Principal, R.N. Ruia College, Mumbai spoke on "Human Rights - Issues". They narrated about various Human Rights like Right to Education, Right to Safety, Working Conditions etc., and expressed hope that this organisation can do a lot in this area.

\* May Day was celebrated at Regional Labour Institute, Calcutta, Chennai and Kanpur. At Regional Labour Institute, Calcutta, Shri Bhajan Dasguta, Trade Union Leader was the Chief Guest of the Function. He explained the background for celebration of May Day. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai organised a programme. Dr. T. Santhanam, Psychologist, Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (Ministry of Labour, Government of India) delivered a talk on "Stress Management - A Tool for Effective Worker Management relation". Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur organised a Seminar on "Workers contribution in improving work culture" jointly with Worker Education Centre which was attended by 33 worker representatives from W.E.C., Kanpur and officers and staff members of the Institute.

## **VISITS/TALKS/MEETINGS**

\* Shri S.N. Vaidya, Senior Official, H.M. Government of Nepal, visited Central Labour Institute, Mumbai.

various activities at L&T in this direction. Prof. Sharat Bhowmick, Department of

**TRAINING PROGRAMMES  
APRIL '99 - JUNE '99**

**CENTRAL LABOUR INSTITUTE , SION, MUMBAI - 400 022**

Programme Title	Period	Contact Person
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Industrial Fatigue, its evaluation & management for Safety & Productivity	5-9 April, 1999	Director(Physiology) & Incharge Incl. Physiology Division
Supervisory Development	12-16 April, 1999	Director(Staff Trg.) & Incharge Staff Training Division
Total Quality Management & Business Process Reengineering	19-23 April, 1999	Director(Prod.) & Incharge Productivity Division
Occupational Physiology, its application in industry for promotion of health, safety & productivity	19-23 April, 1999	Director (Physiology) & Incharge Incl. Physiology Division
Workshop on Safety Audit	22-23 April, 1999	Director(Safety) & Incharge Incl.Safety Division
Human Factors in Safety & Health	27-30 April, 1999	Director(Prod.) & Incharge Productivity Division
Total Safety Management	13-14 May, 1999	Director(Safety) & Incharge Incl.Safety Division
Industrial Heat - Evaluation & Control for higher Productivity	17-21 May, 1999	Director(Physiology) & Incharge Ergonomics Division
Training for CIS	18-20 May, 1999	Director(Safety) & Incharge Incl.Safety Division
Overused Syndromes & Musculo-skeletal disorders	24-28 May, 1999	Director(Physiology) & Incharge Incl.Physiology Division
<b>Diploma Course in Industrial Safety 1999-2000</b>	<b>01 June 1999 - 31 March, 2000</b>	<b>Director (Safety) &amp; Incharge Incl.Safety Division</b>
Selection criteria & Quality assurance of PPE	01-03 June, 1999	Director(Incl.Hygiene) & Incharge Incl.Hygiene Division
Programme Title	Period	Contact Person

Advanced Training programme on Occupational Health & Environmental Medicine	14-25 June, 1999	Director(Medicine) & Incharge Incl.Medicine Division
Safety in Material Handling	16-18 June, 1999	Director(Safety) & Incharge Incl.Safety Division

**TRAINING PROGRAMMES  
APRIL '99 - JUNE '99**

**REGIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE, SARDAR PATEL ROAD, CHENNAI-600 113**

Programme Title	Period	Contact Person
Team Building	24-28 May, 1999	Director Incharge

**TRAINING PROGRAMMES  
APRIL '99 - JUNE '99**

**REGIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR - 208 005**

Programme Title	Period	Contact Person
Prevention & Control of Fire in Industry	12-16 April, 1999	Director Incharge
Safety Audit	28-30 April, 1999	Director Incharge
Testing & Examination of Lifting Machines, Tackles & Pressure Vessels	17-21 May, 1999	Director Incharge
Team Building for Safety, Health & Welfare	7-11 June, 1999	Director Incharge
Safety & Health in Sugar Industries	21-25 June, 1999	Director Incharge

# INDOSHNET

Ministry of Labour, Government of India, is developing a National Network on Occupational Safety and Health information system known as INDOSHNET. Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), an attached office of the Ministry of Labour will act as a facilitator of the network system. The objective of the network is reinforcement and sharing of national occupational safety and health (OSH) information on no-profit no-loss basis with a view to pooling our information resources for mutual benefit. The sharing of information will not only confine to the national level but also includes international sources. The communication of information will be through E-mail as well as postal/courier service. DGFASLI invites industrial organisations, institutions, industry associations, trade unions, professional bodies and non-governmental organisations having information on OSH and willing to share the same with others at the national and international level to participate as members in the network. Interested agencies may please write for proforma of organisational profile to Shri S.K. Saxena, Director General, Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, N.S. Mankikar Marg, Sion, Mumbai 400 022.

**Note: Those who have responded to our earlier communication and sent organisation profile in the prescribed format need not write again.**

## NATIONAL REFERRAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

Early detection and diagnosis of occupational health disorders and occupational diseases is one of the most important factors in the prevention and control of adverse health effects on workers due to various factors - physical, chemical, biological and psycho-social. The Industrial Medicine Division of Central Labour Institute, Mumbai runs a National Referral Diagnostic Centre (N.R.D.C.) for early detection and diagnosis of occupational diseases and recommends necessary measures for prevention/control of occupational health problems/occupational diseases. The diagnostic centre is well equipped for medical examination of the exposed workers and facilities are available for carrying out special investigation, e.g. Pulmonary function tests, Audiometry, ECG, Titmus vision test, Biological monitoring, etc. Medical professionals including Factory Medical Officers, ESI Doctors, Medical Inspectors of Factories and Certifying Surgeons, Doctors from Medical Colleges and Hospitals can refer suspected cases of occupational diseases to N.R.D.C. for diagnosis and advice. The communication should be addressed to the Director General, DGFASLI, Central Labour Institute, N.S. Mankikar Marg, Sion, Mumbai 400 022 for further details.



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF LABOUR  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FACTORY ADVICE SERVICE & LABOUR  
INSTITUTES**

The Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. DGFASLI organisation was set up in 1945 under the Ministry of Labour, Government of India to serve as a technical arm to assist the Ministry in formulating national policies on occupational safety and health in factories and docks and to advise State Governments and factories on matters concerning safety, health, efficiency and well-being of the persons at workplace. It also enforces safety and health statutes in major ports of the country.

The Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) comprises:

- \* Headquarters situated in Mumbai
- \* Central Labour Institute in Mumbai
- \* Regional Labour Institutes in Calcutta, Chennai, Faridabad and Kanpur

The Central Labour Institute in Mumbai functions as a socio-economic laboratory and is a national institute dealing with the scientific study of all aspects of industrial development relating to the human factors.

Over the past 33 years the Central Labour Institute has constantly grown not only in size but also in stature and has earned national and international recognition. It has been recognised by the International Labour Organisation as a Centre of Excellence in training on Occupational Safety and Health in the Asian and Pacific Region. It also functions as a National Centre for CIS (International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre) and the Centre for National Safety and Health Hazard Alert System. At the national level, apart from providing research and training support to the Government and functioning as a technical arm of the Ministry of Labour, the institute provides comprehensive and multi-disciplinary services to the Industrial Port sector through studies, technical advice, training and dissemination of information. It also runs National Referral Diagnostic Centre for early detection of occupational disorders and thereby controls and prevents them. It has a modern Audio Visual Studio fully equipped with sophisticated video production equipment to produce quality U-matic video films on Safety and Health. The Regional Labour Institutes are a scaled-down version of the Central Labour Institute and cater to the needs of their respective regions.

The organisation is poised to grow further, and meet the increased demands on it. In a developing country with a large number of industries having diverse and complex nature, the task of protecting safety and health of workers is an uphill task. Armed with the technology, goodwill of the industrial society and the strength of the dedicated staff, the organisation is well prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow. It is committed to the goal of making the workplace safer.

**Visit us at : <http://www.dgfasli.nic.in>**