
DOCK WORKERS (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE)SCHEME, 1961

CONTENTS

PART 1 :- General

1. Short title, extent and commencement
2. Definitions
3. Powers of Inspectors
4. Notice of accidents and dangerous occurrences
5. Notification of certain diseases
6. Duties of Port Authorities, etc
7. Other obligations of dock workers

PART 2 :- Health

8. Cleanliness
9. Drinking water
10. Latrines and urinals
11. Spittoons
12. Lighting
13. Ventilation and temperature

PART 3 :- Welfare

14. Washing facilities
15. First-aid appliances
16. Ambulance room
17. Ambulance carriage
18. Notices
19. Canteens
20. Shelters or rest-sheds, and lunch-rooms
21. Welfare Officers

PART 4 :- Safety

PART 5 :- Miscellaneous

58. Saving
59. Penalties
60. Power to exempt

SCHEDULE 1 :- List of Notifiable Diseases

SCHEDULE 2 :- Equipment required for a First-aid Box or Cupboard

SCHEDULE 3 :- Equipment required for an Ambulance Room

SCHEDULE 4 :-Manner of test and examination before taking lifting machinery and gear into use

DOCK WORKERS (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE)SCHEME, 1961

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PART 1 General

1. Short title, extent and commencement :-

(1) This Scheme may be called the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1961.

(2) It shall apply to major ports.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st October, 1961, except paras. 12(2), 16, 19, 20 and 21 which shall come into force on such date or dates as may be notified in the official Gazette, by the Central Government.

2. Definitions :-

In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (1) "Act" means the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948);
- (2) "competent person" for the purpose of paras, 32 to 35 means an official of workshop in India approved for any of the specified purpose in respect of testing, examination, annulling or certification of plant, lifting machinery or gear by the Central Government or by an authority nominated by the Central Government in that behalf, and includes any other person who is recognised as a "competent person" for the purpose of the national regulation in other countries for the implementation of the protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932, adopted by the International Labour Conference;
- (3) "dock" means any dock, wharf or quay and shall include any warehouse or store-place belonging to owners, trustees or conservators of, and situated in or in the vicinity of, the dock, wharf or quay and any railway line or siding on or used in connection with the dock, wharf or quay but not forming part of a State Railway ;
- (4) "form" means a form appended to the Scheme ;
- (5) "Inspector" means any person appointed under Section 6 of the Act ;
- (6) "Port Authority" means the person having the general management and control of dock, provided that if any other person has, by exclusive right to occupation of any part of a dock, acquired the general management and control of such port, he shall be deemed to be the "Port Authority" in respect of that port;
- (7) "schedule" means a schedule appended to this Schedule ;
- (8) the words "dock workers" and "employer" have the meanings assigned to them under the Act.

3. Powers of Inspectors :-

- (1) An Inspector may enter with such assistance (if any), as he thinks fit, any dock or vessel where dock workers are employed and -
 - (i) inspect, examine any building, plant, machinery, appliance or equipment used in connexion with the loading, unloading, movement or storage of cargoes in connexion with the preparation of ships or other vessels for the receipt or discharge or cargoes or leaving port ;
 - (ii) examine any register or other document relating to the employment of dock workers ;
 - (iii) take on the spot or otherwise the statements of any persons or hold enquiries which he may consider necessary for carrying out the purpose of this Scheme, provided that no person shall be compelled to answer any question or give any evidence tending to incriminate himself.
- (2) The Port Authorities, the employers of dock workers and owners of machinery or plant shall afford all reasonable facilities to the Inspector for entry, inspection, examination or enquiry under this Scheme.

4. Notice of accidents and dangerous occurrences :-

- (1) Notice of any accident in a dock which either-
 - (a) causes loss of life to a dock worker, or
 - (b) disables a dock worker from work on which he was employed for the rest of the day or shift in which the accident occurred, shall forthwith be sent by telegram, telephone, special messenger or written message, within four hours of the occurrence, to-
 - (i) the Inspector notified for the purpose;
 - (ii) the relatives of the dock workers when the accident causes loss of life to the dock worker or is likely to disable the dock worker from work for more than ten days ; and

(iii) in the case of fatal accidents only-

(a) the officer in charge of the nearest police station, and

(b) the District Magistrate or if the District Magistrate by order so directs, the Sub-divisional Magistrate : Provided that a notice of any accident of which notice is sent in accordance with requirements of the Explosives Act, 1884, or Petroleum Act, 1934 , or Dock Labourers Act, 1934 , need not be sent in accordance with this sub-paragraph.

(2) In the case of accidents falling under sub-paragraph (1) (b), the injured person shall be given first-aid and thereafter immediately conveyed to a hospital or other place of treatment.

(3) Where any accident causing disablement is notified under sub-paragraph (1) and after notification thereof results in the death of the dock worker disabled, notice in writing of the death shall be sent to the authorities mentioned in that sub-paragraph immediately the death occurs.

(4) The following classes of dangerous occurrences shall forthwith be reported to the Inspector in the manner described in sub-paragraph (1) whether death or disablement is caused or not-

(i) collapse or failure of a lifting machinery used in raising or lowering of persons or goods, and breakage or failure of ropes, chains or other appliances forming part of lifting machinery or the overturning or displacement of a crane ;

(ii) collapse or subsidence of any wall, floor, gallery, roof, platform, staging and means of access provided in accordance with this Scheme ;

(iii) bursting of a vessel containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure other than plant which comes within the scope of Boilers Act, 1923 ;

(iv) explosion or fire causing damage to any room or place, in which dock workers are employed ;

(v) explosion of a receiver or vessel used for the storage, at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.

(5) Every notice given under sub-paragraph (1) or every report made under sub-paragraph (4) shall be confirmed within seventy-two hours of the occurrence by sending a written report to the Inspector in Form I provided that in case of an accident under Cl. (b) of sub-paragraph (1) such written report need be sent only when the dock worker is disabled from work on which he was employed for more than forty-eight hours immediately after the accident.

5. Notification of certain diseases :-

(1) When a dock worker contracts any disease specified in Schedule I, a notice in Form II shall be sent forthwith to the Inspector.

(2) If any medical practitioner attends on a dock worker who is or was employed in the dock and who is, or is believed by the medical practitioner to be suffering from any disease specified in the aforesaid Schedule, the medical practitioner shall without delay send, addressed to "Chief Adviser, Factories, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi", a notice stating the name and full postal address of the patient and the disease which in the opinion of the medical practitioner the patient is suffering from, and the name and other particulars of the dock or of the place in which the patient is or was last employed. Any medical practitioner who [wilfully suppresses the information required under this sub-paragraph and] fails to send any notice in accordance with the requirements of this sub-paragraph shall be liable to fine which may extend up to rupees fifty.

6. Duties of Port Authorities, etc :-

Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Scheme-

(1) It shall be the duty of every Port Authority to comply with the provisions under Part II (Health) and Part III (Welfare) of this Scheme and such of the requirements under Part IV (Safety) of this Scheme as affect the safety in the dock or any part of the dock, where dock workers are employed, and of any dock worker in the course of performance of any work in so far as the requirements fall within the scope of the general management and control of the docks in

the port.

(2)

(a) It shall be the duty of every employer of dock workers who by himself, his agents or employees, carries on any of the operations in which dock workers are employed, to comply with the requirements of paras. 4 and 5 under this Part and with such of the requirements under Part IV (Safety) of this Scheme as-

(i) affect any dock worker employed by him in the course of performing any work on his behalf ;

(ii) relate to any work, act or operation performed or about to be performed by such employer.

(3) It shall be the duty of the owner of machinery or plant to erect, instal,

(4) It shall be the duty of every dock worker to comply with the requirements of such paragraphs as relate to the performance of an act by him and to operate in carrying out the requirements of this Scheme, and if he discovers any defect in the dock, staging, machinery or plant, to report such defect without unreasonable delay to his employer, his foreman or other person in authority.

7. Other obligations of dock workers :-

(1) No dock worker shall wilfully interfere with or misuse any means, appliance, convenience or other equipment provided in pursuance of this Scheme, for the purposes of securing the health, safety or welfare of the dock workers, and where any means appliance, convenience or equipment for securing health, safety or welfare is provided for the use of any dock worker under this Scheme, he shall use the means, appliance, convenience or equipment. No dock worker shall wilfully and without reasonable cause of anything likely to endanger himself or others.

(2) No dock worker shall, unless duly authorised or in case of any emergency, remove or interfere with any fencing, plant or machinery, ladder, life-saving means or appliances, lights, staging or other things whatsoever required to be provided under this Scheme. If removed, such things shall be restored at the end of the period during which their removal was authorised or at the end of the emergency, as the case may be, by the persons last engaged in the work that necessitated such removal.

PART 2

Health

8. Cleanliness :-

Every place in the dock where dock workers are employed and all areas in the dock which are in proximity to the place in the dock where dock workers are employed, shall be kept clean and free from rubbish or effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

9. Drinking water :-

(1) In every dock, effective arrangements shall be made to provide and maintain at suitable points conveniently situated for all dock workers employed therein a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water,

(2) All such points shall be legibly marked "drinking water centre" in a language understood by a majority of the dock workers employed in the dock and no such point shall be situated within 6 metres (20 feet) of any washing place, urinal or latrine unless a shorter distance is approved in writing by the Inspector.

(3) In every dock, the drinking water supplied to dock workers shall during hot weather every year, be cooled by ice or other effective method : Provided that if ice is placed in the drinking water, the ice shall be clean and wholesome and shall be obtained only from a source approved in writing by the Health Officer of the Port.

(4) The drinking water centres shall be sheltered from the weather and adequately drained.

(5) Every drinking water centre shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition and, if necessary, shall be in charge of a suitable person who shall distribute the water. Such person

shall be provided with clean clothes while on duty.

(6) Storage tanks or containers shall be always kept in clean and hygienic condition.

(7) The Inspector may by order in writing direct the Port Authority to obtain, at such time or at such intervals as he may direct, a report from the Health Officer of the Port 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.

10. Latrines and urinals :-

(1) In every dock, sufficient latrine and urinal accommodation shall be provided and shall be conveniently situated and accessible to dock workers at all times while they are at work.

(2) Separate enclosed accommodation shall be provided for male and female workers wherever female workers are likely to be employed. Such accommodation shall be adequately lighted and ventilated.

(3) The floors and internal walls, up to a height of at least 90 cm. (3 feet), of the latrines and urinals and the sanitary blocks shall be laid on glazed tiles or otherwise finished to provide a smooth-polished impervious surface.

(4) All such accommodation shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. The floors, portions of the walls of sanitary blocks up to a height of 90 cm. (3 feet) so laid or finished as to provide smooth-polished impervious surface and the sanitary pans of latrines and urinals shall be thoroughly swept and cleaned at least once a day with suitable detergents or disinfectants or with both.

(5) Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings.

(6) 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 four months : Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not apply to latrines and urinals, the walls, 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 four months.

(7) Where piped water supply is available a sufficient number of water taps, conveniently accessible shall be provided in or near such latrine accommodation.

(8) When piped water supply is not available, provision shall be made to store adequate quantity of water near the latrine.

11. Spittoons :-

(1) In every warehouse or store-place in a dock where dock workers are likely to be employed there shall be provided a sufficient number of spittoons in convenient places and they shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.

(2) No person shall spit within such warehouses or store-places except in the spittoons provided for the purposes and a notice containing this provision and the penalty for its violation shall be prominently displayed at suitable places.

(3) Whoever spits in contravention of sub-paragraph (2) shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five rupees.

(4) The spittoons shall be 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 container; or

(b) a container filled with dry, clean sand, and covered with a layer of bleaching powder; or

(c) any other type approved by the Inspector.

(5) The spittoon mentioned in sub-paragraph 4 (a) shall be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least once every day ; and the spittoon mentioned in sub- paragraph 4 (b) shall be cleaned by scrapping out the top layer of sand as often as necessary or at least once every day.

12. Lighting :-

(1) All places in a dock where dock workers are employed and dangerous parts of the regular road or pathway over the dock forming the approach to any such place from the nearest highway, shall be safely and efficiently lighted.

(2) The general illumination in areas on the dock where dock workers have to pass shall be at least 5 lux (0.5 ft. candle) and at places where dockworkers are employed, the illumination shall be at least 20 lux (2 ft. candles), without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination needed at particularly dangerous places.

(3) The means of artificial lighting shall, so far as is practicable, be such as to prevent glare or formation of shadows to such an extent as to cause risk of accident to any dock worker.

13. Ventilation and temperature :-

Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every dock for securing and maintaining in every building or an enclosure where dock workers are employed adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air, and such temperature and air movement as will secure to dock workers therein reasonable conditions of comfort and prevent injury to health.

PART 3

Welfare

14. Washing facilities :-

(1) In every dock, adequate and suitable facilities for washing shall be provided and maintained for the use of dock workers employed therein and such facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in-a clean and orderly condition.

(2) The washing facilities shall include,-

(i) (a) trough with taps or jets at intervals of not less than 60 cm. (2 ft.) or

(b) wash-basins with taps attached thereto ; or

(c) taps on stand-pipes or

(d) circular troughs of the fountain type : and

(ii) where dock workers are exposed to skin contamination by poisonous, infections or irritating substances or oil, grease or dust showers controlled by taps.

(3) The Inspector may, having regard to the needs and habits of the dock workers, fix the scale in which the aforementioned types of facilities shall be installed in any dock.

(4)

(a) Every trough and basin shall have a smooth-impervious surface and shall be fitted a waste pipe.

(b) The floor ground under and in the immediate vicinity of every trough, tap, jet, wash-basin, stand-pipe and shower shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth-impervious surface and shall be adequately drained.

(5) The water supply to the washing facilities shall be adequate having regard to the number of dock workers employed in the dock, and shall be from a source approved in writing by the Health Officer of the Port.

15. First-aid appliances :-

(1) In every dock, there shall be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible during all working hours a sufficient number of first-aid boxes or cupboard : provided that the distance of the nearest first-aid box or cupboard shall be not more than 200 m. (one furlong) from any

working place.

(2) Nothing, excepting appliances or requisites for first-aid shall be kept in the boxes and cupboards referred to in sub-paragraph (1) and all such boxes and cupboards shall be kept in the charge of a responsible person who is trained in first-aid treatment and who shall always be readily available during working hours.

(3) Each first-aid box or cupboard shall be distinctly marked "FIRST-AID" and shall be equipped with the articles specified in Sch. II : .. Provided that where an Inspector is of the opinion that owing to the number of first-aid boxes or cupboards provided and the availability of extra facilities, such as, well-equipped ambulance room; the standard prescribed in the said Schedule may be relaxed, he may, subject to confirmation by the Central Government, issue a certificate in writing, specifying the extent to which the relaxation is given: Provided further that before revoking a certificate the Inspector shall .give the Port Authorities a reasonable opportunity to make its representation.

(4) A sufficient number of standard Army Pattern or "Furley" telescopic handle stretchers complete with slings shall be provided at convenient places so as to be readily available in an emergency.

16. Ambulance room :-

(1) In every dock or in any part of a dock where more than five hundred dock workers are ordinarily employed, there shall be provided and maintained an ambulance room, which shall be in charge of a qualified nurse who shall always be readily available during working hours and the ambulance room shall be in overall charge of qualified medical practitioner.

(2) The ambulance room shall be a separate room used only for the purpose of first-aid treatment and rest. It shall have a floor area of at least 10 sqm. (100 sq. ft.) and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor and shall be adequately ventilated and lighted by both natural and artificial means. An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided and the room shall be equipped with the articles specified in Sch. III.

(3) A record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the ambulance room shall be kept and produced to the Inspector when required.

17. Ambulance carriage :-

There shall be provided for use at every dock at which the total number of dock workers at any time exceed fifty, a suitably constructed motor ambulance carriage or launch maintained in good condition for the purpose of the removal of serious cases of accident or sickness, unless arrangements have been made for obtaining such a carriage or launch when required from a hospital or other place situated not more than 3 km. (two miles) from the dock, and in telephone communication therewith.

18. Notices :-

Notice shall be exhibited in prominent position at every dock stating -

(a) the position of each first-aid box or cupboard and the place where the person in charge thereof can be found,

(b) the position of the ambulance room, the stretchers or other appliances, and

(c) the position of the ambulance carriage or, where it is not provided, the position of the nearest telephone and the name and telephone number of the hospital or other place from which such carriage may be obtained.

19. Canteens :-

(1) In any dock or in any part of a dock wherein more than two hundred and fifty dock workers are ordinarily employed, an adequate canteen in or near the dock, shall be provided and maintained, for the use of the dock workers, and shall function at all times when twenty-five or more dock workers are employed at a time.

(2) The Port Authority shall submit for the approval of Inspector plans and site-plan, in duplicate,

of the building to be constructed or adapted for use as a canteen.

(3) An adequate number of mobile canteens shall be provided at every dock with provision for serving tea and light refreshments.

(4) The Central Government may prescribe the standards of accommodation and catering facilities to which the canteen shall conform.

20. Shelters or rest-sheds, and lunch-rooms :-

(1) In every dock, wherein more than one hundred and fifty dock workers are ordinarily employed, adequate and suitable shelters or rest-rooms and suitable lunch-rooms, with provision for drinking water where dock workers can eat meal; brought by them shall be provided at convenient places and maintained for the use of the dock workers : Provided that any canteen maintained in accordance with the provisions of para. 19 shall be regarded as part of the requirements of this sub-paragraph : Provided further that, where a lunch-room is provided, no dock worker shall eat any food in the precincts of the dock except in such lunch-room.

(2) The shelters or rest rooms and lunch-rooms to be provided under sub- paragraph (1) shall be sufficiently lighted and ventilated and shall be maintained in a cool and clean condition,

21. Welfare Officers :-

(1) In every dock, wherein five hundred or more dock workers are ordinarily employed there shall be employed such number of Welfare Officers as may prescribed by the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may prescribe the duties, qualifications and conditions of service of officers employed under sub-paragraph (1).

PART 4

Safety

PART 5

Miscellaneous

58. Saving :-

The provisions of this Scheme shall not operate to the prejudice of the provisions of Dock Labourers Act, 1934 and the Indian Dock Labourers Regulation, 1948, made thereunder.

59. Penalties :-

(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Scheme whoever being a person whose duty it is to comply with any of the paragraphs in this Scheme contravenes any of its provisions shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three months in respect of a first contravention or six months in respect of any subsequent contravention or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred in respect of a first contravention or rupees one thousand in respect of subsequent contravention or with both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid.

(2) Any person who wilfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any of his powers under the Act or fails to produce any register or other document kept in pursuance of this Scheme or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person from appearing before, or being examined by, an Inspector shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three months, or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred, or with both. Word "punishable" defined.- The word means liable to punishment, capable of being punished by law may be punished or liable to be punished, and not must be punished

60. Power to exempt :-

The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any dock or part of a dock from all or any of the provisions of this Scheme.

SCHEDULE 1

List of Notifiable Diseases

(1) Lead tetra-ethyl poisoning. (2) Manganese poisoning or its sequelae. (3) Carbon bisulphide poisoning. (4) Benzene poisoning including poisoning by any of its homologous, their nitro or amino-derivative or its sequelae. (5) Anthrax. (6) Pneumoconosis. (7) Poisoning by halogens or halogen derivatives of the
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hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series. (8) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

SCHEDULE 2

Equipment required for a First-aid Box or Cupboard

1. A copy of the first-aid leaflet issued by the Chief Adviser, Factories, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi. 2. Forty-eight sterilised finger dressings. 3. Twenty-four sterilised hand or foot dressings. 4. Twenty sterilized large or body dressings. 5. Six small, four large and two extra large sterilised burn dressings. 6. Three 15 gms (half ounce) packets sterilised cotton wool. 7. A bottle of two per cent. tincture of iodine. 8. A bottle of sal volatile. 9. Eye-drops prepared as described in the first-aid leaflet. 10. Set of splints, cotton wool for padding. 11. Spool 10 metres by 2.5 cm. (ten yards by one inch), of adhesive plaster. 12. St. John Tourniquet. 13. Eighteen assorted roller bandages in envelopes. 14. Nine triangular bandages in envelopes. 15. Box of safety pins. 16. One pair surgical scissors. 17. [60 grams] medicine glass.

SCHEDULE 3

Equipment required for an Ambulance Room

(i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available. (ii) A table with a smooth top at least 1.8 mm. x 1.0 mm. (6' x 3' x 6"). (iii) Means of sterilizing instruments. (iv) A Couche (v) Two standard Army Pattern of "Furley" telescopic handle stretchers complete with slings. (vi) Two buckets or containers with close fitting lids. (vii) Two rubber hot water bags. (viii) A kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water. (ix) Twelve plain wooden splints 90 cm. x 10 cm. x 6 mm. (36" x 4" x 1/4"). (x) Twelve plain wooden splints 35 cm. x 7' 5 cm, x 6 mm. (14" x 3" x 1/4-). (xi) Six plain wooden splints 25 cm. x 12 mm. (10" x 2" x 1/2"). (xii) Six woollen blankets. (xiii) One pair artery forceps. (xiv) Two medium size sponges. (xv) Six hand towels. (xvi) Four "kidney" trays. (xvii) Four cakes carbolic soaps. (xviii) Two glass tumblers. (xix) Two clinical thermometers. (xx) Graduated measuring glass with teaspoon. (xxi) One eye bath. (xxii) One bottle I kg. (2 Ib.) carbolic lotion I in 20. (xxiii) Three chairs. (xxiv) One screen. (xxv) One electric hand torch. (xxvi) Four first-aid boxes or cupboards stocked to standards prescribed in Sch. II. (xxvii) An adequate supply of anti-tetanus serum. (xxviii) One ice-cap. (xxix) One footbath. (xxx) One all-glass syringe, 10 cc. (xxxi) One all-glass syringe, 2 cc.

SCHEDULE 4

Manner of test and examination before taking lifting machinery and gear into use

(a) Every crane and other hoisting machine with its necessary gear shall be tested with a proof load which shall exceed the safe-working load as follows:

Proof load	Safe working load
Up to 20 [tonnes]	25 per cent. in excess.
20-50 [tonnes]	5 per cent. in excess.
Over 50 [tonnes]	10 per cent. in excess.

The said proof load shall be hoisted and swung as far as possible in both directions. In the case of a jib crane, if the jib has a variable radius, it shall be tested with a proof load as defined above at the maximum and minimum radii of the jib. In the case of hydraulic cranes or hoists where, owing to the limitation of pressure, it is impossible to hoist a load 25 per cent. in excess of the safe working load, it shall be sufficient to hoist the greatest possible load. (b) Every article of loose gear (whether it is necessary to a machinery or not) shall be tested with a proof load at least equal to that shown against the article in the following table :

Proof load	Article of gear
One-and-a-half times the safe working load.	Pitched chains used with hand- operated pulley blocks and rings, hooks, shackles or swivels permanently attached thereto.
Twice the safe working load.	Other chains, other rings, other hooks, other shackles, other swivels, hand-operated pulley blocks with pitched chains and rings, hooks, shackles or swivels permanently attached thereto.
One-and-a-half times the safe working load.	Other pulley blocks, single sheave block.
Four times the safe working load.	Multiple sheave block with safe working load up to and including 20 tons.
Twice the safe-working load.	Multiple sheave block with the safe working load over 20 tons, including up to and including 40 tons.
One-and-a-half times the safe working load.	Multiple sheave block with the safe working load over 40 tons.

Provided that where an Inspector is of opinion that owing to the size, design, construction, material or use of any such loose gear or class of such gear, any of the above requirements are not necessary for the protection of dock workers, he may, by certificate in writing and subject to confirmation by the Central Government, exempt such gear or class of gear from such requirement, subject to such conditions as may be stated in the certificate. (c) After being tested as aforesaid all machines with the whole of the gear accessory thereto and all loose gear shall be examined, the sheaves and the pins of the pulley block being removed for the purpose, to see that no part is injured or permanently deformed by the test. (d) In the case of wire rope a sample shall be tested to destruction and the safe working load shall not exceed one-fifth of the breaking load of the sample tested. [* * *]