



इंडोशन्यूज़ INDOSHNEWS

कार्यस्थल पर सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर अर्द्धवार्षिक समाचार-पत्र
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Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India
सायन, मुंबई 400 022, महाराष्ट्र, भारत
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महा निदेशक / Director General, DGOSH

विकास चंद चतुर्वेदी / Vikas Chand Chaturvedi

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Vikas Chand Chaturvedi

Director General

Directorate General of Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH)

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to present the January–June 2026 Issue of INDOSHNEWS, the half-yearly publication of the Directorate General of Occupational Safety and Health (DGOSH). This issue coincides with the coming into effect of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH & WC) Code, 2020, a major milestone in strengthening occupational safety, health, and welfare in the country. DGOSH remains committed to supporting the effective implementation of the Code through technical guidance, capacity building, awareness generation, and dissemination of best practices for creating safer and healthier workplaces.

Occupational safety and health is a cornerstone of sustainable industrial growth and human well-being. Through continuous knowledge sharing, the adoption of modern technologies, and a proactive safety culture, we can significantly reduce occupational injuries and illnesses while enhancing productivity and improving the quality of working life.

This edition brings together technical articles, abstracts of occupational safety and health studies, highlights of industrial safety audits, reports on the key activities undertaken by DGOSH during January–June 2026, and information on upcoming training programmes. I am confident that this issue will serve as a valuable resource for all stakeholders committed to fostering a culture of prevention and excellence in occupational safety and health.

Place : Mumbai

Vikas Chand Chaturvedi

Best Practices for Acclimatization and Re-Acclimatization for Prevention of Heat Stress among the Workers

Dr. Arkaprabha Sau

Abstract:

As global temperatures rise and heat waves become more frequent, occupational heat stress has emerged as a significant public health concern, especially in labor-intensive industries across tropical and subtropical regions. Acclimatization and re-acclimatization are scientifically validated strategies that help workers adapt to hot environments, reducing the incidence of heat-related illnesses and improving overall work performance and productivity. This article presents a comprehensive review of the CDC/NIOSH recommendations for acclimatization, the physiological basis and benefits of these practices, potential hazards of remaining unacclimatized, and the pressing need for formalized heat adaptation protocols in countries like India. With climate change amplifying environmental heat exposure, structured acclimatization is not just a recommendation but an essential worker safety intervention.

Introduction

Heat stress is increasingly recognized as a critical occupational health hazard worldwide. With the rise in ambient temperatures and the frequency of heat waves, especially in regions such as South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and parts of Latin America, outdoor and manual laborers are at heightened risk of heat-related illnesses. This risk is compounded by factors such as inadequate breaks, limited access to hydration, and insufficient awareness or enforcement of heat safety protocols.

Physiologically, the human body relies on a complex system of thermoregulation to maintain core temperature within a narrow safe range. When exposed to extreme heat, these systems can become overwhelmed, leading to a cascade of adverse health effects ranging from minor cramps and rashes to life-threatening conditions like heat stroke. Heat exposure also impairs cognitive and motor function, increasing the likelihood of occupational injuries.

Despite clear evidence on the dangers of heat exposure, acclimatization practices remain poorly implemented. A structured approach to heat adaptation, especially among new hires or returning workers, can significantly mitigate these risks. However, logistical challenges, policy gaps, and low employer awareness continue to hinder widespread adoption.

Significance of Acclimatization and Re-Acclimatization for occupational heat exposure

Acclimatization refers to the gradual physiological adaptation that occurs when an individual is repeatedly exposed to a hot environment over a period of days or weeks. This process enables the body to enhance its thermoregulatory capacity, thus tolerating heat stress more effectively. Re-acclimatization is necessary when a worker returns to a hot environment after a period of absence, as heat tolerance diminishes with time away.

Benefits of Acclimatization include:

- Improved sweating response: Sweating begins earlier, and sweat volume increases, aiding efficient cooling. Electrolyte concentration in sweat decreases, conserving essential minerals such as sodium and potassium.
- Enhanced cardiovascular stability: Heart rate and blood pressure responses to heat are better regulated, reducing fatigue and strain.
- Lower core body temperature: Workers can maintain a safer internal temperature during exertion, reducing the likelihood of heat illness.
- Greater skin blood flow: Enhanced perfusion of skin surfaces facilitates heat dissipation and improves tolerance to high temperatures.

Risks of being unacclimatized include:

- Higher susceptibility to heat illness: Individuals unaccustomed to heat are more prone to

dehydration, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

- Impaired work performance: Physical and mental fatigue set in more quickly, reducing productivity and increasing the likelihood of errors and accidents.
- Poor hydration balance: Without acclimatization, the body struggles to retain water and electrolytes, heightening the risk of dehydration and thermal strain.

Employers and health professionals must understand the critical differences between acclimatized and unacclimatized workers to develop appropriate health and safety policies.

CDC/NIOSH Acclimatization and Re-Acclimatization Guidelines:

To protect workers from heat-related illnesses, it is essential to follow a well-structured acclimatization plan when gradually introducing them to hot environmental conditions. Acclimatization allows the body to adjust to heat stress and typically takes 7 to 14 days, depending on the individual's fitness level and prior experience with the job.

For New Workers

New or returning workers who are not accustomed to working in hot conditions should follow the "Rule of 20%":

- Day 1: Work only 20% of the normal duration in a hot environment.
- Each following day, increase the exposure time by no more than 20% of the total daily workload.
 - By Day 5, they should be working a full day under hot conditions if tolerated well.

This gradual approach helps minimize the risk of heat exhaustion or heat stroke by giving the body time to adapt.

For Experienced Workers

Workers who have previously performed similar tasks in hot environments can follow a slightly accelerated acclimatization schedule:

- Day 1: Start with 50% of the usual work duration.
- Day 2: Increase to 60%.
- Day 3: Increase to 80%.
- Day 4: Reach 100% of the normal workload.

This schedule is suitable for those who have not been away from heat exposure for an extended period and still retain some heat tolerance.

Consideration for Physical Fitness

Workers who are not physically fit will generally take longer to acclimatize. In fact, they may require up to 50% more time to reach full acclimatization compared to those who are physically fit. Extra caution should be exercised when planning their exposure schedule.

Maintaining acclimatization

Workers can generally maintain their heat acclimatization even if they take short breaks from the job, such as weekends off. However, if they're away for a week or more, their body may start to lose the adaptations developed for coping with heat, which can increase the risk of heat-related illnesses when they return to work. In such cases, they should gradually reacclimate to the hot environment. Fortunately, re-acclimatization can usually be regained within 2 to 3 days. After approximately one month away from working in the heat, most individuals will have lost their acclimatization entirely, and their heat tolerance will likely return to baseline levels. Physically fit individuals tend to retain acclimatization better than those who are less fit. Seasonal changes—such as a sudden increase in temperature—can also make it harder to stay acclimatized. Interestingly, working in one type of hot environment (like a humid climate) can still help the body adapt to other hot environments (like dry, desert conditions), and being in air-conditioned spaces does not negatively impact acclimatization.

Acclimatization and Re- Acclimatization Plan: A Suggested Practical Implementation

New Worker:

Acclimation Day	New Worker: Recommended Hours of Work in Heat when Acclimatizing
Day 1	1.5 hours
Day 2	2 hours
Day 3	2.5 hours
Day 4	3 hours
Day 5	3.5 hours
Day 6	4 hours
Day 7	5 hours
Day 8	6 hours
Day 9	7 hours
Day 10	8 hours

For Previously Acclimatized Worker after a long absence of one week or more but not more than one month

Acclimation Day	Experienced Worker: Recommended Hours of Work when Acclimatizing to Heat
Day 1	4 hours
Day 2	5 hours
Day 3	6.5 hours
Day 4	8 hours

Conclusion:

In a country like India, where many regions experience extreme heat and a large portion of the workforce is engaged in outdoor or industrial labor, implementing a structured heat acclimatization plan is not just important—it is essential. Rising temperatures due to climate change, combined with physically demanding jobs in agriculture, construction, mining, and manufacturing, significantly increase the risk of heat-related illnesses. A proper acclimatization strategy helps protect workers' health, reduce the incidence of heat exhaustion and heat stroke, and maintain productivity. By educating employers and workers on the importance of gradual exposure, fitness considerations, and re-acclimatization protocols, India can take meaningful steps toward safeguarding its labor force in hot environments and promoting occupational safety and well-being.

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Industrial Compressed Gas Cylinder's Safety Protocols

Dr. S. B. Mishra

Abstract

Compressed gas cylinders are commonly used in a wide range of manufacturing industries, construction sites and laboratories. While they are essential for operations involving, they also pose serious safety risks when handled improperly. Due to the high pressure and potential fire, explosion and toxic hazards involved, it is crucial to handle, store, and transport these cylinders safely to prevent accidents, injuries, or damage. Compressed gases stored in cylinders pose significant hazards due to their physical and chemical properties. Special storage and handling precautions are essential to ensure safety. The potential chemical hazards associated with compressed gases includes fire, explosion, toxicity and asphyxiation in addition to the pressure hazards. More than 200 types of gases are commonly stored in cylinders, including atmospheric gases, fuel gases, refrigerants, poisonous gases, and miscellaneous gases. A sudden or accidental release of compressed gas can turn a cylinder into a missile-like projectile, capable of causing severe damage and even penetrating concrete walls. To prevent such dangerous situations, strict safe handling procedures for compressed gas cylinders must be followed at all times.

Compressed Gas Cylinders Safety

Due to nature of compressed gasses in cylinders, special storage and handling precautions are necessary. Chemical Hazards associated with compressed gases includes fire, explosion, toxicity and asphyxiation in addition to physical hazards of ruptured cylinders. More than 200 types of gasses are stored in cylinders including atmospheric gases, fuel gases, refrigerants, poisons and miscellaneous gases. Compressed gases are usually divided into six basic categories and some gases falling into more than one category due to Risk and sub risk associated with them. A sudden release of these gases can cause a cylinder to become a missile-like projectile, destroying everything in its path. Cylinders have been known to penetrate concrete-block walls. To prevent such a dangerous situation, there is safe handling procedure for compressed gas cylinder.

Identification of Contents in Compressed Gas Cylinders

- Do not use charge or ship any cylinder which content is not legible/ identifiable.
- Labelling shall be stable so that it should not get remove during handling. If labelling become unclear the cylinder should be marked "contents unknown" and manufacturer may be contacted.

- Gas cylinder should be accepted only if properly colour coded as per applicable standard.
- Tags should be attached to the gas cylinders on which the names of the users and dates of use can be entered.

Transporting gas cylinders

- Cylinders should not be transported without safety caps. A cylinder's cap should be screwed all the way down on the cylinder's neck ring.
- Cylinders transported by truck must be fastened securely in an upright position so that they will not fall or strike each other
- Do not lift cylinders by the cap. The cap is for valve protection only.
- Cylinders should not be transported with the regulator attached to the cylinder.
- Always use a cylinder cart to move compressed gas cylinders. Refrain from sliding, dragging or rolling cylinders on edge.

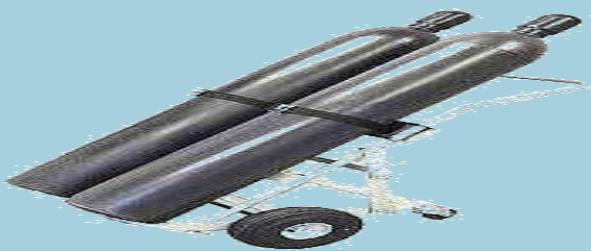
Colour Coding- non medical gas cylinders as per IS 4379

Fig.1.

COLOUR SPECIFICATIONS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIAL GAS CYLINDERS (NON-MEDICAL)

Name of the Gas	Oxygen (O ₂)	Nitrogen (N ₂)	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Ammonia (NH ₃)	Freon 12 (CCl ₂ F ₂)
Visual Identification					
Distinctive Colour: Body Band	Black None	Grey Black	Black White	Black Red & Yellow	Bottom Grey, Neck end Violet None
Pressure when fully charged at 30 deg C (approx.)					
Kg/sq.cm	139	139	18	11	8
Lbs/sq.cm	1980	1980	260	155	115

Name of the Gas	Argon (A)	Chlorine (Cl ₂)	Hydrogen (H ₂)	Acetylene (C ₂ H ₂)	LPG, Commercial Butane (C ₄ H ₁₀) (80%)	Air
Visual Identification						
Distinctive Colour: Body Band	Blue None	Yellow None	Red None	Maroon None	Red None	Grey None
Pressure when fully charged at 30 deg C (approx.)						
Kg/sq.cm	139	8	139	18	3	139
Lbs/sq.cm	1980	114	1980	250	45	1980



Storing Compressed Gas Cylinders

- Store cylinders in accordance with applicable Standard viz ISO 11625.
- Storage should be as per compatibility of hazards. Viz. flammables should not be stored with oxygen/oxidizers.

Liquefied flammable gas cylinders should be stored in an upright position or such that the

pressure relief valve is in direct communication with the vapour space of cylinder.



- Oxygen cylinders (empty or full) in storage must be separated from fuel-gas cylinders and combustible materials by a minimum distance of 20 feet or by a barrier at least 5 feet high having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour.
- Caps used for valve protection must be kept on the cylinders at all times except cylinder is actually being used or charged.
- Cylinders should be stored in a well-ventilated area away from flames, sparks, or any source of heat or ignition. Keep cylinders away from electrical circuits.
- Full and empty cylinders should be stored separately and identified by signs to prevent confusion.
- Cylinders should not be exposed to continuous dampness, stored near salt or other corrosive chemicals or fumes. Corrosion may damage cylinders and cause their valve protection caps to stick.

Use of Compressed Gas Cylinders

- Know and understand the properties, hazards, compatibility and safety precautions of the gas before using the cylinder.
- There are separate regulators for flammable and non flammables with opposite threads. Before attaching cylinders to a connection, be sure that the threads on the cylinder and the connection mate are of a type intended for the gas service.
- Do not use oil or grease near cylinder valves.

- Attach the regulator securely before opening the valve wide. Always use a cylinder wrench to tighten the regulator nut and hose connections.
- Open cylinder valves SLOWLY. Do not use a wrench to open or close a hand wheel type cylinder valve. If it cannot be operated by hand, the valve should be repaired.
- Stand to the side of the regulator when opening the cylinder valve.
- Do not attempt to repair cylinder valves or their relief devices while a cylinder contains gas pressure. Tag 'leaking cylinders' or 'cylinders with stuck valves' and move to a safe, secure outdoor location.

Handling, Storage, and Use of Compressed Gas Cylinders Handling

NEVER

- Drag or slide cylinders, even for short distances.
- Carry a cylinder by valve.
- Use a flame to locate gas leaks.
- Attempt to mix gases in a cylinder.
- Drop cylinders or permit them to strike each other violently.
- Never force improper attachments on to the wrong cylinder.
- Subject cylinders to mechanical shocks that may cause damage to their valves.
- Use cylinders as rollers for moving material or other equipment.
- Tamper with pressure-relief devices.
- Permit oil, grease, or other readily combustible substances to come in contact with cylinders, valves, or other equipment in oxidizer service.
- Remove product labels or shipping hazard labels.
- Lift a cylinder by its cap using a sling or a magnet.

ALWAYS

- Move cylinders using a suitable hand truck or cart.

- Leave the valve protection cap and valve seal outlet in place until cylinder has been secured in place and is ready to be used.
- Use cylinder cage or cradle to lift a cylinder.
- Use proper PPE for cylinder handling. Wear safety glasses with side shields, leather gloves, safety shoes and other appropriate equipment.
- Use two people for localized manual movement of a portable bank. Stay out of the bank's travel path.

Storage of Compressed Gases

NEVER

- Allow storage temperature to exceed 125°F (52°C).
- Permit smoking or open flames in oxidizer or flammable gas storage areas.
- Expose cylinders to corrosive materials

ALWAYS

- Store cylinders upright with valve outlet seals and valve protection caps in place.
- Restrict access to cylinder storage areas.
- Use a first-in, first-out (FIFO) inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time.
- Store cylinders in areas designated for that purpose.
- Segregate full and empty cylinders.
- Store cylinders in a dry, cool, well-ventilated, secure area protected from the weather and away from combustible materials.
- Ensure that there is adequate separation from combustibles as per applicable standard viz ISO 11625.
- Store only the amount of compressed gas required for the specific application.
- Store cylinders away from heavily travelled areas and emergency exits.
- Provide adequate access for cylinder handling.
- Visually inspect stored cylinders on a routine basis, or at least weekly, for any indication of leakage or problems.
- Protect cylinders from wet or damp ground.

Proper Use of Compressed Gases

NEVER

- Use Nitrogen gas as alternate of inert gas for purging.
- Use oxygen as a substitute for compressed air.
- Attempt to mix gases in a cylinder.
- Allow any part of a cylinder to be exposed to temperatures exceeding 125°F (52°C).
- Strike arc on cylinder.
- Use cylinder colour as a primary means to identify the contents of a cylinder.
- Heat/roll a cylinder to increase its pressure or withdrawal rate.
- Discharge the contents from any gas cylinder directly toward any person.
- Refill any non-refillable cylinder after use of the original contents.
- Force cylinder valve connections that do not fit.
- Reduce the residual pressure of a cylinder below the operating pressure of the system or 7 psig (0.5 bar), whichever is higher.

ALWAYS

- Use regulators and pressure-relief devices of applicable standard when connecting cylinders to piping circuits with lower pressure service ratings.
- Leak-test lines and equipment with an inert gas before using.
- Use check valves to prevent reverse flow into the cylinder.
- Open cylinder valves slowly and carefully after the cylinder has been connected to the process.
- Stand clear of the regulator and valve outlet while opening the valve.
- Prevent sparks and flames from contacting cylinders.
- Use oxygen-compatible threading Teflon tape for use in oxygen or oxidizer cylinders.

- Remember, the cylinder label or decal is the only positive way to identify the contents of a cylinder.
- Manual on Safety with compressed gas cylinders, PESO 2018.

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2. Indian Standard- 4379:1981 (Reaffirmed 2002)
3. Condensed Chemical Dictionary, sixteenth edition.
4. Major Hazard Control- a practical manual, International Labour Office, ILO, Geneva, 1988.
5. MSIHC Rules 1989

Work-environment chemical hazards monitoring Study conducted at Automobile Industries in Pune, Maharashtra (Acharekar, D.H. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The study was carried out to evaluate airborne concentration of total particulate matter, welding fumes, oil mist, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ethyl benzene, xylene, naphthalene, gasoline in various plants of automobile Industries.

It was found that airborne concentration of total particulate matter, welding fumes, oil mist, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ethyl benzene, xylene, gasoline found to be well within its Permissible Limit of Exposure/ Threshold Limit Value. However, airborne concentration of naphthalene in paint booth found exceeding at few locations.

The recommendations such as VOC adsorption system such as Activated Carbon Air Purifier Units (Recirculating Type) be installed at appropriate locations, All welders should be provided with and required to use welding helmets fitted with welding glass of an appropriate DIN shade number, workers be provided with VOC-type chemical respirators, Walkways shall be kept clear of materials, tools and other obstructions by adopting Routine housekeeping practices, Need based Health and Safety training shall be provided to the employees to make them aware towards Safe work, As female employees are engaged in activities throughout the plant, a separate and adequately equipped changing room should be provided to ensure privacy, convenience, and compliance with applicable statutory requirements, Training for proper use, care & maintenance of PPE shall be given to workers on frequent basis were suggested.

Work-environment monitoring of noise and illumination level Study conducted at Automobile Industries in Pune, Maharashtra (Acharekar, D.H. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The study was carried out to measure the illumination and noise level at various work areas in various plants of automobile Industries.

It was found that general illumination levels measured were above the standard recommended values specified in IS 6665. However in the Technical Gallery, were found to be below the prescribed standard values. Further, the results of sound pressure levels in certain work areas such as Paint shop, Power Train Plant, Technical Gallery etc. were found to exceed. The

recommendations such as wherever natural lighting is inadequate, suitable artificial lighting is provided to maintain uniform and sufficient illumination level across all working areas, fused lamps should be promptly and regularly replaced to maintain adequate illumination levels, all necessary measures shall be taken to ensure the proper and consistent use of Hearing Protection Devices (HPDs) by employees, appropriate safety posters highlighting noise hazards be prominently displayed etc.

Work-environment chemical hazards monitoring Study conducted at Press notes in Nasik, Maharashtra (Acharekar, D.H. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The study was carried out to evaluate airborne concentration of total particulate matter, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, xylene, toluene, benzene, and ethyl acetate in various plants of automobile Industries.

It was found that airborne concentration of total particulate matter, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, xylene, toluene, benzene, and ethyl acetate found to be well within its Permissible Limit of Exposure/ Threshold Limit Value.

The recommendations such as VOC adsorption system such as Activated Carbon Air Purifier Units (Recirculating Type) be installed at appropriate locations, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure effective housekeeping practices, workers be provided with VOC-type chemical respirators instead of quarter-type dust masks or surgical masks, Suitable machine guards should be installed and maintained on all cutting blades and rotating parts of woodworking machines, The ceiling, walls, and other surfaces of the section shall be cleaned periodically to remove accumulated dust deposits and cobwebs, proper use of dust mask, chemical respirators etc. be ensured through supervision, comprehensive training.

Work-environment monitoring of noise and illumination level Study conducted at Press notes in Nasik, Maharashtra (Acharekar, D.H. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The study was carried out to measure the illumination and noise level at various work areas in various plants of automobile Industries.

It was found that of general illumination levels measured were above the standard recommended values specified in IS 6665. However in the Timber section, were found to be below the prescribed

standard values. Further, the results of sound pressure levels in certain work areas such as printing section, numbering section, timber section etc. were found to exceed. The recommendations such as the regularly replaced to maintain adequate illumination levels, to install sound-absorbing materials that can effectively reduce noise exposure and improve the acoustic environment, to ensure the proper and consistent use of Hearing Protection Devices (HPDs) by employees, appropriate safety posters highlighting noise hazards be prominently displayed, Periodical health check-up of each worker shall be carried out and their health records should be maintained etc.

Safety Audit at Lubricant Unit in Daman and Diu (Milli K. N.; Dwivedi, Aditya; Johar, Anurag. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The Safety Audit of M/s Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Grease & Lubricant Unit, Silvassa was conducted from 15–17 January 2026 in accordance with IS 14489:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Audit – Code of Practice.

The audit covered all major elements of the Occupational Safety and Health Management System, including Safety and Health Policy, organizational structure, accident reporting and investigation, plant safety inspections, safety training, contractor safety management, permit-to-work system, fire protection, electrical safety, material handling, emergency preparedness etc.

Key recommendations included the need for updating and wider communication of the Safety and Health Policy, implementation of a structured near-miss reporting system, strengthening internal safety inspections, enhancing worker participation in safety management, improving contractor safety practices, conducting regular toolbox talks, developing a dedicated annual HSE action plan, strengthening hazard identification and risk assessment procedures.

Safety Audit at an Industrial Packaging Unit in Gujarat. (Rawat, Ramesh Singh; Dwivedi, Aditya and Johar, Anurag. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The Safety Audit of M/s Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Industrial Packaging Unit, Vadodara, Gujarat, was conducted from 20–22 January 2026 in accordance with IS 14489:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Audit – Code of Practice.

heights of each luminary should be appropriate to get sufficient illumination at workstation, all luminaries, walls, partitions, and other surfaces be cleaned at regular intervals, fused lamps should be promptly and The audit covered major operational and supporting areas including raw material storage, production, maintenance, utilities, dispatch, administrative offices, welfare facilities, and associated infrastructure. The audit identified that the unit has established several elements of an Occupational Safety and Health Management System, including an OSH Policy, Safety Committee, safety training programmes, accident investigation records, inspection checklists etc. The audit recommended strengthening the Occupational Safety and Health Management System through effective implementation of hazard identification and risk assessment, structured inspection programmes, improved emergency preparedness, enhanced fire protection systems, better housekeeping practices, strict compliance with machine guarding requirements, regular safety training and toolbox talks.

Safety Audit at an Industrial Packaging Unit in Daman and Diu. (Rawat, Ramesh Singh; Dwivedi, Aditya. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The Safety Audit of M/s Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Industrial Packaging Unit, Silvassa was conducted from 28–30 January 2026 in accordance with IS 14489:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Audit – Code of Practice.

The audit assessed the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Management System through review of documentation, interaction with employees, and relevant Indian Standards. Major audit elements included Safety & Health Policy, Safety Organization, Accident Investigation, Safety Inspections, Training, Contractor Safety, Machine Safety etc.

The audit recommends implementation of a structured Occupational Safety and Health Management System based on continual improvement principles, strengthening of proactive safety performance indicators, effective worker participation, periodic safety inspections and emergency preparedness, and strict compliance with statutory requirements.

Safety Audit at Prototype Factory in Maharashtra.(Das, Arup Kumar; Milli, K. N. and Johar, Anurag. Central Labour Institute, Mumbai)

The Safety Audit of M/s Machine Tool Prototype Factory (MTPF), Ambarnath, Maharashtra, a unit of Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited (AVNL), was conducted from 21-22 April 2026, in accordance with IS 14489:2018 – Occupational Health and Safety Audit – Code of Practice. The audit involved detailed field inspections, review of statutory records, and interactions with management and employees to evaluate the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Management System. Recommendations were made for strengthening the Safety Management System through improved risk assessment, development of a comprehensive On-site Emergency Plan, enhancement of fire detection and communication systems, implementation of structured preventive maintenance and inspection programmes, promotion of safety awareness, and strengthening of occupational health, welfare, and statutory compliance.

The Safety audit at two units of packaging material manufacturing factory in Bari Brahmna, Jammu and Kashmir (Dr. Sharma, K.;Gola, A. and Kumar, S. from Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad)

An Industrial Hygiene Study on workplace heat stress was conducted during 3-5th June 2026 at a two-wheeler accessories and spare parts manufacturing factory in Uttar Pradesh by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad. The objective was to re-evaluate heat stress conditions in die casting shops and recommend measures to improve occupational work environment. Heat stress was assessed using the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) Index. Field monitoring was carried out with instruments including a Sling Psychrometer, Globe Thermometer, Kata Thermometer, and direct-reading Area Heat Stress Monitor (WBGT meter). Measurements were taken at representative locations within the die casting shop to determine the extent of worker exposure to high thermal loads. The collected data were analysed and based on the findings, specific recommendations were formulated to mitigate heat stress risks, enhance worker safety, and improve overall workplace conditions. A report containing the observations, results, and suggested control measures is under

preparation for onwards submission to the company management.

Safety Audit at a cement manufacturing plant in Udaipur, Rajasthan (Varadharajan, N. and Lama, Aditya. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur)

The safety audit was carried out at a cement plant in Udaipur, Rajasthan to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Management System, statutory compliance status, risk control measures and overall safety performance of the establishment, in accordance with IS 14489:2018. The audit revealed that foundational safety systems have been established, but further strengthening is required in Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) policy communication, safety organization and dedicated infrastructure, including training facilities and adequate staffing of the safety department. Documentation and communication of safety requirements need improvement through preparation of bilingual safety manuals, display of standard operating procedures and do's and don'ts in all operational areas, provision of updated single line diagrams in electrical rooms, and systematic maintenance of compliance, inspection and training records. Gaps were observed in electrical safety provisions, such as insulating mats and rescue devices, shock treatment information, sealing of cable entries and housekeeping of transformer and switchyard areas, as well as in fire and emergency preparedness, including identification of hydrants, provision of clean-agent protection for sensitive equipment, realistic emergency mock drills and a formally approved emergency response plan with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The audit also underscored the need to enhance plant-specific safety training for employees and contractor workers, strengthen permit-to-work controls for high-risk activities such as confined space operations and scaffold work, and improve occupational health and hygiene practices including vaccination and sanitation facilities. Periodic review and updating of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) sheets and conduct of a HAZOP study for the ammonia process plant were recommended to consolidate risk management systems. Implementation of these measures is expected to improve regulatory compliance, reduce risk, enhance operational reliability and foster a proactive safety culture across the cement plant.

Safety Audit at a thermal power plant in Korba, Chhattisgarh (Saxena D.K; Choudhury Datta, S. and Lama, Aditya. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur)

The Occupational Health & Safety Audit was carried out at thermal power plant in Korba, Chhattisgarh, in accordance with IS 14489:2018. The Audit was conducted with an opportunity to assess the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) system of the organisation against the specified OH & S standard to identify areas for improvement in addition to determine the conformity of the implemented OH & S system with regulatory requirements with an objective to carry out a systematic, critical appraisal of all potential hazards involving personnel, plant, services and operation method. The report covered the safety department, education and training, hazard Identification and control system, testing and examination of the lifting appliances, fire safety adequacy & emergency action plan, medical examination of workers etc at different areas including Boiler, Turbine & DM plant, Ash Handling Plant, Coal Handling Plant, Switch Yard. Based on findings and observations, many recommendations were made for ensuring that 'Safety Performance' KPA (Key Performance Area) for employees is linked with Annual Performance Assessment. Recommendations made to ensure that all fire safety procedures are followed and fire-fighting system, installations are well maintained and up keeping of various sub components at regular intervals to make sure proper response during emergencies. In addition, it was also recommended to ensure that Lock Out & Tag Out (LOTO) system for maintenance management is fully implemented for safe operation of the power plants and a proper Permit to Work (PTW) system is followed and seamless integration between LOTO & PTW System is made with proper Job Safety Analysis (JSA) before issuance of each PTW.

Occupational Health & Safety Audit at a construction site in Jaipur, Rajasthan (Dr.Kumar, Anjani; Choudhury Datta, S. and Lama, Aditya. Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur)

The Occupational Health & Safety Audit was carried out at construction site in Jaipur, Rajasthan in accordance with IS 14489:2018. The Audit was conducted for evaluating the effectiveness of health and safety programs, verifying the availability and implementation of elements of occupational health and safety systems and the system's ability to achieve defined safety objectives. The scope of the safety

audit was to assess the Safety, Health & Welfare of building workers employed at the construction site. The audit was also aimed in relation to the safety of the equipment used at the construction site in relation to the existing standard and statutes applicable for the site. Based on the observations and discussions, suggestions were given to the management for improvement in the system's specified requirements like safe use of lifting appliances, height work safety, proper earthing of the electrical units, proper safety for storage of chemicals, safety signage, housekeeping by implementing of 5S concept (sort, set in order, shine, standardize, and sustain) and for further more effective implementation of the specified requirements like training of employees in use of appropriate PPEs, fire fighting etc. Moreover, the findings of the audit would serve to indicate on-going efforts to re-examine and re-evaluate construction activities, operations, maintenance, shut down and failure analysis to further reduce operational risks and consequent liabilities of safety, health and environmental aspects for work places, equipment and processes of the construction site. In the context of the need to complete the project in a time bound manner, the prevailing safety & health culture appears to be conducive to all employees & contract workers but there is ample scope of further improvement also.

Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Audit of an armed vehicle Manufacturing Unit in Chennai, Tamil Nadu (Chandan, Tanoj; Dadi, Sunil; Jarpula, Mahesh and Gopinath B. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai)

A comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Safety Audit was conducted at an armed vehicle Manufacturing Unit during 19–21 January 2026. The factory is engaged in the manufacture of armoured vehicles for the Indian Armed Forces, involving hazardous manufacturing processes such as fabrication, welding, machining, foundry operations, electroplating, heat treatment, spray painting, utility operations, and material handling activities.

The audit was undertaken to assess compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Tamil Nadu Factories Rules, 1950, the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989, the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016, relevant Indian Standards, and other applicable statutory requirements relating to occupational safety and health. The audit covered key areas including the Occupational Safety and Health Policy, safety organization, accident reporting and investigation,

contractor safety management, permit-to-work system, machinery and electrical safety, fire protection and emergency preparedness, hazardous process safety, industrial hygiene, occupational health services, and general workplace conditions.

The audit revealed that the factory has established a robust Occupational Safety and Health Management System comprising a dedicated Safety Department, Safety Committee, documented safety policy, occupational health services, emergency response and fire-fighting arrangements, statutory inspection and certification of lifting appliances, pressure vessels, and other critical equipment, along with structured safety training programmes. The unit has also implemented various engineering and administrative controls for hazardous manufacturing processes and demonstrated commitment towards regulatory compliance, environmental protection, and continual improvement in occupational safety and health performance.

However, the audit identified opportunities for further improvement in areas such as strengthening Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), contractor safety management, machine guarding, lockout/tagout (LOTO) practices, near-miss and incident reporting, industrial hygiene monitoring for noise, welding fumes, metal dust, heat stress, and chemical exposure, personal protective equipment (PPE) compliance, safety inspection and documentation, material handling and traffic management, and emergency preparedness through periodic mock drills and training. Timely implementation of the recommendations will further enhance statutory compliance, operational risk management, and the overall Occupational Safety and Health performance of the factory.

Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Audit of Thermal Power Generation Plant in Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh (Mishra, Nag Mani;Jarpula, MaheshandGopinath B. Regional Labour Institute, Chennai)

A comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Safety Audit was conducted at Thermal Power Project, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, during 23.03.2026 to 25.03.2026. The thermal power station is engaged in electricity generation through coal-based thermal power generation, involving coal and fuel handling systems, boiler operations, steam turbine-generator systems, ash handling plants, water treatment facilities, cooling water systems, electrical substations,

and associated operation and maintenance activities. The audit was undertaken to assess the adequacy of the Occupational Safety and Health Management System and workplace safety practices in thermal power generation operations.

The audit aimed to evaluate compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Andhra Pradesh Factories Rules, the Indian Electricity Rules, the Boiler Act and Rules, relevant Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), and other applicable statutory requirements relating to occupational safety and health. The scope of the audit covered the safety organization, accident reporting and investigation, contractor safety management, permit-to-work system, boiler and turbine safety, electrical safety, coal and ash handling systems, fire protection and emergency preparedness, industrial hygiene, occupational health services, environmental monitoring, and general workplace conditions.

The audit revealed that the power project has established a structured Occupational Safety and Health Management System comprising a dedicated Safety Department, Safety Committee, documented safety policy, fire fighting and emergency response infrastructure, statutory inspection and testing of boilers, pressure vessels, lifting appliances, and electrical installations, along with regular safety training programmes for employees and contract workers. The management has also implemented safety promotion initiatives, periodic mock drills, environmental monitoring, and preventive maintenance programmes, demonstrating its commitment to regulatory compliance, operational safety, and continual improvement in occupational safety and health performance.

Key areas include strengthening risk assessment methodologies, improving systems for reporting and investigating near-miss incidents, enhancing contractor safety oversight, ensuring consistent compliance with Lockout/Tag out (LOTO) procedures, maintaining higher standards of housekeeping, strengthening competency development through structured safety training, improving PPE compliance, and carrying out systematic monitoring of occupational exposure to physical and environmental hazards such as noise, illumination, dust, heat stress, ventilation, and airborne contaminants. Addressing these observations will strengthen legal compliance, minimize operational risks, improve emergency preparedness, and promote a safer and healthier workplace.

OSH Statistics in Docks

The Dock Workers Safety statutes cover safety, health and welfare aspects of all the workers engaged in dock work within the port premises. These statutes are in line with the ILO Convention No.152 on Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work). The DGFASLI through the Inspectorates of Dock Safety set up in all the major ports in India, enforces the Dock Workers Statutes and strives to ensure Safety, Health and Working Conditions of dock workers. The Chief Inspector of Dock Safety is also an authority for enforcement of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous chemicals Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the major ports. The above statutes are enforced by the Inspectors posted at Inspectorate Dock Safety at all the major ports viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Mormugao, New Manglore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Jawaharlal Nehru Port except Ennore where the Inspectorate is being set up. Presently, the enforcement in this Port is carried out by the Inspectors posted in Inspectorate Dock Safety, Chennai. The main function of Inspectorates is to ensure the compliance with the provisions under the statutes. The statutory responsibilities of Inspectors include inspection of ships, tankers, loose-gears, container-handling equipment, docks container-yard and terminal, prosecution of employers, attending to complaints, providing advisory services. The Inspectorate also prosecutes the agency responsible for serious violation of provision of the Act and Regulations framed there-under.

Activities carried out from January 2026 – June 2026	
Activity	Total
Total number of ships inspected	102
Total number of gears inspected	227
Total number of dock/shed/yard/ warehouse/go-down/storage yard, etc. inspected	177
Total number of other visits carried out	234
Total number of hazardous installations inspected	15
Total number of reportable fatal accidents as per dock safety statutes	14
Total number of reportable non-fatal accidents as per dock safety statutes	1
Total number of reportable accidents as per dock safety statutes	15**

** (including dangerous occurrences)

Central Labour Institute, Mumbai			
Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	Period	Course Coordinator
JULY 2026			
1	Awareness programme on OSH&WC, Code 2020	6 July 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254
2	Industrial First Aid and CPR	8-10 July 2026	Industrial Medicine Division Email: ss@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9911820004
3	Role of Safety Committee members in proper use of PPEs in Industries	21 July 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: d.acharekar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9082038657
4	Effective Communication - A tool for improving Occupational Safety and Health at Work place	22-24 July 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: cli-training@dgfasli.nic.in us@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9619314517 / 9581529442
AUGUST 2026			
5	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018	3-7 August 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
6	Major Accident Hazards control in Factories	5-7 August 2026	Major Accident Hazard Control Division Email: sm@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9840325244
7	Integration of Occupational Health and Safety and Productivity at workplace	10-12 August 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254
8	Welding safety: Chemical and physical hazard management	18-20 August 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: d.acharekar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9082038657
9	Building Safety Culture and Safety Leadership	19-21 August 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: cli-training@dgfasli.nic.in narayanan.10@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9619314517 / 9581529442

SEPTEMBER 2026			
10	Safe Entry: Industrial Hygienist role in Confined Space	8-10 September 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: d.acharekar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9082038657
11	Safety in Tunneling & Excavation Work	9-11 September 2026	CAS Division, DGFASLI Mumbai Email: casdgfasli@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
12	Occupational Health Audit	16-18 September 2026	Industrial Medicine Division Email: ss@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9911820004
13	AI intervention for better Safety, Quality and Productivity in industries.	16-18 September 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254
14	Training programme for competent persons recognized for the purposes of carrying out tests, examinations and inspections of lifting machines, chain, ropes and lifting tackles under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948	21-23 September 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
15	Training of Trainers for Occupational Safety and Health	28-30 September 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: cli-training@dgfasli.nic.in us@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9619314517 / 9581529442
OCTOBER 2026			
16	Necessity of Personal Protective equipment at Construction site and industries	6-8 October 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: d.acharekar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9082038657
17	Awareness programme on OSH&WC, Code 2020	7 October 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254
18	Application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Occupational Safety	7-9 October 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522

	and Health		
19	Behavior Based Safety-A proactive approach to injury prevention	28-30 October 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: clitraining@dgfasli.nic.in narayanan.10@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9619314517 / 9581529442
NOVEMBER 2026			
20	Associate Fellow of Industrial Health	November 2026 - January 2027	Industrial Medicine Division Email: ss@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9911820004
21	Hazard Operability (HAZOP)	2-4 November 2026	Major Accident Hazard Control Division Email: sm@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9840325244
22	Convergence of Occupational Health and Safety, Productivity and Quality at workplace	2-4 November 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254
23	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018	16-20 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
24	Respiratory Personal Protection Equipment (RPPE) management in Industries	23 November 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: d.acharekar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9082038657
25	Refresher Course for Senior Inspectors-cum-Facilitators of Factories	23-27 November 2026	FAS Division, DGFASLI Mumbai Email: fas@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8779187240
26	Pneumoconiosis and ILO Radiographs	25-27 November 2026	Industrial Medicine Division Email: ss@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9911820004
DECEMBER 2026			
27	One month Certificate course under Section 41C(b) of the Factories Act, 1948	1-31 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
28	Assessment, Monitoring and Control of Aerosols (Dust, fume, mist) Exposure in Industry	1-3 December 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: d.acharekar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9082038657

29	Safety, Health & Work Environment Management in Industry	7-9 December 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: clitraining@dgfasli.nic.in us@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9619314517 / 9581529442
30	Construction Site Safety under OSH & WC Code, 2020 Regulations	9 December 2026	CAS Division, DGFASLI Email: casdgfasli@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
31	Emerging Technologies and their role in strengthening Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)	11 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
32	Awareness programme on OSH&WC, Code 2020	11 December 2026	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254
JANUARY 2027			
33	Comprehensive Training on OSH & WC Code, 2020	6-8 January 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
34	Industrial First Aid and CPR	6-8 January 2027	Industrial Medicine Division, CLI Mumbai Email: ss@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9911820004
35	Emergency Preparedness in Factories	11-13 January 2027	MAHCA Division, CLI Mumbai Email: sm@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9840325244
36	Assessment, Monitoring and Control of Gases & Vapors Exposure in Industry	19-21 January 2027	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: d.acharekar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9082038657
37	Training of Trainers for Occupational Safety and Health	20 -22 January 2027	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: cli-training@dgfasli.nic.in narayanan.10@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9619314517 / 9581529442
38	Awareness programme on OSH&WC, Code 2020	29 January 2027	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254

FEBRUARY 2027

39	Training programme for competent persons recognized for the purposes of carrying out tests, examinations and inspections of lifting machines, chain, ropes and lifting tackles under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948	3-5 February 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
40	Integration of Occupational Health and Safety and Productivity at workplace	15-17 February 2027	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254
41	Building Safety Culture and Safety Leadership	17-19 February 2027	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: cli-training@dgfasli.nic.in us@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9619314517 / 9581529442

MARCH 2027

42	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018	1-5 March 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: safety@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
43	Safety in MAH factories	9-11 March 2027	MAHCA Division, CLI Mumbai Email: sm@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9840325244
44	Safety Management at Construction Sites	18 March 2027	CAS Division, DGFASLI Email: cas-dgfasli@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 022-24060522
45	AI integrated OSH initiatives for enhanced productivity at workplace	23-25 March 2027	Staff Training & Productivity Division Email: gpv.krishna@dgfasli.nic.in satyendra25.singh@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9849995415 / 7382131254

Regional Labour Institute, Chennai

Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	Period	Course Coordinator
JULY 2026			
1	OSH & WC, Code 2020 Demystified : A Comprehensive Overview	8- 10 July 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: dadi.sunil@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9966954795
2	Transport, Material Handling & Logistics Safety	29- 31 July 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: mahesh.jarpula@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8686168724
AUGUST 2026			
3	Legal requirements and roles of a Safety Officer in industries	5-7 August 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: b.gopi@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8098856432
4	Advance Occupational Hygiene Excellence and Working Condition Monitoring Practices	19-21 August 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: sk.paine@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9836608049
SEPTEMBER 2026			
5	Process Safety & Risk Management.	9-11 September 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: nmm@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9444509556
6	AI integration for Management of Chemical Hazards in Workplaces	16-18 September 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: sk.paine@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9836608049
OCTOBER 2026			
7	Application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Occupational Safety & Health	7-9 October 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: dadi.sunil@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9966954795
NOVEMBER 2026			
8	Associate Fellow of Industrial Health (AFIH)	November 2026- January 2027	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rlichennai@dgfasli.nic.in
9	One month certificate course	16 November-11 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlichennai@dgfasli.nic.in;

			nmm@dgfasli.nic.in Phone:9444509556
10	Legal Requirements related to Electrical Hazards and Safety Measures in Process Plants, Manufacturing Industries, Port Operations, and Construction Sites	18-20 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: b.gopi@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8098856432
11	Workplace Hazards and Risk assessment for implementation of Preventive Control Measures by dispersion modelling	25-27 November 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: sk.paine@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9836608049
DECEMBER 2026			
12	Port,Dock&Maritime Safety in compliance with Dock regulations & IMDG Code	2-4 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: mahesh.jarpula@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8686168724
13	Construction Safety Management	16-18 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: mahesh.jarpula@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8686168724
JANUARY 2027			
14	Integrating ESG Principles into Occupational Safety and Health Management	6-8 January 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: dadi.sunil@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9966954795
15	Statutory requirements and Design of Humanizing Works and Ergonomics application with AI Intelligence	20-22 January 2027	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: sk.paine@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9836608049
FEBRUARY 2027			
16	Implementation of Work Permit and Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Systems in Industrial Safety	3-5 February 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: b.gopi@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8098856432
17	Safety Management under the Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Code, 2020	17-19 February 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: mahesh.jarpula@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8686168724

MARCH 2027			
18	Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) Study	10-12 March 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: dadi.sunil@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9966954795
19	Emergency Action Plan	17-19 March 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: nmm@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9444509556

Regional Labour Institute, Faridabad			
Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	Period	Course Coordinator
JULY 2026			
1	Role, Responsibility and functioning and structure of Safety Committee at the workplace	13-15 July 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985558
2	OSH measures during Confined Space Work and Hot Work	27-29 July 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985556
AUGUST 2026			
3	Workshop on Noise Disorder and Occupational Lung Diseases	11 -13 August 2026	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985552
SEPTEMBER 2026			
4	Assessment and management of chemical contaminant in industries	9 -11 September 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985536
5	Accident causation, prevention and investigation	21-23 September 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985556
OCTOBER 2026			
6	Machinery Safety	9 October 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985556

	Work Permit System	15 October 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985556
NOVEMBER 2026			
7	Associate Fellow of Industrial Health (AFIH)	November 2026 - January 2027	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985552
8	One month certificate course Under Section 41C(b) of the Factories Act, 1948	12 November-10 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985558
9	Safety in MAH Industries	25-27 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985531
10	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018	2-4 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985554
DECEMBER 2026			
11	Industrial chemical contaminant exposure and Dispersion Modeling	16-18 December 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985536
12	Preparation of On-site & Offsite Emergency Plans	16-18 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985531
JANUARY 2027			
13	Selection, Maintenance and Use of PPEs in Industries	15 January 2027	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985536
14	Improving Occupational Safety and Health in MSMEs sectors	18-20 January 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985554
FEBRUARY 2027			
15	Safety in Scaffolding Works at Workplaces	15-17 February 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: rlifaridabad@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985556

MARCH 2027			
16	Emergency Preparedness and First Aid in Industries	9-11 March 2027	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985552
17	Introduction to BOCW (RE & CS) Act, 1996 for Construction Supervisors	15-17 March 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email:rlifaridabad@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0129-2985556

Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur			
Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	Period	Coordinated By
JULY 2026			
1	Selection, Maintenance and Use of PPEs in Industries and workplace	15-17 July 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: rli-kanpur@dgfasli.nic.in p.satpute@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8400670820
2	Process Safety Management for Hazardous Process Industries	29-31 July 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dgfasli.nic.in sdc@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 7003008407
AUGUST 2026			
3	Occupational Health Surveillance and ILO Radiography	12-14 August 2026	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rli-kanpur@dgfasli.nic.in anjanikumar@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 7080203497
4	Scientific Approach for Accident Causation, Prevention and Investigation	19-21 August 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dgfasli.nic.in navneet.verma30@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9454896927

SEPTEMBER 2026			
5	Medical Management at Workplace (First Aid & CPR)	16-18 September 2026	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in anjanikumar@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 7080203497
OCTOBER 2026			
6	Prevention and Management of Workplace health hazards in Industries	7-9 October 2026	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in p.satpute@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 8400670820
7	Behavior-Based safety (BBS) and Safety Culture Transformation	27-29 October 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in aditya.lama@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 8130944320
NOVEMBER 2026			
8	Associate Fellow of Industrial Health (AFIH: 2nd Batch for the year 2026-27)	November 2026 - January 2027	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in anjanikumar@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 7080203497
9	Electrical Safety Management & Legal Compliances	25-27 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in dks@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 8285412802
10	Use of Emerging Technology (Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning & Drone) in Occupational Safety & Health	19-21 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in sdc@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 7003008407
DECEMBER 2026			
11	Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Control (HIRARC)	2-4 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in aditya.lama@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 8130944320
JANUARY 2027			
12	Construction Safety and the Building and other Construction Workers (BOCW) provisions under	27-29 January 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dglasli.nic.in navneet.verma30@dglasli.nic.in Phone: 9454896927

	the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020		
FEBRUARY 2027			
13	Integrated Industrial Emergency and Crisis Management (Onsite and Offsite)	17-19 February 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli-kanpur@dgfasli.nic.in aditya.lama@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8130944320
MARCH 2027			
14	Work Environment Surveillance under OSH & WC Code, 2020	10-12 March 2027	Industrial Hygiene Division Email: rli-kanpur@dgfasli.nic.in p.satpute@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8400670820

Regional Labour Institute, Kolkata			
Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	Period	Coordinated By
JULY 2026			
1	Process Safety Management	1 -3 July 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in kd@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9974938764
2	Safety in hand and Power tools	31 July 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in gs@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8953897880
AUGUST 2026			
3	Accident causation, prevention and Investigation	12-14 August 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in kd@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9974938764

SEPTEMBER 2026			
4	Hazard & Operability (HAZOP) Study	9-11 September 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in kd@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9974938764
5	Dispersion modeling of Toxic & Flammable Releases	12 September 2026	Industrial Medicine Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in arkaprabhasau@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8879111331
OCTOBER 2026			
6	Fire Safety Management in Industries	28-30 October 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in kd@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9974938764
NOVEMBER 2026			
7	Associate Fellow in Industrial Health (AFIH)	November 2026 - January 2027	Industrial Medicine Division Email: drpb@dgfasli.nic.in rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8879111331
8	Safe use of Lifting Appliance and Lifting Gear in Industries, Ports and Construction sites	18-20 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in gs@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 8953897880
9	One month certificate course in Safety and Health for supervisors to be employed in hazardous process industries under Section 41C(B) of the Factories Act, 1948	2-30 November 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in b.chakradhari@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9329218121
DECEMBER 2026			
10	Electrical Hazards & Role of Electrical Safety Officer in Factories	16-18 December 2026	Industrial Safety Division Email: rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in b.chakradhari@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 9329218121

JANUARY 2027			
11	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)	10-12 January 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email:rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in kd@dgfasli.nic.in Phone:9974938764
12	Safety in Handling and storage of material	20-22 January 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email:rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in gs@dgfasli.nic.in Phone:8953897880
FEBRUARY 2027			
13	Safety Audit as per Indian Standard 14489:2018	10-12 February 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email:rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in kd@dgfasli.nic.in Phone:9974938764
MARCH 2027			
14	Introduction to BoCW (RE&CS) Act,1996 for Construction Supervisors	31 March 2027	Industrial Safety Division Email:rli.kolkata@dgfasli.nic.in gs@dgfasli.nic.in Phone:8953897880

Regional Labour Institute, Shillong			
Sl. No.	Title of the Programme	Period	Coordinated By
NOVEMBER 2026			
1	Associate Fellow of Industrial Health (AFIH)	November 2026 - January 2027	RLI Shillong Email: rli-shillong@dgfasli.nic.in Phone: 0364-2914828

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