



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

**The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923)
with the Gujarat Boiler Rules, 1966
and
The Gujarat Boiler Attendants' Rules,
1966**

[Price : Rs. 2-75 Ps.]

EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Notification

Sachivalaya, Ahmedabad, 20th October, 1966.

No. KH-SH/1369/IBA/1161/68694/T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Government of Gujarat hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Bombay Boiler Rules 1924, issued under Government of Bombay, General Department, Notification No. 4667-II, dated the 15th December, 1924.

THE GUJARAT BOILER RULES, 1966

I—Preliminary

1-A. Short title and extent.—(1) These Rules may be called the Gujarat Boiler Rules, 1966.

(2) They extend to the whole or the State of Gujarat.

1. (1) Division into parts.—These Rules are divided into three parts as follows namely.—

PART I.—Boiler Inspection Administrative Rules.

PART II.—Boiler Attendants' Rules and,

PART III.—Engineers' Examination Rules.

All the three parts, with the exception of section IX of part-II, shall come into force from the date of this notification Section IX of part II shall come into force from the 1st July, 1925.

(2) These rules shall come into force in the Saurashtra area and the Kutch area of the State of Gujarat with effect on and from the date on which the Bombay Boiler (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1966 shall come into force.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(a) “the Act” means the Indian Boilers Act, 1923;

(a) (a) “appellate authority” means the appellate authority constituted under Section 20;

(b) “Section” means a section of the said Act;

(c) “Regulation” means a regulation framed by the Board under section 28 of the said Act;

(d) “Rule” means a rule framed under section 29 of the said Act;

(e) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Labour Gujarat or any deputy appointed by him under any rule allowing the appointment of a deputy;

(f) every reference in these rules to a boiler or boilers shall be deemed to include also a reference to an economiser or economisers, respectively;

(g) “Inspecting Authority” and ‘Inspecting Officer’ shall have the respective meanings as assigned in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

3. Payment of fees.—All fees payable under the Act shall be deposited by the payer in a Government Treasury in the State of Gujarat.

Applications under sections 7 and 8 of the Act to which the treasury or bank receipt is affixed shall be deemed to be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

All fees, costs and penalties levied under the Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the State Government shall from time to time direct.

4. Location of offices.—The location and charge of the office for the under mentioned areas shall be as follows :—

Area	Location	Officer-in-charge
1. For the State	Steam Boiler Inspection Office, 4th Floor, Shri Ambica Centre, Opp. Jyoti Sangh Patharkuva, Tilak Road, Ahmedabad-380001	Chief Inspector
2. For the Districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar & Junagadh	Steam Boiler Inspection Office, Old West Hospital, Rajkot.	Inspector.
3. For the Districts of Surat, Bhruach, Valsad Dange & Dadranagar Haveli	Steam Boiler Inspection Office, C Block, 7th Floor, Government Multi-storeyed Building, Nanpura, Surat.	Inspector.

PART I

BOILER INSPECTION ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

II—Duties of the Chief Inspector.

5. Administrative Control.—The Chief Inspector shall work under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Gujarat and shall submit to him—

(a) an annual Report on the administration of the Act,

(b) such other reports and returns as may be called for.

6. Duty of general control.—The Chief Inspector is vested with all the powers of an Inspector under the Act, His main duty, however, consists in supervising and control-

ling the work of the Inspectors, and he should only actually inspect or examine boilers in exceptional cases, or where he considers that the work of an Inspector requires a personal check.

7. (1) **Specific duties.**—The Chief Inspector shall—

(a) Personally check the registration particulars and calculations submitted by Inspectors for all boiler inspected for registration as prescribed in Chapter IX of the Regulations and enter under his own signature the approved working pressure and all orders required by section 7;

(b) enter under his own signature any subsequent entries required in the registration book;

(c) obtain from the state of registry the registration book of any boiler the transfer of which is reported under section 6 (b);

(d) fix the area under the control of each Inspector;

(e) approve the programmes of all Inspectors subordinate to him with due regard to the convenience of owners generally;

(f) examine and countersign the Inspectors' Memorandum of Inspection Book of each boiler after each inspection;

(g) examine and pass orders on the diaries and returns of Inspectors;

(h) pass orders in all cases in which an Inspector proposes to increase or reduce the pressure allowed for any boiler under section 8, or to revoke, cancel or refuse to renew the certificate of a boiler under section 11, or to order important repairs, structural alterations, or renewals, or in a boiler under section 8;

(i) pass orders in all cases in which it is reported that after due notice the boiler has not been properly prepared for inspection;

(j) decide all appeals against the order of an Inspector under section 19;

(k) sanction prosecutions under the Act;

(l) inquire into serious accidents to boilers;

(2) As an Inspecting Authority, the Chief Inspector shall—

(a) approve all drawings and plans for construction of boilers parts thereof, steam receivers, separators and other like equipments;

(b) supervise and control the work of all inspecting officers in the construction of boilers, parts thereof steam receivers, separators and other like equipments;

(c) issue certificate in forms II and III-A and countersign Certificates in Form III of the regulations for boilers, parts thereof steam pipes, steam receivers, separators and other like equipments;

(d) advise the makers boilers or of parts thereof or steam receivers, separators and other like equipments with regard to the provisions of the regulations so far as they relate to their design and constructional features;

(e) supervise and control the working of any testing Laboratory setup for the testing and examination of boilers or parts thereof under construction;

(f) examine and approve all reports regarding examination of boilers, parts thereof under construction, in stage as enumerated in Appendix 'J' of the regulation;

8. **Instructions to owners.**—It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to advise owners as regards the maintenance, working and cleaning of boilers : he should issue a set of instructions on the lines indicated in Form C of the Appendix. These instructions should be hung up in each boiler house.

9. Register to be kept.—(1) The Chief Inspector shall keep in his office:—

(a) a Register in Form A of all boilers registered in the State, or the registry of which has been transferred from another State;

(b) The Registration Book and Memorandum of Inspection Book of all boilers borne on his register;

(c) a Register of appeals;

(d) a Register of accidents;

(e) a Register of registration and inspection fees received;

(2) As an Inspecting Authority the Chief Inspector shall keep in his office:—

(a) a register of boilers and scantlings manufactured in the State;

(b) a register of all tests carried out to test specimen against the boiler under manufacture;

(c) a register of radiographic and non destructive examination carried out with the results thereof against each boiler of welded construction under manufacture;

(d) a register of drawings and plans of boilers approved;

(e) a register of examination fees received in connection with construction of boilers, steam pipes or parts thereof;

(f) a schedule of stage examination of boilers or parts thereof in accordance with the provisions laid down under Appendix 'J' of the Regulations.

10. Control of bills.—The Chief Inspector shall be the controlling or countersigning authority in respect of all contingent bills and of travelling allowance bills of officers subordinate to him.

III—Duties of Inspectors

11. Subordinate to Chief Inspector.—Inspectors shall be directly; subordinated to and under the control of the Chief Inspector, they should ordinarily be appointed to take charge of specific areas.

12. General duties of Inspectors.—The main duties of the Inspector, as laid down in the Act, are the inspection and examination of boilers and steam-pipes. Inspections shall be carried out in strict accordance with Chapter IX of the Regulations and Chapters IV and V of these rules.

13. Inspectors to see that boilers are worked according to law.—In addition to the inspection and examination of boilers, it is the duty of Inspectors to search for unregistered or uncertificated boilers within their areas, and to see that certificated boilers are worked in accordance with the terms of their certificates, and with any regulation or rule under the Act for their safe working.

14 Inspectors to advise owners.—At the time of inspection, Inspectors should advise the owner and the person in charge of the boiler of the management and upkeep of the boiler with special reference to the amount of cleaning required in view of the quality of water used.

15 (1). Specific duties.—Inspectors shall—

(a) When in charge of an area beyond the limits of the city of Ahmedabad as constituted under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 and adjacent areas, for which inspections are arranged from day to day by the Chief Inspectors, prepare a programme of inspections with regard to the convenience of owners generally in the most suitable order of places to save time and expenditure in cross journeys and submit it at such period as may be prescribed at least 14 days before the first date fixed in the programme to the Chief Inspector for approval to enable 10 days' notice required under Section 7 and 8 to be given to the owner.

(b) maintain a Memorandum of Inspection Book for each boiler under their charge and submit it to the Chief

Inspector for examination and countersignature after each inspection ;

(c) keep a diary for weekly submission to the Chief Inspector, showing places visited, boilers registered or inspected with fees paid thereon, variations from the programme and any other important particulars ;

(d) receive applications for registration or inspection under section 7 or 8, proposals for repairs, alternations, or renewals under sections 12 and 13, and reports of accidents under section 18 ;

(e) inquire into accidents to boilers and steam-pipes and report to the Chief Inspector ;

(f) report to the Chief Inspector cases of unreported accidents discovered at the time of inspection ;

(g) submit for the orders of the Chief Inspectors—

(i) the Memorandum of Inspection Books of all boilers proposed for registration under section 7 ;

(ii) proposals for increasing or decreasing the pressure of a boiler after inspection under section 8 ;

(iii) proposals for necessary repairs structural alterations or renewals to a boiler under section 8 ; or 12 ;

(iv) proposals for revoking cancelling or refusing to renew a certificate under section 11 or 8 ;

(v) report when boilers have not been properly prepared for inspection under section 14 ;

(vi) proposals for prosecution under the Act ;

(2) As an Inspecting officer the Inspector shall—

(a) prepare a programme of stage examination with regard to the convenience of the maker generally, and submit it to the Inspecting Authority for approval ;

(b) maintain a Schedule of such examination of boiler or parts thereof ;

(c) maintain a diary of examinations carried out for monthly submission to the Inspecting authority showing places visited boilers or parts thereof examined ;

(d) submit to the Inspecting Authority reports on the results of the examinations carried out on boilers or parts thereof in accordance with standards laid down in the regulations and with particulars reference to the variations therefrom ;

(e) report the results of tests carried out on materials or scantlings in his presence ;

(f) maintain record of all test both destructive and nondestructive carried out by him or under his supervision ;

(g) when radiographic examinations are carried out to boilers or parts thereof give his opinion in writing to the Inspecting Authority with regard to the acceptability or otherwise of the parts examine.

16. Inspections at special times.—No examination of a boiler shall be made by an Inspector for the purpose of registering or issuing certificate for a boiler or economiser or steam feed and blow off pipes under fabrication or of boiler mountings and fittings under manufacture or of a boiler or its component under fabrication on a Sunday or Gazetted public holiday or between the hours of sunset and sunrise without the specific orders of the Chief Inspector in each case. In such cases, an extra inspection fee equal to the usual registration or inspection fee prescribed under rule 39 shall be charged and half of the extra fee paid to the Inspector.

17. Attendance during hearing of appeals.—Under orders of the Chief Inspector, Inspectors shall attend during the hearing of appeals with regard to boilers under their charge before the Chief Inspector or the Appellate Authority.

18. Register to be kept.—Every Inspector in charge of an office shall keep—

- (a) a register in Form A of all registered boilers situated within his jurisdiction ;
- (b) a Register of accidents ;
- (c) a Register of registrations and inspection fees received.

IV—Administrative Instructions for Registration

19. Importance of registration.—Technical regulations for the registration of boilers and the scale of fees for registration are prescribed in Chapter IX of the Regulations. The details of measurements recorded at the time of registration constitute a permanent record for the boiler and determine the original pressure at which the boiler is allowed to work. It is accordingly essential that the work should be done with the greatest care and precision.

20. Receipt of applications.—Applications for registration shall be made under section 7(1) either to the Chief Inspector, or to the Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated and shall be accompanied under Rule 3 by a receipt for the prescribed fee. No application shall be accepted without the receipt. No boiler shall be registered if on measurement the fees is found to be deficient, until the deficit has been paid. Any excess payment will be refunded at the time of registration.

21. Necessity of avoiding delay.—It is essential that no delay should occur in registration. In large towns, the measurements under section 7(3) should ordinarily be completed and the report submitted to the Chief Inspector within 7 days of the receipt of the application; in no case should the interval exceed 30 days. The chief Inspector should issue his order under section 7(4) without delay.

22. Register of registered boilers.—The Chief Inspector shall maintain a Register of registered boilers in serial order in Form A in two parts: in Part I (boilers originally registered in the State) the registered number of a boiler shall be the one

immediately following the last serial number in the Register. Gap number due to boilers being broken up or transferred to another province shall not be filled up. In Part II (boilers originally registered in other States) entries shall be made as prescribed in Rule 24. Inspectors in charge of an office shall keep a similar Register for all boilers within their Jurisdiction.

23. Procedure on transfer of a boiler.—Whenever a boiler is transferred from another state into the state of Gujarat the owner shall, under section 6(b) apply to the Chief Inspector for the registration of the transfer; the boiler cannot be used until registration has been effected. The Chief Inspector shall then obtain from the State from which the boiler was transferred the Registration Book and Memorandum of Inspection Book of the boiler. No fee shall be charged for recording transfers.

24. Entry of transferred boiler in Register.—On receipt of the Registration and Memorandum of Inspection Books, the Chief Inspector shall enter the boiler under its original number in Part II of his Register, and shall instruct the Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated to enter it similarly in his Register. The Registration Book and the Memorandum of Inspection Book shall be kept in the Chief Inspector's Office.

25. Note of transferred and dismantled boilers.—Whenever a boiler has been transferred to another state or broken up, the fact shall be noted in the Register. In the case of a boiler that has been permanently dismantled the Registration Book and the Memorandum of Inspection Book shall be destroyed.

V—Administrative Instructions for Inspections

26. Procedure at inspections internal inspection.—Detailed instructions for the inspection of boilers are contained in Chapter IX of the Regulations. The following general procedure at inspection should be observed:—

At a through inspection of a boiler the Inspector should, wherever the size and construction of the boiler permit go inside it and make a through inspection of all its internal parts. But before doing so he should satisfy himself that proper provision has been made for disconnection from any other boiler under steam.

Should he find that proper provision for disconnection has not been made or that boiler has not been properly cleaned or scaled or that it is unreasonably hot he should decline to proceed with the inspection and should report the facts to the Chief Inspector for orders under section 14(2) of the Act.

When a boiler is of such a size or its construction is such that the Inspector cannot go inside it there must be sufficient sight holes or hand holes provided to enable him to see the principal internal parts. If any important part of a boiler is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it he should report the facts to the Chief Inspector for orders.

27. External inspection.—Boilers must be examined externally as well as internally; particular attention should be paid to the external parts of the boilers where in the contact with seating blocks and brick work especially when the situation is damp. Having regard to many serious defects discovered, Inspectors should take care, in order to ensure proper inspection that boilers, of which the whole of the outside cannot be readily examined, are cleared whenever they consider it necessary of any concealing covering supports or fittings.

Saddle tanks and engine fittings of locomotive type boilers should be removed for inspection of the parts underneath at the first inspection and at any reasonable period afterwards if the Inspector cannot satisfy himself. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear covered parts the case should be submitted to the chief Inspector for orders. The Inspector must keep in mind that he is not to certify as efficient any boiler regarding the condition of which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself.

28. Casual working inspections.—As the inspection of one of a battery of boilers the Inspector should take the opportunity of examining the other boilers under steam with special reference to the water gauges, pressure gauges and safety valves.

29. Proposals for reduction of pressure.—When the Inspector decides that a boiler in one or more of its parts is no longer fit for the pressure approved for it he should, without delay, report his proposals for reducing the pressure

to the Chief Inspector and at the same time submit his calculations for the wasted parts for check and approval of pressure. With regard to pitting and wasting of shell plates the Inspector must bear in mind that shell plates ordinarily are considerably stronger in the body of the plate, owing to being unpierced, than at the seams and consequently may become reduced in thickness to an appreciable extent in the body of the plate, i.e., elsewhere than at the seams, and still be stronger than the seams.

30. Repairs to boilers.—Under section 12 of the Act the sanction of the Chief Inspector to all repairs proposed for boilers must be obtained beforehand.

A few water tubes or smoke tubes, however, may in an emergency be renewed pending the sanction of the Chief Inspector but all such cases must be reported immediately to the Chief Inspector who may, if he deems fit, notify his sanction to the owner without verification of the renewals by an Inspector.

Generally in repairing boilers the object to be obtained is to make up for damage or wastage by suitable compensation, either by renewal or repair of the part affected. Covering patches applied with the object of hiding defects are a source of danger and must not be passed.

Welding by electric and oxy-acetylene processes may be employed in the repair of boilers, but, as the efficiency of the welding depends largely in the skill and care of the operator each case will have to be decided on its merits.

Proper attention must be paid to the annealing of welded parts. An Inspector should, wherever possible, be present during some part, at least, of the welding operations.

Extensive repairs such as renewal of furnaces, and plates, parts of shall, fire-boxes, girders, etc., should be supervised, so far as his other duties permit, by the Inspector, and at such times when fire-boxes and smoke tubes of locomotive type boilers are withdrawn, advantage of the opportunity should be taken to inspect the internal parts otherwise inaccessible to close inspection.

Repairs to boilers are prescribed in Chapter IX, Regulation 392 of the Regulations.

31. Entries in Memorandum of Inspection Books.—An Inspector shall, as soon as convenient after an inspection, make the necessary entries in the Memorandum of Inspection Book for the boiler and submit the book to the Chief Inspector. Care should be taken to preserve the books and to keep them clean. Inspection notes should briefly state to what extent boilers were cleared of brick-work, lagging or concealing parts, the general condition of the boiler, parts requiring attention or repair and if special preparation is required at the next inspection.

Inspectors should also note in the Memorandum of Inspection Books all casual visits, inspections of steam pipes, visits for inspection of repair, inquiry into accidents, etc., and so provide a useful record of the history of the boiler for the information and guidance of Inspectors at subsequent inspections.

In making inspections it is important that the Inspector should pay particular attention to entries made in the Memorandum of Inspection Book at previous inspections.

32. Entries in certificates.—In addition to the entries required to be made under Regulation 389 in a certificate for a boiler the Inspector should state in the remarks column his requirements, if any, with regard to hydraulic test, removal of lagging, brick-work or other concealing part for the next inspection to enable the owner to have the same properly prepared at that time. He should also state in the same place his requirements regarding the repair or renewal of any part that may be considered fit only for the period of the certificate.

In the repairs column should be entered the year of repair and description of repair effected. Only important repairs should be noted.

His remarks should be brief. In the absence of remarks on the condition of boiler, the boiler will be considered to be in good condition.

33. Engraving of Registry Number.—Paper slips of the proper size bearing the registry number allotted for a boiler will be supplied by the Chief Inspector. The slip should be pasted on the part of the boiler pointed out by the Inspector and the device traced through with a cutting tool. The engraving should then be completed by the removal to the prescribed depth of the metal between the traced lines.

34. Arranging for inspections.—In arranging for inspections particular attention should be paid to the provisions of rule 15(a). The notice required by sections 7 (2) and 8 (4) shall be sent in Form B. If a hydraulic test is necessary in addition to the ordinary inspection ample notice must be given to the owner.

35. Issue of certificates and provisional orders.—In cases in which the Inspector is empowered to issue a certificate under section 8 without further reference, the certificate should ordinarily be issued within 48 hours of the completion of the inspection. Where he proposes to issue a provisional order, the Inspector must satisfy himself that the boiler is fit to be worked at the maximum pressure and for the period entered in the provisional order. The fact of issue of a provisional order must be reported immediately to the Chief Inspector.

36. Provisional orders to be issued after hydraulic tests.—Provisional orders should be issued in every case of registration after hydraulic test of boiler if the Inspector is satisfied.

The steam test may be witnessed at any convenient time within the period of the provisional order after which, if test was satisfactory, the certificate under section 7 (6) is to be issued.

37. Forms of provisional orders and certificates.—Provisional orders and certificates are prescribed in Forms V and VI respectively of the Regulations.

The period specified in any provisional order or certificate shall begin on the day following that on which the enabling through inspection or hydraulic test is made. Where a certificate supersedes a provisional order during the

period of its currency, the period of the certificate shall be retrospective and, shall begin from the same time as that of the provisional order.

38. Duplicate certificates.—A duplicate of any certificate granted under section 7 or section 8 which is at the time in force shall be granted by the Chief Inspector on the application of the owner of the boiler if the Chief Inspector is satisfied that the duplicate is required for a bonafide purpose and the fee prescribed under Rule 45 is paid.

39. Calculation of Registration and Inspection fees.—(1) Every application under sub-section (1) of section 7 and sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Act shall be accompanied by a fee calculated on the basis of boiler rating as prescribed under Regulation 384. The formula for calculating the boiler rating shall be as prescribed in Regulation 383.

(2) Fees for registration and first inspection of boilers shall be as prescribed in regulation 385 and in case of miniature boilers it shall be levied as prescribed in regulations 385 and 622 respectively.

(3) *Fees for Inspection*—Fees for inspection for renewal of certificates of boilers shall be calculated on the basis of rating and shall be levied in accordance with the following scale :—

For Boiler Rating not exceeding 10 square metre. . 70 Rs.

For Boiler Rating exceeding 10 sq. metre but not exceeding 25 sq. metre. . 85 Rs.

For boiler Rating exceeding	25 sq. m.	but not exceeding 50 sq. m.	Rs.
do.	50 do.	75 do.	115
do.	75 do.	100 do.	130
do.	100 do.	150 do.	160
do.	150 do.	200 do.	190
do.	200 do.	400 do.	220
do.	400 do.	600 do.	250
do.	600 do.	800 do.	280
do.	800 do.	1000 do.	320
do.	1000 do.	1200 do.	360

Sq. m.	Sq.m.	Rs.
For Boiler Rating exceeding 1,200 but not exceedings	1,400	400
For Boiler Rating exceeding 1,400 but not exceedings	1,600	450
For Boiler Rating exceeding 1,600 but not exceedings	1,800	500
For Boiler Rating exceeding 1,800 but not exceedings	2,000	550
For Boiler Rating exceeding 2,000 but not exceedings	2,200	600
For Boiler Rating exceeding 2,200 but not exceedings	2,400	650
For Boiler Rating exceeding 2,400 but not exceedings	2,600	700
For Boiler Rating exceeding 2,600 but not exceedings	2,800	750
For Boiler Rating exceeding 2,800 but not exceedings	3,000	800

Above 3,000 square meter for every 200 sq. m. or part there of an additional fee of Rs. 20 shall be charged. Fee for ordinary inspection of miniature boiler shall be thirty rupees.

(4) *"Fees for Examination of Pipes and plans.*—Fees for examination of steam, feed and blow off pipes, under fabrication shall be charged in accordance with the following scales, that is to say :—

(a) for pipes not exceeding 100 mm. (4" bore).

(i) upto 30 metres in length a fee of Rs. 100.

(ii) for every additional length of 30 metres or part thereof a fee of Rs. 25.

(b) for pipes exceeding 100 m.ml (4" bore)—

(i) upto 30 metres in length a fee of Rs. 250

(ii) for additional length of 30 metres or part thereof a fee of Rs. 50.

(iii) Fees for examination of fittings like desuper heater, steam receiver, separator, heat exchanger etc. will be charged at Rs. 75 per each such fittings.

(c) The fee for examination of plans of steam, feed and blow off pipes required under sub-regulation (a) of regulations 395 of the regulations shall be at the rate of Rs. 5 per 30 metre of all fittings excepting fittings

like desuper heater, steam receivers, feed heater and separately fired superheaters. For such fitting like desuper heaters, steam receiver and separators and heat exchangers, and pipe fittings the fees shall be Rs. 50.

(d) Fees for Examination of Boiler Mountings, fittings etc.—

(a) (i) In case where the valves and mountings cast and manufactured at the same works shall be charged at Rs. 150-per-heat irrespective of number of valves or mountings per heat.

(ii) *Mountings and fittings*.—A fee of Rs. 150 shall be charged for examination of mountings and fittings in each of the following cases for number not exceeding those quoted against each case.

Nos.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Mounting and fittings upto and including 50 M.M. (2") in size. | .. 50 |
| (2) Mountings and fittings above 51 M.M. (2") and upto and including 102 M.M.(4") in size. | .. 25 |
| (3) Mountings and fittings above 102 M.M.(4") in size. | .. 10 |

(ii) *Fee for examination of flanges*.—A fee of Rs. 100 will be charged for examination and Certificate of flanges for a lot of 100 flanges. Minimum charge of Rs. 50 will be leviable for examination and certification of flanges upto 50 flanges and Part thereof ;

(b) *Boilers and parts thereof under fabrication*.—Fees for inspection of boilers and parts thereof under fabrication shall be the same as prescribed in regulation 395-A ;

Provided that the Chief Inspector may require the manufacturer of the fabricator to pay fresh fee equal to the same usual inspection fee in any particular case where due to his fault or neglect, the visit paid by any Inspector for examination was fruitless.

40. **Fee to cover inspection and tests**.—A fee paid for the inspection of a boiler shall cover thorough inspection, hydraulic test and steam test where such are necessary, subject to the provision of section 14(2).

41. **Second fee in default**.—A second fee will be leviable for re-inspection in any case where the inspection of boiler is begun but owing to the fault or neglect of the owner or person in charge, is not completed within a period of six months from the date of commencement of inspection

42. **Sanction of Chief Inspector to second fee**.—No extra fee shall be levied except with the sanction of the Chief Inspector.

43. **Special fee for inspection out of Season**.—For any Inspection of boiler situated at a place beyond limits of the city of Ahmedabad which is visited by an Inspector one or more times in a year for the purpose of inspecting boilers, if an owner or person in charge of a boiler fails to avail himself of services of the Inspector during the usual periods for visiting the district and applies for inspection at time which would necessitate a Special Journey by the Inspector then before the Inspector undertakes such a Journey the owner or person in charge shall, in addition to the registration or inspection fee, pay such sum into the Government Treasury to cover the rail, conveyance and travelling allowance charges of the Inspector from the nearest headquarters and of any class IV Servant accompanying him as the Chief Inspector may determine.

44. **Fee for Copy of Registration Book**.—Without inspection notes and calculations.

For each copy Rs. 10

45. **Duplicate certificate fees**.—Fees for duplicate certificates under Rule 38 :—

For each Rs. 5

46. **Refund of fees**.—Fees paid in excess and fees paid for an inspection which for any reason not due to any fault or omission of the owner or person in charge of the boiler has not been made, shall be refunded if a refund is applied for within one year from the date of payment.

VI—Accidents

47. **Investigation of accidents.**—On the receipt of a report of an accident to a boiler or steam-pipe under section 18, the Inspector should, with the least possible delay, proceed to the place to investigate the accident. If the report is received by the Chief Inspector, he should forward it at once to the Inspector within whose jurisdiction the accident has occurred for necessary action.

48. **Procedure during inquiry.**—The Inspector at his inquiry shall make a careful examination of the damaged parts, and shall take such measurements and make such sketches for the purpose of his report, as he may deem necessary. He shall inquire into the circumstances attending the accident and note the time of its occurrences, its nature and extent, the injury caused to persons and the damage done to property. The report under this rule shall be made in form E.

49. **Power to hold inquiry in writing.**—Inspectors are authorized to take the written statements of witnesses and all persons immediately concerned with the accident. In order to comply with the provisions of section 18(2) the Inspectors should present to the owner or person in charge of the boiler a series of written questions on all points that are material to the enquiry.

50. **Use of boiler after Accident.**—The Inspector must decide whether the use of the boiler can be permitted at the same or at a lower pressure without repairs or pending the completion of any repairs or alterations that he may order. In no case should he issue a provisional order or renewal certificate until his orders have been carried out.

51. **Procedure in Case of Serious Accidents.**—The report should be sent without delay to the Chief Inspector; if he considers that the investigation has been sufficient, he will record the facts in his Register of accidents and enter a brief account of the accident in the Registration Book, a copy being made in the Memorandum of Inspection Book. If, however, the accident is of a serious nature and in all cases in which an explosion has occurred, the Chief Inspector should, after receipt of the Inspector's report, proceed to investigate the accident personally either alone

or with the assistance of an assessor who may be appointed for this purpose by the Commissioner from amongst the persons appointed as assessors on the Appellate authority constituted for hearing appeals under section 20. Report of such inquiry should be recorded as indicated above.

52. **Remunerations of Assessor.**—The Assessor shall be remunerated at such rate as may be prescribed by the State Government and be allowed the travelling expenses incurred by him in attending the inquiry.

53. **Reference in Annual Report.**—A brief account of all accidents and their causes should be included in the Chief Inspector's Annual Report.

54. **Unreported accidents.**—If in the course of an inspection or at any other time, the Inspector discovers damage which comes within the definition of an accident, but which has not been reported he should report the facts at once to the Chief Inspector for action under section 24(d).

VII—Appeals.

55. **Filing of appeal.**—Every petition of appeal shall be made in writing either in English or in the vernacular.

56. **Presentation of Appeal.**—An appeal may be presented either personally or by registered post to the Chief Inspector.

57. **Form of appeal.**—The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the original order, notice or report appealed against, or by a certified copy thereof, or where no such order, notice or report has been made in writing, by a clear statement of the facts appealed against, the grounds of appeal and the referring section of the Act.

58. **Fixing date for hearing.**—On receipt of an appeal, the Chief Inspector shall, if the appeal is to be heard by himself, at once fix a date for hearing the appeal; and if it is to be heard by the appellate authority, obtain a date for the hearing of the appeal from the President of the Appellate Authority. It is important that there should be no delay in the decision of appeals, as the stoppage of a boiler is likely to put the owner