

Government of Jammu and Kashmir
LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
CIVIL SECRETARIAT, JAMMU/SRINAGAR,

NOTIFICATION

Jammu, the 18th January, 2021

S.O 20 :- In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29 read with Section 31 of The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir hereby publish the following Rules for inviting suggestions / objections from all persons likely to be effected thereby; and

Notice is hereby given that the draft rules shall be taken into consideration after the expiry of the period of 30 days from the date on which the copies of the official gazette in which this notification is published are made to the public; and

Objections and suggestion, if any, may be addressed to Administrative Secretary, L&E Department, Civil Secretariat, Room No. Srinaga /Jammu on or by email at secylejk@gmail.com.

Any objections / suggestions received after the expiry of the said period shall not be entertained.

I.

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and extent and commencement: - (1) These rules may be called The Jammu & Kashmir Boiler Rules, 2020;

(2) They shall extend to the whole of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir;

(3) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

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

(a) "**Act**" means The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (Act V of 1923);

(b) "**Regulation**" means a regulation framed by the Central Boiler Board under section 28 of the Act;

(c) "**Rule**" means the Jammu & Kashmir Boiler Rules 2020;

(d) "**Section**" means section of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923;

- (e) **“Appellate authority”** means an appellate authority prescribed in rule 3 of the Boiler Appeal Rules, 2013(Central Rules);
- (f) **“Chief Inspector”** “Deputy Chief Inspector”, “Inspector”, “Inspecting Authority”, “Competent Person”, “Competent Authority”, “Owner” and “Prescribed” shall have the respective meaning as assigned in the Act and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

Words and Expressions used herein and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act and the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 shall have the same meaning assigned to them in the Act/Regulations respectively.

II. GENERAL

3. Payment of fees. –(1) All fees payable under the Act or any regulation or rule framed thereunder shall be deposited in a Government Treasury or through online payment gateway in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) An Application under sections 7 or 8 of the Act, to which the receipt obtained on Payment of the prescribed fee 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 Government of Jammu and Kashmir may from time to time notify.

4. Appointment of Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, and Inspector:- The appointment of Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector and Inspector of Boilers shall be regulated by The Chief Inspectors, Deputy Chief Inspectors, and Inspectors, (Qualification and Experience) Rules, 2012 issued by the Central Government.

Provided that the qualification and experience of a person already working as a Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector or an Inspector shall be governed by the existing recruitment rules in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir

5. Location of Offices: - The location of the office headquarter/s shall be as follows: -

S.No.	Area	Location	Officer-in-charge
1	Jammu Province	Mechanical Engineering Department, Jammu	Chief Inspector
2	Kashmir Province	Mechanical Engineering Department, Kashmir	Chief Inspector

III.
DUTIES OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

6. General Control: - The Chief Inspector shall be vested with all the powers of a Deputy Chief Inspector and Inspector under the Act. His main duty, however, shall be supervising and controlling the work of Deputy Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, and he shall actually inspect or examine boilers, steam pipes or scantlings in exceptional cases, or where he considers that the work of a Deputy Chief Inspector or Inspector or Competent Person requires a personal check.

7. Specific Duties of Chief Inspector: -

(1) The Chief Inspector shall: -

- (a) personally check the registration particulars and measurements of all boilers 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 of the Act;

[**Note:** - He may, however, authorize a Deputy Chief Inspector to undertake the above work and to make his recommendations in this behalf, to the Chief Inspector].

- (b) enter under his own signature any subsequent entries required in the registration book;
- (c) obtain from the registry, registration book of any boiler the transfer of which is reported under section 6(b) of the Act;
[**Note:-** He may, however, authorize Deputy Chief Inspector/Inspector to undertake the above work].

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

- (e) decide all appeals as against the orders of Deputy Chief Inspector and Inspector under section 19;

- (f) sanction prosecutions under the Act;

- (g) enquire into serious accidents to boilers.

[**Note:** - He may, however, authorize a Deputy Chief Inspector to inquire into such accidents who shall report in writing to the Chief Inspector the results of his inquiry].

- (h) approve the budget estimates for carrying out the purposes of the Act as drawn up by Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers;

- (i) approve all plans and drawings for boilers and steam pipes and advise boiler owners or makers regarding the requirements of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, on the design, material and construction for boilers to be installed or manufactured in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

[**Note:-** He may, however, authorize a Deputy Chief Inspector to undertake the above work and to make his recommendations in this behalf, to the Chief Inspector].

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

- (a) approve all drawings and plans for construction of boilers or parts thereof submitted under Regulations 393 or 395;
- (b) supervise and control the work of all Competent Persons in the construction of boilers, parts thereof, steam receivers, separators, and other like equipments;
- (c) Issue certificates 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;
- (e) advise the makers of boilers or of parts thereof or of 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;
- (f) supervise and control the working of any testing laboratory set up for the testing and examination of boilers or parts thereof under construction;
- (g) examine and approve all reports, regarding examination of boilers, parts thereof under construction in stages as enumerated in Appendix 'J' of the Regulations.

8. Instructions to owners: - It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to advise owners regarding the maintenance, working and cleaning of boilers.- he shall issue a set of instructions on the lines indicated in Form C appended to these rules and these instructions should be hung up in each boilers house.

9. Registers to be kept: -

- (1) The Chief Inspector shall keep in his office: -

- (a) a register in Form-A I of all boilers registered in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, or the registry of which has been transferred from another State/UT;
- (b) the registration book and memorandum of Inspection book of all boilers borne on his register;
- (c) a register of appeals;
- (e) a register of accidents;
- (f) a register of registration and inspection fees received.

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

- (a) a register in Form-A II of boilers and scantlings manufactured in Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) a register of all tests carried out to test specimens against the boilers under manufacture;
- (c) a register of radiographic and non-destructive examination carried out with the result 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.

11. Establishment under the Chief Inspector of Boilers: - The Chief Inspector shall from time to time prepare and submit for the sanction of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir a Schedule of the establishment and salaries which he considers necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

IV. DUTIES OF DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTORS

12. Subordinate to Chief Inspector: - The Deputy Chief Inspectors shall be directly subordinate to and under the control of the Chief Inspector. They shall be vested with all the powers of Inspectors under the Act. Their main duties shall be to scrutinize the work of Inspectors and other Competent Persons in the matter of inspection, examination and certification of boilers, steam pipes, scantlings and economisers and to make their observations available to the Chief Inspector, where necessary. They shall also carry out normal inspection work to such extent as may be considered necessary by the Chief Inspector of Boilers.

13. General duties: - The Deputy Chief Inspector shall: -

- (a) obtain the Memorandum of Inspection or Registration Book of a boiler which has been registered in another State/ Union territory and the subsequent transfer of which to this Union territory is reported under section 6(c) when so directed by the Chief Inspector (see Regulation 388);
- (b) pass orders in all cases for which it is reported that after due notice the boiler has not been properly prepared for inspection;
- (c) examine and countersign the Inspector's Memorandum of Inspection book of each boiler after each inspection;
- (d) prepare the budget estimates for carrying out the purposes of the Act;
- (e) dispose of all leave applications of the non-gazetted staff;

- (f) when authorized by the Chief Inspector, enquire into serious accidents to boilers within his jurisdiction and report in writing to the Chief Inspector the results of the inquiry;
- (g) when authorized by the Chief Inspector, check all plans and drawings for boilers, steam pipes and economisers;
- (h) check and examine certificates in Forms III, III-A and III-B and extracts of Form IV as required under the regulations and submit these documents to the Chief Inspector of Boilers within fortnight of their receipt from makers;
- (i) generally assist the Chief Inspector in the administration of the Act;
- (j) may from time to time, examine boilers in commission to ascertain if they are being operated in conformity with the terms and conditions specified in the certificate and advise owners on the safety in operation, good maintenance and periodic cleaning of boilers and feed water treatment.

V. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS

14. **Subordinate to Chief Inspector:** - The Inspectors shall be directly subordinate to and under the control of the Chief Inspector. They shall ordinarily be appointed to take charge of specific areas. The main duties of Inspectors shall be the inspection and examination of boilers, steam-pipes and economisers. Inspections shall be carried out strictly in accordance with these rules and Chapter IX of the Regulations.

15. **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 uncertified boilers within their areas, and to see that certificated boilers are working in accordance with the terms of their certificates. The Inspector shall submit a report on such visits to the Chief Inspector.

16. **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 use.

17. **Specific duties:** -

(1) The Inspector shall: -

- (a) maintain a Memorandum of Inspection Book for each boiler under their charge and submit it to the Deputy Chief Inspector for examination and counter signature after each inspection;
- (b) receive applications for registration or inspection under section 7 or 8, proposals or repairs, alterations, or renewals to boiler components under section 12 and 13, and reports of accidents under section 18;
- (c) enquire into accidents to boilers and steam-pipes and report to the Chief Inspector or Deputy Chief Inspector;

- (d) report to the Chief Inspector cases of unreported accidents discovered at the time of inspection;
- (e) submit for the orders of the Chief Inspector: -
 - (i) memorandum of Inspection Books of all boilers proposed for registration;
 - (ii) proposals for increasing or decreasing the pressure of a boiler after inspection;
 - (iii) proposals for necessary repairs, structural alteration or renewals to a boiler;
 - (iv) proposals for refusing to renew a certificate under section 8 or revoking a certificate or provisional order;
 - (v) report when boilers have not been properly prepared for inspection;
 - (vi) proposals for prosecutions under the Act.
- (2) As a Competent Person, the Inspector shall: -
 - (a) prepare a programme of stage examination with regard to the convenience of the makers generally and submit it to the Inspecting Authority for approval at such periods as he may fix;
 - (b) maintain a schedule of such examination of boilers or parts thereof in Form D (see Appendix 'J' of the Regulations);
 - (c) maintain a diary of examinations carried out for monthly submission to the Inspecting Authority, showing places visited, boilers or parts thereof examined and any other important matter;
 - (e) submit to the Inspecting Authority, reports in Form E on the results of the examinations carried out on boilers or parts thereof in accordance with the standards laid down in the regulations and with particular reference to variations therefrom;
 - (f) report the results of tests carried out to materials or scantlings in his presence;
 - (g) maintain a record of all tests—both destructive and non-destructive— carried out by him or under his supervision;
 - (h) 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 examined in Form E.

18. Inspection at special times: – No examination of boiler shall be made by an Inspector for the purpose of registering or issuing a certificate for a boiler or of 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.

19. Attendance during hearing of appeals: - Under orders of the Chief Inspector, the Deputy Chief Inspectors and/or Inspectors shall attend the hearing of appeals with regard to boilers under their charge before the Chief Inspector or the Appellate Authority.

20. **Registers 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.

VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTRATION

21. **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 measurement 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.
22. **Receipt of applications:** - Applications for registration shall be made under section 7(1) of the Act to the office of the Chief Inspector where the boiler is located and shall be accompanied by a receipt of fee, specified in Chapter IX. No application shall be accepted without the receipt. No boiler shall be registered if on measurement the fee is found to be deficient, until the deficit has been paid. Any excess payment will be refunded as per Rule 50 of these rules.
23. **Necessity of avoiding delay:** - It is essential that no delay should occur in registration. The measurements required for registration under section 7(3) should ordinarily be completed and the report submitted to the Chief Inspector within 15 days of the receipt of the application complete in all respects; in no case should the interval exceed 30 days. The Chief Inspector should issue his orders under section 7(4) without delay.
24. **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 Jammu and Kashmir) 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 other Union territories'/States shall not be filled up. In Part II (boilers originally registered in other Union territories /states) entries shall be made as per rule 26 of these rules.
25. **Procedure on transfer of a boiler.** - (1) Whenever a boiler is transferred from another State/UT's into Union territory Jammu and Kashmir the owner shall, under section 6(b) of the Act, 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/UT from which the boiler was transferred, the registration book and memorandum of Inspection book of the boiler before the boiler is permitted to be used.
- (2) Whenever any registered boiler is transferred, the transferee shall give an intimation of the transfer to the Chief Inspector within 15 days from the date on

which the transfer takes effect and no fee shall be charged for recording an entry regarding such transfer in the Register of registered boilers.

26. 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 Inspector of the local area in which the boiler is situated to enter it similarly in his Register. The Registration book and Memorandum of Inspection Book shall be kept in the Chief Inspector's office.

27. Note of transferred and dismantled boilers: - Whenever a boiler has been transferred to another State/ UT 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.

VII.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSPECTION

28. Procedure at Inspection, Internal Inspection: - The Detailed instructions for the inspection of boilers are contained in Chapter IX of the Regulations. However, the following general procedure at inspection should be observed: -

At a thorough inspection of a boiler the Inspector should, wherever the size and Construction of the boiler permit, go inside it and make a thorough 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 the 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).

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 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 that facts to the Chief Inspector for orders.

29. External inspection: - Boilers must be examined externally as well as internally; particular attention should be paid to the external parts of the boilers, wherein contact with seating blocks and brick work, especially when the situation is damp. Having regard to any 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 cleaned 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.

30. Inspection of a battery of boilers: - At the inspection of one boiler 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, safety valves and steam piping.

31. 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 this calculations for the wasted parts for check and approval of pressure. With regard to fitting 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, that 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 seam.

32. Repairs to boilers: - Under section 12 of the Act, the sanction of the Chief Inspector to all repairs proposed for boilers must be obtained before hand.

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 the 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 repairs of boilers, but, as the efficiency of the welding depends largely on 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. The 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 shell fire-boxes, girders, etc., should be supervised, so far as other duties permit, by the

Inspector and at such time 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 Regulation.

33. Entries in memorandum of inspection books: - The 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 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 of 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 repairs, inquiry into accidents, etc., and so provide a useful record of the history for the boiler of 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.

34. 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 repairs and description of repairs 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.

35. 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.

36. Arranging for inspections: – In arranging for inspection particular attention should be paid to the provisions of rule 17. The notice required by sections 7 and 8 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.

37. Issue of certificates and provisional orders: – (1) All certificates shall be issued after being countersigned by the Chief Inspector.

(2) A provisional order shall be issued in each case of registration after the hydraulic test of boiler and inspection of steam pipes and feed pipes connected to the boiler upon the certificate of the Inspector. The steam test may be taken at any convenient time within the period of the provisional order, after which, if the test is satisfactory, the certificate under section 7 shall be issued.

(3) A provisional order shall also be issued after each completed inspection for renewal of certificates so as to give authority for the use of the boiler pending the issue of certificate under section 8. 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.

(4) The period specified in any certificate or provisional order shall begin on the day on which the completed hydraulic test and thorough inspection of boiler or inspection of steam and feed pipes is made.

38. Provisional orders to be issued after hydraulic test: – Provisional order 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 is satisfactory, the certificate under section 7(6) is to be issued.

39. Forms of provisional orders and certificates: – Provisional orders and certificates are prescribed in Forms V and VI, respectively of the Regulations but no such certificate or Provisional order authorizing the use of a boiler shall be issued unless and until the owner of boiler or agent thereof engages a qualified boiler attendant and gets his number registered with the Inspector.

40. Duplicate certificates: - A duplicate of any certificate granted under section 7 or 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 48 is paid.

VIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXAMINATION OF BOILERS,
PARTS THEREOF, STEAM RECEIVERS, SEPARATORS ETC BY A
COMPETENT PERSON

41. Procedure at Inspection: - (a) The Competent Person shall carry out the examination of boilers, parts thereof, steam receivers, separators etc in accordance with the detailed instructions and specifications as laid down in the Regulations. Previous to an examination he shall go through the remarks made in Form-D appended to these rules.

(b) While examining materials he shall verify the acceptability of the materials from original test reports from steel makers in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations before stamping these materials.

(c) When steel makers certificates in Form IV of the Regulations issued by well known steel makers or a recognised Inspecting Authority are available the materials may be stamped by him for use in the construction of boilers provided they are found to be in sound condition.

(d) When materials used in construction of boilers or parts thereof are offered for tests, he shall record the test results in Form-F.

(e) After each stage examination of a boiler or parts thereof, or of steam receivers, separators etc, he shall advise the makers on the spot to proceed on to the next stage in their construction provided he is satisfied that the standard of construction does not fall short of the requirements of the Regulations.

(f) In cases where he finds the standard to fall short of requirements of the Regulations, his findings shall be reported to the Inspecting Authority immediately.

(g) When radiographic examinations are carried out to parts which require such examination under the Regulations, the Competent Person in charge of radiographic examination shall personally check up the identification of the film exposed, to the part under examination and record these in his diary and also Form-G.

(h) He shall also maintain a record in Form-G of all rectifications and repairs carried out by the manufacturer to welded seams after radiographic examinations (see Regulation 266).

(i) On completion of a construction of a boiler, parts thereof, steam receivers or separators etc, he shall check up all details and enter particulars in Forms II, III, III-A or III-B of the Regulations before the signature or counter-signature by the Inspecting Authority.

IX. FEES

42. Fees for approval of and renewal: - The fees for the approval of following firms and renewal of its approval shall be calculated on the basis of rates levied in accordance with the following scale, namely: -

S.No.	Firm Type	Amount
-------	-----------	--------

(a)	(i) For Approval of Firm for Pipe Fabrication (ii) For Renewal of Approval as Pipe Fabrication Firm.	Rs. 5000/- Rs. 5000/-
(b)	(i) For Approval of Firm as Boiler Repairer Firm. Special Class Repairer Class I Repairer Class II Repairer Class III Repairer (ii) For Renewal of Approval as Boiler Repairer Firm. Special Class Repairer Class I Repairer Class II Repairer Class III Repairer	Rs. 15000/- Rs. 10000/- Rs. 5000/- Rs. 2500/- Rs. 7500/- Rs. 5000/- Rs. 2500/- Rs. 1250/-
(c)	(i) For Approval of Firms for Manufacture of Boilers, Economizers, Pipes, Tubes, Pressure Vessels & Heat Exchangers. (ii) For Renewal of Approval of Firms for Manufacture of Boilers, Economizers, Pipes, Tubes, Pressure Vessels & Heat Exchangers.	Rs.20000/- Rs.10000/-
(d)	(i) For Approval of Firms for Manufacture of Castings, Forgings, Valves, Cast, Forged & Plate flanges and such other fittings. (ii) For Renewal of Approval of Firms for Manufacture of Castings, Forgings, Valves, Cast, Forged & Plate flanges and such other fittings.	Rs. 5000/- Rs. 3000/-
(e)	(i) For Approval of Materials Testing Laboratory. (ii) For Renewal of Approval of Materials Testing Laboratory.	Rs. 5000/- Rs. 3000/-
(f)	(i) For Approval of Firm for Manufacture of Welding Electrode. (ii) For Renewal of Approval of Firm for Manufacture of Welding Electrode.	Rs. 5000/- Rs. 3000/-

The approval of a firm as a repairer, fabricator or manufacturer shall be for a period of two years. Thereafter, the firm shall apply for renewal of its recognition atleast two months before the expiry of the said period.

43. Fees for registration and renewal: – (1) Fees for registration and first inspection of boilers shall be levied in accordance with the following scale, that is to say: -

For Small Industrial Boilers as per Chapter XIV of Regulations.	Rs. 1200/-
For boiler rating not exceeding 10 sq. metres.	Rs. 1800/-
For boiler rating exceeding 10 sq. metres but not exceeding 30 sq. metres.	Rs. 2400/-
For boiler rating exceeding 30 sq. metres but not exceeding 50 sq. metres.	Rs. 2700/-
For boiler rating exceeding 50 sq. metres but not exceeding 70 sq. metres.	Rs. 3300/-
For boiler rating exceeding 70 sq. metres but not exceeding 90 sq. metres.	Rs. 3900/-
For boiler rating exceeding 90 sq. metres but not exceeding 110 sq. metres.	Rs. 4500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 110 sq. metres but not exceeding 200 sq. metres.	Rs. 5100/-
For boiler rating exceeding 200 sq. metres but not exceeding 400 sq. metres.	Rs. 5700/-
For boiler rating exceeding 400 sq. metres but not exceeding 600 sq. metres.	Rs. 6600/-
For boiler rating exceeding 600 sq. metres but not exceeding 800 sq. metres.	Rs. 7200/-
For boiler rating exceeding 800 sq. metres but not exceeding 1000 sq. metres.	Rs. 8100/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1000 sq. metres but not exceeding 1200 sq. metres.	Rs. 9600/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1200 sq. metres but not exceeding 1400 sq. metres.	Rs. 10800/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1400 sq. metres but not exceeding	Rs. 12600/-

1600 sq. metres.	
For boiler rating exceeding 1600 sq. metres but not exceeding 1800 sq. metres.	Rs. 13500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1800 sq. metres but not exceeding 2000 sq. metres.	Rs. 15000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2000 sq. metres but not exceeding 2200 sq. metres.	Rs. 16200/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2200 sq. metres but not exceeding 2400 sq. metres.	Rs. 18000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2400 sq. metres but not exceeding 2600 sq. metres.	Rs. 18900/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2600 sq. metres but not exceeding 2800 sq. metres.	Rs. 20400/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2800 sq. metres but not exceeding 3000 sq. metres.	Rs. 21600/-

For the boiler rating exceeding 3000 sq. meters, an additional fee of Rs. 600/- for every additional 200 sq. metres or part there of shall be charged.

(2) The fees for boilers under construction/modification at site –

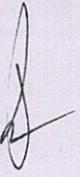
(i) The inspection fee for boiler under manufacture at the works of manufacturer shall be charged at four times the inspection fee prescribed in clause (3).

(ii) The inspection fee for the boiler under construction/modification at site shall be charged at four times the inspection fee prescribed in clause (3).

(3) Fees for Inspection/Renewal – Fees for inspection for renewal of certificate of boilers shall be calculated on the basis of rating and shall be levied in accordance with the following scale, that is to say: -

For Small Industrial Boilers as per Chapter XIV of Regulations	Rs. 1000/-
For boiler rating not exceeding 10 sq. metres.	Rs. 1600/-
For boiler rating exceeding 10 sq. metres but not exceeding 30 sq. metres.	Rs. 2100/-
For boiler rating exceeding 30 sq. metres but not exceeding 50 sq. metres.	Rs. 2400/-

For boiler rating exceeding 50 sq. metres but not exceeding 70 sq. metres.	Rs. 2700/-
For boiler rating exceeding 70 sq. metres but not exceeding 90 sq. metres.	Rs. 3400/-
For boiler rating exceeding 90 sq. metres but not exceeding 110 sq. metres.	Rs. 4000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 110 sq. metres but not exceeding 200 sq. metres.	Rs. 4500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 200 sq. metres but not exceeding 400 sq. metres.	Rs. 5000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 400 sq. metres but not exceeding 600 sq. metres.	Rs. 5800/-
For boiler rating exceeding 600 sq. metres but not exceeding 800 sq. metres.	Rs. 6300/-
For boiler rating exceeding 800 sq. metres but not exceeding 1000 sq. metres.	Rs. 7100/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1000 sq. metres but not exceeding 1200 sq. metres.	Rs. 8400/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1200 sq. metres but not exceeding 1400 sq. metres.	Rs. 9500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1400 sq. metres but not exceeding 1600 sq. metres.	Rs. 11100/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1600 sq. metres but not exceeding 1800 sq. metres.	Rs. 11900/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1800 sq. metres but not exceeding 2000 sq. metres.	Rs. 13200/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2000 sq. metres but not exceeding 2200 sq. metres.	Rs. 14300/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2200 sq. metres but not exceeding 2400 sq. metres.	Rs. 15800/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2400 sq. metres but not exceeding 2600 sq. metres.	Rs. 16600/-



For boiler rating exceeding 2600 sq. metres but not exceeding 2800 sq. metres.	Rs. 18000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2800 sq. metres but not exceeding 3000 sq. metres.	Rs. 19000/-

For the boiler rating exceeding 3000 square meters, an additional fee of Rs.500/- for every additional 200 sq. metres or part there of shall be charged.

Provided that where any owner is willing to accept a renewed certificate for less than twelve months in order to approximate the date of annual inspection to the date on which other boilers in the locality are inspected, a certificate for such period less than twelve months, as may be necessary for such approximation of dates may be granted on payment of half of the applicable fee.

(4) Fees for testing of Pressure Gauges – A fee of Rs. 250/- shall be charged for testing and certification of pressure Gauge with dial of not more than 150 mm and Rs. 500/- for exceeding 150 mm dial.

(5) Fees for inspection of pipes. – The fees for inspection of pipes shall be charged in accordance with the following scales:-

(a) For fabricated pipes of nominal bore not exceeding 100 mm inclusive of all fittings; except fittings like steam separator, de-super heater, steam receiver, feed water heater and separately fired super heater shall be Rs. 500/- for 30 metres or part thereof.

(b) For fabricated pipes of nominal bore exceeding 100 mm inclusive of all fittings except fitting like steam separator, de-super heater, steam receiver, feed water heater and separately fired super heater shall be Rs.1200/- for 30 metres or part thereof.

(c) Fee for inspection of fabricated fittings like steam separator, de-super heater, steam receiver, blow down tank, separately fired super heater and pressure reducing station during installation shall be charged at Rs. 2500/- per fitting.

(6) Fees for inspection of boiler tubes shall be Rs. 360 per metric tonne or part thereof.

(7) Fees for inspection of valves shall be charged as under: -

- (a) Upto and including 25 mm. Rs. 20/- per piece
- (b) Over 25 mm and upto and including 100 mm Rs. 60/- per piece
- (c) Over 100 mm and upto and including 100 mm. Rs. 400/- per piece
- (d) Over 250 mm. Rs. 1000/- per piece

(8) Fees for inspection of flanges shall be charged as under: -

(i) for forged and cast flanges: -

- (a) Upto and including 25 mm for a batch of 50 or part thereof. Rs. 300/-
- (b) Upto and including 25 mm for a batch of 100 or part thereof. Rs. 520/-

- (c) Over 25 mm upto and including 50 mm for a batch of 50 or Rs. 580/- part thereof.
- (d) Over 50 mm upto and including 100 mm for a batch of 25 or Rs. 580/- part thereof.
- (e) Over 100 mm upto and including 250 mm for a batch of 10 or Rs. 620/- part thereof.
- (f) Over 250 mm for a batch of 5 or part thereof. Rs. 720/-
- (ii) Fees for inspection of plate flanges shall be charged at half the rates as specified in clause (9) (i) above.

(9) Fees for inspection of fittings –

(a) Fees for inspection of forged pipe fittings shall be charged at the rates specified under clause (9) for forged and cast flanges.

(b) Fees for inspection of pipe fittings other than forged pipe fittings shall be charged at the rate two times as specified under clause (9) for forged and cast flanges.

(10) Fees for inspection of feed water heaters- (a) Fees for inspection of feed water heaters shall be charged at Rs. 10,000/- per heater.

(11) Inspection fees for all types of coils, namely, economizer coils, superheater coils, reheater coils – The inspection fees shall be charged at four times the fee for renewal of certificate on the basis of surface area as provided in rule 43 (3).

(12) Scrutiny fees for approval of drawings – Scrutiny fees for approval of different drawings shall be charged as under :-

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Pipe lines | Rs.200 for every 30 metres or part thereof subject to a minimum of Rs. 5000/-. |
| (b) Valve | Rs. 300/- for each category. |
| (c) Fittings | Rs. 300/- for each category. |
| (d) Boiler | Equal to the inspection fee of the boiler as specified in clause (3). |
| (e) De-super heater,
Steam receiver, Separator | Rs. 1000/- for each category. |

(13) Fees to be levied for unproductive visit – Wherever any visit for inspection of a boiler or part thereof under fabrication, steam feed and blow off pipes under fabrication, or boiler mountings and fittings under manufacture is rendered unproductive due to the fault or neglect of a manufacture or fabricator of such materials, the Chief Inspector may require the manufacturer or fabricator, as the case may be, to pay in respect of such unproductive visit, the fees equal to the usual inspection fee prescribed in rule 43.

(14) Fees for testing of welders – Fees for testing of welders intending to get themselves qualified in accordance with the requirements of Chapter XIII of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 shall be charged as Rs. 600/-.

44. 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 provisions of section 14(2).

45. **Second fee in default:** – A second fee will be leviable for reinspection in any case where the inspection of a 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.

46. **Sanction of Chief Inspector to second fee:** – No second fee shall be levied except with the sanction of the Chief Inspector.

47. **Fee for copy of registration book:** – The fee for a copy of Registration Book excluding inspection notes and calculations shall be Rs. 100/-.

48. **Duplicate certificate fees:** – Fees for duplicate certificates shall be charges as under: -

(a) Certificate in Form No. III-A, III-B, III-C and VI	Rs. 200/each
(b) Certificate in Form No. II, III and IV	Rs. 300/- each
(c) Certificate of qualified welders	Rs. 200/- each
(d) Certificate of competency or Proficiency	Rs. 200/- each

49. **Fee for endorsement:** - Fee for endorsement shall be charged as below and shall be borne by the applicant or sponsor, as the case may be. The certificate shall be endorsed by the concerned Chief Inspector of Boilers of the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

(a) Special Class Boiler Repairer	Rs. 5000/-
(b) Class I Boiler Repairer	Rs. 4000/-
(c) Class II Boiler Repairer	Rs. 2000/-
(d) Class III Boiler Repairer	Rs. 1000/-
(e) Welders Certificate	Rs. 200/- each.

50. **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 applied for within one year from the date of payment.

51. **Fees for any other matter:** - For any other matter which in the opinion of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir would involve time and labour as provided for in the Act but not prescribed in these rules, the fees to be charged shall be at the discretion of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

X.

ACCIDENTS

52. **Investigation of accidents:** – On the receipt of a report of an accident to a boiler or steam-pipe under section 18 of the Act, 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 Deputy Chief Inspector or Inspector within whose jurisdiction the accident has occurred for necessary action.

53. Procedure during inquiry: – The Deputy Chief Inspector or Inspector at his inquiry shall take 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 occurrence, its nature and extent, the injury caused to persons and the damage done to property. The report should be drawn up in proper manner giving full details of the observation and his opinion on the cause and prevention of the accident.

54. Power to hold inquiry in writing: – The Deputy Chief Inspector and Inspector are authorized to take the written statements of witness and all persons immediately concerned with the accident. In order to comply with the provisions of section 18(2) of the Act the Deputy Chief Inspector or the Inspector 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 inquiry.

55. Use of boiler after accident: – The inspector should decide, whether the use of boiler after an accident can be permitted at the same or at a lower pressure only after the completion of repairs or alterations. In no case should the Inspector issue a provisional order or renewal certificate until his orders have been carried out.

56. Procedure in case of serious accidents: – The report should be sent without delay to the Chief Inspector, who, 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 report from Deputy Chief Inspector's/Inspector's proceed to investigate the accident personally either alone or with the assistance of assessor/s as may be appointed for this purpose by the Government. Report of such inquiries should be recorded as indicated above.

57. Remuneration of Assessor: – The Assessor/s appointed under Rule 56 shall be remunerated at such rate as may be determined by the Government and be allowed the traveling expenses incurred by him in attending the inquiry.

58. Reference in Annual Report: – A brief account of all accidents and their causes should be included in the Chief Inspector's Annual Report.

59. Unreported accidents: – If in the course of an inspection or at any other time the Deputy Chief Inspector or the Inspector discover damage which comes within the definition of an accident but which has not been reported, he should immediacy report the facts at once to the Chief Inspector for action .

60. Filing of appeal: – Every petition of appeal shall be made in writing either in English or in the vernacular.

61. Presentation of appeal: – An appeal may be presented either personally or registered post to the Chief Inspector.

62. 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.

63. Fixing date for hearing: – On receipt of an appeal, the Chief Inspector, shall fix a date for hearing the appeal at the earliest. 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 thereof to great inconvenience. The decision should ordinarily be given within 15 days from the receipt of the petition of appeal.

64. Procedure before hearing: – When the date for hearing has been fixed, the Chief Inspector shall issue a notice to the appellant stating the date for hearing and informing him that if he wishes to be heard in support of the appeal or to produce evidence, he must be present either in person or by authorized representative with his evidence on the date fixed. The notice shall be sent by registered post to such address as shall be entered in the petition of appeal.

65. Presence of Deputy Chief Inspector/Inspector: – In all appeals, the Chief Inspector shall decide whether the presence of the Deputy Chief Inspector or Inspector is necessary, and shall issue orders accordingly.

66. Attendance of witnesses: – The Chief Inspector shall have power to secure the attendance of witnesses and to make local inquiries under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

67. Ex-parte decisions: – If the appellant is not present on the date fixed, the appeal may be decided in ex-parte.

68. Appellate Authority: – The manner in which appeals shall be preferred to the Appellate Authority and the procedure to be followed shall be governed by the Boiler Appeal Rules, 2013(Central Rules).

69. Fees required for certificate granted on appeal: – Any order on appeal authorizing the registering of a boiler or the grant or renewal of a certificate shall be deemed to be subject to the payment of such fees as are prescribed by rules or regulations framed under the Act.

BOILER OPERATION ENGINEERS' RULES & BOILER ATTENDANTS' RULES

70. The provisions contained in the Boiler Attendants' Rules, 2011 & Boiler Operation Engineers' Rules, 2011 shall apply mutatis and mutandis under this Chapter.

XII.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPROVAL AND RENEWAL OF FIRMS FOR MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATION OR REPAIRS OF BOILERS ETC.

71. Approval of firms for pipe fabrication: – (1) Application for approval of firm as Pipe Fabricator shall be accompanied by a receipted chalan for fee as prescribed in sub clause (i) of clause (a) of Rule 42 and shall contain full information of the supervisory and operational staff employed and also the tools and plant possessed by the applicant firm as indicated in regulation 392 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

(2) If the Chief Inspector is satisfied with the equipment and supervisory personnel and quality of work done by the Organization, approval shall be granted subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector in his order. The approval thus granted shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of order and shall be renewed every two years.

(3) Every application for renewal of approval as pipe fabricator shall be accompanied by a receipted challan for fee as prescribed in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of Rule 42 and shall contain full details in accordance with the provisions of subrule (1) for considering the renewal of approval by the Chief Inspector. The firm shall apply for renewal of their recognition atleast two months before the expiry of the said period.

(4) Any change in the supervisory and operational staff during the course of validity of the approval shall be communicated to the Chief Inspector within seven days from such change.

72. Approval of firms for Boiler Repairs: – (1) An application for approval as boiler repairer shall be accompanied by a receipted challan for a fee as prescribed in sub clause (i) of clause (b) of Rule 42 and shall contain full information of the supervisory and operational staff employed and also the tools and the plant possessed by the applicant firm, as indicated in regulation 392 of the Indian Regulations, 1950.

(2) If the Chief Inspector is satisfied with the equipment and supervisory personnel and quality of work done by the Organization, approval shall be granted subject to such conditions or limitations as may be prescribed by Chief Inspector in his order. The approval thus granted shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of order and shall be renewed every two years.

(3) Every application for renewal of approvals as boiler repairer shall be accompanied by a receipted challan for fee as prescribed in sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of Rule 42 and shall contain full details in accordance with the provisions of sub rule (1) for considering the renewal of approval by the Chief Inspector. The firm shall apply for renewal of their recognition atleast two months before the expiry of the said period.

(4) Any change in the supervisory operational staff during the course of validity of the approval shall be communicated to the Chief Inspector within seven days from such change.

73. Approval of firms for manufacture of Boilers or Economizers: - (1) An application for approval as manufacture of boilers or economisers shall be accompanied by a receipted challan for fee as prescribed in sub-clause (i) clause (c) of Rule 42 and shall contain full information of the supervisory and operational staff employed and also the tools and plant possessed by the applicant firm and such other information as may be called for by the Chief Inspector for considering the application.

(2) If the Chief Inspector is satisfied with the equipment and supervisory personnel and quality of work done by the Organization, approval shall be granted subject to such conditions or limitations as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector in his order. The approval thus granted shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of order and shall be renewed every two years.

(3) Every application for renewal of approval as manufacture of boilers or economizers shall be accompanied by a receipted chalan for fee as prescribed in sub clause (ii) of clause (c) of Rule 42 and shall contain full details in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1) for considering the renewal of approval by the Chief Inspector. The firm shall apply for renewal of their recognition atleast two months before the expiry of the said period.

(4) Any change in the supervisory and operational staff during the course of validity of the approval shall be communicated to the Chief Inspector within seven days from such change.

74. Approval of Firms for Manufacture of Castings, Forgings, Valves, Cast, Forged & Plate flanges and such other fittings: - (1) An application for registration of firm for manufacture of castings, forgings, valves, cast, forged & plate flanges and such other fittings shall be accompanied by a receipted chalan for fee as prescribed in clause (d) of Rule 42 and shall contain full information of the supervisory and operational staff employed and also the tools and plant possessed by the applicant and such other information as my be called for by the Chief Inspector for considering the application.

(2) If the Chief Inspector is satisfied with the equipment and supervisory personnel and quality of work done by the Organization, approval shall be granted subject to such conditions or limitations as may be prescribed by the



APPENDIX

FORM-A No. 1

INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR

Register of Boilers Inspected

[Rule 9(1)(a)]

Registry Number	Type of Boiler	Boiler Rating	Name of Manufacturer	Year and Place of Construction	Date of Registration	Name of Owner	Place where in use	Remarks (Transfers, etc)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Part II of the Register Column (I) should contain registry numbers and letters.

FORM-A No. 2

INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR

Register of Boilers & Scantlings Examined Under Construction

[Rule 9(2)(a)]

Makers Number	Type of Boiler or Scantling	Boiler Rating	Name of Maker	Year of Make	Date of Certification	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Form-B

INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR

Notice for Examination of Boiler under Sections 7 and 8

(Rule 36)

Dated:

No.

To

Gentlemen/Sir,

In reply to your application, dated _____ you are hereby informed that Boiler Registry No. _____ at the above named premises will be thoroughly examined/hydraulically tested by the Inspector on the _____.

To enable the examination to be made, you are found—

- (a) to afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of you :
- (b) to afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of you :
- (c) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

Voucher No.

in acknowledgement of Bank/Treasury Receipt No.

For Rs.

Accompanies.

**Chief Inspector of Boilers,
Jammu and Kashmir**
(See reverse for preparation required)

REVERSE OF FORM B
PREPARATION FOR EXAMINATION
See Chapter IX of the Regulations

(Regulation 376)

(A) Preparation for inspection

At every examination of a boiler for the grant of renewal of a certificate, the boiler shall be empty and thoroughly clean in all its parts. All doors of manholes, hand holes and sight holes and cleaning plugs and all caps in the headers and mud drums of water tube boilers, all fire bars, bearers, front plates, bridge plates fire bridges brick arches, oil fuel burners and mechanical stoker fittings shall be removed. All valves and cocks comprising the boiler mounting shall be opened up and taken apart and the valves or cocks ground, when necessary, before the Inspector's visit.

Provision shall, if required by the Inspector, be made for the removal of lagging or brickwork or other concealing part and for the drilling of plates and for verifying the pressure gauge and safety valve dimensions and weights. All smoke tubes, exterior of water tubes, smoke boxes and external flues shall be swept clean.

Provisions shall be made for the effective disconnection of all steam and hot water communication with any other boiler under steam, as prescribed in Chapter X of the Regulations. This shall be effected either by the removal of a length of pipe from the steam and feed piping or by the insertion of substantial blank flanges. Where blank flanges are employed, they shall be inserted between the flange of the chest and the pipe attached to it. No blank flange shall be inserted between a safety valve chest and the boiler.

In the case of forced flow and forced circulation types of boilers, provision shall be made for checking that proper circulation is maintained through all sections of the circuit by the flow of water.

Note – These provisions to effective disconnection shall extend to every case wherein a person is sent or with the absent of the owner or person-in-charge goes into boiler for any purpose.

(See Part III of the Regulation)

(Regulation 378)

(B) Preparation for hydraulic test

The chest of all mountings subject to steam pressure shall be in place and shut tight or blind-flanged. The safety valves shall either be jammed down or removed and the chest opening blind-flanged. The attachment * for the Inspectors pressure gauge and nipple + for connecting the Inspectors test pump house shall be in order. All doors shall be properly jointed and tightened up. The boiler shall be completely filled with water, care being taken to allow all air to escape and, if possible, a preliminary test not exceeding the working pressure of the boiler be taken before the Inspector's visit to test the rightness of the joints. When a boiler is hydraulically tested for the first time, it shall be entirely cleared of lagging or brickworks; at subsequent tests the lagging or brickwork or portions thereof, shall be removed if required by the Inspector.

*Tapped 19 mm White worth bolt and nut thread.

*Tapped 22 mm White worth bolt and nut thread.

Preparation now required (A), (B)

Note:- The last certificate for the boiler should be shown to the Inspector.

FORM-C

INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR

GENERAL WORKING OF BOILERS INSTRUCTIONS

(See Rule 8)

Instruction to Boiler Attendants:

These instructions should be frequently and carefully studied with a view to keeping in mind the precautions to be observed and ordinary procedure to be followed in the safe working of boilers.

Precautions before starting the Fires:

Before starting the fires in a boiler the attendants should—

- (1) see that there is sufficient water in the boiler and that the gauge cocks are working freely;
- (2) ease safety valves, or open cock on top of boiler to allow air to escape ;
- (3) see that the blow-off cock is fully closed and tight;
- (4) see that safety valves and feed check valve are free and workable;
- (5) note if the pressure gauge pointer is at zero;
- (6) see that the feed pump is in working order'

He must not rely on the supposition that the water he has previously put in it still in the boiler, as it may have run out without the knowledge through a leak or open cock, nor can he be sure that the gauge glass shows the true water level until he has tested it. This is done in the following manner; shut off the lower gauge cock and empty the glass by the drain cock; then shut the drain cock and open the gauge cock; if everything is in order, the water will then rise in the glass to the same height as before.

Raising steam: -In getting up steam in all types of boilers, the operation should be as gradual as circumstances will allow. Nothing turns a new boiler into an old one sooner than getting up steam too quickly. Forcing the fires when starting work is liable to cause straining of the steams and tubes of the boiler. In the case of large boilers generally steam should not be got up in less than six hours. Before getting up steam the water level should be observed, to ensure that water is at the proper heights, in the glass, the pressure gauge noted and the safety valves tried to see they are free. The blow-off cock should be examined to see that it is completely shut and tight.

Pressure gauge: - The pressure or steam gauge should be kept in order and be in such a position as to be easily seen by the boiler attendant. There should be a plain mark on it showing the highest pressure allowed for the boiler and the dial should be kept clean so that the figures may easily be read.

Steam pressure: Ordinarily, the safety valves will prevent the steam from rising much above the working pressure, but if the steam gauge shows a rapid increase of

pressure as to indicate danger of exceeding the highest limit, water should be immediately fed into the boiler, and the dampers partially closed in order to diminish the effect of the fire. If however, the water has fallen so low that there is danger of an accident from this cause the fires should be withdrawn before feeding in water the safety valves eased and if the engine is at rest it should be started so as to reduce the pressure.

The safety valves are provided to guard against over-pressure. They should be moved by hand every day so as to prevent them from sticking. If moved only occasionally, they are liable to leak.

The valve can be tested by slowly raising it a little and when let down, it should closed perfectly tight. It should never be opened by a sudden knock or pull. If it does not closed tight turn it on its seat until it first, or when its construction does not permit this, rise it slowly a few times and let it down again, but on no account must the valve be screwed down further or loaded more than what has been allowed by the Inspector.

Safety valves must never be over-loaded and spring valve should have ferrules or other provisions against the valves being screwed down too far. In case of an accident resulting from willful overloading culprit might be held criminally responsible at the official inquiry or inquest.

Low water safety valves: If there is low water safety valves, test it occasionally by lowering the water level to see that valve begins to blow at the right point. It should give warning "before" the water level has sunk too low and before damage can be done when the boiler is open, examine the floats and lever and see that they are free and that they give the valve the full rise. With the ordinary type of high steam and low water safety valve the float should be down at its lowest position and the valve full open when the boiler is empty.

The water gauge: - These will be kept in best order by frequently blowing through. The cocks are thus kept in good working condition without leaking. Blow through the drain cock at the bottom of the gauge and shut and open the steam and water cocks every few hours. These cocks should be blown through more frequently when the water is dirty. Should either of the passage become choked, or whenever the water in the gauge glass moves sluggishly the passage must be cleaned. This is best done with a wire. The gauge glass is so arranged that its top cock connects with the steam space and its bottom cock is below the water line. The water line will ordinarily be near the middle of the glass tube. Always test the glass water gauges thoroughly the first thing in the morning and at the commencement of every shift. This is done by first opening rain cock and then shutting the upper cock which should give water; the upper cock should then be opened and the bottom cock closed which should give steam during this test the drain cock should be kept open.

If water and steam do not appear in proper order the cocks are choked and the passage should be cleaned. To lessen the risk of breaking the gauge glass the water cock should always be re-opened after the steam cock.

Gauge glasses with a narrow white strip running the whole length of the glass on the side next the boiler are recommended as they show the water line more clearly specially when the water is dirty.

The boiler regulations framed by the Board require every water gauge glass to be fitted with, a guard to prevent injury to the attendants. See that it is always in place and clean when there is steam in the boiler.

Special Note: - It does not follow that there is plenty of water in the boiler because there is plenty of water in the gauge glass. The passages may be choked and empty gauge glasses are sometimes mistaken for full ones and explosions have resulted there from. Hence the importance of keeping the gauge, cocks perfectly tight and clean and of blowing through the test cocks frequently.

A large number of accidents have been due to inoperative water gauges and to negligence of the attendants in not carefully reading the water level.

The blow-off cock: - The blow-off should be used daily if the water is at all dirty or sedimentary, especially with Locomotive type and Vertical Boilers as their narrow water spaces are liable to get choked with mud, which soon hardens into a solid mass. The amount of water to be blown out depends on the size of the boiler and can be determined only from experience. When blowing out the best result is obtained if the water has been at rest for some time (say before the engine is started) thus giving the sediment time to settle; if the feed waters cleaned merely turn the cock round.

The scum cock: - When scum cocks are fitted, if the feed water is dirty, a little should be blown off daily; if the water is clean, merely turn the cock round. Before opening the scum cock, see that the water is at the height indicated by the water level pointer; otherwise the scumming will be ineffective. Water should be blown from the surface through the scum cock when steam is being drawn off, i.e. when the engine or other machinery is working.

Manhole and other door joints: - When making such joints the jointing materials should never be of round sectioned packing. Care must be taken that the spigot of the door is centrally placed in the hole, as many accidents have resulted from packing being blown out between the spigot and side of hole, even when the clearance was only 3 mm. The nuts must be carefully and evenly tightened. Further tightening should be made during the process of heating up the boiler when raising steam.

Steam-pipes: - When properly arranged should give no trouble. Frequently however, they are so designed as to contain pockets, in which, while out of use, condensed steam accumulates. Such water is exceedingly dangerous and great care should be taken to see that the pipes are properly drained before the stop-valve is opened otherwise "water hammer" will take place even with the best designed steam pipes, and disastrous explosions causing loss of life and property may occur.

Scale and grease :- Roughly speaking, scale offers a hundred times as much resistance to the passage of heat as does a similar thickness of the steel or iron. A 12mm furnace plate covered with 2 mm. scale is as efficient a heat retarder as steel furnace 250 mm thick. Grease is about ten times worse than scale. In a boiler at work the temperature of a clean furnace plate is only slightly in excess of that of the water in the boiler; but if scale or grease is interposed between the water and the plate, the latter acquires a temperature more nearly approximately that of the flame with which it is in contact. If the fire is fierce (artificial draught) the furnace tube may grow so hot that it elongates considerably. If in addition, cold air is admitted during each firing, a constricting action of the furnace takes place, which is one of the worst causes of boiler wear and tear.

Wear and Tear can be reduced and the life of a boiler prolonged if scale and grease are prevented from accumulating in a boiler. The combined effects of scale or grease and artificial draught are disastrous. Scale or grease also causes waste of fuel.

Grease: - A mixture of sedimentary water, soda and grease produces an adhesive scum. Where this is suspected, the water level should never be lowered below the furnace top unless the boiler is afterwards entered and this scum cleaned off the furnace plate before the firing again.

Scale removal: - The customary method is not a satisfactory one. The boiler is emptied and then cooled down by opening all the manholes, and the result is that the scale which would otherwise be soft, hardens through contact with the air and requires laborious chipping off.

A very effective, but slower method is to retain the water in the boiler until cool, and not to run it out until the men are ready to enter the boiler with water house brushes and scrapers. The scale will then be soft and easily removable.

If time is a consideration, the cooling can be accelerated by adding cold feed to the hot water in the boiler and slowly running off the cold water. Another method is to blow off the boiler with the lowest possible pressure (not more than 1 Kilogram per sq.cm) and to keep it closed until cold. The scale will then be easily removed.

Treatment of feed water: - Many feed waters require soda or other chemicals to arrest corrosion or to change the nature of the scale.

There is no harmless chemical which will remove scale or sediment when it has once got into the boiler and the only effective process is to purify the feed water before it enters the boiler. By this means, the sediment, and generally too, the added chemical, can be deposited in tanks or in filters, and therefore never goes into the boiler, excepting when the water obtainable is very good, water-purifying apparatus ought to pay any boiler-owners, particularly at those works where three or more boilers are in constant work. Boiler Owners wishing to have definite advice as to the best treatment of their feed water should have it analyzed at some chemical laboratory and ascertain the best treatment in the particular circumstances.

Special attention is drawn to the not infrequent but very bad practice of allowing the waste steam from the Engine Cylinders or Pumps to be drained into the Boiler Feed Water Tanks. The waste steam from cylinders is always mixed with a certain amount of oily matter which will be deposited in the feed water tanks and ultimately be pumped into the boiler, with possible disastrous results, as it will be obvious to every careful boiler attendant that should the oil be deposited on the furnace crowns, they may become overheated and collapse.

It should be the first care of the boiler-owner, and the Boiler Attendant to see that the feed water is kept as pure as possible. Impure feed water means additional expense on the upkeep of the boiler.

Preservation of boilers when not in use: - Steam boilers when not in use are liable to deterioration from corrosion and unless well cared for and made rust-proof, they may depreciate more rapidly than when in use. They should be thoroughly drained and thoroughly dried and all valves, cocks and openings closed so as to exclude moisture. Another plan is to fill the boiler with water to which about 1/100 per cent caustic soda has been added.

Special instructions for Boiler: - Boiler should be opened up and thoroughly cleaned after a period of work which should not exceed (as indicated in certificate.) A record of such cleanings should be maintained and produced, when required by the Inspector.

FORM-D
INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR
Schedule of Stage Examination of Boilers or Scantlings under Construction
[Rule 17(b)(ii)]

Maker's Name.....
Maker's No. of Boiler/Scantling.....
Type of Boiler/Scantling.....
Description of Boiler/Scantling including Heating Surface or Dimensions.....
.....
Drawing No.....

Dates of Visit by Competent Person.

Name of Competent Person.

Stage of Inspection (see Appendix J of the Regulations).

Remarks.

Boiler/Scantling finally stamped on.....Form II and III signed on.....

Copy forwarded to: Inspecting Authority

Competent Person

Date.....

FORM-E
INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR
Examination Report on Materials or Boilers and Scantlings under Construction
[Rule 17(b)(iv)]

Report No.....

Description of Boilers, Scantlings or Materials.....
Maker's Name.....Maker's No.....
Drawing No.....
Date of Examination.....

Description of Examination and/or Test.

Remarks.

Copy forwarded to: Inspecting Authority

Competent Person

Date.....

FORM-F
INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR
Report on Mechanical Tests

[Rule 41 (d)]

Description of Material Tested at.....

Description of Part to which the Material relates.....

Date of Test.....Identification of Mark.....Test Report No.....

Dimensions of Test pieces	Temp. of Test °C	Tensile			Section	Bend		Izod Section
		Dia. of section	Gauge Length	Area		Dia. of former	Cold or Temper	

Cast No.	Plate No.	Tensile Test		Elong. %age	Reduction of Area	Hardness & Type of Test kg/cm ²	Remarks
		Yield.	Ultimate.				

Specified Requirements

Cast No.	Plate No.	Test No.	Forward or Reverse Bend	Angle through which bend and if fractured	Elongation %age	Remarks
----------	-----------	----------	-------------------------	---	-----------------	---------

Condition of Material: -

Micro and Macro Results

Hardened °C

Normalized °C

Tempered °C

ANALYSIS

Cast or brand	C.	Si.	Mn.	S.	P.	Cr.	Mo.
---------------	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----

Remarks

Competent Person.

Inspecting Authority.

Copy forwarded to: Inspecting Authority.

FORM-G
INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR
Report on Radiographic Examination of Welds

[Rule 41 (g)]

Report No..... Date.....

Maker's Name..... Maker's No.....

Details of Part under Examination.

Type of Weld..... Weld preparation.....

Radiographic Equipment..... Film.....

Duration of Exposure..... Setting..... Screens.....

Identification.....

Examination Results:
Rectifications, if any:
Remarks.

Competent Person
(Radiology and Testing)

Approved by.....

Copy forwarded to: Inspecting Authority

Inspecting Authority.....

FORM-H
INSPECTORATE OF BOILERS, JAMMU & KASHMIR
Application For Welder's Qualification Tests
[Rule 43 (16)]

Dear Sir,

I am applying for test as a Qualified Welder and submit below the details as required. Testimonials of my experience supported by my employers together with one copy of each are sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,

(Applicant)

1. Full name of applicant.....
2. Father's name.....
3. Date of birth.....
4. Nationality.....
5. Permanent address.....
6. Details of applicant's service as welder.....
(Full details together with exact period for which the candidate was employed and capacity in which employed must be given. Each such statement must be supported by applicant's employer or employers).
7. Name of workshop where the candidate wishes to be examined.....
8. Details of previous tests at which candidate has appeared and failed.....
(Candidate must state name of Testing Authority before whom he/she appeared and on which count he/she was declared failed).

I desire to be tested in the Electric Arc/Oxy-Acetylene process of Welding on Plate/Pipe/Tube (mild steel/alloy steel).

Date.....

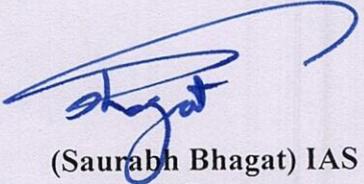
Signature of Applicant

NOTE:

- i. Every application must be accompanied with the requisite fee paid through treasury chalan or online payment gateway.
- ii. Two copies of recent passport sized photographs of the applicant must accompany the application with applicant's signature or thumb impression on the back thereof.
- iii. Incomplete applications are liable to be rejected.
- iv. The fee does not include any charges for the supply of materials for the test pieces.
- v.

Further in exercise of the powers conferred under section 31 of The Boilers Act, 1923, the aforementioned rules are hereby published in official Gazette for inviting objections/suggestions from the persons likely to be affected thereby on or before the expiry of a period of 45 days from the date of its publication, which shall reach the office of Commissioner Secretary to Government, Labour and Employment Department, Civil Secretariat, Jammu.

Objections or suggestions received after the cut of date shall not be entertained.



(Saurabh Bhagat) IAS
Commissioner/Secretary to Government,
Labour & Employment Department.

No: L&E/Lab/10/2020

Dt: 18/01/2021

Copy to the:

1. Joint Secretary (J&K Affairs) MHA, GOI.
2. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Governor
3. Secretary to Government, General Administration Department
4. Labour Commissioner, J&K
5. Director, Archives, Archeology and Museums
6. Director Information, J&K with a request to give wide publicity to the notification both at Srinagar and at Jammu.
7. Private Secretary to Hon'ble Advisor(F)
8. Private Secretary to Chief Secretary.
9. Concerned file
10. Incharge Website.