

MGT 202

Labour Law

THE BANGLADESH LABOUR ACT, 2006
(XLII OF 2006)

11th October, 2006

CHAPTER: V

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

51. Cleanliness:

Every establishment shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance, and in particular-

- (a) accumulation of dirt and refuse shall be removed daily by sweeping or by any other effective method from the floors and benches of work-rooms and from staircases and passages and disposed of in a suitable manner;**

(b) the floor of every work-room shall be cleaned at least once in every week by washing, using disinfectant where necessary or by some other effective method;

(c) where the floor is liable to become wet in the course of any manufacturing process to such extent as is capable of being drained, effective means of drainage shall be provided and maintained;

(d) all inside walls and partitions, all ceilings, or tops of rooms, and walls, side and tops or passages and staircases shall-

- (i) where they are painted or varnished, be repainted or re varnished at least once in every three years,**
- (ii) where they are painted or varnished and have smooth imperious surface, be cleaned at least once in every fourteenth months, by such methods as may be prescribed,**
- (iii) in any other case, be kept white-washed or color-washed and the white-washing or color washing shall be carried out at least once in every fourteen months; and**
- (c) the date on which the processes required by clause**
- (d) are carried out shall be entered in the prescribed register.**

52. Ventilation and temperature :

- (1) Effective and suitable provisions shall be made in every establishment for securing and maintaining in every work-room adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air;**
- (2) such temperature as will secure to workers therein reasonable conditions of comfort and prevent injury to health.**
- (3) the walls and roofs, as required by sub-section (2), shall be of such material and so designed that such temperature shall not be exceeded but kept as low as practicable;**

52. Ventilation and temperature :

(4) where the nature of the work carried on in the establishment involves, or is likely to involve, the production of excessively high temperature, such adequate measures as are practicable, shall be taken to protect the workers there from by separating the process which produces such temperature from the work-room by insulation the hot parts or by other effective means.

(5) If it appears to the government that in any establishment or class or description of establishments excessively high temperature can be reduced by such methods as white-washing, spraying or insulating and screening outside walls or roofs or windows or by raising the level of the roof, or by insulating the roof either by an air space and double roof or by the use of insulating roof materials, or by other methods, it may prescribe such of those or those or other methods to be adopted in the establishment.

53. Dust and fume :

(1) In every establishment in which, by reason of any manufacturing process carried on, there is given off any dust or fume or other impurity of such a nature and to such an extent as is likely to be injurious or offensive to the workers employed therein, effective measures shall be taken to prevent its accumulation in any work-room and its inhalation by workers, and if any exhaust appliance is necessary for this purpose, it shall be applied as near as possible to the point of origin of the dust, fume or other impurity, and such point shall be enclosed so far as possible.

53. Dust and fume :

(2) In any establishment no stationary internal combustion engine shall be operated unless the exhaust is conducted into open air, and no internal combustion engine shall be operated in any room unless effective measures have been taken to prevent such accumulation of fumes there from as are likely to be injurious to the workers employed in the work-room.

54. Disposal of wastes and effluents :

Effective arrangements shall be made in every establishment for disposal of wastes and effluents due to the manufacturing process carried on therein.

55. Artificial humidification :

(1) In any establishment in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the water used for the purpose shall be taken from a public supply, or other source of drinking water, or shall be effectively purified before it is so used.

55. Artificial humidification :

(2) If it appears to an Inspector that the water used in an establishment for increasing humidity which is required to be effectively purified under sub-section (1) is not effectively purified, he may serve on the employer of the establishment an order in writing, specifying the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted, and requiring them to be carried out before a specified date.