

(1) Number.	(2) Office.	(3) Date from which deemed to be pensionable.	(4) Gazette Notification.
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TWENTY-SIXTH SCHEDULE — PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

1. Secretary to Commission 1. 4. 60.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SCHEDULE — PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1.	Director of Public Works	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
2.	Deputy Director of Public Works ...	1. 4. 47.	
3.	Waterworks Engineer	—	G.N. 682 of 1941.
4.	Assistant Director of Public Works ...	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
5.	Superintendent of Crown Lands & Surveys	—	G.N. 268 of 1935.
6.	Chief Engineer	1. 4. 51.	
7.	Chief Architect	1. 4. 48.	
8.	Assistant Superintendent of Crown Lands	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
9.	Assistant Superintendent of Surveys ...	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
10.	Chief Building Surveyor	1. 4. 48.	
11.	Chief Quantity Surveyor	1. 4. 60.	
12.	Chief Structural Engineer	1. 4. 60.	
13.	Senior Engineer	1. 4. 62.	
14.	Senior Building Surveyor	1. 4. 62.	
15.	Senior Mechanical Engineer	1. 4. 62.	
16.	Senior Electrical Engineer	1. 4. 62.	
17.	Senior Architect	1. 4. 62.	
18.	Senior Structural Engineer	1. 4. 56.	
19.	Senior Estate Surveyor	1. 10. 59.	
20.	Senior Land Surveyor	1. 4. 60.	
21.	Senior Quantity Surveyor	1. 4. 62.	
22.	Secretary, Public Works Department	1. 4. 60.	
23.	Architect	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
24.	Building Surveyor	—	G.N. 682 of 1941.
25.	Engineer	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
26.	Electrical Engineer	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
27.	Mechanical Engineer	21. 11. 47.	
28.	Structural Engineer	6. 7. 48.	
29.	Land Surveyor	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
30.	Estate Surveyor	1. 4. 52.	
31.	Quantity Surveyor	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
32.	Laboratory Superintendent	1. 4. 51.	
33.	Planning Officer	1. 4. 58.	
34.	Assistant Engineer	—	G.N. 682 of 1941.
35.	Assistant Electrical Engineer	1. 4. 52.	

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TWENTY-SEVENTH SCHEDULE — PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT — *Contd.*

36.	Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1. 4. 52.	
37.	Assistant Structural Engineer	1. 4. 50.	
38.	Assistant Air Conditioning Engineer	1. 4. 60.	
39.	Assistant Architect	1. 4. 51.	
40.	Assistant Building Surveyor	1. 4. 58.	
41.	Assistant Quantity Surveyor	1. 4. 60.	
42.	Assistant Planning Officer	1. 4. 57.	
43.	Irrigation Officer	1. 4. 58.	
44.	Technical Superintendent (Hospital Installations)	1. 4. 61.	
45.	Superintendent of Electrical and Me- chanical Services, Kai Tak Airport	1. 4. 62.	
46.	Chief Draughtsman	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
47.	Building Supervisor	1. 4. 61.	
48.	Clerk of Works (Classes I and II) ...	1. 4. 48.	
49.	Inspector of Works (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 48.	
50.	Building Inspector (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 48.	
51.	Electrical Inspector (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 47.	
52.	Mechanical Inspector (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 49.	
53.	Waterworks Inspector (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 48.	
54.	Quarry Manager (Classes I and II) ...	1. 10. 53.	
55.	Quantity Surveyor's Assistant (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 50.	
56.	Senior Land Bailiff	1. 4. 58.	
57.	Air Conditioning Inspector Class I ...	1. 4. 60.	
58.	Land Bailiff	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
59.	Air Conditioning Inspector Class II	1. 4. 59.	
60.	Transport Supervisor	1. 8. 48.	
61.	Assistant Clerk of Works	1. 4. 56.	
62.	Assistant Inspector of Works	1. 6. 54.	
63.	Assistant Building Inspector	1. 11. 51.	
64.	Assistant Electrical Inspector	1. 4. 54.	
65.	Assistant Mechanical Inspector	1. 4. 53.	
66.	Assistant Air Conditioning Inspector	1. 4. 60.	
67.	Assistant Waterworks Inspector	1. 12. 51.	
68.	Assistant Transport Supervisor	1. 4. 56.	
69.	Assistant Diver	1. 4. 53.	
70.	Assistant Quarry Manager	1. 4. 58.	
71.	Assistant Building Supervisor	1. 4. 61.	
72.	Senior Laboratory Assistant	1. 10. 53.	

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TWENTY-SEVENTH SCHEDULE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Contd.			
73.	Laboratory Assistant	1. 4. 52.	
74.	Quarters Supervisor	1. 4. 58.	
75.	Chief Meter Reader	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
76.	Senior House Service Inspector	1. 4. 58.	
77.	House Service Inspector	1. 4. 57.	
78.	Architectural Draughtsman (Classes I, II and III)	1. 4. 49.	
79.	Engineering Draughtsman (Classes I, II and III)	1. 4. 49.	
80.	Map Draughtsman (Classes I, II and III)	1. 4. 49.	
81.	Computer Class I	1. 4. 58.	
82.	Computer (Classes II and III)	1. 4. 56.	
83.	Assistant Land Surveyor (Classes I, II and III)	1. 4. 46.	
84.	Assistant Engineering Surveyor Classes I, II and III)	1. 4. 49.	
85.	Assistant Planning and Valuation Surveyor (Classes I, II and III)	1. 4. 59.	
86.	Probationer Assistant Engineering and Land Surveyor Class III	1. 4. 57.	
87.	Works Photographer	1. 10. 53.	
88.	Photoprinter Class I	1. 4. 50.	
89.	Gate Checker	1. 4. 58.	
90.	Diver's Linesman	—	G.N. 268 of 1935.
91.	Stone Checker	1. 4. 58.	
92.	Meter Reader	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
93.	Junior Meter Reader	—	G.N. 268 of 1935.
94.	Water Sampler	1. 4. 57.	
95.	Technical Assistant	1. 4. 62.	

TWENTY-EIGHTH SCHEDULE—RADIO HONG KONG.

1.	Director of Broadcasting	1. 4. 52.
2.	Programme Organizer	1. 4. 62.
3.	Producer (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 62.
4.	Announcer	1. 4. 52.
5.	Record Librarian Class II	1. 4. 60.

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TWENTY-NINTH SCHEDULE—RATING & VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

1.	Commissioner of Rating and Valuation	31. 7. 47.
2.	Deputy Commissioner of Rating and Valuation	1. 7. 59.
3.	Assistant Commissioner of Rating and Valuation	16. 5. 62.
4.	Senior Rating and Valuation Surveyor	1. 4. 61.
5.	Rating and Valuation Surveyor	31. 7. 47.
6.	Valuation Assistant (Classes I, II and III)	11. 8. 54.
7.	Assistant Surveyor Class II	1. 4. 48.

THIRTIETH SCHEDULE—REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1.	Registrar General	1. 4. 49.
2.	Deputy Registrar General	1. 6. 51.
3.	Senior Legal Assistant	1. 7. 59.
4.	Legal Assistant	7. 5. 54.
5.	Senior Assistant Registrar	1. 7. 59.
6.	Assistant Registrar (Classes I and II)	1. 4. 55.

THIRTY-FIRST SCHEDULE—REGISTRY OF TRADE UNIONS.

1.	Registrar of Trade Unions	17. 9. 60.
2.	Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions ...	1. 4. 55.
3.	Assistant Registrar of Trade Unions	1. 4. 55.

THIRTY-SECOND SCHEDULE—RESETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

1.	Resettlement Officer	1. 4. 61.
2.	Assistant Resettlement Officer	1. 4. 58.
3.	Area Officer	1. 4. 56.
4.	Electrical Inspector Class II	1. 4. 62.
5.	Assistant Electrical Inspector	1. 10. 58.
6.	Assistant Resettlement Officer (Technical)	1. 4. 60.
7.	Area Officer (Technical)	1. 4. 60.
8.	Computer Class III	1. 10. 58.
9.	Map Draughtsman Class III	1. 10. 58.
10.	Architectural Draughtsman Class III	1. 10. 58.

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THIRTY-THIRD SCHEDULE—ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

1.	Director of Royal Observatory	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
2.	Deputy Director of Royal Observatory	1. 10. 53.	
3.	Senior Scientific Officer	1. 4. 61.	
4.	Scientific Officer	1. 4. 49.	
5.	Marine Liaison Officer	—	G.N.A. 117 of 1951.
6.	Radar Specialist Mechanic	1. 4. 57.	
7.	Senior Experimental Officer	1. 7. 59.	
8.	Experimental Officer	1. 7. 59.	
9.	Head Computer	1. 4. 62.	
10.	Senior Computer	1. 4. 62.	
11.	Computer	1. 4. 62.	
12.	Lithographer Special Class	1. 7. 59.	
13.	Lithographer Class I	1. 7. 59.	

THIRTY-FOURTH SCHEDULE—SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.

1.	Secretary for Chinese Affairs	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
2.	Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs	1. 1. 58.	
3.	Liaison Officer (Classes I, II and III)	1. 7. 59.	
4.	Liaison Assistant (Classes I and II)	1. 7. 59.	
5.	Writer	1. 4. 54.	
6.	Officer in charge District Watch Force	1. 7. 59.	
7.	Principal Detective District Watchman	1. 9. 45.	
8.	Head District Watchman	1. 9. 45.	
9.	Assistant Head District Watchman	1. 9. 45.	
10.	Detective District Watchman	1. 9. 45.	
11.	District Watchman	1. 9. 45.	

THIRTY-FIFTH SCHEDULE—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

1.	Assistant Director of Social Welfare	1. 4. 60.	
2.	Principal Social Welfare Officer	1. 7. 59.	
3.	Social Welfare Officer (Classes I, II and III)	1. 7. 59.	
4.	Principal Welfare Supervisor	1. 4. 54.	
5.	Welfare Supervisor	1. 4. 54.	
6.	Dresser	1. 4. 58.	
7.	Welfare Assistant (Classes I and II)	1. 7. 59.	
8.	Nurse	1. 4. 61.	

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THIRTY-SIXTH SCHEDULE—STORES DEPARTMENT.

1.	Controller of Stores	—	G.N. 682 of 1941.
2.	Deputy Controller of Stores	1. 7. 59.	
3.	Chief Stores Officer	1. 4. 58.	
4.	Senior Stores Officer	1. 4. 49.	
5.	Pharmacist and Stores Officer	1. 4. 53.	
6.	Machine Supervisor	1. 4. 59.	
7.	Senior Machine Operator	1. 4. 59.	
8.	Junior Machine Operator	1. 4. 59.	
9.	Punch and Verifier Operator	1. 4. 59.	
10.	Superintendent of Furniture & Equipment	1. 4. 46.	
11.	Workshop Supervisor	1. 4. 54.	
12.	Overseer, Metal Workshop	1. 4. 58.	

THIRTY-SEVENTH SCHEDULE—TREASURY.

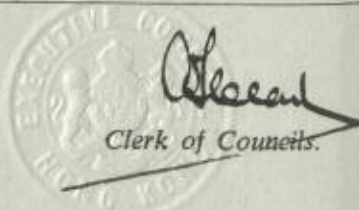
1.	Accountant General	—	G.N. 682 of 1941.
2.	Deputy Accountant General	1. 10. 53.	
3.	Senior Examiner	1. 4. 58.	
4.	Examiner	1. 4. 58.	
5.	Stock Verifier	17. 3. 58.	
6.	Treasury Tax Inspector Class I	1. 7. 59.	

THIRTY-EIGHTH SCHEDULE—URBAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

1.	Manager, City Hall	1. 4. 60.	
2.	Secretary, Urban Council	1. 4. 60.	
3.	Librarian	1. 4. 59.	
4.	Superintendent of Urban Services	1. 4. 61.	
5.	Superintendent of Gardens	1. 5. 46.	
6.	Assistant Superintendent of Urban Services	1. 4. 61.	
7.	Curator	1. 4. 60.	
8.	Chief Health Inspector	1. 4. 50.	
9.	Commandant	1. 4. 62.	
10.	Senior Health Inspector	—	G.N. 682 of 1941.
11.	Assistant Librarian	1. 4. 61.	
12.	Senior Inspector	1. 4. 62.	
13.	Pest Control Officer	1. 1. 52.	
14.	Assistant Manager, City Hall	1. 4. 61.	
15.	Inspector	1. 4. 60.	
16.	Supervisor, Cemeteries and Crematoria	1. 4. 59.	

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THIRTY-EIGHTH SCHEDULE—URBAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT—Contd.			
17.	Transport Supervisor	1. 4. 59.	
18.	Health Inspector (Classes I and II) ...	1. 4. 50.	
19.	Assistant Pest Control Officer	1. 4. 57.	
20.	City Hall Supervisor	1. 1. 62.	
21.	Botanical Assistant	—	G.N. 682 of 1941.
22.	Horticultural Assistant	1. 4. 53.	
23.	Sub-Inspector	1. 4. 60.	
24.	Assistant Transport Supervisor	1. 4. 59.	
25.	Library Assistant	1. 6. 60.	
26.	Overseer	—	G.N. 781 of 1932.
27.	Tree Inspector	1. 4. 57.	
28.	Technician	1. 4. 53.	
29.	Custodian	1. 4. 57.	
30.	Pest Control Assistant	1. 4. 55.	
31.	Foreman Class I (Mechanical)	1. 4. 47.	
32.	Senior Sergeant	1. 4. 62.	
33.	Sergeant	1. 4. 59.	
34.	Corporal	1. 4. 59.	
35.	Assistant Health Inspector	1. 4. 59.	
36.	Punch Operator	1. 4. 59.	
37.	Constable	1. 4. 59.	
38.	Commissioner for Housing	30. 1. 59.	
39.	Housing Architect	1. 4. 58.	
40.	Chief Housing Manager	1. 7. 57.	
41.	Housing Manager	15. 3. 56.	
42.	Assistant Housing Manager	1. 4. 58.	
43.	Senior Housing Assistant	1. 4. 62.	
44.	Housing Assistant	1. 4. 60.	
45.	Building Maintenance Officer	1. 4. 62.	
46.	Clerk of Works Class II	19. 12. 55.	
47.	Assistant Clerk of Works	1. 4. 57.	
48.	Head Estate Caretaker	1. 4. 62.	

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
4th September, 1962.


[Signature]
Clerk of Councils.

Explanatory Note.

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport).

This Order lists in the Schedules all current pensionable posts together with the dates from which pensionability first attached to them. The Pensionable Offices Order, 1961 (G.N.A. 126/61) is cancelled but this cancellation does not affect the pensionability of persons, if any, who held offices declared as pensionable under that Order for so long as they continue in those offices, even though such offices are not declared pensionable in the new Order.

(Secretariat PR4374/48II)

BUILDINGS ORDINANCE, 1955.

(No. 68 of 1955).

BUILDING (PLANNING) (AMENDMENT) (NO. 2) REGULATIONS, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Buildings Ordinance, 1955, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Building (Planning) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1962 and shall come into operation on the 19th day of October, 1962. Citation and commencement.

2. Regulation 2 of the Building (Planning) Regulations, 1956, (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is amended— Amendment of regulation 2.

(a) by being renumbered as paragraph (1) thereof; (G.N.A. 37/56).

(b) by the insertion, in the appropriate place in the alphabetical order having regard to the initial letter of each of them, of the following definitions—

“class A site” means a site that abuts on one street or on more than one street, not being a class B site or a class C site;”

“class B site” means a corner site that abuts on two streets;”

“class C site” means a corner site that abuts on three streets and also means an island site;”

“composite building” means a building that is partly domestic and partly non-domestic;”

“domestic”, when used in relation to a part of a composite building, means a part that is constructed or intended for habitation;”

“non-domestic”, when used in relation to a part of a composite building, means a part that is constructed or intended for use otherwise than for habitation;”

“non-domestic building” means a building that is not a domestic building;”

“permitted plot ratio” means the maximum plot ratio permitted under paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be, of regulation 20A;”

“site coverage” means the area of the site that is covered by the building that is erected thereon and, when used in relation to a part of a composite building, means the area of the site on which the building is erected that is covered by that part of the building;”;

“usable floor space” means any floor space other than staircases, staircase halls, lift landings, the space used in providing watercloset fittings, urinals and lavatory basins and the space occupied by machinery for any lift, air-conditioning system or similar service;”;

(c) by the insertion of the following new paragraph—

“(2) For the purposes of these regulations—

- (a) a corner site shall not be regarded as abutting on two streets unless at least forty per centum of the boundary of the site abuts on the streets; and
- (b) a corner site shall not be regarded as abutting on three streets unless at least sixty per centum of the boundary of the site abuts on the streets.”.

3. Regulation 19 of the principal regulations is revoked and replaced by the following—

19. Where a site abuts on a street less than 15 feet wide or does not abut on a street, the height of a building on that site or of that building, the site coverage for the building and any part thereof and the plot ratio for the building shall be determined by the Building Authority.”.

“Building Authority to determine height of, and site coverage and plot ratio for, building in certain cases.

4. Regulations 20 and 20A of the principal regulations are revoked and replaced by the following—

20. (1) Save as provided in regulation 20B and depending on the height of the building—

- (a) the site coverage for a domestic building, or for the domestic part of a composite building, on a class A site shall not exceed that percentage of the area of the site specified in the second column of the First Schedule;
- (b) the site coverage for a domestic building, or for the domestic part of a composite building, on a class B site shall not exceed that percentage of the area of the site specified in the third column of the First Schedule; and

First Schedule.

(c) the site coverage for a domestic building, or for the domestic part of a composite building, on a class C site shall not exceed that percentage of the area of the site specified in the fourth column of the First Schedule.

(2) Save as provided in regulation 20B and paragraph (3) and depending on the height of the building—

- (a) the site coverage for a non-domestic building, or for the non-domestic part of a composite building, on a class A site shall not exceed that percentage of the area of the site specified in the eighth column of the First Schedule;
- (b) the site coverage for a non-domestic building, or for the non-domestic part of a composite building, on a class B site shall not exceed that percentage of the area of the site specified in the ninth column of the First Schedule; and
- (c) the site coverage for a non-domestic building, or for the non-domestic part of a composite building, on a class C site shall not exceed that percentage of the area of the site specified in the tenth column of the First Schedule.

(3) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4), the site coverage for a non-domestic building, or for the non-domestic part of a composite building, on a class A, B or C site may, whatever the height of the building, exceed the permitted percentage site coverage to a height not exceeding fifty feet above ground level.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that, where pursuant to paragraph (3) the permitted percentage site coverage is exceeded—

- (a) above the level to which the permitted percentage site coverage is exceeded, the site coverage for the building or any part thereof shall not, save as provided in regulation 20B, exceed the site coverage permitted under paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be; and
- (b) the plot ratio for the whole building shall not, save as provided in regulation 20B, exceed the permitted plot ratio.

(5) In this regulation, the expression “permitted percentage site coverage” means the maximum site coverage permitted under paragraph (2).

Revocation and replacement of regulation 19.

Revocation and replacement of regulations 20 and 20A.

Permitted
plot ratio.

First
Schedule.

20A. (1) Save as provided in regulation 20B and depending on the height of the building—

- (a) the plot ratio for a domestic building on a class A site shall not exceed the plot ratio specified in the fifth column of the First Schedule;
- (b) the plot ratio for a domestic building on a class B site shall not exceed the plot ratio specified in the sixth column of the First Schedule;
- (c) the plot ratio for a domestic building on a class C site shall not exceed the plot ratio specified in the seventh column of the First Schedule;
- (d) the plot ratio for a non-domestic building on a class A site shall not exceed the plot ratio specified in the eleventh column of the First Schedule;
- (e) the plot ratio for a non-domestic building on a class B site shall not exceed the plot ratio specified in the twelfth column of the First Schedule; and
- (f) the plot ratio for a non-domestic building on a class C site shall not exceed the plot ratio specified in the thirteenth column of the First Schedule.

(2) Save as provided in regulation 20B, the plot ratio for the domestic part of a composite building shall not exceed the product of the difference between the permitted plot ratio for the building if it were a non-domestic building and the actual plot ratio of the non-domestic part of the building and the permitted plot ratio for the building if it were a domestic building divided by the permitted plot ratio for the building if it were a non-domestic building.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation and of regulations 19, 20 and 20B, the plot ratio of a building shall be obtained by dividing the gross floor area of the building by the area of the site on which the building is erected.

Permitted
site coverage
and plot
ratio may be
exceeded in
certain cases.

20B. (1) Where, between ground level and a height of not less than 16 feet or, where the Building Authority is satisfied that there will be no obstruction to vehicular traffic using the street, 11 feet above ground level, a building on a class A, B or C site is set back from a boundary of the lot on which it is erected, being a boundary that abuts on a street, and, with the consent of the Government, the part of the lot that is thereby not built upon is dedicated to the public for the purposes of passage—

- (a) the site coverage for the building or for any one part of the building may exceed the permitted

percentage site coverage, so, however, that the site coverage therefor does not exceed that percentage of the area of the site equal to the sum of the permitted percentage site coverage for the building or for that part of the building, as the case may be, and the figure obtained by dividing the product of five thousand and the area of the lot so dedicated to the public by the product of the area of the site and the height of the building; and

- (b) the plot ratio for the building or, if the building is a composite building, for the domestic part of the building may exceed the permitted plot ratio, so, however, that the plot ratio therefor is not greater than the permitted plot ratio for the building or for that part of the building, as the case may be, by more than twenty per centum or does not exceed the sum of the permitted plot ratio for the building or for that part of the building, as the case may be, and the figure obtained by dividing the product of five and the area of the lot so dedicated to the public by the area of the site on which the building is erected, whichever is the less.

(2) Where part of a lot, being a part that abuts on a street, is acquired by the Crown, either by agreement or by resumption under the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, for the purpose of street widening, the Building Authority may permit—

(Cap. 124).

- (a) the site coverage for a building erected on that lot, being a class A, B or C site, or for any one part of the building to exceed the permitted percentage site coverage, so, however, that the site coverage therefor does not exceed that percentage of the area of the site equal to the sum of the permitted percentage site coverage for the building or for that part of the building, as the case may be, and the figure obtained by dividing the product of five thousand and the area of the part of the lot so acquired by the Crown by the product of the area of the site and the height of the building; and
- (b) the permitted plot ratio for the building or, if the building is a composite building, for the domestic part of the building to exceed the permitted plot ratio, so, however, that the plot ratio therefor is not greater than the permitted plot ratio for the

building or for that part of the building, as the case may be, by more than twenty per centum or does not exceed the sum of the permitted plot ratio for the building or for that part of the building, as the case may be, and the figure obtained by dividing the product of five and the area of the part of the lot so acquired by the Crown by the area of the site on which the building is erected, whichever is the less.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that—

- (a) where under paragraph (1) or (2) the permitted percentage site coverage is exceeded in relation to a part of a building, the site coverage for any other part of the building shall not exceed the permitted percentage site coverage;
- (b) nothing in this regulation shall be taken or construed as derogating from the provisions of regulation 22 as to the amount of open space to be provided about a domestic building.

(4) In this regulation, the expression "permitted percentage site coverage" means the maximum site coverage permitted under paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be, of regulation 20.

20C. (1) For the purposes of regulation 20, 20A and 20B—

- (a) the height of a building shall be measured from the mean level of the street or streets on which it fronts or abuts or, where the building fronts or abuts on streets having different levels, from the mean level of the lower or lowest of the streets to the mean height of the roof over the highest usable floor space in the building;
- (b) the gross floor area of a building shall be the area contained within the external walls of the building measured at each floor level (including any floor below the level of the ground), together with the area of each balcony in the building, which shall be calculated from the overall dimensions of the balcony (including the thickness of the sides thereof), and the thickness of the external walls of the building; and
- (c) a street that is less than 15 feet shall be deemed not to be a street.

Provision supplementary to regulations 20, 20A and 20B.

(2) In determining for the purposes of regulation 20, 20A or 20B the area of the site on which a building is erected—

- (a) no account shall be taken of any part of any street or scavenging lane; and
- (b) there shall be included any area dedicated to the public for the purposes of passage.

(3) In determining for the purpose of regulation 20, 20A or 20B the gross floor area of a building, the Building Authority may take no account of any floor space that he is satisfied is constructed or intended to be used solely for the parking, or for the loading or unloading, of motor vehicles or occupied solely by machinery or equipment for any lift, air-conditioning or heating system or any similar service.

(4) For the purposes of regulations 20, 20A and 20B, the Building Authority may treat as a non-domestic building a composite building in which the only domestic part of the building is a place of residence, not having more than 500 square feet of usable floor space, for a caretaker or other person employed in connexion with the building or a service provided therefor or a residence comprising the top storey of the building, or both."

5. Regulation 22 of the principal regulations is amended by—

(a) the insertion in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1), after the words "domestic building", of the following—

"on a class A or B site or on a class C site, other than an island site,";

(b) the deletion from sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of the word and figure "Table II" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"the Second Schedule";

(c) the deletion of Table II;

(d) the deletion from the proviso to sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of the words "this Table" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"the Second Schedule"; and

(e) the deletion of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1).

6. Regulation 26 of the principal regulations is amended by the insertion in paragraph (1), after the word "habitation", of the following—

"or for the purposes of an office or as a kitchen".

Amendment of regulation 22.

Amendment of regulation 26.

Amendment
of regulation
26A.

7. Regulation 26A of the principal regulations is amended by—

(a) the insertion in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1), after the words "from the horizontal", of the following—

"where the window is in a room used for habitation or 76° from the horizontal where the window is in a room used for the purposes of an office or as a kitchen"; and

(b) the insertion in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (1), after the words "from the horizontal", of the following—

"where the window is in a room used for habitation or 83° where the window is in a room used for the purposes of an office or as a kitchen".

Revocation
of regulation
26C.

8. Regulation 26C of the principal regulations is revoked.

Amendment
of regulation
27.

9. Regulation 27 of the principal regulations is amended by—

(a) the deletion, in both places where they occur, of the words, figures and commas "or 26C, as the case may be,"; and

(b) the deletion of the words, figures and commas "or sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (2) of regulation 26C, as the case may be,".

Revocation
of regulation
28.

10. Regulation 28 of the principal regulations is revoked.

Amendment
of regulation
29.

11. Regulation 29 of the principal regulations is amended by the deletion of the figure "26C" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"26A".

Amendment
of regulation
31.

12. Regulation 31 of the principal regulations is amended by the deletion of the words "room constructed or adapted to be used as a kitchen and every".

Amendment
of marginal
notes.

13. (1) The marginal note to regulation 26 of the principal regulations is amended by the insertion, after the word "habitation", of the following—

"or as an office or kitchen".

(2) The marginal note to regulation 31 of the principal regulations is amended by the deletion of the words "Kitchens and rooms" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"Rooms".

Addition
of new
Schedules.

14. The principal regulations are amended by the addition, at the end thereof, of the following Schedules—

"FIRST SCHEDULE.

[regs. 20 and 20A.]

Percentage site coverages and plot ratios.

Height of building in feet.	Domestic buildings.						Non-domestic buildings.					
	Percentage site coverage.			Plot ratio.			Percentage site coverage.			Plot ratio.		
	Class A site.	Class B site.	Class C site.	Class A site.	Class B site.	Class C site.	Class A site.	Class B site.	Class C site.	Class A site.	Class B site.	Class C site.
Not exceeding 50	66.6	75	80	3.3	3.75	4.0	100	100	100	5	5	5
Over 50 but not exceeding 60	60	67	72	3.6	4.0	4.3	97.5	97.5	97.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Over 60 but not exceeding 70	56	62	67	3.9	4.3	4.7	95	95	95	6.7	6.7	6.7
Over 70 but not exceeding 80	52	58	63	4.2	4.6	5.0	92	92	92	7.4	7.4	7.4
Over 80 but not exceeding 90	49	55	59	4.4	4.9	5.3	89	90	90	8.0	8.1	8.1
Over 90 but not exceeding 100	46	52	55	4.6	5.2	5.5	85	87	88	8.5	8.7	8.8
Over 100 but not exceeding 120	42	47.5	50	5.0	5.7	6.0	80	82.5	85	9.5	9.9	10.2
Over 120 but not exceeding 140	39	44	47	5.4	6.1	6.5	75	77.5	80	10.5	10.8	11.2
Over 140 but not exceeding 160	37	41	44	5.9	6.5	7.0	69	72.5	75	11.0	11.6	12.0
Over 160 but not exceeding 180	35	39	42	6.3	7.0	7.5	64	67.5	70	11.5	12.1	12.6
Over 180 but not exceeding 200	34	38	41	6.8	7.6	8.0	60	62.5	65	12.2	12.5	13.0
Over 200	33.33	37.5	40	8.0	9.0	10.0	60	62.5	65	15	15	15

SECOND SCHEDULE.

[reg. 22.]

Open space about domestic buildings.

Item.	Class of site.	Open space required.
1.	Class A site.	Not less than one-half of the roofed-over area of the building.
2.	Class B site.	Not less than one-third of the roofed-over area of the building.
3.	Class C site, other than an island site.	Not less than one-quarter of the roofed-over area of the building.

Transitional provisions.

15. (1) Where plans of building works are submitted to the Building Authority before the 1st day of July, 1963, the Building Authority may approve such plans if the carrying out of the building works shown thereon would not contravene the law as it was prior to the commencement of regulations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and may give consent to the commencement of such building works.

(2) Where plans of building works are submitted to the Building Authority before the 1st day of January, 1966, the Building Authority may approve such plans if the carrying out of the building works shown thereon would not contravene the law as it was prior to the commencement of regulations 3 and 4, and may give consent to the commencement of such building works.



Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
19th September, 1962.

Explanatory Note.

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport).

There has been much criticism recently of the very high density of development permitted under the Building (Planning) Regulations, 1956 (the principal regulations). Densities of 10,000 or more per net acre are possible on corner sites fronting a street that is 100 feet wide; densities of 6,000 to the acre are common. Densities of this magnitude pose many problems and, even after allowance is made for the shortage of land in urban Hong Kong and Kowloon, it is now generally recognized that such intensity of development is undesirable on social, health and practical grounds.

2. Hitherto, intensity of development has been controlled by volume, permissible height, and street width. On wide streets, the combination of volume and height can result in excessive densities. On the other hand, development of a large site fronting a narrow street has been unnecessarily inhibited in some cases.

3. Under the new provisions introduced by these regulations, the intensity of development will be controlled by the use of "plot ratio" and "site coverage", rather than by volume. Plot ratio is defined as the gross floor area of a building divided by the area of the site on which the building is erected. Provision is made for a sliding scale whereby the plot ratio increases as the building height increases, but at the same time the area of site that can be covered by buildings is reduced as the building height increases. The regulations apply to both domestic and non-domestic buildings, though non-domestic buildings are permitted a higher plot ratio and higher site coverage than domestic buildings.

4. In order to encourage developers to provide additional space for pedestrian circulation at ground level, the new regulation 20B(1) provides that, where any space is given up for that purpose and dedicated to the public for the purpose of passage, the floor area of the building may be increased by not more than five times the area of the space so given up. Under regulation 20B(2), the

Building Authority may permit a similar increase in floor area where land is acquired, either by agreement or compulsorily, for the purpose of street widening.

5. Under the new regulation 20C(3) the Building Authority may take no account of any floor space that is to be used solely for the parking, or for the loading or unloading, of motor vehicles, when the gross floor area of a building is being determined.

6. Regulation 22 of the principal regulations has been amended so as to increase the amount of open space that must be provided around domestic buildings on corner sites and island sites. A definition of "corner site" is inserted in the principal regulations by regulation 2(c) of these regulations.

7. The opportunity has been taken to raise the minimum standard of lighting and ventilation required for offices, and the new standard for offices has been applied to kitchens.

8. These regulations will come into operation on the 19th day of October, 1962, but, by virtue of regulation 15, the Building Authority will be able to approve plans of building works that comply with the law prior to the commencement of these regulations if, in the case of the amendments effected by regulations 5 to 12 inclusive, the plans are submitted at any time prior to the 1st day of July, 1963, and, in the case of the amendments effected by regulations 3 and 4, the plans are submitted at any time prior to the 1st day of January, 1966.

(Secretariat BL3/742/60)

ROAD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE, 1957.

(No. 39 of 1957).

**ROAD TRAFFIC (REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF VEHICLES)
(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1962.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1957, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic (Registration and Licensing of Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations, 1962. Citation.

2. Regulation 17 of the Road Traffic (Registration and Licensing of Vehicles) Regulations, 1956, (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is amended by the addition of the following new paragraph— Amendment
of regula-
tion 17.
(G.N.A.
89/56).

“(5) Except as may be provided by these regulations or by any other enactment no vehicle may be used on any road unless there is, in respect of such use, a valid licence issued under these regulations.”.

3. Regulation 19 of the principal regulations is amended in the proviso to paragraph (2)— Amendment
of regula-
tion 19.

(a) by the addition at the end of paragraph (a) of the following—
“and”; and

(b) by the deletion of paragraphs (b) and (c) and the substitution therefor of the following—

“(b) the number of passengers who may be carried on the lower deck or the only deck of an omnibus, in excess of such seating capacity, shall be determined by the Commissioner, having regard to the floor area available for standing passengers and to any recommendations made by the manufacturer of the vehicle as to standing capacity.”.

4. Regulation 42 of the principal regulations is amended in paragraph (1) by the insertion after the words and figures “paragraph (2) of regulation 6” of the following— Amendment
of regula-
tion 42.

“, paragraph (5) of regulation 17”.

Amendment
of First
Schedule.

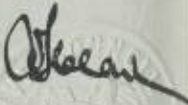
5. The First Schedule to the principal regulations is amended by the deletion of item (xii) and the substitution therefor of the following—

“(xii) Seating capacity, and in the case of an omnibus the number of standing passengers which may be lawfully carried on the vehicle.”.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

25th September, 1962.

(Secretariat GR47/3231/5511)


Clerk of Councils.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION) (NO. 14) ORDER, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Governor has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons Citation. (Re-registration) (No. 14) Order, 1962.

2. Every person specified in the Schedule is required to register again in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, and regulations made thereunder.

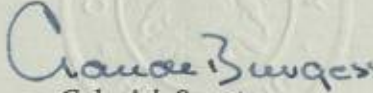
Category
of persons
required to
re-register.
(18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Every person being resident in Hong Kong, Kowloon or Tsuen Wan, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 470,001 to 480,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

This Order does not apply to old Identity Cards bearing the suffix "A".

By Command,


Colonial Secretary.

25th September, 1962.

(Secretariat D/RPO)

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (MARKETING)
ORDINANCE, 1952.**

(No. 11 of 1952).

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (VEGETABLE) (MARKETING)
(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1962.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Agricultural Products (Marketing) Ordinance, 1952, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Agricultural Products (Vegetable) (Marketing) (Amendment) Regulations, 1962. Citation.

2. Regulation 2 of the Agricultural Products (Vegetable) (Marketing) Regulations, 1952, (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is amended— Amendment of regulation 2.

(a) by the deletion of the definition "Kowloon Area" and the substitution therefor of the following— (11 of 1952, Schedule).

"Kowloon Area" means Kowloon and New Kowloon;"

(b) by the deletion of the definition "New Territories Area" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"New Territories Area" means the New Territories excluding New Kowloon;" and

(c) by the deletion of the definition "vegetables" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"vegetables" includes all fresh, dried and salted vegetables and also, when intended for human consumption, any part of any kind of the following plants, namely, arrow head, arrow root, bamboo shoot, chilli, chrysanthemum, cress, ginger, Indian corn, lotus, papaya (green only), tomato, water chestnut and any condiment or flavouring plant;"

3. Regulation 4 of the principal regulations is revoked and replaced by the following— Revocation and replacement of regulation 4.

4. No person shall remove any vegetables— "Restriction on movement of vegetables."

(a) from the New Territories Area, or

(b) from one place in the Kowloon Area to any other place in such Area,

except in accordance with a permit in writing issued by or on behalf of the Director."

Revocation of regulations 5, 6 and 7.

4. Regulations 5, 6 and 7 of the principal regulations are revoked.

Amendment of regulation 8.

5. Regulation 8 of the principal regulations is amended in paragraph (2) by the deletion of the words "of the Public Health (Food) Ordinance and".

Revocation and replacement of regulation 9.

6. Regulation 9 of the principal regulations is revoked and replaced by the following—

"Refusal and cancellation of permits and conditions.

9. (1) The Director or the Marketing Officer may refuse to issue any permit required under these regulations and may cancel any such permit at any time.

(2) A permit issued under these regulations by the Director or the Marketing Officer shall be subject to such conditions as the Director or the Marketing Officer considers necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Ordinance.

(3) A permit issued under these regulations on behalf of the Director by a person authorized in that behalf by the Director shall be subject to such conditions as the Director has approved, either generally or in the particular case, being conditions that the Director considers necessary for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Ordinance."

Revocation and replacement of regulation 10.

7. Regulation 10 of the principal regulations is revoked and replaced by the following—

"Savings.

10. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to prevent or restrict within the New Territories Area or the Kowloon Area—

- (a) the sale retail of any vegetables by the producer thereof;
- (b) the sale retail of any vegetables purchased at a wholesale vegetable market;
- (c) the movement of any vegetables purchased retail or at a wholesale vegetable market."

Amendment of regulation 16.

8. Regulation 16 of the principal regulations is amended in paragraph (1) by the deletion of the word "shall" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"may".

9. Regulations 17 to 21 inclusive of the principal regulations are revoked and replaced by the following—

Revocation and replacement of regulations 17 to 21 inclusive.

"Functions of the Director.

17. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and of these regulations, the Director may—

- (a) provide such services as he may consider necessary for the improvement of the wholesale marketing of vegetables and the promotion of co-operative enterprise in vegetable production and marketing;
- (b) make provision for the education, health and welfare of persons employed in vegetable production and marketing and their families and dependants;
- (c) grant loans to persons employed in vegetable production upon such terms as to capital and interest as he may think fit;
- (d) employ such persons or agents on such terms as to remuneration or otherwise as he may determine;
- (e) grant pensions, gratuities and retiring allowances to such persons or agents or their dependants;
- (f) do such other things as may be necessarily ancillary to the proper carrying out of any of the aforesaid functions."

10. Regulation 22 of the principal regulations is amended—

Amendment of regulation 22.

(a) by the deletion of paragraph (1) and the substitution therefor of the following—

"(1) Any person who contravenes regulation 4 or 12 or paragraph (2) of regulation 8 or paragraph (1) of regulation 14 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year."

(b) by the insertion, after paragraph (1), of the following new paragraph—

"(1A) Any person who contravenes any condition to which a permit issued under these regulations is subject shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for six months."; and

(c) by the deletion of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (3).

Deletion of
Schedule.

11. The principal regulations are amended by the deletion of the Schedule thereto.



COUNCIL CHAMBER,
11th October, 1962.

Explanatory Note.

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport).

Regulation 2 amends the definitions "Kowloon Area" and "New Territories Area" in conformity with the growth of the urban areas, and the definition "vegetables" so as to enable the extensive list of controlled vegetables contained in the Schedule to the principal regulations to be dispensed with.

2. The revised regulation 4 inserted in the principal regulations by regulation 3 of these regulations incorporates the provisions formerly contained in regulation 7 of the principal regulations, extended to control the movement of vegetables out of the New Territories or from one place in the Kowloon Area to another place in the Kowloon Area by any means instead of, as hitherto, only by vehicle.

3. Regulation 4 revokes regulations 5 and 6 of the principal regulations, which are no longer considered necessary, and regulation 7 which is now incorporated in the new regulation 4 of the principal regulations.

4. Regulation 5 deletes from regulation 8 of the principal regulations the reference to the Public Health (Food) Ordinance, (Chapter 140), which was repealed in 1960.

5. Regulation 6 revokes and replaces regulation 9 of the principal regulations in order to make specific provision for a refusal to issue a permit and to authorize the issue of a permit subject to conditions. Under paragraph (1) of the new regulation 9, only the Director or the Marketing Officer may refuse to issue or cancel a permit. Under paragraph (3) of the new regulation 9, a permit that is not issued by the Director or the Marketing Officer personally may be subject only to conditions approved by the Director.

6. Regulation 7 revokes and replaces regulation 10 of the principal regulations in order to restrict its application to wholesale vegetable markets instead of to all vegetable markets.

7. Regulation 8 amends regulation 16 of the principal regulations so as to make the provision of free transport of controlled vegetables from collecting centres to the wholesale markets permissive instead of obligatory.

8. Regulation 9 recasts regulations 17 to 21 of the principal regulations in a form more compatible with the requirements of the vegetable marketing organization.

9. Regulation 10 makes consequential amendments to regulation 22 of the principal regulations and adds thereto new provisions making breach of a condition of a permit an offence.

10. Regulation 11 deletes the Schedule to the principal regulations consequent upon the revision of the definition "vegetables".

(Secretariat FIN17/3231/49)

BOILERS AND PRESSURE RECEIVERS REGULATIONS, 1962.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

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**BOILERS AND PRESSURE RECEIVERS ORDINANCE, 1962,
(No. 38 of 1962).**

BOILERS AND PRESSURE RECEIVERS REGULATIONS, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance, 1962, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

PART I.

GENERAL.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Regulations, 1962 and shall come into operation on the day appointed for the commencement of the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance, 1962.

2. Without prejudice to any other provisions of these regulations, every boiler and pressure receiver, every part of a boiler or pressure receiver and every part of the auxiliary equipment connected with a boiler or pressure receiver shall be of good construction, sound material, adequate strength and free from any patent defect.

PART II.

BOILERS, STEAM RECEIVERS AND AIR RECEIVERS.

3. (1) Every boiler, whether separate or one of a range—
(a) shall have attached to it—

(i) a suitable spring-loaded safety valve, separate from any stop-valve and capable of being sealed, which shall be fixed directly to the boiler and so adjusted as to prevent the boiler being operated at a pressure greater than its maximum permissible working pressure;

(ii) a suitable stop-valve connecting the boiler to the steam pipe;

(iii) a correct steam pressure gauge, connected to the steam space and easily visible by the boiler attendant, which shall indicate the pressure of steam in the boiler in pounds per square inch and have marked upon it by a red line the maximum permissible working pressure of the boiler;

(iv) at least one water gauge of transparent material, or of such other type as the Principal Surveyor may approve, to show the water level in the boiler, which shall, if it is of the

glass tubular type, be provided with an efficient guard that does not obstruct the reading of the gauge; and

(v) where it is one of two or more boilers, a plate bearing a distinguishing number, which shall be easily visible;

(b) shall be provided with means for attaching a test pressure gauge; and

(c) unless it is externally fired, shall be provided with a suitable fusible plug or an efficient low-water alarm device.

(2) Sub-sub-paragraph (ii) of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to economizers.

(3) Sub-sub-paragraphs (iii), (iv) and (v) of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) and sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to economizers or superheaters.

4. (1) Every steam receiver that is not so constructed and maintained as to withstand with safety the maximum permissible working pressure of the boiler to which it is connected or the maximum pressure that can be obtained in the pipe connecting the steam receiver with any other source of supply of steam shall be fitted with—

(a) a suitable reducing valve or other suitable automatic appliance to prevent the maximum permissible working pressure of the steam receiver being exceeded;

(b) a suitable spring-loaded safety valve that is capable of being sealed and is so adjusted as to permit the steam to escape as soon as the maximum permissible working pressure of the steam receiver is exceeded or a suitable appliance for cutting off automatically the supply of steam as soon as that pressure is exceeded;

(c) a correct steam pressure gauge, which shall indicate the pressure of steam in the steam receiver in pounds per square inch and have marked on it by a red line the maximum permissible working pressure of the steam receiver;

(d) a suitable stop-valve; and

(e) where it is one of two or more steam receivers, a plate bearing a distinguishing number, which shall be easily visible.

(2) The safety valve and the steam pressure gauge of every steam receiver shall be fitted on the steam receiver or on the supply pipe between the steam receiver and the reducing valve or other appliance provided to prevent the maximum permissible working pressure of the steam receiver being exceeded.

(3) Every steam receiver shall be provided with means for attaching a test pressure gauge.

Citation and commencement.

General provisions as to construction, etc. of boilers, etc.

Requirements with respect to boilers.

Requirements with respect to steam receivers.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (1), other than the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) thereof, any set of steam receivers supplied with steam through a single pipe and forming part of a single machine may be treated as one steam receiver, and, for the purposes of the said paragraph (1), other than the provisions of sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) thereof, any other set of steam receivers supplied with steam through a single pipe may be treated as one steam receiver:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any such set of steam receivers unless the reducing valve or other appliance provided to prevent the maximum permissible working pressure of the steam receiver being exceeded is fitted on the said single pipe.

Requirements
with respect
to air
receivers.

5. (1) Every air receiver shall—

- (a) where the air receiver is connected with a compressor, be so constructed as to withstand with safety the maximum pressure that can be obtained in the compressor or be fitted with a suitable reducing valve or other suitable appliance to prevent the maximum permissible working pressure of the air receiver being exceeded;
- (b) be fitted with a suitable spring-loaded safety valve that is so adjusted as to permit the air to escape as soon as the maximum permissible working pressure of the air receiver is exceeded;
- (c) be fitted with a correct pressure gauge, which shall indicate the pressure of air in the air receiver in pounds per square inch;
- (d) be fitted with a suitable appliance for draining the air receiver;
- (e) be provided with a suitable manhole, handhole or other means that will allow the interior thereof to be thoroughly cleaned; and
- (f) where more than one air receiver is being used by the same person in any industrial undertaking, bear a distinguishing mark, which shall be easily visible.

(2) Every air receiver, other than a pressure vessel, shall have marked upon it so as to be plainly visible the maximum permissible working pressure of the air receiver and the date on which it was last examined by an appointed examiner.

(3) Where the safety valve fitted on an air receiver in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) is not fitted directly to the air receiver, a suitable fusible plug shall also be fitted to the air receiver.

(4) For the purposes of those provisions of paragraphs (1) and (3) that relate to safety valves and pressure gauges, any set of air receivers supplied with air through a single pipe may be treated as one air receiver:

Provided that, where, by virtue of the said paragraph (1), the air receiver is required to be fitted with a reducing valve or other appliance to prevent the maximum permissible working pressure of the air receiver being exceeded, this paragraph shall not apply unless such valve or other appliance is fitted on the said single pipe.

6. (1) Every pressure vessel shall—

- (a) be fitted with a pressure release valve;
- (b) be placed in a metal tray or housed in a suitable structure so that all valves and safety devices are readily accessible;
- (c) where it has a maximum permissible working pressure of not more than seventy-five pounds per square inch, be fitted with piping properly secured along its whole length, save that for a length of two feet immediately preceding the burner the piping shall be in the form of a loose coil so as to facilitate easy manipulation; and
- (d) be fitted with a remote control valve situated in a position as near to the burner as is possible consistently with its safe operation.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply to pressure vessels in addition to any of the provisions of regulation 5 that apply to such vessels.

Special
requirements
with respect
to pressure
vessels.

PART III.

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT.

7. Every pump used in connexion with the fuel burning system in a fuel burning installation, whether the pump is used for the purpose of supplying the burners or of transferring fuel, shall be separated from any pump used for any other purpose and shall be provided with—

- (a) an efficient escape valve, which shall discharge into the suction side of the pump; and
- (b) means for stopping the pump, which shall be situated outside the boiler house in a readily accessible position.

8. (1) No means, other than steam or such other means as may be approved by the Principal Surveyor, shall be used for heating fuel in a fuel burning installation.

(2) Every heater fitted in a fuel burning installation shall be of good design and adequate strength.

(3) Where, in any such heater, steam is used to heat the fuel and the condensate is returned to the boiler in connexion with which the heater is provided, the heater shall be provided with an observation tank by means of which it can be readily ascertained whether or not the condensate is free from oil.

Heaters.

Pumps, etc. to be fitted with equipment to catch any leakage of fuel.

9. Every pump, heater, strainer and furnace mouth in a fuel burning installation shall be fitted with save-alls or gutters for the purpose of catching any fuel that may leak therefrom or that may spill when any cover or door is open or of intercepting any fuel that may escape from the burners, as the case may be.

Multiple burners.

10. (1) (a) Where there is more than one burner in a fuel burning installation, a master valve shall be provided for the purpose of enabling the supply of fuel to every burner to be shut off in the event of an emergency.

(b) Every such master valve shall—

(i) be situated outside the boiler house in a readily accessible position; and

(ii) be of the quick-closing type.

(2) The shut-off valves on the furnace front that control the supply of fuel to such burners shall be provided with safety catches so as to prevent any such burner from being removed until the supply of fuel is shut off.

Flue dampers.

11. (1) Every flue damper fitted in a fuel burning installation shall be so constructed that it can be fixed securely in an open position.

(2) Save as provided in paragraph (3), the area of any such flue damper shall be such that it does not obstruct more than ninety per cent of the free space of the flue.

(3) Where any such flue damper does not comply with paragraph (2), the flue damper shall be interlocked with the fuel supply or otherwise so arranged that the fuel burning installation cannot be started up or operated when the flue is closed.

PART IV.

PIPES.

Steam pipes and water pipes to be protected against weather, etc.

12. Every pipe that conveys steam or water under pressure to or from a boiler, steam receiver or steam container shall be protected to the satisfaction of the Principal Surveyor against the effect of weather and damp and against external damage.

Steam pipes to be lagged.

13. Every pipe that conveys steam under pressure shall be lagged to the satisfaction of the Principal Surveyor with fire-proof material.

Requirements with respect to pipes used for conveying fuel to burners.

14. (1) Every pipe used for the purpose of conveying fuel from a puffip or gravity tank to the burners in a fuel burning installation shall be constructed of suitable seamless material or, if it is of welded construction, shall be welded in accordance with the appropriate British Standard Specification.

(2) No connexion between any such pipe and any other fitting shall be made by means of soft solder.

(3) The flanges of any such pipe that conveys liquid fuel under pressure shall be machined so as, as far as practicable, to be metal to metal, and any jointing shall be of the thinnest material practicable and impervious to oil heated to a temperature of 250° Fahrenheit.

PART V.

OFFENCES, SUPPLEMENTARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

15. Save for the purpose of ignition, no oil or liquid or gaseous fuel that has a flash point of less than 150° Fahrenheit (close test) as determined by a standard type of flash point apparatus shall be used in any installation connected to a boiler.

Flash point of fuel, etc.

16. Without prejudice to any of the provisions of these regulations, where, having regard to the situation of a fuel burning installation or, where the same is situated in an industrial undertaking, to the nature of the business carried on in the industrial undertaking, the Principal Surveyor considers it necessary, he may require the owner of the fuel burning installation to take such safety precautions as he specifies.

Power of Principal Surveyor to require taking of additional safety precautions.

17. (1) In the event of a contravention of any of the provisions of regulations 2 to 15, both inclusive, the owner of the boiler, steam receiver, air receiver or fuel burning installation, as the case may be, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars.

Offences and penalties.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with a requirement of the Principal Surveyor made under regulation 16 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars.

18. A fee of ten dollars shall be payable in respect of the issue of a certificate of competency or the endorsement of a certificate of competency under subsection (3) of section 6 of the Ordinance.

Fee for certificate of competency.


Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

11th October, 1962.

Explanatory Note.

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport).

Regulations 2 to 15 of these regulations, which are all of a technical nature, make certain basic safety requirements with respect to boilers and pressure receivers and their operation and also with respect to auxiliary equipment, including pumps, burners and pipes. Regulations 3, 4 and 5 are modelled on provisions in the Factories Act, 1961 of the United Kingdom.

2. Regulation 16 empowers the Principal Surveyor to require the taking of such special safety precautions as he considers necessary having regard to the situation of a fuel burning installation or the nature of the business carried on in a factory in which such an installation is situated.

(Secretariat GR26/3231/55)

**FISHERIES PROTECTION ORDINANCE, 1962.**

(No. 39 of 1962).

FISHERIES PROTECTION REGULATIONS, 1962.

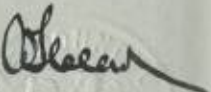
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Fisheries Protection Ordinance, 1962, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Fisheries Protection Regulations, 1962. Citation.
2. No person with intent to capture fish shall use any explosive. Prohibition of the use of explosives.
3. No person with intent to capture fish shall use any toxic substance. Prohibition of the use of toxic substances.
4. No person shall possess or have in his control any explosive or toxic substance for the purpose of fishing. Possession of explosives or toxic substances.
5. In the event of any contravention of regulation 2, 3 or 4, the master or person in charge of—
 - (a) any vessel upon which or from which such contravention was committed, or
 - (b) any vessel used for or employed in the commission of such contravention,
 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two months. Liability of master, etc., of vessel.
6. The Commissioner, and in the case of ponds or artificially enclosed waters the Director of Agriculture and Forestry, may by permit in writing exempt any person from all or any of the provisions of these regulations where he is satisfied that such exemption is reasonably necessary for the purpose of— Exemptions.
 - (a) carrying out any scientific research; or
 - (b) carrying on any *bona fide* business of fish culture in ponds or artificially enclosed waters.

Penalties.

7. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 2, 3 or 4, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three months.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
11th October, 1962.


Clerk of Councils.

Explanatory Note.

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport).

These regulations are designed to prevent wasteful destruction of fish and fish fry, and of the habitats wherein they live and breed.

(Secretariat FIN2755/45)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION) (NO. 15) ORDER, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Governor has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons Citation. (Re-registration) (No. 15) Order, 1962.

2. Every person specified in the Schedule is required to register again in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, and regulations made thereunder.

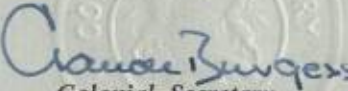
Category
of persons
required to
re-register.
(18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Every person being resident in Hong Kong, Kowloon or Tsuen Wan, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 480,001 to 490,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

This Order does not apply to old Identity Cards bearing the suffix "A".

By Command,


Colonial Secretary.

8th October, 1962.

(Secretariat D/RPO)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION) (NO. 16) ORDER, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Governor has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons Citation. (Re-registration) (No. 16) Order, 1962.

2. Every person specified in the Schedule is required to register again in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, and regulations made thereunder.

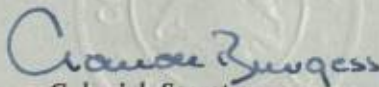
Category
of persons
required to
re-register.
(18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Every person being resident in Hong Kong, Kowloon or Tsuen Wan, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 490,001 to 500,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

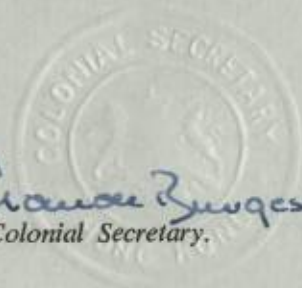
This Order does not apply to old Identity Cards bearing the suffix "A".

By Command,


Colonial Secretary.

16th October, 1962.

(Secretariat D/RPO)



**IMMIGRATION (CONTROL AND OFFENCES)
ORDINANCE, 1958.**

(No. 34 of 1958).

**IMMIGRATION (CONTROL AND OFFENCES) (AMENDMENT)
(NO. 2) REGULATIONS, 1962.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Immigration (Control and Offences) Ordinance, 1958, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Immigration (Control and Offences) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1962. Citation.

2. Regulation 9 of the Immigration (Control and Offences) Regulations, 1961, (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is revoked and replaced by the following new regulation— Revocation and replacement of regulation 9.

*Certificate of identity and emergency certificates.

9. (1) The Director may issue to any person, on payment of the prescribed fee, a certificate of identity or an emergency certificate for the purpose of travel to and from the Colony and of identification during such travel.

(G.N.A. 92/61).

(2) Any certificate issued under this regulation shall be valid either for a period of three years from the date of issue thereof or for one journey out of the Colony and a subsequent return journey to the Colony within a period of twelve months from the date of issue thereof:

Provided that an emergency certificate shall be valid only for one journey out of the Colony and a subsequent return journey to the Colony.”

3. Regulation 13 of the principal regulations is revoked and replaced by the following new regulation—

Revocation and replacement of regulation 13.

*Re-entry permits.

13. (1) The Director may issue to any person, on payment of the prescribed fee, a re-entry permit which shall be valid either—

(a) for a period of three years from the date of issue thereof and shall be renewable for further periods not exceeding a total of twelve years; or

(b) for a period not exceeding three months from the date of issue thereof and shall not be renewable.

(2) A re-entry permit valid for three years or more shall be sufficient authority within the Colony for the person



described therein to re-enter the Colony on any number of occasions during the period for which the permit is valid.

(3) A re-entry permit valid for three months shall be sufficient authority within the Colony for the person described therein to re-enter the Colony on one occasion only during the period for which the permit is valid."

Deletion and replacement of Sixth Schedule.

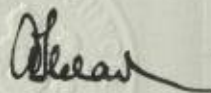
4. The Sixth Schedule to the principal regulations is deleted and replaced by the following new Schedule—

"SIXTH SCHEDULE.

[reg. 16.]

Fees.

Item.	Document or circumstance.	Fee. \$
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3.	Passport	25
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5.	Certificate of identity under regulation 9 valid for three years ...	25
6.	Certificate of identity under regulation 9 valid for one journey ...	6
7.	Renewal of certificate of identity under regulation 9 valid for three years	16
8.	Emergency certificate	8
9.	Certificate of identity under regulation 11	6
10.	Seaman's certificate of nationality and identity	2
11.	Renewal of seaman's certificate of nationality and identity	2
12.	Entry permit	20
13.	Re-entry permit valid for three years	9
14.	Re-entry permit valid for one re-entry	1
15.	Renewal of re-entry permit valid for one year	4
16.	Renewal of re-entry permit valid for three years	8
17.	Extension of stay	25
18.	Certificate of good character	5"


Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
30th October, 1962.

(Secretariat CR52/3231/48)

CREMATION ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 133).


CREMATION (CAPE COLLINSON) ORDER, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Cremation Ordinance, Chapter 133, the Officer Administering the Government has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Cremation (Cape Collinson) Order, 1962. Citation.

2. The building, situate within the northern portion of the Cape Collinson Garden of Remembrance, as more particularly shown coloured red on a plan signed by the Director of Public Works dated the 29th day of October, 1962 and deposited in the Land Office is hereby set apart for the purpose of a Government crematorium to be known as "the Cape Collinson Crematorium." Setting apart of a building as a crematorium at Cape Collinson.

By Command,


Acting Colonial Secretary.

5th November, 1962.

(Secretariat GR1/4041/47)



CREMATION ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 133).

CREMATION AND GARDENS OF REMEMBRANCE (AMENDMENT)
REGULATIONS, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cremation Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Cremation and Gardens of Remembrance (Amendment) Regulations, 1962. Citation.

2. The First Schedule to the Cremation and Gardens of Remembrance Regulations, 1961 is amended in Part I by the insertion after the words "Kai Lung Wan" of the following—
"Cape Collinson". Amendment of First Schedule. (G.N.A. 132/61).

Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
6th November, 1962.

Explanatory Note.

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport).

The Cape Collinson Crematorium building has been completed and handed over by the Public Works Department to the Urban Services Department for use as a crematorium. It is appropriate therefore that the 1961 regulations should be extended to it.

(Secretariat GR1/4041/47)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION) (NO. 17) ORDER, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Officer Administering the Government has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 17) Order, 1962. Citation.


2. Every person specified in the Schedule is required to register again in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, and regulations made thereunder. Category of persons required to re-register. (18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Every person being resident in Hong Kong, Kowloon or Tsuen Wan, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 500,001 to 510,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

This Order does not apply to old Identity Cards bearing the suffix "A".

By Command,



Acting Colonial Secretary.

5th November, 1962.

(Secretariat D/RPO)



REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION) (NO. 18) ORDER, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Officer Administering the Government has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons Citation. (Re-registration) (No. 18) Order, 1962.

2. Every person specified in the Schedule is required to register again in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, and regulations made thereunder.

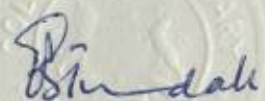
Category
of persons
required to
re-register.
(18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Every person being resident in Hong Kong, Kowloon or Tsuen Wan, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 510,001 to 520,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

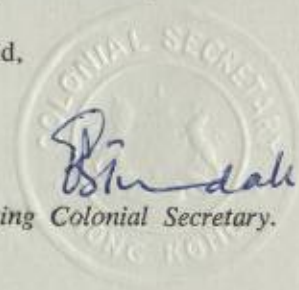
This Order does not apply to old Identity Cards bearing the suffix "A".

By Command,


Acting Colonial Secretary.

14th November, 1962.

(Secretariat D/RPO)



DANGEROUS GOODS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1962.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

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DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCE, 1956.
(No. 38 of 1956).

DANGEROUS GOODS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1956, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations, 1962, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1963. Citation and commencement.

2. (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.
 - "approved" means approved by the Authority;
 - "approved person" means any person approved by the Authority and notified in the *Gazette* for the purposes of these regulations;
 - "approved surveyor" means a surveyor approved by the Authority and notified in the *Gazette* for the purposes of these regulations;
 - "Authority" means, in respect of each regulation specified in the first column of the Third Schedule, the public officer or public body specified respectively in the second column of that Schedule; Third Schedule.
 - "Building Authority" means the Building Authority within the meaning of the Buildings Ordinance, 1955; (68 of 1955).
 - "Commissioner of Police" includes any police officer authorized by the Commissioner of Police to execute any power or perform any duty vested in or imposed upon him hereunder;
 - "Director of Fire Services" includes any officer of the Fire Services Department authorized by the Director of Fire Services to execute any power or perform any duty vested in or imposed upon him hereunder;
 - "effective" in relation to absorbent material means of such a nature and so disposed as to prevent movement and, where reasonably possible, of sufficient quantity to absorb all liquid surrounded by such material;
 - "effectively closed" means so constructed and secured as to be water-tight under all normal conditions;
 - "flameproof" in relation to any apparatus means capable of withstanding without injury thereto an explosion of any inflammable vapour which may occur therein under normal conditions of operation and

of preventing the transmission of flame to the surrounding atmosphere;

"flash point" means the temperature on the Fahrenheit scale, as ascertained by methods prescribed under the Ordinance, at which an inflammable liquid gives off vapour which will take fire or explode if mixed with air and exposed momentarily to a naked light;

"hermetically sealed" means so constructed and secured as to be air-tight and to remain air-tight under usual conditions;

"highly inflammable" in relation to liquids means having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit;

"inflammable" in relation to liquids means having a flash point of or exceeding 73° Fahrenheit but not exceeding 150° Fahrenheit;

"in bulk" means in any container, tank or compartment having a capacity of or exceeding one hundred gallons;

"laboratory chemical or medicinal preparation" means any substance specified in the first column of the table to regulation 357 and intended for laboratory or medicinal use only;

"licensed" in relation to any place used for the storage or manufacture of any dangerous goods means permitted to be used for that purpose by a valid licence issued under the Ordinance;

"licensee" in relation to any place used for the storage or manufacture of any dangerous goods means the holder of a valid licence issued under the Ordinance permitting such place to be used for that purpose;

"low flash oil" means hydrocarbon oil having a flash point exceeding 150° Fahrenheit but not exceeding 500° Fahrenheit;

"owner" in relation to any vehicle includes the person in whose name the vehicle is registered and the person by whom the vehicle is kept and used and, where the vehicle is the subject of a hiring agreement or hire purchase agreement, the person in possession of the vehicle under that agreement;

"permission" means written permission;

"petroleum conversion plant" means any place in which petroleum in any quantity not exceeding one thousand gallons is manipulated, blended, filtered or refined;

"petroleum installation" means any place in which petroleum in any quantity exceeding one thousand gallons is manipulated, blended, filtered or refined, or in any quantity exceeding fifty thousand gallons is stored in bulk;

"separate" in relation to the storage of dangerous goods on vessels means separated by the engine and boiler rooms from spaces occupied by any unberthed passengers and so stowed as to be inaccessible to passengers;

"store" when used as a verb includes keep for any purpose whatsoever, and "storage" shall be construed accordingly;

"suitable" in relation to a container means of such a nature and so constructed that any interior surface with which the substance contained therein may come in contact would not be dangerously affected by such substance;

"unberthed passenger vessel" means a vessel employed in carrying unberthed passengers.

(2) In these regulations, any reference to a category, class, division or group of dangerous goods relates to the classification at any time and for the time being appearing in the Dangerous Goods (Classification) Regulations, 1956.

(G.N.A.
124/56).

(3) In these regulations, any reference to a weight or measure relates to standard weights and measures of the Colony and, for the purpose of finding the equivalent in liquid measure of any quantity in weight and the equivalent in weight of any quantity in liquid measure, ten pounds shall be deemed to be equal to one gallon.

PART II.

CATEGORY 1 DANGEROUS GOODS (EXPLOSIVES).

3. In this Part—

"authorized shot firer" means a person who is the holder of a valid mine blasting certificate or a special authorization issued pursuant to regulation 74;

"detonator" includes any substance or device used or manufactured with a view to initiating an explosive by means of detonation;

"explosives" except where a particular type of explosive is mentioned means any category 1 dangerous goods;

"fireworks" means any explosives in class VII;

"fuze" includes any substance or device used or manufactured with a view to initiating an explosive by means of slow burning;

"manufactured fireworks" means any explosives of class VII, division 2;

"mine blasting certificate" means a mine blasting certificate issued in accordance with regulation 22 of the Mines (Safety) Regulations, 1954;

(G.N.A.
125/54).

"primer" means any cartridge or pellet of explosive in which a detonator has been inserted or to which a detonator is attached.

3A. Nothing in these regulations, or in subsection (1) of section 5 of the Ordinance, shall be construed to prevent the possession, storage, purchase, sale or conveyance of any quantity of fireworks not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

Exemption
in case
of small
quantities of
fireworks.

Conveyance of explosives.

Permit required to move explosives.

4. No person shall move or cause or permit to be moved any explosives by land or water in the Colony except under and in accordance with a removal permit issued by the Authority under regulation 5.

Issue of removal permits by the Authority. First Schedule, Form 1.

5. (1) The Authority may issue permits for the removal of explosives.

(2) Any such permit shall be in the form prescribed as Form 1 in the First Schedule and shall specify the nature and quantity of explosives permitted to be moved, and the place or vessel from and to which and the route by which the explosives are permitted to be moved.

(3) Any such permit shall be valid only for the period stated thereon.

(4) An application for a removal permit under this regulation shall be made in the appropriate space provided in the form prescribed as Form 1 in the First Schedule.

Removal permits to be returned to the Authority.

6. Any person to whom a removal permit is issued under regulation 5 shall within forty-eight hours of the expiry of such permit, return such permit to the Authority.

Permit required to purchase explosives.

7. (1) No person shall purchase any explosives except under and in accordance with a purchase permit issued by the Authority under regulation 8.

(2) No person shall sell any explosives except upon delivery to him of a purchase permit issued by the Authority under regulation 8, authorizing the purchase of such explosives.

Issue of purchase permits by the Authority.

8. (1) The Authority may issue permits for the purchase of explosives.

(2) Any such permit shall be in such form as the Authority may prescribe and shall specify the nature and quantity of explosives permitted to be purchased.

No vehicle to carry more than four hundred pounds of explosives.

9. No vehicle shall carry more than four hundred pounds of explosives in weight at any one time:

Provided that any vehicle may carry detonators, electric or otherwise, not exceeding two thousand in number together with other explosives, not exceeding four hundred pounds in weight, if the detonators are separated from the other explosives by a barrier of bags of sand or other inert material, extending to a height not less than that of the loaded explosives.

10. No explosives other than safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms shall be carried in any tramcar, omnibus, taxi or other public vehicle.

Explosives not permitted in public vehicles.

11. Any vehicle carrying explosives shall prominently display a red flag of a size not less than one foot by nine inches.

Vehicle carrying explosives to display a red flag.

Storage of explosives.

12. In regulations 13 to 35 inclusive and 86—

Interpretation.

"Mode A store" means a store which is either—

(a) a building detached from any other building or structure not forming part of the store, and substantially constructed of brick, stone, reinforced concrete or concrete conforming to such design as may be approved by the Authority, or

(b) an excavation formed in solid rock, earth or mine refuse not liable to ignite and not opening into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is used for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person;

"Mode B store" means a store which is either—

(a) a securely constructed fireproof safe, or

(b) a substantial receptacle capable of being locked, such as a trunk, box, cupboard or drawer, made of wood or of japanned or tinned iron or steel, and permanently kept within a building which is substantially constructed of fire-resisting materials;

"store" when used as a noun means a place which is used for the storage of explosives.

13. No class V explosives (fulminates) shall be stored at any place other than the Government explosives depot at Green Island.

Fulminates to be stored only in an explosives depot.

14. Subject to regulation 75 no explosives shall be stored at any place other than a Mode A store or the Government explosives depot at Green Island:

Explosives in general to be stored in a Mode A store.

Provided that safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms (class VI explosives) not exceeding two hundred thousand rounds in all, or fireworks not exceeding four hundred pounds in weight in all may be stored in a Mode B store.

15. (1) Any Mode A store shall be fitted with smooth wooden flooring, and with an internal door of wood and an external door of steel.

Interior fittings in Mode A stores.

(2) In any Mode A store the hinges and locks of all doors, and the screws and nails used in all wood work, shall be of brass or other non-ferrous metal.

Interior of Mode A store to be kept clean.

16. The interior of any Mode A store shall be kept scrupulously clean and shall be so constructed as to prevent any grit, iron, steel or any substance liable to generate a spark from coming into contact with any explosive kept in the store.

Contents of Mode A store.

17. Nothing shall be kept in any Mode A store except explosives, containers thereof and receptacles therefor, and tools and implements used in work directly connected with the storage of the explosives.

Situation of Mode A store.

18. Any Mode A store shall be situated at such distance from every highway, street, public thoroughfare and public place as the Authority may direct.

Mode A store to be provided with lightning conductor.

19. Any Mode A store, unless it is an excavation, shall be provided with an efficient lightning conductor.

The ground surrounding a Mode A store to be kept clear.

20. The ground surrounding any Mode A store shall so far as is practicable be cleared and kept clear of bushes, grass, and other vegetation to such distance as the Authority may require.

Doors of a Mode A store to display the words "DANGEROUS—EXPLOSIVES".

21. The words "DANGEROUS—EXPLOSIVES" shall be painted in red, in English and Chinese, in legible letters and characters of not less than one and a half inches in height, on the outside of every door of any Mode A store.

Watchmen to be employed at Mode A store.

22. (1) The licensee of every Mode A store shall employ such watchmen at the store as may be required by the Authority and approved by the Commissioner of Police.

(2) Such watchmen shall be on duty at such times as the Authority may direct.

Police guard to be maintained at Mode A store if required by the Authority.

23. The licensee of any Mode A store shall, if so required by the Commissioner of Police, at the expense of the licensee, maintain a police guard at the store.

Precautions to be taken during work done in store.

24. (1) No repairs shall be carried out in or to any Mode A store unless—

(a) all explosives have been removed therefrom, and

(b) the store has been thoroughly washed out and rendered clean.

(2) Any tool or implement used in any store other than a tool or implement made of copper, brass or other soft non-ferrous metal or of wood or a plated crimping tool made of mild steel, shall be completely covered with cloth, leather or other material.

25. No person shall smoke within thirty feet of any store.

Smoking prohibited in or near store.

26. No naked lights shall be in or within thirty feet of any store.

Naked lights not permitted in or near store.

27. A notice prohibiting the use of naked lights, in English and Chinese shall be prominently displayed at any store.

Notice to be displayed at store prohibiting the use of naked lights.

28. (1) The licensee of any store shall take all proper precautions to prevent—

Precautions to be taken by licensee of store.

(a) fire and explosion in the store; and

(b) unauthorized persons from obtaining access to the store.

(2) The licensee of any store containing explosives liable to become dangerous by interaction with water shall take all proper precautions to exclude water from the store.

29. Any fire, explosion or other accident occurring in a store shall be immediately reported to the Authority.

Accidents in store to be reported.

30. No store shall be open between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. except with the permission of the Authority.

No store to be open between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. without permission.

31. (1) In any store, all explosives liable to deterioration shall be inspected at least once a month by the licensee of the store.

Deterioration of explosives in a store.

(2) Any deterioration of or damage to explosives in any store shall be immediately reported to the Authority.

(3) Any explosive which has suffered deterioration or damage shall be removed from the store and destroyed in such manner as the Authority may direct.

32. (1) The Authority may give directions in relation to the method of storage of any explosive in any store.

Licensee to comply with directions given by the Authority.

(2) The licensee of any store in respect of which directions have been given under paragraph (1) shall comply with such directions.

Certain explosives to be stored separately.

33. (1) No explosives specified hereunder shall be stored in any receptacle together with any other explosives specified hereunder other than explosives assigned to the same group, unless they are so separated by intervening partitions as to prevent explosion or fire communicating from one to the other—

Group A—All explosives of classes I, II, III, IV and those of VI (division 2) which do not contain exposed iron or steel and cartridges made with any such explosives but not containing their own means of ignition, and safety fuze.

Group B—All explosives of class VI division 1.

Group C—All explosives of class VI division 2 which contain exposed iron or steel.

Group D—All explosives of class VI division 3.

Group E—Fireworks.

(2) Safety cartridges shall not be stored in any receptacle together with any explosives specified in paragraph (1) in group A, C, D or E.

Stock book to be kept in or near store.

34. (1) The licensee of any store shall keep in or near the store a stock book, in such form as the Authority may prescribe.

(2) Such stock book shall be kept fully up to date, and shall show the amount and description of all explosives brought into the store, and the date on which they were so brought, together with a reference to the source from which they were obtained.

(3) All issues of explosives from the store shall be recorded in such stock book in such manner that the balance in hand of each type of explosive may be readily discerned therefrom.

(4) Each entry in such stock book shall be written in ink in English, and shall be initialled by the person responsible for the custody of the keys of the store.

Particulars of explosives in store to be furnished monthly to the Authority.

35. The licensee of any store shall, on the first day of each month during the currency of his licence, furnish to the Authority particulars of the nature and quantity of the explosives stored in the store.

Special regulations relating to the storage of manufactured fireworks.

Application to manufactured fireworks.

36. Regulations 12 to 35 inclusive shall not apply to manufactured fireworks stored in quantity not exceeding four hundred pounds in the manner permitted by regulation 37 or 38.

37. Manufactured fireworks in quantity not exceeding four hundred pounds may be stored for sale on the ground floor of licensed premises in a glass fronted cabinet of a design approved by the Authority if the following requirements are complied with—

Storage of manufactured fireworks in quantity not exceeding four hundred pounds.

- (a) the cabinet shall be fixed in a position inside the premises as far as practicable from the means of entry or egress to the premises and from any stairway leading to an upper floor and shall be kept at all times away from the direct rays of the sun;
- (b) the ground floor of the premises and any stairs, staircase, stair-lining or communication or passageway leading therefrom shall be constructed throughout of fire-resisting material approved by the Authority;
- (c) all doors leading into or out of the premises shall be constructed so as to open outwards.

38. Manufactured fireworks in quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be stored for sale on the ground floor of licensed premises, in which a Chinese grocery shop is kept in a glass fronted cabinet of a design approved by the Authority if the following requirements are complied with—

Storage of manufactured fireworks in quantity not exceeding fifty pounds.

- (a) the cabinet shall be fixed in a position inside the premises as far as practicable from the means of entry or egress to the premises and from any stairway leading to an upper floor and shall be kept at all times away from the direct rays of the sun;
- (b) all doors leading into or out of the premises shall be constructed so as to open outwards.

39. No manufactured fireworks shall be stored on any premises where—

Restrictions on storage of manufactured fireworks.

- (a) any highly inflammable or inflammable liquid or any tar, pitch, resin, hay, straw, cotton, hemp, rattan shavings or other combustible fibre or stock are manufactured or stored; or
- (b) the trade or business of a carpenter shop or drug store is carried on; or
- (c) goods of material of a combustible nature, (other than safety matches, joss paper, joss sticks, flags, paper lanterns, paper balloons, decorations or newspaper), are stored; or
- (d) any other goods are stored in respect of which a licence under the Ordinance is required; or
- (e) any dutiable or duty-paid goods within the meaning of the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance are stored.

(Cap. 109).

General regulations relating to storage of manufactured fireworks.

40. In any premises where manufactured fireworks are stored—
- all artificial lighting shall be by incandescent electric lamps only;
 - any electric wiring to an electric lamp, if not fixed close to the ceiling or wall, shall be encased in iron piping so as to fix the lamp in a rigid position not lower than seven feet from the floor;
 - every electric lamp shall be protected by a strong glass shade which shall completely cover the lamp;
 - no stove, open fire, naked flame or glowing or smouldering substance shall be used;
 - there shall be displayed at all times, both inside and outside the premises, in English and Chinese the word "FIREWORKS" in black letters or characters on a red background;
 - there shall be displayed at all times inside the premises in English and Chinese, the words, "NO SMOKING" in red letters and characters on a white ground. Such letters and characters shall be not less than four inches high.

Manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks.

Interpretation.

41. In regulations 42 to 62 inclusive and 86—

"factory" means any premises on which gunpowder or fireworks are manufactured.

Particulars to be specified in licence.

42. Any licence for the manufacture of gunpowder or fireworks shall include a plan (drawn to scale) of the factory and shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable—

- the boundaries of the land forming the site of the factory and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the factory or any part thereof and other buildings and works;
- the situation, character and construction of all the buildings and works which may be on or connected with the factory and the distances thereof from each other;
- the nature of the process which may be carried on in the factory and in each part thereof, and the place at which each process of the manufacture and each description of the work connected with the factory may be carried on, and the places in the factory at which gunpowder or fireworks and any ingredients of gunpowder or fireworks, and any articles which are liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, may be kept;

- the amount of gunpowder or fireworks and of ingredients thereof, wholly or partly mixed, which may, at the same time, be in or near any building or machine or used in any process of the manufacture;
- the maximum number of persons which may be employed in any building or room in the factory.

43. Any gunpowder magazine in any factory shall be situated at least thirty yards from any other building, whether in the same premises or otherwise, and from any public road.

Situation of factory gunpowder magazine.

44. (1) Any gunpowder magazine in any factory shall be surrounded by an earth mound at least eight feet high and two feet wide at the top.

Factory gunpowder magazine to be surrounded by earth mound.

(2) Any opening in such mound shall be closed by a gate which shall be covered on one side with stout sheet-iron and secured by a strong lock, and on the outside of which the words "DANGEROUS—EXPLOSIVES" shall be displayed, in English and Chinese, in legible letters and characters.

45. In any factory the words "DANGEROUS—EXPLOSIVES" shall be displayed, in English and Chinese, in legible letters and characters, in conspicuous places on the inside and outside of any gunpowder magazine or building in which gunpowder is mixed, used, handled or stored.

The words "DANGEROUS—EXPLOSIVES" to be displayed on the inside and outside of certain factory buildings.

46. (1) In any factory the floor of any gunpowder magazine or building in which gunpowder is mixed, used, handled or stored, shall be raised at least twelve inches from the adjoining ground level and shall be finished with a smooth and even surface.

Construction of floors of and paths between certain factory buildings.

(2) Any path between such magazines or buildings shall be provided with wooden gratings or gangways to the satisfaction of the Authority.

47. (1) All operations in the manufacture or packing of gunpowder or fireworks which involve the handling of explosive goods shall be conducted in a single storey detached building constructed in compliance with paragraphs (2) and (3).

Construction, etc. of factory buildings in which explosives are handled.

(2) Any such building shall not exceed fifteen feet by fifteen feet in size and shall be otherwise constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

(3) All locks and bolts in any such building shall be made of brass.

(4) Not more than six persons shall be employed in any such building at any one time.

Certain factory buildings to be provided with lightning conductor.

48. (1) In any factory, any gunpowder magazine or building in which gunpowder is mixed, used, handled or stored shall be provided with an efficient lightning conductor.

(2) The licensee of any factory shall permit any officer authorized by the Authority to enter the factory and inspect and test any lightning conductor provided in accordance with paragraph (1) and shall within seven days of such inspection, comply with such directions in respect of such lightning conductor as such officer may give.

Factory to be surrounded by fence if required by the Authority.

49. Any factory shall, if so required by the Authority, be surrounded by a fence so constructed as to prevent any unauthorized entry upon the premises.

Matches, etc. not to be carried in factory.

50. (1) No person in any factory shall carry any hard metals, tobacco or cigarettes or any matches or other means of ignition.

(2) Any person in or entering any factory shall, if required, submit to being searched by the licensee of the factory or person authorized by him or by any police officer or officer of the Fire Services Department.

(3) Any factory shall be provided with such rooms as may be required by the Authority for the purpose of carrying out the search of persons therein and such rooms shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Employees in a factory to wear special clothing and footwear if required by the Authority.

51. (1) Any person employed at a factory shall, while in the factory, if so required by the Authority, wear only such clothing and footwear as may be approved by the Authority.

(2) Any factory shall be provided with such changing rooms as may be required by the Authority.

Only certain tools to be used in manufacture of gunpowder or fireworks.

52. In any operation in the manufacture of gunpowder or fireworks involving the handling of any explosive substance no tools other than tools made of wood, copper, brass or some soft metal shall be used.

Instruction to be given to factory employees at least once a month.

53. (1) The licensee of any factory shall cause instruction in the dangerous nature of gunpowder and in the precautions to be taken in its use and handling to be given to all persons employed at any factory at least once a month.

(2) The Authority may from time to time examine such persons as to their fitness for their duties.

54. In each room in any factory there shall be placed in a conspicuous position a notice stating the maximum number of persons permitted by the licence to be employed therein.

Factory rooms to contain notices of numbers permitted to be employed therein.

55. No female person shall be employed in any gunpowder magazine in any factory.

Female persons not to be employed in factory gunpowder magazine.

56. (1) In any factory building in which gunpowder is present and any person is employed, a male supervisor shall be employed with no other duty than that of the supervision of other employees.

Male supervisors to be employed in factory buildings containing gunpowder.

(2) There shall be at least one such supervisor for every twenty employees.

57. In any factory, no person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any room or building in which gunpowder is present.

Young persons not to be employed in factory rooms or buildings containing gunpowder.

58. No artificial light other than electric light shall be used in any part of a factory.

No artificial light other than electric light to be used in factory.

59. A notice prohibiting smoking, in English and Chinese, shall be prominently displayed at each entrance to any factory.

Notice to be displayed at factory entrance prohibiting smoking.

60. At any factory there shall, at all times, be at least two watchmen on duty.

Factory to have at least two watchmen.

61. No person shall manufacture any firework which explodes on impact, or which has in any single container thereof more than ten grains of any explosive mixture in which potassium perchlorate is an ingredient.

Certain fireworks not to be manufactured.

Only certain explosive ingredients to be used in factory.

62. No explosive ingredient or mixture other than black gunpowder, charcoal, sulphur, saltpetre, aluminium powder and potassium perchlorate shall be kept, used or handled in any factory.

Packing of explosives.

Interpretation.

63. In regulations 64 to 72 inclusive—

“outer package” means a box, barrel, case or cylinder of wood, metal, or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it cannot, except in exceptional circumstances, be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, or allow any of the contents to escape;

“inner package” means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, so made and closed as to prevent any of the contents from escaping;

“propellant” means any class III explosives (nitro compounds) adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms.

Interior of package to be clean.

64. The interior of every outer and inner package containing explosives shall be clean and free from grit.

No package to be constructed of iron or steel unless covered.

65. No outer or inner package containing explosives or the binding thereof shall be constructed, either wholly or partly, of iron or steel unless the iron or steel is so covered with suitable material as to prevent it being or becoming exposed.

Contents of package.

66. No outer or inner package in which explosives are packed shall contain more than one kind of explosive or contain any other article or substance:

Provided that there may be packed in the same outer package—

(a) an inner package containing a propellant and an inner package containing a different propellant or gunpowder; or

(b) an inner package containing an explosive of class VI division 1 (safety ammunition) and any article or substance which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature or liable to cause fire or explosion.

Packing of blasting explosives.

67. Any blasting explosive of class II, III or IV in which ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate or sodium chloride is used as an ingredient shall be contained in outer or inner packages made thoroughly waterproof with suitable waterproofing material.

68. The prescribed label for explosives shall be Label A in the Second Schedule:

Prescribed label for explosives.

Provided that in the case of safety fuze or gunpowder the word “Explosives” may be omitted.

Second Schedule, Label A.

69. (1) Any package containing explosives shall, in addition to any other labels or markings required under the Ordinance, be marked on the outside thereof as follows—

Requirements as to marking of packages.

- (a) in the case of any explosives whatsoever other than safety fuze and gunpowder, with the class and division if any to which it belongs;
- (b) in the case of any explosives whatsoever, with the name of the manufacturer or sender;
- (c) in the case of class III or IV explosives (nitro compound of chlorate mixture), with the date of manufacture of issue from the factory;
- (d) in the case of explosives of class VI division 1 (safety ammunition) other than safety fuze, with the words “Not liable to explode in bulk”.

(2) in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines or blasting or for other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking required by paragraph (1) shall be as for the explosive contained therein when not so made up.

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking required by this regulation shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

70. (1) The Authority may prohibit the use of any description or type of package for containing explosives.

Prohibited packages.

(2) No explosive shall be contained in any package the use of which has been prohibited under paragraph (1).

71. Subject to paragraph (2) of regulation 70, nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an inner or outer package in addition to those required to be used by these regulations.

Regulations not deemed to prohibit use of inner or outer packages in addition to those required.

72. Any explosive of the class and division, if any, or description specified in the first column of the table to this regulation shall be packed in the manner specified opposite thereto in the second column of such table and the amount of such explosive packed in any one

Manner of packing explosives.

outer package and in any one inner package shall not exceed the quantity, if any, specified opposite thereto in the third and fourth columns of such table respectively—

TABLE.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Class I (gunpowder).	In an inner package contained in outer package except that where the weight of explosive is not more than 5 lbs. no inner package shall be required.	When gunpowder and a propellant are packed together 50 lbs.; otherwise 100 lbs.	When gunpowder and a propellant are packed together 25 lbs.; otherwise 100 lbs.
Class II (nitrate mixture).	As for class I.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class III (nitro compound) division 1.	As for class I, but so that either the inner or outer package or, if there is an outer package only, that package, shall be thoroughly waterproof. No metal shall be used in the construction of any package, except that nails or wire binding coated with or made of brass, zinc or other soft metal may be used for securing the outer package, and wire stitching may be used for securing an inner package if the wire is effectively prevented from coming into contact with the explosive by means of a sheet of stout cardboard or by some other suitable means.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class III (nitro compound) division 2. (except as specified hereunder).	As for class I.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Gun-cotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflam-mable.	As for class I, but so that the inner or outer package, or if there is an outer package only, that package, shall be of such a nature and so closed as to prevent any material loss of water.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Cyclotri-methylene trinitramine. (R.D.X.).	In an inner package contained in an outer package; the explosive shall be wetted with not less than 10 per cent of water calculated on the wet explosive, and the inner and outer packages shall be of such a nature and so constructed as to prevent any material loss of moisture.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Penta-erythritol-tetranitrate. (P.E.T.N.).	In an inner package contained in an outer package; the explosive shall be wetted with not less than 25 per cent of water calculated on the wet explosive, and the inner and outer packages shall be of such a nature and so constructed as to prevent any material loss of moisture.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Tri-nitro-resorcinol. (Styphnic acid).	In an inner package contained in an outer package; the explosive shall be wetted with not less than 20 per cent of water calculated on the wet explosive, and the inner and outer package shall be of such a nature and so constructed as to prevent any material loss of moisture.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class IV (chlorate mixture) division 1.	As for class III, division 1.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class IV (chlorate mixture) division 2.	As for class I.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Class V (fulminate) division 1 (except as specified hereunder).	In an inner package consisting of a bag permeable to water, in a case containing sufficient water to ensure that the explosive is kept constantly wet; the whole shall be in an outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case; both the case and the outer package shall be of such material and so constructed as to prevent the escape of the water.	200 lbs.	200 lbs.
Explosives of class V (fulminate), division 1, of such character that they cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition.	As may be required by the Authority.	As may be determined by the Authority.	As may be determined by the Authority.
Class V (fulminate) division 2 (except as specified hereunder).	As may be required by the Authority.	As may be determined by the Authority.	As may be determined by the Authority.
Barium trinitroresorcinate, lead dinitroresorcinate, lead trinitroresorcinate and tetrazene.	As for class V division 1.	120 lbs.	15 lbs.
Class VI (ammunition) division 1 (except as specified hereunder).	In an outer package.	Unlimited.	
Bulleted cartridges of class VI (ammunition) division 1 of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch.	In an outer package so that the point of any bullet cannot come into contact with the cap of any cartridge.	Unlimited.	

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Class VI (ammunition) division 2 (except as specified hereunder).	In an outer package.	100 lbs.	
Class VI (ammunition) division 2 when made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes.	In such manner as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; where an inner as well as an outer package is required, the enclosing case of a cartridge or charge shall, if it is within the definition of inner package in these regulations, be deemed to be an inner package, but, where an outer package only is employed, shall not be deemed to be an outer package.	Maximum amount allowed for the same explosive when not so made up.	Maximum amount allowed for the same explosive when not so made up.
Fuze heads.	As may be required by the Authority.		
Class VI (ammunition) division 3 (except as specified hereunder).	In an inner package contained in an outer package.	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number whichever may be the greater.
Bulleted cartridges of class VI (ammunition) division 3 of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch.	In an inner package contained in an outer package so that the point of any bullet cannot come into contact with the cap of any cartridge.	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number whichever may be the greater.
Detonators other than electric detonators.	In an inner package contained in an outer package; the inner package, if of metal or other solid material, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed on top of and underneath the detonators and so secured that both ends of the detonators shall at all times	10,000 in number.	100 in number.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
	<p>be resting on and be covered by the said layer; the detonators and all spaces in the inner package may be filled so far as practicable with fine sawdust or other similar material; the inner package shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal so made and closed as to prevent any of the inner packages contained therein from escaping therefrom and such case shall be placed inside the outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a space of not less than 3 inches between the case and every part of the interior of the outer package, and the said space shall either be kept clear by means of a light framework or battens of wood securing the said case in position in the outer package, or be filled with sawdust, straw or other similar material; where the number of detonators in the outer package exceeds 5,000 the outer package shall be fitted with handles or other contrivance by means of which it may safely and conveniently be carried:</p> <p>Provided that where the number of detonators does not exceed 1,000 the requirements with regard to placing the inner package in a case inside the outer package need not be observed.</p>		
Electric detonators.	In an inner package contained in an outer package, and where the number of detonators in any one outer package exceeds 3,000, the outer package shall be fitted with handles or other suitable contrivance by means of which it may safely and conveniently be carried.	5,000 in number.	100 in number.
Class VII (fireworks) division 1.	In an inner package contained in an outer package, the inner package being hermetically closed.	20 lbs.	1 lb.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Class VII (fireworks) division 2.	In an outer package.	100 lbs.	

Use of explosives in blasting.

73. (1) No person shall blast or undertake to blast any stone, earth or other material without the permission of the Authority.

Permission required for blasting.

(2) Any permission granted for the purposes of paragraph (1) may be for one occasion only or for several occasions or continuously over a period of time and may specify the hours in any day during which blasting may take place.

74. No person shall use explosives for blasting, prepare the charges or fire the blast unless he is in possession of a valid mine blasting certificate or is specially authorized in writing so to do by the Authority.

Authorized persons only may use explosives for blasting.

75. Notwithstanding anything contained in regulation 14, explosives for blasting may be stored at any blasting site in wood-lined steel boxes divided into two compartments and fitted with a close-fitting brass (or non-ferrous metal) hinged lid and a substantial brass (or non-ferrous metal) lock so that no steel part may rub against any other steel part when the lid is opened or shut:

Storage of explosives for blasting.

Provided that in any such box—

- (a) not more than twenty pounds of gunpowder shall be stored;
- (b) not more than five pounds of explosives for blasting other than gunpowder shall be stored;
- (c) not more than fifty detonators shall be stored;
- (d) not more than one hundred feet of fuze shall be stored;
- (e) gunpowder shall not be stored together with other explosives for blasting;
- (f) explosives for blasting shall not be stored together with detonators or fuze in the same compartment.

76. No person shall, at any blasting site, compound any charge for blasting purposes from any materials whatsoever.

Charge not to be compounded at blasting site.

Smoking not permitted while charges are being prepared.

Persons engaged in preparing charges not to carry matches, etc.

Removal of explosives for blasting.

77. No person shall smoke at or near any blasting site while charges are being removed from the store, prepared or laid.

78. No person engaged in preparing charges or handling explosives at any blasting site shall carry any matches or any metal objects which might create a spark and cause premature detonation, except matches required for lighting fuses.

79. (1) When removing explosives from the store for blasting—
- (a) dynamite, gelignite or similar explosives shall be taken from the package or cartons and the cartridges shall be packed loosely in a canvas bag;
 - (b) gunpowder shall be placed in a brass, copper or aluminium container closed with a close-fitting lid;
 - (c) detonators and fuze shall not be carried in the same container as explosives;
 - (d) detonators shall be kept in the box originally supplied by the manufacturers, or in a box designed to keep individual detonators separate and in which they cannot move freely;
 - (e) fuze with detonators attached may be carried coiled in a brass, copper or aluminium container made to fit the coil and fitted with a hinged lid, or in a wooden box, and no crimping or other tools may be carried in such containers together with made up fuzes and detonators;
 - (f) only the quantity of explosive, fuze and detonators necessary for immediate use shall be removed from the store.
- (2) No explosives shall be removed from any store for blasting except under the personal supervision of an authorized shot firer.

Preparing of charges for blasting.

80. When preparing charges for blasting—
- (a) all explosives used shall be from fresh stocks and shall show no signs of deterioration;
 - (b) detonators shall not be fitted on to fuze in or near any explosives store;
 - (c) crimping of detonators to fuze shall be done with a crimping tool and a sufficient stock of suitable crimping tool shall always be kept on hand;
 - (d) detonators shall be inserted into a hole made with a wooden or copper pricker in the cartridge of explosive, and not more than one detonator shall be inserted in any primer charge;

- (e) where holes are wet, waterproof fuze shall be used and detonators shall be rendered waterproof with grease or cap sealing compound.

81. When loading charges for blasting—

- (a) cartridges shall not be unwrapped from their paper coverings without the permission of the Authority;
- (b) metal or metal shod tamping rods shall not be used and the ends of any wooden or bamboo rods used for tamping shall be cut off square;
- (c) bamboo rods shall be jointed, if necessary, with copper joints;
- (d) worn rods shall not be used until they are again cut off square at their ends;
- (e) all tamping rods shall have a diameter not exceeding one half inch less than that of the hole to be tamped;
- (f) all tamping shall be done as lightly as possible;
- (g) before tamping a small wad of paper, grass or similar substance shall be placed on top of the charge to be tamped;
- (h) not more than one man shall work on the tamping of any one charge at any one time.

Loading of charges for blasting

82. (1) When firing charges for blasting—

- (a) blasting shall be done by means of bore hole charges only and no surface charges shall be used except with the permission of the Authority:

Firing of charges for blasting.

Provided that where blasting is to be done in or on the waters of the Colony the prior permission of the Director of Marine shall be obtained;

- (b) no bore hole shall be loaded with more than such quantity of explosive as shall be determined by the shot firer in each particular case;
- (c) no blast shall be fired off unless the charge hole and the adjacent area is fully covered over and matted or weighted down with sufficiently heavy timber shields or such other precautions are taken as shall effectually prevent any fragments from being projected in a dangerous manner;
- (d) where a series of bore holes have been drilled along a rock face and the length of any such hole exceeds six feet, all blasting shall be done simultaneously either by means of electric detonators fired by use of an electric exploder, or by firing from electric mains or by some other type of detonating fuse approved by the Authority;

- (e) no blast shall be fired until warning signals have been made within a radius of not less than five hundred feet from the point of blasting or such other distance as the Authority may approve having regard to the locality, nor until all persons, except shot firers, are beyond such distance from such point of blasting;
- (f) warning signals shall be made by the displaying of red flags and by the beating of gongs for at least five minutes previous to the firing off of the blast continuing until all the charges have been fired;
- (g) no blasting shall take place except between such hours as the Authority may from time to time permit by notification in the *Gazette* or, in the case of undersea blasting, by a Notice to Mariners issued by the Director of Marine after consultation with the Authority;
- (h) no fuze of less than two minutes burning time (four feet of standard safety fuze) shall be used;
- (i) if matches are used to light fuzes, not more than two fuzes shall be lit by any one man at any one time, and if two fuzes are so lit, the first fuze lit shall be of not less than three minutes burning time (six feet of standard safety fuze);
- (j) if an acetylene lamp is used to light fuzes, not more than eight fuzes shall be lit by any one lamp at any one time, the lamp holder shall be accompanied by a second man ready with a box of matches to relight the lamp in case it should be blown out and each successive fuze shall be progressively longer than the last ignited fuze by not less than fifteen seconds burning time (six inches of standard safety fuze);
- (k) if a special igniting squib is used to light fuzes the rules for igniting by an acetylene lamp contained in sub-paragraph (j) shall apply except that in this case not more than ten fuzes may be lit from one squib;
- (l) all igniting squibs shall be carried away from all the charges after use and shall not be thrown down near a charge nor into water covering a charge;
- (m) no dynamite or home made squibs shall be used to light fuzes;
- (n) if an electric exploder is used for firing charges it shall be so designed and fitted with a detachable handle or key as to prevent unauthorized use of the exploder, the leads to the exploder or firing switch shall not be connected until the shot firer has tested the circuit with a galvanometer, the leads shall be connected by the shot firer immediately before firing, and the shot firer shall connect the leads at the charge, set up the

exploder in a position where he can see it while he is making the connexion and carry with him the detachable handle or key of the exploder while so doing;

- (o) electric mains shall not be used for firing except with the permission of the Authority;
 - (p) where electric mains are used for firing, the switch controlling the circuit shall be contained in a box so arranged that the box cannot be closed unless the switch is removed from the box, and the shot firer shall carry the key of the switch and shall do the firing himself;
 - (q) detonating or other instantaneous fuze shall not be used except with the permission of the Authority;
 - (r) if detonating or other instantaneous fuze is used the rules for electric shot firing contained in sub-paragraph (n) shall apply, except that the single detonator required to discharge all blasts shall not be inserted until the warning signals required by sub-paragraph (e) have been made for at least five minutes;
 - (s) every fuze shall be of such a length as to allow the lighting crew to reach safety;
 - (t) the authorized shot firer in charge of the blasting shall count the shots as they fire and if any shot is not accounted for, it shall be treated as a misfire.
- (2) Any person who refuses to leave the blasting area upon the making of any warning signal referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

83. The shot firer in charge of any blasting shall keep a register in such form as may be prescribed by the Authority of the holes bored, the depth of the holes, the amount of explosives used in each bore and the time of each firing.

Register of blasting operations to be kept.

84. (1) If any shot fails to fire—

Misfires.

- (a) when firing electrically the circuit shall be tested again, if possible, and an attempt shall be made to refire before the charge is approached and if this fails to explode the charge the leads shall be disconnected by the shot firer and the charge approached after fifteen minutes have elapsed;
- (b) when firing by safety fuze—
 - (i) the charge shall not be approached by any person until at least one hour has elapsed;
 - (ii) if the hole is tamped but undamaged, the tamping shall be carefully removed with a wooden or copper scraper or scoop and a fresh primer shall be placed on top of the charge, tamped and fired;

(iii) if the hole is damaged another hole shall be drilled parallel to the first hole and not less than one foot from it and shall be loaded, tamped and fired;

(iv) the spot where the misfire took place shall be searched after firing for unexploded dynamite or other explosive;

(c) no explosive, detonator, detonator wire or fuze shall be withdrawn from the hole containing the charge;

(d) the misfired explosive shall not be used again or returned to the store and shall be destroyed by some safe and suitable method by the shot firer in charge;

(e) the charge shall not be approached within fifty feet by any person other than the shot firer in charge of the blasting until the explosive has been removed or fired or rendered safe.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation a shot shall not be deemed to have fired by reason only of the fact that the bottom of the butt hole can be seen.

Special precautions.

85. (1) The shot firer in charge of any blasting shall notify the person by whom he is employed of any special precautions which he may consider necessary for the safety of persons or property.

(2) Except with the permission of the Authority, no blasting shall be carried out until all such precautions as have been notified under this regulation have been taken.

Penalties.

Offences and penalties.

86. (1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 4, 7, 61, 73(1) or 74 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of eight thousand dollars.

(2) The owner of any explosives in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 13 or 14 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of eight thousand dollars.

(3) The owner and person in charge of any vehicle in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 9 or 11 is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) Any person in possession of explosives in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 10 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(5) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing explosives in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32(2), 33, 35, 39 or 40 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(6) The licensee of any store who fails to keep and maintain a stock book in accordance with the provisions of regulation 34 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(7) The licensee of any factory in or in respect of which or containing explosives in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48(1), 49, 50(3), 51(2), 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 or 62 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(8) The licensee of any factory who contravenes the provisions of regulation 48(2) or 53(1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(9) The owner of any explosives contained in any package in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70(2) or 72 is contravened or packed in contravention of any such provisions shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(10) Any person who is carrying out or has undertaken any operation involving blasting in the course of which any of the provisions of regulation 79, 80, 81, 82(1), 84(1) or 85(2) is contravened and the shot firer in charge of any such blasting shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(11) Any shot firer in charge of any blasting who contravenes the provisions of regulation 83 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(12) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 25, 51(1), 77 or 82(2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(13) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 6, 50(1), 50(2), 76 or 78 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

PART III.

CATEGORY 2 DANGEROUS GOODS (COMPRESSED GASES AND ORGANIC BLOWING AGENTS).

87. In this Part—

"cylinder" means any cylinder used for the storage of compressed, liquefied or dissolved gas or organic blowing agents;

"dissolved gas" means any dangerous goods of category 2 class 3;

"gas" except where a particular type of gas is mentioned means any category 2 dangerous goods;

"liquefied gas" means any dangerous goods of category 2 class 2;

Interpretation.

"permanent gas" means any dangerous goods of category 2 class 1;
 "store" when used as a noun means a place which is used for the storage of any compressed, liquefied or dissolved gas.

Cylinders to be approved by the Authority.

88. Any cylinder or container shall be of a type approved by, and shall be maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of, the Authority.

Cylinder valves to be closed so as to prevent leakage.

89. The valve of any cylinder shall be securely closed so as to prevent leakage.

Provisions as to protection of cylinder valves.

90. (1) Any cylinder containing an inflammable or poisonous gas shall be provided with a stout metal cap or metal cover enclosing the valve and securely attached to the body of the cylinder, or shall be otherwise so designed that the valve is protected.

(2) No part of any such cap or cover shall be in contact with any part of the valve or valve body.

(3) Except in the case of cylinders containing hydrocyanic acid, any such cap or cover shall be provided with a vent of such size as to prevent gas pressure forming inside the cap or cover.

(4) The valve of any cylinder containing an inflammable gas shall be provided with left-handed screw threads for the pipe or other connexion, or with some other device to prevent improper connexion approved by the Authority.

(5) Except in the case of cylinders containing acetylene, oil or similar lubricant shall not be used on any valve or other fitting of any cylinder.

Testing of cylinders.

91. (1) Except in the case of cylinders containing dissolved gases, any cylinder shall be tested by a person approved by the Authority in accordance with the hydraulic test specified in the appropriate specification of the cylinder at intervals not exceeding five years:

Provided that cylinders filled with carbon dioxide used for fire fighting need not be tested until a period of ten years has elapsed from the time of installation.

(2) Prior to any hydraulic test the cylinder shall be thoroughly cleaned and examined externally and so far as is practicable internally for surface defects, corrosion and foreign matter.

(3) Where excessive internal rust or foreign matter is observed the cylinder shall be cleaned by wire-brushing, shot blasting or rumberling, scraping, boiling or steaming or be heated to a temperature not exceeding 572° Fahrenheit; and after cleaning each cylinder shall again be examined and shall be thoroughly dried before being refilled with gas.

(4) After each hydraulic test and before being used the cylinder shall be thoroughly dried internally and shall be stamped with marks and figures indicating by whom and on what date the test was conducted.

92. The name of the gas contained in the cylinder and the name and address of the person, company or firm by whom the cylinder was filled shall be legibly shown upon the outside of any cylinder, or upon a label securely attached by wire thereto, and, where any cylinder is contained in any receptacle, the receptacle shall be similarly marked in red:

Marking of cylinders.

Provided that where any such receptacle is coloured red the marking may be in any suitable colour.

93. (1) The pressure in any cylinder at 149° Fahrenheit shall not exceed three quarters of the hydraulic test pressure to which the cylinder has been submitted.

Pressure in cylinder not to exceed three quarters of test pressure.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to cylinders containing carbon dioxide which are fitted with a bursting disc which bursts at a pressure not exceeding two thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

94. The liquid portion, if any, of the gas in any cylinder shall not occupy more than ninety-five per cent of the capacity of the cylinder at 149° Fahrenheit.

Liquid portion in cylinder not to exceed ninety-five per cent of the capacity.

95. No cylinder containing permanent gas shall at 60° Fahrenheit have a working or internal pressure exceeding—

Maximum pressures in cylinders containing permanent gas.

(a) one thousand five hundred pounds to the square inch in the case of boron trifluoride;

(b) one thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds to the square inch in the case of fluorine; or

(c) in the case of any other gas, the maximum pressure permitted by the specification to which the cylinder was manufactured.

96. In the case of cylinders used or to be used for containing liquefied gases—

Liquefied gases.

(a) every precaution shall be taken to ensure that the gas used for filling the cylinder is free from moisture;

(b) a notice shall be attached to the outside of the cylinder and receptacle containing the cylinder, if any, to indicate that it should be kept as cool as possible;

- (c) the cylinder shall not be charged with a quantity of any gas specified in the first column of the table to this regulation exceeding in weight the number of pounds of water which the cylinder is capable of holding, multiplied by the filling ratio specified for each gas in the second column of such table.

TABLE.

Gas	Filling ratio
Ammonia, Anhydrous	0.51
Boron Trichloride	1.06
Butadiene	0.50
Carbon Dioxide (if the cylinder is fitted with a bursting disc which will discharge the contents before a pressure of 2,850 pounds to the square inch is attained)	0.667
Carbon Dioxide (except as specified above)	0.60
Chlorine	1.19
Cyanogen	0.72
Cyclopropane	0.48
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12, Arcton 6)	1.08
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Freon 114)	1.14
Dimethyl Ether	0.56
Dimethylamine	0.52
Ethane	0.32
Ethyl Chloride	0.79
Ethylene	0.270
Ethylene Oxide	0.72
Hydrocyanic Acid Gas (Stabilized)	0.57
Hydrogen Chloride (Hydrochloric Acid, Anhydrous)	0.42
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous)	0.80
Hydrogen Sulphide (Sulphuretted Hydrogen)	0.63
Methyl Bromide	1.39
Methyl Chloride	0.78
Monochlorodifluoromethane (Freon 22, Arcton 4)	0.95
Monomethylamine	0.54
Nitrogen Tetroxide (Nitrogen Peroxide)	1.20
Nitrosyl Chloride	1.04
Nitrous Oxide (if impurities present do not exceed 0.1%)	0.667
Nitrous Oxide (except as specified above)	0.625
Phosgene	1.19
Propylene	0.40
Sulphur Dioxide	1.18
Trichloromonofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.90
Trimethylamine	0.51

97. In the case of cylinders used or to be used for containing dissolved gases—

- (a) the cylinder shall be made of steel;
- (b) the cylinder shall contain a homogeneous porous substance which shall fill the cylinder as completely as possible and the porosity of which shall not exceed eighty per cent;
- (c) if the cylinder also contains acetone or other solvent, the acetone or other solvent shall not—
- be capable of chemical reaction with the gas in the cylinder or with the homogeneous porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder; or
 - when the cylinder is fully charged, completely fill the porosity of the homogeneous porous substance, at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use, and the cylinder shall, so far as is practicable, be stored and used in an upright position;
- (d) the pressure of the gas in the cylinder shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit;
- (e) if the cylinder is capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, and has the ends secured to the body by welding only, or if the porous substance in the cylinder is used without acetone or other solvent, the cylinder shall not be charged to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit;
- (f) if a *bona fide* manufacturer's test certificate cannot be presented, a cylinder before being filled for the first time shall be tested by a person approved for that purpose by the Authority by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than seven hundred and fifty pounds per square inch at 60° Fahrenheit;
- (g) the cylinder shall be submitted to careful examination at least once in every year to ascertain whether the condition of the porous mass is satisfactory and that settling, due to handling of the cylinder, has not left a cavity at the cylinder neck;
- (h) before being filled on each occasion the acetone or other solvent content, if any, shall be checked and any deficiency shall be made good;
- (i) the tare weight shall be prominently stamped on the outside of the cylinder;
- (j) no cylinder valve shall contain more than seventy per cent of copper in its composition;

Dissolved gases.

- (k) the cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon a metal tag, ring or plate securely attached to the cylinder otherwise than by welding or brazing the name of the manufacturer of the cylinder, and shall bear a label on the outside thereof giving the date when it was last charged, together with the name and address of the person, company or firm by whom it was charged, the weight of gas and equivalent volume in cubic feet at 60° Fahrenheit and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder at such temperature;
- (l) if the cylinder is capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, it shall have stamped upon the outside thereof the name or trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

Cylinder to be kept cool.

98. Any cylinder or container shall be kept as cool as reasonably possible and shall at all times be protected from the direct rays of the sun and from other sources of heat so far as is reasonably practicable.

Conditions in store.

99. Any store shall be well ventilated and kept cool and lighting if installed shall be with electric lights enclosed in protective globes.

Naked lights not permitted in store.

100. No naked lights shall be in any store.

Restriction on substances to be in a store.

101. No corrosive or readily combustible substances or dangerous goods other than compressed, liquefied or dissolved gas or blowing agent shall be in any store.

Storage of liquid oxygen.

102. (1) No liquid oxygen shall be stored otherwise than in containers constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Authority.

(2) No container containing liquid oxygen shall be stored otherwise than in a place approved by the Authority, and marked, to the satisfaction of the Authority, by one or more notices in the English and Chinese languages indicating the storage of liquid oxygen.

(3) No container containing liquid oxygen shall be stored otherwise than under the care of a person having special experience, to the satisfaction of the Authority, of the handling of liquid oxygen.

Carriage of liquid oxygen in road tankers.

103. Every tank wagon used for the carriage by road of liquid oxygen in bulk shall conform to the following requirements—

- (a) the wagon shall be of such size as the Authority shall approve;
- (b) the tank shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority and shall be of sufficient strength to withstand the extremes of temperature involved in the carriage of liquid oxygen and shall be maintained at all times in good condition;

- (c) unless adequately protected by the chassis or bodywork of the wagon, any filling or discharging equipment attached to the wagon shall be shielded against accidental damage in such manner as the Authority may approve;
- (d) the tank shall be provided with automatic safety devices to prevent excessive pressure developing inside the tank;
- (e) the following words shall be prominently displayed in the English and Chinese languages on the front and rear of the wagon and on each side of the tank—
“Caution—Liquid Oxygen”;
- (f) the wagon shall while conveying, loading or unloading liquid oxygen be attended at all times by at least one person having special experience of the handling of liquid oxygen;
- (g) no smoking and no light (other than electric light) or fire of any kind shall be permitted on or near the wagon while conveying, loading or discharging liquid oxygen;
- (h) the wagon shall at all times be provided with fire extinguishing apparatus to the satisfaction of the Authority;
- (i) the wagon shall carry no passengers other than the driver and one attendant while conveying liquid oxygen;
- (j) the wagon shall be provided with such number of protective goggles, gloves and suits of clothing for use by persons operating the wagon as the Authority may require;
- (k) a copy of this regulation together with a translation thereof in the Chinese language shall be at all times carried in the wagon in a place readily accessible to the driver and the attendant.

104. (1) No gas or blowing agent specified in the first column of the table to this regulation shall be carried on any unberthed passenger vessel unless such carriage is stated to be permitted in the second column of such table:

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

Provided that any such gas opposite to which appears the word “Separate” in the second column of such table may be so carried if separate.

(2) Any gas specified in the first column of such table stored in quantity not exceeding that specified opposite thereto, if any, in the third column of such table shall be exempted from the operation of subsection (1) of section 5 of the Ordinance:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply where the total quantity of all such gases exceeds fifty cubic feet of compressed gases.

(3) The prescribed label or labels for any gas or blowing agent specified in the first column of such table shall be the label or labels