



REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.  
(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION)  
ORDER, 1964.

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) Order, 1964.

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 or Kowloon, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 1,245,001 to 1,260,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

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

By Command,

Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

28th December, 1963.

(Secretariat D/RPO)



REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.  
(No. 18 of 1960).

**REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (CANCELLATION OF  
REGISTRATION AND IDENTITY CARDS) ORDER, 1964.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by provisos (vi) and (vii) to section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Governor has made the following Order—

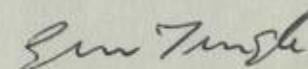
1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons (Cancellation of Registration and Identity Cards) Order, 1964. Citation.

2. Any person affected by the Orders specified in the Schedule shall, with effect from the 3rd February, 1964, cease to be deemed to be registered under the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960 and any identity card held by such person shall with effect from such date cease to be deemed to have been issued under the provisions of that Ordinance. Cancellation of registration and identity cards in certain cases. (18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 7) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 8) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 10) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 11) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 13) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 14) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 15) Order, 1963.

By Command,



Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

28th December, 1963.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

This Order affects only those persons who were in possession of old identity cards issued under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, Chapter 177, repealed by the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, in any of the following series—

755,001 to 770,000  
770,001 to 785,000  
785,001 to 800,000

800,001 to 815,000  
 815,001 to 830,000  
 830,001 to 845,000  
 845,001 to 860,000

and who have failed by the 3rd February, 1964, to have re-registered in compliance with the appropriate Orders specified in the Schedule. The effect of this Order will be to render any old identity card in possession of any such person invalid and to cause him to become an unregistered person with effect from the said date.

(Secretariat D/RPO)

## STAMP ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 117).

### STAMPING AND DENOTING OF DOCUMENTS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1964.

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

1. These regulations may be cited as the Stamping and Denoting of Documents (Amendment) Regulations, 1964. Citation.

2. The Stamping and Denoting of Documents Regulations are amended by the deletion of the Schedule and the substitution thereof of the following— Replacement of Schedule. (Vol. IX, p. 401).

#### "SCHEDULE.

[reg. 3(2).]

(a) *Class I—*

- (i) Subheads (1), (4) and (7) of Head 13 (which specify certain bills of exchange and letters of credit).
- (ii) Head 29 (which specifies exchange contract cancellation notes).
- (iii) Head 54 (which specifies telegraphic transfer advices).

(b) *Class II—*

- (i) Head 26 (which specifies dividend warrants).
- (ii) Head 32 (which specifies godown warrants).
- (iii) Subhead (2) of Head 44 (which specifies insurance policies, other than life policies, and renewals of such policies).
- (iv) Head 48 (which specifies receipts)."



Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

7th January, 1964.

#### *Explanatory Note.*

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

Under the principal regulations, stamping by means of a franking machine was in 1957 permitted in the case of certain bills of exchange, telegraphic transfer advices and receipts. The amendment effected by these regulations extends the classes of instruments that may be stamped by means of a franking machine to letters of credit, exchange contract cancellation notes, dividend warrants, godown warrants, and insurance policies (other than life policies) and renewals of such policies.

(Secretariat FIN3/2306/56)

STAMP DUTIES MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 121).

**STAMP DUTIES MANAGEMENT (FRANKING MACHINES)  
(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1964.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7B of the Stamp Duties Management Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Stamp Duties Management (Franking Machines) (Amendment) Regulations, 1964. Citation.

2. The Stamp Duties Management (Franking Machines) Regulations, 1957, are amended by the deletion, in the form contained in the Schedule, of Note 1 and the substitution therefor of the following— Amendment of Schedule. (G.N.A. 67/57).

"*Note 1.* The classes in the Schedule to the Stamping and Denoting of Documents Regulations are as follows—

(a) *Class I—*

(i) Subheads (1), (4) and (7) of Head 13 (which specify certain bills of exchange and letters of credit).

(ii) Head 29 (which specifies exchange contract cancellation notes).

(iii) Head 54 (which specifies telegraphic transfer advices).

(b) *Class II—*

(i) Head 26 (which specifies dividend warrants).

(ii) Head 32 (which specifies godown warrants).

(iii) Subhead (2) of Head 44 (which specifies insurance policies, other than life insurance policies, and renewals of such policies).

(iv) Head 48 (which specifies receipts)."

  
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

7th January, 1964.

(Secretariat FIN3/2306/56)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION)

(NO. 2) ORDER, 1964.

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. 2) Order, 1964.

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.

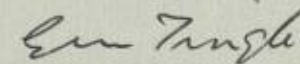
Category of persons required to re-register. (18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Every person being resident in Hong Kong or Kowloon, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 1,260,001 to 1,275,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

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

By Command,



Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

7th January, 1964.

(Secretariat D/RPO)



REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (CANCELLATION OF  
REGISTRATION AND IDENTITY CARDS) (NO. 2) ORDER, 1964.

In exercise of the powers conferred by provisos (vi) and (vii) to section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Governor has made the following Order—

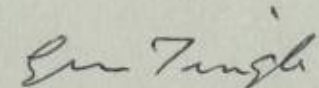
1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons (Cancellation of Registration and Identity Cards) (No. 2) Order, 1964. Citation.

2. Any person affected by the Orders specified in the Schedule shall, with effect from the 10th February, 1964, cease to be deemed to be registered under the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960 and any identity card held by such person shall with effect from such date cease to be deemed to have been issued under the provisions of that Ordinance. Cancellation of registration and identity cards in certain cases. (18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

- Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 16) Order, 1963.
- Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 17) Order, 1963.
- Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 18) Order, 1963.
- Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 19) Order, 1963.
- Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 20) Order, 1963.
- Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 21) Order, 1963.

By Command,



Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

7th January, 1964.

Explanatory Note.

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

This Order affects only those persons who were in possession of old identity cards issued under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, Chapter 177, repealed by the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, in any of the following series—

- 860,001 to 880,000
- 880,001 to 890,000
- 890,001 to 900,000

900,001 to 920,000

920,001 to 935,000

935,001 to 950,000

and who have failed by the 10th February, 1964, to have re-registered in compliance with the appropriate Orders specified in the Schedule. The effect of this Order will be to render any old identity card in possession of any such person invalid and to cause him to become an unregistered person with effect from the said date.

(Secretariat D/RPO)

## PROTECTED PLACES (SAFETY) ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 260).

### PROTECTED PLACES (SAFETY) (AUTHORIZED GUARDS) ORDER, 1964.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Protected Places (Safety) Ordinance, the Governor has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Protected Places (Safety) Citation. (Authorized Guards) Order, 1964.

2. In respect of any protected place under the control of the Senior Military Officer in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in the Colony, the following persons, that is to say—

- (a) any member of Her Majesty's armed forces; and
- (b) any person employed by the War Department as a member of its Police Force,

Authorized guards in respect of protected places under control of Senior Military Officer.

are hereby authorized to act as authorized guards.

3. In respect of any protected place under the control of the Commodore-in-Charge, Hong Kong, or any officer of the Royal Navy discharging the duties of the Commodore-in-Charge, Hong Kong, the following persons, that is to say—

- (a) any member of Her Majesty's armed forces; and
- (b) any person employed by the Admiralty as a member of its Police Force,

Authorized guards in respect of protected places under control of Commodore, Hong Kong.

are hereby authorized to act as authorized guards.

4. In respect of any protected place under the control of the Air Officer Commanding, Hong Kong, or any officer of the Royal Air Force discharging the duties of the Air Officer Commanding, Hong Kong, the following persons, that is to say—

- (a) any member of Her Majesty's armed forces; and
- (b) any person employed by the Air Ministry as a member of its Police Force,

Authorized guards in respect of protected places under control of Air Officer Commanding, Hong Kong.

are hereby authorized to act as authorized guards.

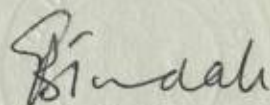
5. In respect of any protected place under the control of the Director, Government Communications Headquarters, the following persons, that is to say, any member of the Composite Signals Organization Police, Hong Kong, are hereby authorized to act as authorized guards.

Authorized guards in respect of protected places under control of Director, Government Communications Headquarters.

Cancellation.  
(G.N.A.  
64/60).

6. The Protected Places (Authorized Guards) Order, 1960, is cancelled.

By Command,



*Colonial Secretary.*

9th January, 1964.

(Secretariat CR3/3231/59)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.  
(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION)  
(NO. 3) ORDER, 1964.

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. 3) Order, 1964.

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.

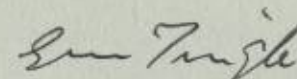
Category of  
persons  
required to  
re-register.  
(18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Every person being resident in Hong Kong or Kowloon, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 1,275,001 to 1,290,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

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

By Command,



*Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

13th January, 1964.

(Secretariat D/RPO)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

**REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (CANCELLATION OF  
REGISTRATION AND IDENTITY CARDS) (NO. 3) ORDER, 1964.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by provisos (vi) and (vii) to section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Governor has made the following Order—

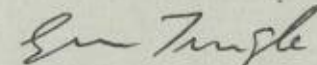
1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons (Cancellation of Registration and Identity Cards) (No. 3) Order, 1964. Citation.

2. Any person affected by the Orders specified in the Schedule shall, with effect from the 17th February, 1964, cease to be deemed to be registered under the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960 and any identity card held by such person shall with effect from such date cease to be deemed to have been issued under the provisions of that Ordinance. Cancellation of registration and identity cards in certain cases. (18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 22) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 23) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 24) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 25) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 26) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 27) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 28) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 30) Order, 1963.

By Command,



Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

13th January, 1964.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

This Order affects only those persons who were in possession of old identity cards issued under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, Chapter 177, repealed by the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, in any of the following series—

950,001 to 965,000  
965,001 to 985,000  
985,001 to 1,005,000

1,005,001 to 1,015,000  
 1,015,001 to 1,025,000  
 1,025,001 to 1,035,000  
 1,035,001 to 1,045,000  
 1,045,001 to 1,055,000

and who have failed by the 17th February, 1964, to have re-registered in compliance with the appropriate Orders specified in the Schedule. The effect of this Order will be to render any old identity card in possession of any such person invalid and to cause him to become an unregistered person with effect from the said date.

(Secretariat D/RPO)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.  
 (Chapter 174).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT  
 OF FIRST SCHEDULE) REGULATIONS, 1964.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29(2) of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment of First Schedule) Regulations, 1964. Citation.

2. The First Schedule to the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance is amended— Amendment  
of First  
Schedule.

(a) under the heading "BIRTHS REGISTER OFFICES", by the insertion, after item 23, of the following new item— (Cap. 174).

"24. Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Queen Elizabeth Hospital District Births and Deaths Registry.";

(b) under the heading "DEATHS REGISTER OFFICES", by the insertion, after item 8, of the following new item—

"9. Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Queen Elizabeth Hospital District Births and Deaths Registry.".

  
 Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
 21st January, 1964.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

The effect of these regulations is to enable births and deaths occurring in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital to be registered at that hospital.

(Secretariat GR19/3231/48)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION.

TELEPHONE ORDINANCE, 1951.

(No. 18 of 1951).

Resolution made and passed by the Legislative Council in exercise of the power conferred by subsection (2) of section 29 of the Telephone Ordinance, 1951 on the 22nd day of January, 1964.

RESOLVED, in exercise of the power conferred by subsection (2) of section 29 of the Telephone Ordinance, 1951, that, with effect from the 24th day of January, 1964, the Schedule to the said Ordinance be amended by—

(a) the deletion of Part I and the substitution therefor of the following—

"PART I.

EXCHANGE LINE CHARGES.

Item	Particulars of Charge	Amount of Charge	Government discount
1.	For an exchange line used for business purposes within Victoria, Kowloon or the Peak District, or within a radius of one mile from any exchange that may be established outside those areas	\$50 for installation, payable in advance. \$300 per annum for service, payable in advance, in whole for the first year and thereafter by quarterly instalments.	Discount to be allowed to Government in respect of the charge for service.
2.	For an exchange line in a <i>bona fide</i> place of residence within Victoria, Kowloon or the Peak District or within a radius of one mile from any exchange that may be established outside those areas	\$50 for installation, payable in advance. \$225 per annum for service, payable in advance, in whole for the first year and thereafter by quarterly instalments.	Discount to be allowed to Government in respect of the charge for service.
3.	For each 220 yards or part thereof measured outwards from the nearest point of the boundary of the areas referred to in item 1 or 2	An additional charge of \$10 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.
4.	For two party-line service	75% of the charge for the area in which the service is provided.	Discount to be allowed to Government.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Particulars of Charge</i>	<i>Amount of Charge</i>	<i>Government discount</i>
5.	For exceptional work necessitating erection of poles or excavation of ground for a subscriber's armoured cable, other than along an established telephone route	A charge calculated according to the work necessary as may be agreed between the subscriber and the company.	—

*Notes:* (1) An exchange line is a direct line from a subscriber's premises to one of the company's exchanges.  
(2) All charges specified in items 1 to 5 inclusive include, where appropriate, the provision by the company of hand micro telephones. When hand micro telephones are not provided by the company, a rebate of \$20 per annum shall be made by the company in respect of each line not so provided.”;

- (b) the deletion of Part II and the substitution therefor of the following—

“PART II.  
EXTENSION LINE CHARGES.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Particulars of Charge</i>	<i>Amount of Charge</i>	<i>Government discount</i>
1.	For an internal extension line and switch connecting two parts of the same building where the wiring does not exceed 50 yards in length	\$20 for installation, payable in advance. \$70 per annum for service, payable in advance, in whole for the first year and thereafter by quarterly instalments.	Discount to be allowed to Government in respect of the charge for service.
2.	For each additional 50 yards of wire or part thereof	\$30 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.
3.	For switching type main and extension instruments	\$25 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.
4.	For an external extension not exceeding 220 yards in length	\$20 for installation, payable in advance. \$110 per annum for service, payable in advance, in whole for the first year and thereafter by quarterly instalments.	Discount to be allowed to Government in respect of the charge for service.
5.	For each additional 220 yards of external wiring or part thereof	\$15 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Particulars of Charge</i>	<i>Amount of Charge</i>	<i>Government discount</i>
6.	For a small extension bell with 50 yards of wiring	\$30 per annum.	—
7.	For a large extension bell with 50 yards of wiring	\$40 per annum.	—
8.	For the connexion of extension to ships	The charges calculated under items 4 and 5 may be increased by 100%.	Discount to be allowed to Government in respect of the charge for service.”;

and

- (c) the deletion of Part IV and the substitution therefor of the following—

“PART IV.  
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Particulars of Charge</i>	<i>Amount of Charge</i>	<i>Government discount</i>
1.	For an indicator on a private branch exchange switchboard	\$5 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.
2.	For a power circuit to a private branch exchange switchboard	\$120 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.
3.	For a ringing circuit to a private branch exchange switchboard	\$120 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.
4.	For an additional automatic dial (one dial to be provided free of charge for each exchange line)	\$9 per annum.	Discount to be allowed to Government.
5.	For a private wire, not exceeding one mile per cable pair	\$200 per annum per cable pair.	—
6.	For each additional 220 yards or part thereof per cable pair	\$10 per annum per cable pair.	—
7.	For a submarine cable pair	\$1,000 per annum.	—

Item	Particulars of Charge	Amount of Charge	Government discount
8.	For each additional operator's headgear set	\$20 per annum.	—
9.	Disconnecting plug and socket	\$10 per annum.	—
10.	Burglar alarm	\$150 per annum.	—
11.	For each additional point to burglar alarm	\$40 per annum.	—
12.	For a coloured plastic hand micro telephone	\$20 per annum.	—
13.	For automatic private line equipment	\$50 per annum.	—
14.	For a typhoon warning service	\$20 per annum.	—
15.	For a ship telephone service	\$20 per day.	—
16.	For each additional entry in either English or Chinese section of Telephone Directory	\$10 per annum.	—
17.	For each additional copy of Telephone Directory (one copy to be provided free for each instrument)	\$5.	—
18.	For changing a number at request of subscriber	\$10.	—
19.	For a private automatic branch exchange	A charge as may be agreed between the subscriber and the company.	—
20.	For an installation at subscriber's request which is not otherwise provided for in this Schedule	A charge as may be agreed between the subscriber and the company.	—

*Quater*

Deputy Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
22nd January, 1964.  
(Secretariat FIN4/1026/57)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.  
(No. 18 of 1960).

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (RE-REGISTRATION)  
(NO. 4) ORDER, 1964.

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. 4) Order, 1964.

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 or Kowloon, being the holder of an Identity Card which bears a registration number in the series 1,290,001 to 1,310,000 and the family, if any, of such holder.

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

By Command,

*Erin Tingle*

Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

18th January, 1964.  
(Secretariat D/RPO)

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1960.

(No. 18 of 1960).

**REGISTRATION OF PERSONS (CANCELLATION OF  
REGISTRATION AND IDENTITY CARDS) (NO. 4) ORDER, 1964.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by provisos (vi) and (vii) to section 10 of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, the Governor has made the following Order—

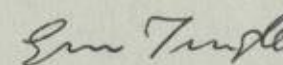
1. This Order may be cited as the Registration of Persons (Cancellation of Registration and Identity Cards) (No. 4) Order, 1964. Citation.

2. Any person affected by the Orders specified in the Schedule shall, with effect from the 24th February, 1964, cease to be deemed to be registered under the provisions of the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960 and any identity card held by such person shall with effect from such date cease to be deemed to have been issued under the provisions of that Ordinance. Cancellation of registration and identity cards in certain cases. (18 of 1960).

SCHEDULE.

Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 31) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 32) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 33) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 34) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 35) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 36) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 37) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 38) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 39) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 40) Order, 1963.  
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 41) Order, 1963.

By Command,



*Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

18th January, 1964.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

This Order affects only those persons who were in possession of old identity cards issued under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, Chapter 177, repealed by the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960, in any of the following series—

1,055,001 to 1,065,000  
1,065,001 to 1,075,000  
1,075,001 to 1,085,000  
1,085,001 to 1,095,000

1,095,001 to 1,105,000  
 1,105,001 to 1,110,000  
 1,110,001 to 1,115,000  
 1,115,001 to 1,120,000  
 1,120,001 to 1,130,000  
 1,130,001 to 1,140,000  
 1,140,001 to 1,150,000

and who have failed by the 24th February, 1964, to have re-registered in compliance with the appropriate Orders specified in the Schedule. The effect of this Order will be to render any old identity card in possession of any such person invalid and to cause him to become an unregistered person with effect from the said date.

(Secretariat D/RPO)

## DANGEROUS GOODS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1964.

### ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

<i>Regulation.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
<b>PART I.</b>	
<b>PRELIMINARY.</b>	
1. Citation and commencement ... ..	7
2. Interpretation ... ..	7
<b>PART II.</b>	
<b>DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 1 (EXPLOSIVES).</b>	
3. Interpretation ... ..	9
<i>Conveyance of explosives.</i>	
4. Removal permits for explosives ... ..	10
5. Production to and endorsement by licensees of dangerous goods stores of removal permits ... ..	11
6. No vehicle to carry more than four hundred pounds of explosives ...	11
7. Explosives not permitted in public vehicles ... ..	11
8. Vehicle carrying explosives to display a red flag ... ..	11
<i>Storage of explosives.</i>	
9. Application for licences for storage of explosives ... ..	11
10. Storage of explosives generally ... ..	11
11. Mode A stores ... ..	12
12. Mode B stores ... ..	12
13. Security of Mode A and Mode B stores ... ..	13
14. Interior of Mode A store to be kept clean ... ..	13
15. Contents of Mode A store ... ..	13
16. Situation of Mode A store ... ..	13
17. Mode A store to be provided with lightning conductor ... ..	13
18. The ground surrounding a Mode A store to be kept clear ... ..	13
19. Marking of Mode A and Mode B stores ... ..	13
20. Police guard to be maintained at Mode A store if required by the Authority ... ..	13
21. Precautions to be taken during work done in store ... ..	14
22. Smoking prohibited in or near Mode A store or when Mode B stores are open ... ..	14
23. Precautions to be taken by licensee of store ... ..	14
24. Deterioration of explosives in a store ... ..	14
25. Licensee to comply with directions given by the Authority ... ..	14
26. Certain explosives to be stored separately ... ..	15
27. Stock book to be kept in or near store ... ..	15
28. Particulars of explosives in store to be furnished monthly to the Authority ... ..	15

<i>Regulation.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
	<i>Manufacture of explosives.</i>	
29.	Application for licence to manufacture explosives ... ..	15
30.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	16
31.	Alterations to and maintenance of factory premises, etc. after grant of licence ... ..	17
32.	Restriction on employment of persons in danger buildings ... ..	17
33.	Matches, etc. not to be carried in factory ... ..	17
34.	Employees in danger buildings to wear clothing and footwear approved by the Authority ... ..	18
35.	Only certain tools to be used in danger buildings ... ..	18
36.	Male supervisors to be employed in danger buildings ... ..	18
37.	Prohibition of smoking, etc. ... ..	18
38.	Employment of watchmen ... ..	18
	<i>Packing of explosives.</i>	
39.	Interior of package to be clean ... ..	18
40.	No package to be constructed of iron or steel unless covered ... ..	18
41.	Contents of package ... ..	18
42.	Packing of blasting explosives ... ..	19
43.	Prescribed labels for explosives ... ..	19
44.	Requirements as to marking of packages ... ..	19
45.	Manner of packing explosives ... ..	19
	<i>Use of explosives in blasting.</i>	
46.	Permission required for blasting ... ..	25
47.	Authorized persons only may use explosives for blasting ... ..	25
48.	Storage of explosives at blasting sites ... ..	25
49.	Charge not to be compounded at blasting site ... ..	25
50.	Smoking not permitted while charges are being prepared ... ..	25
51.	Persons engaged in preparing charges not to carry matches, etc. ... ..	26
52.	Removal of explosives for blasting ... ..	26
53.	Preparing of charges for blasting ... ..	26
54.	Loading of charges for blasting ... ..	26
55.	Firing of charges for blasting ... ..	26
56.	Register of blasting operations to be kept ... ..	28
57.	Misfires ... ..	28
58.	Special precautions ... ..	29
	<i>Discharge of firework.</i>	
59.	Discharge of firework ... ..	29
	<i>Penalties.</i>	
60.	Offences and penalties ... ..	29

## PART III.

## DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 2 (COMPRESSED GASES).

61.	Interpretation ... ..	31
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<i>Regulation.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
	<i>Storage of gases in cylinders.</i>	
62.	Application for licence to manufacture or store gases ... ..	31
63.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	32
64.	Cylinders to be approved by the Authority ... ..	32
65.	Marking of cylinders ... ..	32
66.	Examination and testing of cylinders for permanent and liquefied gases ... ..	32
67.	Examination of cylinders containing dissolved gases ... ..	34
68.	Destruction of defective cylinders ... ..	34
69.	Filling of cylinders containing permanent gases ... ..	34
70.	Filling of cylinders containing liquefied gases ... ..	35
71.	Filling of cylinders containing dissolved gases ... ..	37
72.	Precautions against fire in stores ... ..	37
73.	Storage of cylinders containing liquid oxygen ... ..	38
74.	General provisions relating to storage, etc. ... ..	38
	<i>Transport of liquefied gases by road tankers.</i>	
75.	Carriage of liquefied gases in road tankers ... ..	41
76.	Safety precautions in relation to the conveyance, etc. of liquefied gases in road tankers ... ..	41
	<i>Manufacture or storage of liquefied gases in bulk.</i>	
77.	Application for licence to manufacture or store liquefied gases in bulk ... ..	41
78.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	42
79.	Offences and penalties ... ..	43

## PART IV.

## DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 3 (CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES).

80.	Interpretation ... ..	43
81.	Application for licence to manufacture or store corrosive substances ... ..	43
82.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	44
83.	Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores ... ..	44
84.	General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of corrosive substances ... ..	44
85.	Offences and penalties ... ..	95

## PART V.

## DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 4 (POISONOUS SUBSTANCES).

86.	Interpretation ... ..	95
87.	Application for licence to manufacture or store poisonous substances ... ..	95
88.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	95
89.	Store to be kept locked ... ..	96
90.	Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in store ... ..	96
91.	Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores ... ..	96
92.	General provisions relating to packing, conveyance and storage of poisonous substances ... ..	96
93.	Offences and penalties ... ..	135

<i>Regulation.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
<b>PART VI.</b>		
<b>DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 5 (SUBSTANCES GIVING OFF INFLAMMABLE VAPOUR).</b>		
94.	Interpretation ... ..	135
95.	Application in relation to fuel tanks of vehicles ... ..	135
<i>Manufacture, conveyance and storage (in containers).</i>		
96.	Application for licence to manufacture dangerous goods of category 5 or to store such goods in containers ... ..	135
97.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	136
98.	Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores ... ..	137
99.	General provisions relating to packing, conveyance and storage in containers of dangerous goods of category 5 ... ..	137
100.	Conveyance of dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, on bicycles or tricycles ... ..	147
101.	Conveyance of dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, on vehicles ... ..	147
102.	Vehicles to be marked ... ..	147
103.	Vehicles to be attended ... ..	148
104.	Fire, etc., not permitted on vehicles ... ..	148
105.	Fires, forges, etc., not to be sited near stores ... ..	148
106.	Storage of containers in store forming a part of other premises ... ..	148
107.	Storage of leaking or damaged containers ... ..	148
108.	Repairs to stores, containers, etc. ... ..	148
109.	Smoking, etc., prohibited in stores ... ..	148
110.	Certain dangerous goods not to be taken into or out of certain stores between sunset and sunrise ... ..	149
111.	Restriction on depositing dangerous goods otherwise than in stores ... ..	149
112.	Dangerous goods not to be admitted to sewers, drains, etc. ... ..	149
113.	Unauthorized persons not permitted in stores ... ..	149
114.	Stores to be kept locked ... ..	149
115.	Particulars of goods in stores to be furnished on request ... ..	149
<i>Conveyance in bulk.</i>		
116.	Carriage of dangerous goods of category 5 by road tanker ... ..	149
117.	Dipping pipes on tank wagon to be kept closed ... ..	149
118.	Filling pipe covers on tank wagon to be kept locked or sealed ... ..	149
119.	Loading and unloading of tank wagons ... ..	150
120.	Repairs to tanks on tank wagons ... ..	150
121.	Vehicles not to be fuelled directly from tank wagons ... ..	150
122.	Tank wagons to be attended ... ..	150
123.	Fire, etc., not permitted on vehicles conveying dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2 ... ..	150
<i>Bulk storage and dispensing facilities.</i>		
124.	Application for licence to store ... ..	150
125.	Conditions for grant of licences to store in bulk ... ..	151
126.	Testing of tanks ... ..	152
127.	Defective tanks ... ..	152

<i>Regulation.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
128.	Repairs to tanks ... ..	153
129.	Leaking tanks to be reported ... ..	153
130.	Combustibles not to be kept at bulk stores ... ..	153
131.	Smoking, etc., prohibited in bulk stores ... ..	153
132.	Fires, forges, etc., not to be sited near bulk stores ... ..	153
133.	Dangerous goods not to be discharged from bulk stores into sewers, drains, etc. ... ..	153
134.	Offences and penalties ... ..	153
<b>PART VII.</b>		
<b>DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 6 (SUBSTANCES WHICH BECOME DANGEROUS BY INTERACTION WITH WATER).</b>		
135.	Interpretation ... ..	154
136.	Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 6 ... ..	154
137.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	155
138.	Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores ... ..	155
139.	General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods of category 6 ... ..	155
140.	Water not to be introduced into stores ... ..	171
141.	Containers to be kept closed ... ..	171
142.	Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in stores ... ..	171
143.	Storage of calcium carbide in generators ... ..	171
144.	Disposal of calcium carbide residue ... ..	171
145.	Calcium carbide residue not to be discharged into sewers or drains ... ..	171
146.	Fire, etc., not permitted in stores containing calcium carbide ... ..	171
147.	Electrical equipment in stores containing calcium carbide ... ..	171
148.	Offences and penalties ... ..	171
<b>PART VIII.</b>		
<b>DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 7 (STRONG SUPPORTERS OF COMBUSTION).</b>		
149.	Interpretation ... ..	172
150.	Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 7 ... ..	172
151.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	172
152.	Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores ... ..	173
153.	General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods of category 7 ... ..	173
154.	Offences and penalties ... ..	201
<b>PART IX.</b>		
<b>DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 8 (READILY COMBUSTIBLE SUBSTANCES).</b>		
155.	Interpretation ... ..	201
156.	Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 8 ... ..	201
157.	Conditions for grant of licence ... ..	202
158.	Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores ... ..	202
159.	General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods of category 8 ... ..	202

<i>Regulation.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
160. Special conditions for storage of celluloid or nitrocellulose based film	210
161. Naked lights, etc. not to be used in stores	210
162. Repair, etc. of nitrocellulose based film	210
163. Restriction on use of film solvents	210
164. Smoking and use of naked lights	210
165. Offences and penalties	210

## PART X.

## DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 9 (SUBSTANCES LIABLE TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION).

166. Interpretation	211
167. Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 9	211
168. Conditions for grant of licence	212
169. Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores	212
170. General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods of category 9	212
171. Offences and penalties	219

## PART XI.

## DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 10 (OTHER DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES).

172. Interpretation	219
173. Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 10	219
174. Conditions for grant of licence	219
175. Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores	220
176. General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods of category 10	220
177. Offences and penalties	232

## PART XII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

178. Alterations to and maintenance of stores after grant or renewal of licence	232
179. Special defences relating to warehouse owners and carriers	232
180. Special defences relating to the transport of dangerous goods	232
181. Governor may permit the use of alternative packing for dangerous goods in certain cases	233
182. Prohibited substances	233
183. Licences and permits	233
184. Delegation of powers	236
185. Transitional provisions	236
186. Substitution of blasting regulations	236
187. Revocations	236
First Schedule. Labels	237
Second Schedule. Specified Authorities	244

## DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCE, 1956.

(No. 38 of 1956).

## DANGEROUS GOODS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1964.

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, 1964, and shall come into operation on the day appointed for the coming into operation of the Dangerous Goods (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

Citation and commencement.

2. (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—  
“Authority” means, in respect of each regulation specified in the first column of the Second Schedule, the public officer or public body specified respectively in the second column of that Schedule;

Interpretation.

Second Schedule.

“Commissioner of Mines” includes any officer of the Mines Department authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

“Commissioner of Police” includes any police officer authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

“Director of Fire Services” includes any officer of the Fire Services Department authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

“Director of Marine” includes any officer of the Marine Department authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

“District Commissioner, New Territories” includes any officer of the New Territories Administration authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

"effective", in relation to absorbent material, means material of a nature capable of minimizing the hazard of the liquid stored or conveyed, and so disposed as to ensure that the inner containers containing such liquid remain completely surrounded and prevented from moving under all ordinary conditions of storage or transport, and, where reasonably possible, of sufficient quantity to be capable of absorbing the liquid content completely in the event of spillage or breakage of the container;

"effectively closed" means so constructed and secured as to be watertight under all normal conditions;

"flameproof", in relation to any apparatus, means capable of withstanding without injury 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 at which an inflammable liquid gives off vapour which will ignite or explode when mixed with air and exposed to a naked light;

"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 or permit 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 granted under the Ordinance permitting such place to be used for that purpose;

"Minister" means Her Majesty's Minister of Transport, and "Ministry" shall be construed accordingly;

(39 of 1957).

"owner", in relation to any vehicle, includes the person in whose name the vehicle is registered under the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1957, and also 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 having possession of the vehicle pursuant to such agreement;

"premises" includes stall or booth;

"prohibited goods" means any goods specified in regulation 182 as being prohibited goods for the purposes of section 5A of the Ordinance;

"Secretary for Chinese Affairs" includes any officer of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

"store", when used as a verb, means to keep for any purpose whatsoever, and "storage" shall be construed accordingly; but, when used as a noun, means a place which is licensed for the storage of dangerous goods within the meaning of the Ordinance and, if used as a noun in relation to premises, means such part of the premises as is so licensed;

"suitable", in relation to packing or to containers, means—

- (a) well constructed and in good condition;
- (b) of such a character and construction that any interior surface with which the contents may come in contact is not dangerously affected by the contents;
- (c) capable of withstanding the ordinary risks of storage, handling or transport;
- (d) capable of withstanding any pressure likely to be generated therein in the course of normal use.

(2) In these regulations, any reference to a category, class or division of dangerous goods relates to the classification for the time being appearing in the Dangerous Goods (Classification) Regulations, (L.N. 15/64), 1964.

(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 the equivalent of one gallon.

## PART II.

### DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 1 (EXPLOSIVES).

3. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

"authorized shot firer" means a person who is the holder of a valid mine blasting certificate or a special authorization issued pursuant to regulation 47;

"danger building" means any building in which there is kept or is present, or in which in the course of the manufacture of explosives there is likely to be kept or to be present, any explosive or any ingredient thereof which either by itself is possessed of explosive properties or, when mixed with any other ingredient or article also present in such building, is capable of forming an explosive mixture or compound;

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

Interpretation.

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

"factory" means any premises in which explosives are manufactured;

"firework" means any explosive of category 1, class 7;

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

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

"manufactured fireworks" means any explosive of category 1, class 7, division 2;

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

"Mode A store" means a store constructed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 11;

"Mode B store" means a store constructed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 12;

"outer" package means any form of package superimposed upon an inner package for the purpose of protecting such inner package from damage;

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

"propellant" means any explosive of category 1, class 3 (nitro compounds) adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms;

"removal permit" means a permit granted pursuant to the provisions of regulation 4.

#### *Conveyance of explosives.*

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

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prevent—

- (a) the removal of explosives from a Mode A or Mode B store situated at a blasting site incidental to blasting at that site;
- (b) the removal from a Mode A or Mode B store of any quantity of explosives in respect of which a removal permit has been granted in accordance with the provisions of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance;

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

Removal  
permits for  
explosives.

(Cap. 238).

(c) the removal from any place of such safety cartridges or cartridges for small arms as are referred to in paragraph (4) of regulation 10; or

(d) the removal from any place of any quantity of manufactured fireworks not exceeding fifty pounds in weight.

5. (1) No licensee of any store shall permit the removal therefrom of any dangerous goods to which the provisions of regulation 4 apply unless there be produced for inspection by himself, his servant or agent a valid removal permit issued in respect of such goods either pursuant to the provisions of that regulation or pursuant to the provisions of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, as the case may be; and such licensee, or his servant or agent, shall, before the removal of such goods, endorse the removal permit to the effect that he has inspected such permit.

(2) Any person to whom a removal permit is issued pursuant to the provisions of regulation 4 shall, within forty-eight hours after the expiry of such permit, return it to the Authority.

6. Except with the permission in writing of the Authority, no vehicle shall carry more than four hundred pounds in weight of explosives at any one time:

Provided that any vehicle may carry detonators not exceeding two thousand in number, in addition to four hundred pounds of other explosives, 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 load of explosives.

7. No explosives other than safety cartridges, cartridges for small arms and manufactured fireworks, shall be carried in any tramcar, omnibus, taxi or other public vehicle or on any public ferry.

8. There shall be displayed in a prominent position on any vehicle carrying explosives a rectangular red flag of a size not less than nine by twelve inches:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to the carriage of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds in weight.

#### *Storage of explosives.*

9. Every application, pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance, for any licence to possess or store any explosives shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority.

10. (1) Except as provided by this regulation or by regulation 48, no explosives shall be stored otherwise than in the Government explosives depot on Green Island or in a Mode A store the site of which has been approved in writing by the Authority.

Production  
to and  
endorsement  
by licensees  
of dangerous  
goods stores  
of removal  
permits.  
(Cap. 238).

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

Explosives  
not permitted  
in public  
vehicles.

Vehicle  
carrying  
explosives  
to display  
a red flag.

Application  
for licences  
for storage  
of explosives.

Storage of  
explosives  
generally.

(2) Explosives of category 1, class 5 (fulminates) shall only be stored in the Government explosives depot on Green Island.

(3) Safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty thousand rounds, may be stored in a Mode B store.

(4) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to such quantities, not exceeding one thousand rounds in the aggregate, of safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms in respect of which a licence or exemption from licence has been granted in accordance with the provisions of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance.

(5) Manufactured fireworks, not exceeding in the aggregate four hundred pounds in weight, may be stored in a Mode B store:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to the storage of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds in weight.

(6) Explosives for blasting may be stored in a Mode B store at a blasting site subject to the provisions of regulation 48.

(7) Explosives may be stored in a factory in such quantities as are reasonably required incidental to the manufacture thereof.

Mode A stores.

11. (1) A Mode A store shall consist of a single storeyed detached structure, whether situated above or below ground level, made of substantial brickwork, masonry or concrete to a design to be approved by the Authority in each case.

(2) The flooring of a Mode A store shall be surfaced with smooth impervious material and shall be covered with movable wooden gratings or gratings made of some other non-ferrous material approved by the Authority.

(3) No ferrous metal used in the construction or fittings of any Mode A store shall be exposed.

(4) For the purposes of these regulations, no store shall be deemed to be a Mode A store unless approved in writing as such by the Authority.

Mode B stores.

12. (1) A Mode B store shall consist of a substantially constructed fireproof container, either fixed or movable, capable of being locked and so constructed that neither inside nor outside is there any exposed ferrous metal.

(2) For the purposes of these regulations, no store shall be deemed to be a Mode B store unless approved in writing as such by the Authority.

13. (1) When not in use, any Mode A or B store containing any explosives shall be kept securely locked and any Mode B store shall, except with the permission in writing of the Authority, in addition thereto, be kept in a locked room or building used solely for the storage of dangerous goods.

Security of Mode A and Mode B stores.

(2) The licensee of any Mode A store shall employ such watchmen at the store as may be required by the Authority, and at least one such watchman shall be on watch at all times during which the store contains explosives.

(3) No Mode A store shall be open between sunset and sunrise except with the permission in writing of the Authority.

14. The interior of any Mode A store shall at all times be kept clean and free from grit or dirt likely to give rise to sparks.

Interior of Mode A store to be kept clean.

15. Nothing shall be kept in any Mode A store except explosives, and containers, receptacles, tools or implements used directly in connexion with the storage of explosives.

Contents of Mode A store.

16. No Mode A store shall be situated nearer to any public place than the Authority in each case may permit and every such store shall be fenced about in such manner as the Authority may require.

Situation of Mode A store.

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

Mode A store to be provided with lightning conductor.

18. The ground surrounding any Mode A store shall be cleared of all obstructions including bushes, grass, and other vegetation to such distance as the Authority may require.

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

19. (1) The words "DANGEROUS-EXPLOSIVES" shall be painted in a conspicuous colour, in English and Chinese, in legible lettering and characters of not less than four inches in height on the outside of every entrance to any Mode A store and of not less than one and one half inches in height on the outside of any Mode B store.

Marking of Mode A and Mode B stores.

(2) A notice, in English and Chinese, prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights shall be conspicuously displayed on the outside of any Mode A store.

20. The licensee of any Mode A store shall, at his own expense, maintain a police guard at the store if so required by the Authority.

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

Precautions to be taken during work done in store.

21. (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 cleaned.

(2) Until the requirements of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) have been satisfied, no tool or implement made of any ferrous metal shall be used in any Mode A store.

Smoking prohibited in or near Mode A store or when Mode B stores are open.

22. (1) No person shall smoke or expose any naked light in any Mode A store or within thirty feet thereof or, if the Authority has directed that such store be fenced about, inside such fencing.

(2) The licensee of any Mode B store shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that no person smokes or exposes any naked light in the immediate vicinity of any Mode B store while such store is open.

Precautions to be taken by licensee of store.

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

- (a) fire and explosion in the store; and
- (b) unauthorized persons 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.

Deterioration of explosives in a store.

24. (1) The licensee of any store shall cause all explosives therein which are liable to deterioration to be inspected not less than once in each month by a person having reasonable experience in the handling of explosives.

(2) The licensee shall cause any deterioration of or damage to explosives discovered in any store to be reported to the Authority immediately.

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

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to manufactured fireworks:

Provided that the Authority may seize and cause to be destroyed any such fireworks as appear to him to have deteriorated or become damaged.

Licensee to comply with directions given by the Authority.

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

(2) The licensee of any store in respect of which directions have been given under paragraph (1) shall, so soon as may be, comply with such directions.

26. No explosive of any group specified hereunder shall be stored in any receptacle together with any explosive of any other group specified hereunder, unless it is so separated by intervening partitioning as to prevent explosion or fire communicating from one to the other—

Certain explosives to be stored separately.

Group A—All explosives of category 1, classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and class 6, division 2, which do not contain exposed iron or steel, and cartridges made with any such explosives which do not contain their own means of ignition and safety fuse.

Group B—All explosives of category 1, class 6, division 1.

Group C—All explosives of category 1, class 6, division 2 which contain exposed iron or steel.

Group D—All explosives of category 1, class 6, division 3.

Group E—Firework.

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

Stock book to be kept in or near store.

(2) Such stock book shall be kept 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.

28. Except in the case of the storage of manufactured fireworks not exceeding four hundred pounds in weight, the licensee of any Mode A or Mode B store shall, on the first day of each month during the currency of his licence, furnish to the Authority particulars of the nature and quantities of the explosives stored in the store.

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

#### *Manufacture of explosives.*

29. (1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture explosives shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and shall be accompanied by two copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the whole of the area to be occupied by the factory at which the manu-

Application for licence to manufacture explosives.

facture is to be carried on, and, so far as may be applicable having regard to the nature of the business, every such plan shall include the following particulars—

- (a) the siting of every building, structure, excavation or other work comprising the factory;
- (b) the details of every danger building and the use to which it will be put;
- (c) the distance of any danger building from any other building, structure, excavation or other work situated next thereto;
- (d) the type and maximum quantity of any explosive or any ingredient thereof to be contained at any one time in any danger building;
- (e) the maximum number of persons who will be employed at any one time in any danger building;
- (f) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

(2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a statement in writing declaring each type of explosive which it is intended shall be manufactured at the factory.

(3) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), or any modification thereof, which is approved by the Authority shall be endorsed to that effect and one copy shall be returned to the applicant and the other retained by the Authority.

Conditions  
for grant of  
licence.

30. No licence for the manufacture of explosives shall be granted or renewed unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the factory at which such manufacture is to be carried on that—

- (a) the plan referred to in regulation 29 has been approved by him and the construction of the factory conforms with the plan;
- (b) the perimeter of the factory is fenced about to his satisfaction;
- (c) no danger building in the factory is situated less than thirty yards from any other building or structure on the surface of the ground or from any public place;
- (d) any danger building in the factory, other than a danger building constructed below the surface of the ground, is surrounded by an earth or sand embankment not less than eight feet in height and two feet wide at the top and that any opening therein is provided with a gate covered on one side by sheet steel plating not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick and fitted with an appropriate lock;

- (e) the flooring of any danger building is surfaced with smooth impervious material;
- (f) any danger building consists of a single storeyed detached structure having smooth impervious flooring and being divided to his satisfaction into compartments, in such manner as to prevent, so far as may be, an explosion occurring in the course of one process giving rise to any other explosion in the factory;
- (g) no danger building contains in its structure or fittings any exposed ferrous metal;
- (h) any path connecting any one danger building with any other such building consists of a covered way having smooth impervious flooring and so constructed as to prevent the admission of grit or dirt to the way;
- (i) any danger building is fitted with one or more efficient lighting conductors installed to his satisfaction;
- (j) all electric wiring or other fittings in any danger building are properly installed and insulated to his satisfaction;
- (k) outside every entrance to any danger building there is displayed to his satisfaction a notice, in English and Chinese, bearing the words "DANGER-EXPLOSIVES" and a statement of the maximum number of persons permitted to be employed at any one time therein and the maximum quantity of explosives or the ingredients thereof permitted at any one time to be contained therein.

31. After the grant or renewal of any licence for the manufacture of explosives—

- (a) no material alteration shall be made to the factory, its fittings or equipment, except with the permission in writing of the Authority; and
- (b) all parts of the factory, its fittings and equipment, shall be maintained in good repair to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Alterations  
to and  
maintenance  
of factory  
premises, etc.  
after grant  
of licence.

32. Except with the permission in writing of the Authority, not more than the number of persons specified in the plan referred to in regulation 29 in respect of any danger building shall be employed at the same time in such building.

Restriction on  
employment  
of persons  
in danger  
buildings.

33. (1) No person in any factory shall carry on his person any ferrous metal or any matches or other means of ignition.

Matches,  
etc. not to  
be carried  
in factory.

(2) Any person in or entering any factory shall, if required, submit to search by the licensee of the factory or any person authorized by him or by any police officer or by any person authorized thereto by the Authority:

Provided that no female shall be searched otherwise than by another female.

Employees in danger buildings to wear clothing and footwear approved by the Authority.

34. (1) Any person employed in any danger building shall wear only such clothing and footwear as may be approved by the Authority.

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

Only certain tools to be used in danger buildings.

35. No tools other than tools made of non-ferrous metal or wood or such other material as may be approved by the Authority shall be used in any danger building.

Male supervisors to be employed in danger buildings.

36. While work is being carried on in any danger building there shall be present on duty in the building at least one male supervisor; and if more than twenty persons are employed at any one time in such building there shall be at least one male supervisor for every twenty persons.

Prohibition of smoking, etc.

37. No person shall smoke or use or exhibit any naked light in any danger building.

Employment of watchmen.

38. There shall be at all times employed at any factory such number of watchmen as the Authority may require having regard to the situation of and the circumstances pertaining to the factory.

#### *Packing of explosives.*

Interior of package to be clean.

39. 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.

40. No outer or inner package containing explosives and no binding of any such package 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 its being or becoming exposed.

Contents of package.

41. No outer or inner package containing explosives 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 kind of propellant or gunpowder; or
- (b) an inner package containing an explosive of category 1, class 6, division 1 and any article or substance which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature or liable to cause fire or explosion.

42. Either the outer or the inner package of any parcel of blasting explosive of category 1, class 2, 3 or 4, in which ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate or sodium chloride is an ingredient shall be waterproof. Packing of blasting explosives.

43. Every main, inner and outer packing containing manufactured fireworks shall bear a label in the form of label C specified in the First Schedule and every main, inner or outer packing containing any other explosive shall bear a label in the form of label A specified in that Schedule. Prescribed labels for explosives. First Schedule.

44. (1) Any outer 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 explosive whatsoever, with the name of the manufacturer;
- (b) in the case of any explosive, other than safety fuse, with the category, class and division to which it belongs;
- (c) in the case of any explosive of category 1, class 3 or 4 (nitro compound or chlorate mixture), with the date of manufacture.

(2) 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.

45. Any explosive of the class or division 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 the table and the amount of such explosive packed in any one outer package and in any one inner package shall not exceed the quantity, if any, specified opposite thereto in the third and fourth columns respectively of the table. Manner of packing explosives.

TABLE.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Class 1 (gunpowder).	In an inner package contained in an outer package except that where the weight of explosive is not more than 5 lb. no inner package shall be required.	When gunpowder and a propellant are packed together, 50 lb.; otherwise, 100 lb.	When gunpowder and a propellant are packed together, 25 lb.; otherwise, 100 lb.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Class 2 (nitrate mixture).	As for class 1.	50 lb.	50 lb.
Class 3 (nitro compound) division 1.	As for class 1, but so that either the inner or outer package, or, if there is an outer package only, that package, shall be thoroughly water-proof. 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 lb.	50 lb.
Class 3 (nitro compound) division 2. (except as specified hereunder).	As for class 1.	50 lb.	50 lb.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be unflammable.	As for class 1, 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 lb.	50 lb.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
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 lb.	50 lb.
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 lb.	50 lb.
Class 4 (chlorate mixture) division 1.	As for class 3, division 1.	50 lb.	50 lb.
Class 4 (chlorate mixture) division 2.	As for class 1.	50 lb.	50 lb.
Class 5 (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 lb.	200 lb.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Explosives of class 5 (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 5 (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 5, division 1.	120 lb.	15 lb.
Class 6 (ammunition) division 1 (except as specified hereunder).	In an outer package.	Unlimited.	
Bulleted cartridges of class 6 (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.	
Class 6 (ammunition) division 2 (except as specified hereunder).	In an outer package.	100 lb.	

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
Class 6 (ammunition) division 2 when made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose.	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.
Fuse heads.	As may be required by the Authority.		
Class 6 (ammunition) division 3 (except as specified hereunder).	In an inner package contained in an outer package.	50 lb.	2 lb. or 10 in number whichever may be the greater.
Bulleted cartridges of class 6 (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 lb.	2 lb. 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 material shall be placed on top of and underneath the detonators and so secured that both ends of the detonators shall at all times 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	10,000 in number.	100 in number.

Explosive	Packing	Maximum amount in any one outer package	Maximum amount in any one inner package
	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:  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.		
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 7 (firework composition) division 1.	In an inner package contained in an outer package, the inner package being hermetically closed.	20 lb.	1 lb.
Class 7 (manufactured fireworks) division 2.	In an outer package.	100 lb.	

*Use of explosives in blasting.*

46. (1) No person shall carry out any blasting 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 be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions specified in the permit as the Authority may think fit.

(3) Any such permission may be suspended or revoked at any time at the discretion of the Authority.

47. No person shall—

- (a) prepare any charge for blasting or fire any blast, or
- (b) cause or permit any other person to prepare any charge for blasting or to fire any blast,

Authorized persons only may use explosives for blasting.

unless he or such other person, as the case may be, is in possession of a valid mine blasting certificate or is otherwise authorized by the Authority so to do.

48. (1) All explosives stored at any blasting site shall be contained in either—

Storage of explosives at blasting sites.

- (a) Mode A stores; or
- (b) Mode B stores.

(2) Where such explosives are stored in Mode B stores—

- (a) there shall not be more than two Mode B stores at any site;
- (b) each such store shall have either two or three compartments only;
- (c) not more than the following quantities of explosive shall be contained in any one compartment—
  - (i) twenty pounds of gunpowder; or
  - (ii) five pounds of explosive other than gunpowder; or
  - (iii) one hundred detonators; or
  - (iv) one hundred coils of fuse.

49. No person shall compound any charge for blasting at any blasting site, without the written permission of the Authority.

Charge not to be compounded at blasting site.

50. No person shall smoke at or near any blasting site while explosives are being removed from a store thereat nor while charges are being prepared for blasting or are being laid.

Smoking not permitted while charges are being prepared.

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

**51.** No person engaged in preparing charges or handling explosives at any blasting site shall carry about his person any metal object or other articles intended or liable to create flame or sparks except such articles as are required by him expressly for the purpose of igniting fuses.

Removal of explosives for blasting.

**52.** (1) When removing explosives from a store at a blasting site for the purpose of blasting—

- (a) gunpowder shall be placed in a container fitted with a close-fitting lid and made of rigid, impermeable, non-ferrous material; and
- (b) detonators and fuse shall not be carried in the same container as other explosives.

(2) No explosives shall be removed from any store for blasting except under the personal supervision of an authorized shot firer.

(3) Any explosive not used or destroyed shall be returned to the store on completion of the blasting.

Preparing of charges for blasting.

**53.** When charges are prepared for blasting—

- (a) detonators shall not be crimped on to fuse in or near any explosives store;
- (b) detonators shall not be crimped to fuse otherwise than with a crimping tool;
- (c) not more than one detonator shall be inserted in any primer charge;
- (d) no hole shall be made in any cartridge of explosive otherwise than by the use of a non-ferrous pricker.

Loading of charges for blasting.

**54.** When charges are loaded for blasting—

- (a) cartridges shall not be unwrapped from their paper coverings;
- (b) tamping rods shall be of non-ferrous material and shall be cut off square at the ends;
- (c) not more than one person shall work on the tamping of any one charge at any one time.

Firing of charges for blasting.

**55.** (1) When blasting is carried out—

- (a) save as provided in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (1) of regulation 57, 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;
- (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 unless effective and adequate precautions are taken to prevent any fragments being projected in a dangerous manner;
- (d) where two or more bore holes have been drilled along a rock face and the depth of any such hole exceeds six feet, all blasting shall be done simultaneously;
- (e) warning signals within a radius of not less than five hundred feet from the point of blasting shall be made by the displaying of red flags and by the beating of gongs for not less than five minutes previous to the firing of any blast and shall continue until all the charges have been fired;
- (f) no fuse of less than two minutes burning time (four feet of standard safety fuse) shall be used;
- (g) if matches are used to light fuses, not more than two fuses shall be lit by any one person at any one time, and if two fuses are so lit, the first fuse lit shall be of not less than three minutes burning time (six feet of standard safety fuse);
- (h) if fuses are to be lit in a series by means of an acetylene lamp, there shall not be more than eight fuses in each such series and each fuse of the series shall be longer than the preceding fuse by not less than fifteen seconds burning time (six inches of standard safety fuse) and the person using the lamp shall be accompanied by another person having a box of matches or other suitable means of immediately relighting the lamp if it should go out, and the fuses shall be lit seriatim commencing with the longest fuse;
- (i) if an igniting squib is used to light fuses the rules for igniting by an acetylene lamp contained in sub-paragraph (h) shall apply except that in this case not more than ten fuses may be lit from one squib;
- (j) no dynamite or home made igniting squibs shall be used to light fuses;
- (k) any electric exploder used for firing charges shall be fitted with a detachable handle or key and shall be so designed as to prevent unauthorized use, the leads to the exploder or firing switch shall not be connected until the shot firer has tested the circuit with a galvanometer, or until immediately before firing takes place, the exploder shall be set in a position where the shot firer can see it while he is connecting the charges and the shot firer shall carry with him the detachable handle or key of the exploder while he is so connecting the charges;
- (l) no electric mains shall be used for firing except with the permission of the Authority; and when so used 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 while he connects the charges and shall carry out the firing himself;

- (m) if a detonating or other instantaneous fuse is used the provisions contained in sub-paragraph (k) shall apply, except that the single detonator required to discharge all blasts shall not be inserted until after the warning signals required by sub-paragraph (e) have been made.

(2) Any person who, after the commencement of the warning signals referred to in paragraph (1), enters or, upon request being made to him by any public servant or any person engaged in the blasting, refuses to leave the blasting area shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Where blasting is carried out under water, the provisions of this regulation shall apply subject to such modification as that circumstance may require.

Register of  
blasting  
operations  
to be kept.

**56.** 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, depth of the holes, the amount of explosives used in each bore and the time of each firing.

Misfires.

**57.** (1) Where any shot fails to fire—

- (a) if the firing was effected electrically, the circuit shall be tested again, and an attempt shall be made to re-fire the charge before it is approached by any person, and, if the attempt fails, the leads shall be disconnected from the exploder by the shot firer and five minutes shall be allowed to elapse before the charge is approached;
- (b) if the firing was effected by safety fuse, the charge shall not be approached by any person until not less than one half of an hour has elapsed since the firing;
- (c) if the bore 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 against the charge, tamped and fired;
- (d) if the bore hole is damaged, another hole shall be drilled parallel to the first hole and not less than one foot distant from it and shall be loaded, tamped and fired;
- (e) the place where the misfire occurred shall be searched after the firing for any unexploded explosive;
- (f) no explosive, detonator, detonator wire or fuse shall be withdrawn from the bore hole containing the charge;

- (g) the misfired explosive shall not be used again or returned to the store but shall be destroyed by some safe and suitable method by the shot firer in charge of the blasting;
- (h) 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;
- (i) if the direction of the bore hole cannot be accurately ascertained, a surface charge may be used.

(2) Where blasting is carried out under water, the provisions of this regulation shall apply subject to such modification as that circumstance may require.

**58.** (1) Any shot firer in charge of 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 in the neighbourhood.

Special  
precautions.

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

#### *Discharge of firework.*

**59.** (1) Save as provided in paragraph (3), no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any firework except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Authority.

Discharge of  
firework.

(2) Any such permit shall be granted subject—

- (a) to payment of the appropriate fee prescribed in regulation 183; and
- (b) to such conditions or restrictions as the Authority may specify in the permit.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (2), the Authority may in his discretion grant, by notice published in the Gazette and subject to such conditions or restrictions as he may specify in the notice, a general permission for the discharge of fireworks by the public or by any specified class thereof.

#### *Penalties.*

**60.** (1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 4, 46 or 47 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of eight thousand dollars and imprisonment for three months.

Offences and  
penalties.

(2) Any person who stores any explosive or causes or permits any explosive to be stored in contravention of any of the provisions of

regulation 10 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of eight thousand dollars and imprisonment for three months.

(3) The owner and person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 6 or 8 is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(4) Any person in possession of explosives in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 7, 48 or 54 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(5) The licensee of any store in respect of which, or containing explosives in respect of which, any of the provisions of regulation 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25(2), 26 or 28 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(6) The licensee of any store who fails to keep and maintain a stock book in accordance with the provisions of regulation 27 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(7) The licensee of any factory in respect of which, or containing explosives in respect of which, any of the provisions of regulation 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 or 38 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment for two months.

(8) The owner of any explosives contained in any package in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 or 45 is contravened or packed in contravention of any such provisions shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(9) Any person who is carrying out or has undertaken any operation involving blasting in the course of which any of the provisions of regulation 52, 53, 55(1), 57 or 58 is contravened and the shot firer in charge of any such blasting shall each be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(10) Any shot firer in charge of any blasting who contravenes the provisions of regulation 56 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(11) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 22, 33, 37, 49, 50, 51, 55(2) or 59 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars.

### PART III.

#### DAINGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 2 (COMPRESSED GASES).

61. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpreta-  
tion.

"cylinder" means any metal container used or to be used under pressure for the storage of permanent, liquefied or dissolved gas, not being a boiler or pressure receiver within the meaning of the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance, 1962, or a bulk storage tank; (38 of 1962).

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

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

"in bulk", in relation to storage, means storage in any tank;

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

"manufacture", in relation to any gas, includes the filling of any cylinder with any such gas:

Provided that nothing in this definition shall be construed to refer to any boiler or pressure receiver within the meaning of the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance, 1962; (38 of 1962).

"permanent gas" means any dangerous goods of category 2, class 1;

"tank" means any static tank or reservoir used to contain any liquefied gas, and "tankage" shall be construed accordingly.

#### *Storage of gases in cylinders.*

62. (1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any gas shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store gas in cylinders, shall be accompanied by two copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars—

Application  
for licence  
to manu-  
facture or  
store gases.

(a) the siting of the store;

(b) the material of which it is or is to be constructed;

(c) the means of ventilation;

(d) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

(2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a statement in writing declaring the nature of the gas or gases to be stored and the maximum quantities thereof in respect of which the licence is required.

(3) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), or any modification thereof, which is approved by the

Authority shall be endorsed to that effect and one copy shall be returned to the applicant and one copy retained by the Authority.

Conditions for grant of licence.

**63.** No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage in cylinders of any gas unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that—

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 62 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan; and
- (b) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require.

Cylinders to be approved by the Authority.

**64.** No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, for the storage of any gas, any cylinder or other container except of a type appropriate to the storage of such gas and approved by the Authority.

Marking of cylinders.

**65.** Without prejudice to the requirements of any other regulation relating to marking or labelling, no person shall—

- (a) store any cylinder containing any gas or cause or permit any such cylinder to be stored, or
- (b) fill any cylinder with any gas or cause or permit any cylinder to be so filled,

unless the cylinder is painted in accordance with the colours recommended from time to time by the British Standards Institution and promulgated in that Institution's publication entitled British Standards Specification No. 349, or the head of the cylinder is painted conspicuously—

- (i) red, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is inflammable, or
- (ii) yellow, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is poisonous, or
- (iii) as to one half red and the other half yellow, if the gas contained or to be contained therein is both inflammable and poisonous:

Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any cylinder which is in the Colony by reason only that it is in course of transit from one place outside the Colony to another place outside the Colony.

Examination and testing of cylinders for permanent and liquefied gases.

**66.** (1) No person shall use any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be used, to contain any permanent or liquefied gas unless such cylinder has been tested and examined within the preceding five years by a person approved by the Authority for that purpose.

(2) Every cylinder shall be tested—

(a) in the case of a cylinder for any permanent gas—

- (i) by hydraulic stretch test to a pressure of not less than three thousand pounds per square inch, and

(ii) by hydraulic pressure test to a pressure of not less than two thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds per square inch;

(b) in the case of a cylinder for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, ethylene or monochlorotrifluoromethane (Arcton 13, Freon 13)—

(i) by hydraulic stretch test to a pressure of not less than three thousand three hundred and sixty pounds per square inch, and

(ii) by hydraulic pressure test to a pressure of not less than three thousand pounds per square inch;

(c) in the case of liquefied petroleum gas—

(i) if the vapour pressure at 100° Fahrenheit (37.8° Centigrade) does not exceed seventy pounds per square inch, by hydraulic pressure test to a pressure of not less than two hundred and ten pounds per square inch, and

(ii) if the vapour pressure at 100° Fahrenheit (37.8° Centigrade) exceeds seventy pounds per square inch, by hydraulic pressure test to a pressure of not less than five hundred and forty pounds per square inch;

(d) in the case of a cylinder for any liquefied gas, other than a gas mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) or (c), by hydraulic pressure test in each case to a pressure of not less than one and one third times the working pressure, if any, specified in the third column of the table to paragraph (2) of regulation 70 for the gas for which such cylinder is intended; and

(e) in the case of a cylinder in respect of which permission is granted by the Authority pursuant to the provisions of regulation 69 to exceed the filling pressures specified in that regulation, such hydraulic stretch test or hydraulic pressure test, or both, as the Authority may require either generally or in any particular case.

(3) Prior to any test referred to in paragraph (2) the cylinder shall be cleaned and examined externally and, so far as is practicable, internally for the presence of surface defects, corrosion and foreign matter.

(4) Where excessive internal rust or foreign matter is observed the cylinder shall not be refilled until such rust or foreign matter has been removed.

(5) After testing pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) and before refilling, the cylinder shall be stamped in such manner as to indicate by whom and on what date the testing was carried out and the pressures to which the cylinder was subjected at each test performed.

Examination of cylinders containing dissolved gases.

67. (1) No person shall use any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be used, to contain any dissolved gas unless such cylinder has been subjected to internal and external examination within the preceding twelve months by a person approved by the Authority for that purpose.

(2) The owner of any cylinder used to contain dissolved gas shall keep a record of each examination to which in accordance with paragraph (1) such cylinder is subjected together with the name and address of the person by whom each such examination was conducted.

(3) Upon transfer of ownership of any cylinder to which this regulation applies, the record of examinations, or a copy thereof, to which such cylinder has been subjected shall be transferred together with the cylinder.

Destruction of defective cylinders.

68. (1) If any cylinder—

(a) upon being subjected to—

- (i) hydraulic stretch testing, or
- (ii) hydraulic pressure testing,

pursuant to the provisions of regulation 66, is found to have suffered more than ten per cent permanent stretch or to leak; or

(b) upon being examined pursuant to the provisions of regulation 67, is found to have suffered internal or external damage or deterioration which, in the opinion of the person who carried out the examination, renders it unsafe,

the person who carried out the test or the examination shall—

- (i) retain the cylinder in his possession, and
- (ii) forthwith notify in writing the owner of the cylinder and the Authority of the result of the test or examination.

(2) Upon receipt of any notice pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), the Authority shall cause the cylinder in question to be destroyed in such manner as he may consider appropriate and may in his discretion recover the whole or any part of any expense incurred thereby from the owner of the cylinder as a civil debt due to the Crown.

Filling of cylinders containing permanent gases.

69. Except with the permission in writing of the Authority, given either generally or in any particular case, no person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any permanent gas to such an extent that the internal pressure on the cylinder at 60° Fahrenheit (15.5° Centigrade) exceeds—

- (a) in the case of boron trifluoride, one thousand five hundred pounds per square inch;
- (b) in the case of krypton, one thousand eight hundred pounds per square inch;

(c) in the case of fluorine, such pressure as the Authority may permit;

(d) in the case of any other permanent gas, one thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds per square inch; and

(e) in the case of any gas contained in a special light metal cylinder, not exceeding a capacity of twenty cubic feet of free gas, such pressure as the Authority may prescribe as a condition of the licence required for the filling thereof.

70. (1) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with liquefied gas unless the cylinder has been rendered free from moisture.

Filling of cylinders containing liquefied gases.

(2) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any liquefied gas specified in the first column of the table to this paragraph in excess of a quantity equivalent in weight to the number of pounds of water which the cylinder is capable of containing multiplied by the filling ratio specified in the second column of the table for that gas.

TABLE.

Gas	Filling ratio	Working pressure in lb. per sq. inch
Ammonia, Anhydrous	0.51	412
Butadiene	0.50	104
Carbon Dioxide (if the cylinder is fitted with a bursting disc which will discharge the contents before a pressure of 2,850 pounds per square inch is attained)	0.667	—
Carbon Dioxide (except as specified above)	0.60	—
Chlorine	1.19	283
Chlorotrifluoromethane (Arcton 13, Freon 13)	0.90	—
Cyclopropane	0.48	272
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 12, Freon 12)	1.08	230
Dichlorofluoromethane (Arcton 21, Freon 21)	1.20	71.6
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Arcton 114, Freon 114)	1.26	80.6
Dimethylamine	0.44	88
Ethyl Chloride	0.79	60
Ethylene	0.270	—
Ethylene Oxide	0.76	77
Hydrocyanic Acid Gas (Stabilized)	0.57	40
Methyl Bromide	1.39	101
Methyl Chloride	0.78	207
Monochlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 22, Freon 22)	0.90	380
Monomethylamine	0.54	156

Gas	Filling ratio	Working pressure in lb. per sq. inch
Nitrous Oxide (if impurities present do not exceed 0.1%)	0.667	—
Nitrous Oxide (except as specified above)	0.625	—
Sulphur Dioxide	1.19	168
Trichloromonofluoromethane (Arcton 11, Freon 11)	1.30	37.4
Trimethylamine	0.51	156
Any other liquefied gas not above specified, excepting liquefied air or oxygen or a gas which liquefies at atmospheric pressure.	As determined by the Authority.	As determined by the Authority.

(3) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any hydrocarbon gas mixture composed of or mainly of butane, isobutane and propane in excess of a quantity equivalent in weight to the number of pounds of water which the cylinder is capable of containing multiplied by the filling ratio specified in the second column of the table to this paragraph in respect of a mixture having, in the liquid state, a density specified in the first column of the table at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit (15.5° Centigrade).

TABLE.

Density at 15.5°C.	Filling Ratio
0.495 — 0.499	0.385
0.500 — 0.504	0.390
0.505 — 0.509	0.395
0.510 — 0.514	0.400
0.515 — 0.519	0.410
0.520 — 0.524	0.415
0.525 — 0.529	0.420
0.530 — 0.534	0.425
0.535 — 0.539	0.435
0.540 — 0.544	0.440
0.545 — 0.549	0.445
0.550 — 0.554	0.455
0.555 — 0.559	0.460
0.560 — 0.564	0.465
0.565 — 0.569	0.475
0.570 — 0.574	0.480
0.575 — 0.579	0.485
0.580 — 0.584	0.490
0.585 — 0.589	0.500
0.590 — 0.594	0.505
0.595 — 0.600	0.510

71. (1) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any dissolved gas unless—

Filling of cylinders containing dissolved gases.

- (a) the cylinder is completely filled with a homogeneous porous substance of porosity not exceeding eighty per cent;
- (b) without prejudice to sub-paragraph (a), if the cylinder contains a solvent, the solvent—
  - (i) is not of a kind capable of chemical reaction with the gas in the cylinder, the homogeneous porous substance or the metal of the cylinder; and
  - (ii) when the cylinder is fully charged, does not completely fill the porosity of the homogeneous porous substance at a temperature of 149° Fahrenheit (65° Centigrade);
- (c) the tare weight is stamped in a conspicuous place on the outside of the cylinder;
- (d) the cylinder valve contains not more than seventy per cent of copper in its composition;
- (e) the cylinder bears a conspicuous metal tag, ring or plate securely attached to the cylinder, otherwise than by welding or brazing, declaring the name of the manufacturer of the cylinder; and in addition thereto is labelled with the date when it was last charged, and the name and address of the person, company or firm by whom it was last charged, and the weight of gas and equivalent volume in cubic feet at 60° Fahrenheit (15.5° Centigrade) and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder at such temperature, and the name of the gas in the cylinder.

(2) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any dissolved gas to such an extent that, at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit (15.5° Centigrade), the internal pressure on the cylinder exceeds two hundred and twenty-five pounds per square inch:

Provided that in the case of a cylinder filled for use exclusively for marine lighting purposes the cylinder may be filled to a pressure of three hundred and thirty-five pounds per square inch.

72. (1) No person shall smoke in any store.
- (2) No naked light and no heating equipment shall be used in any store.
  - (3) No electrical equipment shall be used or installed in any store other than equipment of a type approved by the Authority.
  - (4) There shall be at all times conspicuously displayed outside any store a notice, in English and Chinese, prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights.

Precautions against fire in stores.

Storage of cylinders containing liquid oxygen.

73. (1) 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 English and Chinese, indicating the storage of liquid oxygen.

(2) No container containing liquid oxygen shall be stored otherwise than under the care of a person having reasonable experience of the handling of liquid oxygen.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

74. (1) Subsection (1) of section 5 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the storage or conveyance of any gas specified in the first column of the table to this regulation in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for such gas in the second column of the table:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply where the aggregate of the quantities of all such gases stored in the same store exceeds five cylinders or five gallons of gases where one cylinder is deemed to be equivalent to one gallon.

(2) No person shall use any cylinder to contain any gas specified in the first column of the table to this regulation or store or convey any such gas in any cylinder unless the cylinder bears the label or labels prescribed in the First Schedule indicated by the letter or letters appearing in the third column of the table to this regulation opposite the name of such gas, subject to such variation in size and shape as the Authority may approve.

First Schedule.

(3) No cylinder containing any gas specified in the first column of the table to this regulation shall be stored together with any goods other than dangerous goods of category 2:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall apply to the storage of any gas in any quantity not exceeding that specified in the second column of the table.

(4) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any cylinder containing any gas specified in the first column of the table to this regulation—

- (a) otherwise than in a cool place and protected from the direct rays of the sun or other direct source of heat;
- (b) above or nearer than two feet from any gas or other burner, whether connected therewith or not;
- (c) except when stored under licence in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and these regulations, otherwise than resting on the floor of any premises or on the ground or on a stand constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority and resting on the floor or on the ground; or
- (d) in any common passageway, stairway or doorway;

- (e) below ground level, except with the permission in writing of the Authority; or
- (f) in any place which is not provided with adequate low level ventilation.

TABLE.

Gas	Quantity for which licence not required	Label
<i>Class 1—Permanent gases</i>		
Air	2 cylinders	
Argon	1 cylinder	
Boron Trifluoride		D1
Carbon Monoxide		B3 and D1
Coal Gas		B3 and D1
Fluorine		D1
Helium	1 cylinder	
Hydrogen	1 cylinder	B3
Krypton	1 cylinder	
Methane	1 cylinder	B3
Neon	1 cylinder	
Nitrogen	1 cylinder	
Oxygen	2 cylinders	
<i>Class 2—Liquefied gases</i>		
Air, liquid	5 gallons	
Ammonia, Anhydrous	1 cylinder	D1
Boron Trichloride		
Butadiene	1 cylinder	B3
Carbon Dioxide	1 cylinder (unlimited when intended for use with fire extinguishers)	
Chlorine		D1
Chlorotrifluoromethane (Arcton 13, Freon 13)	2 cylinders	
Cyanogen		B3 and D1
Cyclopropane	1 cylinder	B3
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 12, Freon 12)	2 cylinders	

Note: In this table quantities of gas expressed in gallons refer to the measurement of the gas in a liquid state.

Gas	Quantity for which licence not required	Label
Dichlorofluoromethane (Arcton 21, Freon 21)	2 cylinders	
Dichlorodifluoromethane/Trichlorofluoromethane Mixtures (Arcton 12/11, Freon 12/11)	2 cylinders	
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Arcton 114, Freon 114)	2 cylinders	
Dimethyl Ether		B3
Dimethylamine		B3
Ethane		B3
Ethyl Chloride	1 cylinder or 20 pounds	B3
Ethylene	1 cylinder	B3
Ethylene Oxide	1 cylinder or 20 pounds	B3
Hydrogen Cyanide (Hydrocyanic Acid)		D
Hydrogen Chloride (Hydrochloric Acid, Anhydrous)		
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous)		D1
Hydrogen Sulphide (Sulphuretted Hydrogen)		B3 and D1
Methyl Bromide	1 cylinder or 50 pounds	
Methyl Chloride	1 cylinder	B3
Monochlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 22, Freon 22)	2 cylinders	
Monomethylamine		B3
Nitrogen Tetroxide (Nitrogen Peroxide)		D1
Nitrosyl Chloride		D1
Nitrous Oxide	2 cylinders	
Oxygen, Liquid	2 gallons	
Petroleum Gas (Liquefied) (Butane, Isobutane, Propane or any mixture thereof)	2 cylinders not exceeding an aggregate of 100 lb. gas	B3
Phosgene		D1
Propylene	1 cylinder	B3
Sulphur Dioxide	1 cylinder or 50 pounds	

Gas	Quantity for which licence not required	Label
Trichloromonofluoromethane (Arcton 11, Freon 11)	2 cylinders	
Trimethylamine		B3
Any other liquefied gas		As may be directed by the Authority in each case.
<i>Class 3—Dissolved gases</i>		
Acetylene	2 cylinders	B3

*Transport of liquefied gases by road tankers.*

75. No liquefied gas shall be conveyed in bulk by road except in a tank wagon of a type and size approved by the Authority and equipped for the carriage, loading and discharge of such gas to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Carriage of liquefied gases in road tankers.

76. When any liquefied gas is being loaded into, conveyed by or discharged from any tank wagon—

- (a) there shall be prominently displayed in English and Chinese on the front and rear of the wagon the word "caution" followed by the name of the gas;
- (b) the wagon shall be attended by at least one person having reasonable experience in the handling of the gas;
- (c) no smoking, no light (other than electric light) and no fire of any kind shall be permitted on or near the wagon;
- (d) the wagon shall be provided with fire extinguishing apparatus;
- (e) the wagon shall carry no passengers other than persons employed on the wagon;
- (f) the wagon shall be provided with not less than one set of protective goggles and gloves for each person employed on the wagon at any one time.

Safety precautions in relation to the conveyance, etc. of liquefied gases in road tankers.

*Manufacture or storage of liquefied gases in bulk.*

77. (1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store in bulk any liquefied gas shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and shall be accompanied by two copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the place or area to be occupied by the in-

Application for licence to manufacture or store liquefied gases in bulk.

stallation including, if applicable, accommodation for office or other administrative purposes required in respect of such manufacture or storage, and every such plan shall include, so far as may be applicable, the following particulars—

- (a) the siting of every tank, pipeline or other structure to be erected at such place or within such area;
  - (b) the plan of every such tank, pipeline or other structure and the use to which it will be put;
  - (c) the distance between any such tank, pipeline or structure and any other tank, pipeline or structure or any domestic or other premises or any public place;
  - (d) the capacity of every such tank;
  - (e) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.
- (2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by—
- (a) a statement in writing declaring the type of gas or gases which it is intended to manufacture or store; and
  - (b) two copies of the design and specifications to which it is intended that—
    - (i) any tankage,
    - (ii) any liquid gas vaporiser,
    - (iii) any other ancillary container of liquid gas,
    - (iv) any pipeline or other ancillary equipment,
 is to be constructed.
- (3) Every plan and every set of designs and specifications, or any modification thereof, which is approved by the Authority shall be endorsed to that effect and one copy shall be returned to the applicant and one copy retained by the Authority.

Conditions  
for grant  
of licence.

**78.** No licence to manufacture or store in bulk any liquefied gas shall be granted or renewed by the Authority unless he is satisfied in relation to the installation that—

- (a) the plan referred to in regulation 77 has been approved by him and the construction of the installation conforms with the plan;
- (b) any tankage or other plant comprised in the installation has been constructed according to the design and specifications approved together with such plan;
- (c) every tank or group of tanks is fenced about or otherwise protected to the satisfaction of the Authority against access thereto by unauthorized persons;

- (d) on every tank or near to every group of tanks there is prominently displayed a notice, in English and Chinese, naming the gas and prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights;
- (e) all tanks and pipelines are electrically bonded and earthed to the satisfaction of the Authority;
- (f) the installation is provided with such fire extinguishing devices as the Authority may require having regard to the nature of the liquefied gas to be manufactured or stored therein.

**79.** (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 64, 66, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75 or paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of regulation 74 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment for two months. Offences and penalties.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 65, 67, 72 or 76 or paragraph (1) of regulation 68 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

#### PART IV.

##### DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 3 (CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES).

**80.** In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—  
“dangerous goods” means any dangerous goods of category 3. Interpretation.

**81.** (1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any dangerous goods shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store any such goods, shall be accompanied by two copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars— Application for licence to manufacture or store corrosive substances.

- (a) the siting of the store;
  - (b) the material of which it is or is to be constructed; and
  - (c) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.
- (2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a statement in writing declaring the nature and maximum quantity of the corrosive substance or substances in respect of which the licence is required.
- (3) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), or any modification thereof, which is approved by the Authority shall be endorsed to that effect and one copy shall be returned to the applicant and one retained by the Authority.

Conditions for grant of licence.

82. No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of any corrosive substance unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that—

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 81 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan; and
- (b) in the case of any part of the store intended for the storage of corrosive substances in liquid form, the flooring and walls are constructed of impervious brickwork, masonry or cement and so constructed as to retain, in the event of spillage, the total quantity of liquid stored therein.

Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores

83. (1) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods of category 3 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods of that category.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), no person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation together with any substance specified opposite thereto in the second column of the table in the same compartment or banded space in any store.

TABLE.

Acetic Anhydride	{ Chlorosulphonic Acid Nitric Acid Perchloric Acid Sulphuric Acid (concentrated or oleum)
Hydrobromic Acid } Hydrochloric Acid }	Nitric Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid } Perchloric Acid }	{ Chlorosulphonic Acid Sulphuric Acid (concentrated or oleum)

General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of corrosive substances.

84. (1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

(2) No person shall fill any container, or cause or permit any container to be filled, with any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation to such an extent as to leave within the container less than the minimum air space or ullage specified in the third column of the table opposite the type of packing specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

(3) No person shall fill any container, or cause or permit any container to be filled, with any quantity of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation greater than the maximum quantity or net weight thereof specified in the fourth column of the

table opposite the type of packing specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

(4) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any container containing any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such container is enclosed in protective or outer packing of the type specified in the fifth column of the table opposite the type of packing for that substance specified in the second column of the table.

(5) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless every main or inner packing and every protective or outer packing containing such substance bears the label or labels prescribed in the First Schedule indicated by the letter or letters appearing in the sixth column of the table opposite that substance:

First Schedule.

Provided that, where any inner packing of any substance is already conspicuously marked in English and Chinese in such manner as to indicate the corrosive nature of the contents, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require the substitution therefor, or the addition thereto, of any label prescribed in the First Schedule.

First Schedule.

(6) Subsection (1) of section 5 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the conveyance or storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation—

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the eighth column of the table if it is conveyed or stored solely—

(i) for use in and for the purposes of a nursing or maternity home registered or exempted from registration in respect thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Nursing and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance; (Cap. 165).

(ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance, 1960; (35 of 1960).

(iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1957; (25 of 1957).

(iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance, 1959; (29 of 1959).

(v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance; or (Cap. 138).

(vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory.

TABLE.

Substance	Details of main or inner packing (2)	Minimum air space or ullage (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents (4)	Details of protective or outer packing (5)	Label required (6)	Quantity for which license not required	
						Generally (7)	When used for medical etc. purposes (8)
(1) ACETIC ACID over 80% strength by weight.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Glass or earthenware containers of individual capacity not exceeding 6 gal. of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10% 10% 10%	2½ gal. 6 gal. 15 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case. (2) For transport only—Packed in pairs in stout slatted crates lined with stout corrugated paper and with adequate protection for the neck of the container. (3) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or	E	10 gal. 10 gal.	10 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(4) Suitable stainless steel, aluminium-lined iron, aluminium-lined steel, or aluminium drums strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, effectively closed. (5) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed.	10% 10%	100 gal. (4) 50 gal. (5)	— —			
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Glass or earthenware containers of individual capacity not exceeding 6 gal.,	10% 10%	2½ gal. 6 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case. (2) For transport only—Packed in pairs in stout slatted crates lined with stout corrugated paper and	E	5 gal.	5 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	of suitable make, effectively closed.			with adequate protection for the neck of the container.			
	(3) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	15 gal.	(3) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(4) Suitable stainless steel, aluminium-lined iron, aluminium-lined steel or aluminium drums	7½%	100 gal.	(4) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ACETYL CHLORIDE.	strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, effectively closed.						
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of individual capacity not exceeding 6 gal. of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	6 gal.	(2) For transport only— Packed in pairs in stout slatted crates lined with stout corrugated paper and with adequate protection for the neck of the container.			
	(3) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	15 gal.	(3) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(4) Suitable stainless steel, aluminum-lined iron, aluminum-lined steel, or aluminum drums strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE ANHYDROUS.	(1) Glass or earthenware container of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	7 lb. 6 cwt.	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 28 lb. per case. (2) —	E and H	20 lb.	20 lb.
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (Ammonium Bifluoride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	E	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only—Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed. (4) Suitable vulcanized rubber lined cartons effectively closed with a double cap. (5) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally	—	—	(3) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case. (4) — (5) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed. (6) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed. (7) Suitable drums of fibre-board or plywood, lined or coated internally with wax or other suitable material, effectively closed.	— —	— —	(6) (7)			
ANTIMONY PENTACHLORIDE (Antimony Perchloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	5% 5%	2½ gal. 6 gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. of liquid in each case. (2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hamper with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the containers; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained	D and E	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				in a case, crate or hamper, unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE (Antomious Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	5% if liquid 5% if liquid	2½ gal. if liquid 6 gal. if liquid	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not less than 10 gal. of liquid in each case. (2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective materials and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing materials, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or	D and E	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) For Antimony Trichloride Crystalline only— Suitable polythene liners hermetically sealed, in outer steel drums, hermetically sealed.	—	1 cwt.	hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
<b>BATTERY FLUID (ELECTROLYTE).</b> (a) Sulphuric Acid of specific gravity not exceeding 1.405. (b) Sulphuric Acid of specific gravity exceeding 1.405. (c) Solutions of Potassium Hydroxide (Caustic Potash).	May be carried and stored under conditions laid down for Sulphuric Acid of specific gravity not exceeding 1.405.  May be carried and stored under conditions laid down for Sulphuric Acid of specific gravity exceeding 1.405.  (1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E	(a) 5 gal.  (b) 2 gal.  (c) 10 gal.	(a) 5 gal.  (b) 2 gal.  (c) 10 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	15 gal.  —  100 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BENZOYL CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D and E	—	1 gal.
	(2) — do —	5%	11 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	45 gal.	(3) —	D and E	—	1 gal.
BORON TRIFLUORIDE (Acetic Acid Complex).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	2½ gal.	(1) Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D and E	—	1 gal.
	(2) — do —	—	—	—			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALCIUM HYDROGEN SULPHITE SOLUTION (Calcium Bisulphite Solution).	(2) Suitable aluminium drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) —	—	—	50 gal.
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
	(2) — do —	5%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or	—	—	50 gal.
	(2) — do —	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed.	5%	—	(3) —	—		
CHLOROACETIC ACID (Monochloroacetic Acid).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	10% 10%	2½ gal. 15 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case. (2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.	E	20 lb.	20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed, in suitable steel drums. (4) Suitable watertight hardwood casks or barrels, effectively closed.	10% 10%	— 1 cwt.	(3) — (4) —			
CHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	10% 10%	2½ gal. 6 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case. (2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or	E and H	—	1 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID (with or without Sulphur Trioxide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	10 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
	(3) Steel drums specially approved by the Ministry.	—	40 gal.	(2) —			
	(4) Specially strong small steel containers.	—	—	(3) —			
CHROMIC ACID (Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent and protective packing material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case. The absorbent and protective packing material may consist of kieselsol, whiting, or an intimate mixture of	E and G	5 gal.	5 gal.
				(4) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	11 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper; or (c) wooden cases, the container being packed with protective packing material specified for packing (1) above, well pressed down and			
				sawdust and whiting, such that there is present in the mixture not less than ½ lb. of whiting and not more than ½ lb. of sawdust per lb. of Chromic Acid solution or an intimate mixture of coarse exfoliated vermiculite and whiting consisting of 70% to 80% whiting by weight and 20% to 30% exfoliated vermiculite by weight or other substance approved by the Ministry or the Authority.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				enclosed to prevent loss of packing, the thickness of such packing between any part of the container and any part of the inside of the case must not be less than 1½ inches (38 mm.).			
CHROMIC FLUORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases.	E and H	—	10 lb.
	(2) Suitable wooden barrels, lined or coated internally with wax or asphaltum or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) —			
DIPHENYLMETHYL BROMIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases.	E	—	10 lb.
	(2) — do —	10%	6 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				(b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or			
FLUOBORIC ACID (Hydrofluoboric Acid). Free from all but traces of Hydrogen Fluoride, otherwise as for Hydrofluoric Acid.	(1) Glass, earthenware, gutta percha, wax or suitable plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed with suitable stoppers.	10%	1 gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with whiting or other effective non-siliceous absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D and E	—	10 lb
				(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or			
				(d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed with suitable stoppers.	10%	11 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable leaden bottles, soundly closed.	10%	11 gal.	(3) Packed with whiting or other effective non-siliceous absorbent material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with rubber or lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(4) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(5) Suitable wooden barrels, lined or coated internally with asphaltum or bitumen or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(5) —			
FORMIC ACID.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E	5 gal.	5 gal.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of individual capacity not exceeding 6 gal. of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	6 gal.	(2) For transport only—Packed in pairs in stout slatted crates lined with stout corrugated paper and with adequate protection for the neck of the container.			
	(3) Suitable polythene containers, effectively closed.	10%	7 gal.	(3) Totally enclosed singly in a tight fibre-board container of suitable construction.			
	(4) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	15 gal.	(4) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crato or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with rubber or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal. (5)	—			
	(6) Suitable unlined stainless steel drums, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal. (6)	—			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HYDRIODIC ACID (Hydrogen Iodide Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	10%  10%	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.  6 gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case. (2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crato or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.	E	5 gal.  5 gal.	5 gal.  5 gal.
HYDROBROMIC ACID (Hydrogen Bromide Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with whitening or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E	5 gal.	5 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass stoppered glass containers or polythene stoppered polythene containers, effectively closed.	10%	10 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Muriatic Acid or Spirits of Salt).	(1) Glass, polythene or earthenware container of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with whitening or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E	5 gal.	5 gal.
	(2) — do —	5%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				(b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Polythene bottles of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	14 gal.	(3) For transport only— Packed singly in tight-fitting wooden cases of suitable make.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with rubber or other suitable material, effectively closed.	5%	50 gal.	(4) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(5) Large welded containers approved by the Ministry or by the Authority.	5%	—	(5) —			
HYDROFLUORIC ACID SOLUTION (Fluoric Acid, Hydrogen Fluoride Solution).	(1) Sound gutta percha wax, ebonite or suitable plastic bottles, effectively closed.	10%	1 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Kieselguhr or other siliceous material is not allowed. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D and E	—	1 gal.
	(2) Sound leaden bottles, effectively closed.	10%	11 gal.	(2) Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Kieselguhr or other siliceous material is not allowed.			
	(3) (a) Hydrofluoric Acid of all strength. Suitable metal drums each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(3) (a) —			
	(3) (b) Hydrofluoric Acid of not less than 70% w/w. Suitable iron or steel drums.	10%	50 gal.	(3) (b) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	effectively closed. Drums must be free from scale.						
HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID (Sand acid).	—	—	—	—	D and E	2 gal.	2 gal.
MIXED ACID (when consisting of a mixture of Sulphuric and Nitric Acid).				As for Nitric Acid	E	2 gal.	2 gal.
NITRIC ACID	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. *In the case of Nitric Acid not exceeding 70% w/w or 1.420 S.G. the absorbent and protective packing material may consist of kieselguhr, whitening or an intimate mixture of sawdust and whitening, such that there is present in the mixture not less than ½ lb. (302 g.) of whitening and not more than 0.6 lb. (272 g.) of sawdust per lb. (453 g.) of Nitric Acid. Any sawdust used must be of sufficient fineness and	E and G	2 gal.	2 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				<p>sufficiently intimately mixed with the whiting to prevent any dangerous segregation of the sawdust. Any additional amount of packing material necessary completely to fill the case when the packing material is well pressed down must consist of whiting or other non-organic material. For Nitric Acid above 70% w/w or 1.420 S.G. the absorbent and protective packing material must not consist of unapproved organic material, but may consist of whiting, whiting kieselguhr, kieseliguhr or an intimate mixture of coarse exfoliated vermiculite and whiting consisting of 70%—80% whiting by weight and 20%—30% exfoliated vermiculite by weight or other substance approved by the Ministry or Authority. The use of a mixture of whiting and sawdust is not permissible. For Nitric Acid of or under 8% w/w or 1.045 S.G. sawdust alone may be used. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.</p>			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<p>* Note: Regulations for packing Nitric Acid exceeding 8% w/w or 1.045 S.G. in glass or earthenware containers, in cases containing Nitric Acid in glass or earthenware containers must, as regards packing (1), conform to the following requirements—</p>						
	<p>(1) When two or more containers of a diameter exceeding 3½ inches (90 mm.) are packed in a case, the case must contain an internal partition or partitions, with the object of maintaining the position of each such container in relation to each other such container in the case.</p>						
	<p>(2) The packing material surrounding containers must be well pressed down so as to prevent movement of the containers within the case and to keep each container from contact with each other container.</p>						
	<p>(3) If there is a risk of the timber (of which the case is made) shrinking through drying, steps must be taken to avoid loss of packing material; such steps may include the lining of the case with strong paper.</p>						
	<p>(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.</p>	10%	11 gal.	(2) Packed singly in—			
				(a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or			
				(b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper; or			
				(c) wooden cases, the container being packed with protective packing material specified for packing (1) above, well pressed down and enclosed to prevent loss of packing. The thickness of such packing between any part of the container			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<p>(3) For acid of not less than 95% strength and S.G. of not less than 1.5, strong aluminum lined or aluminum drums strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, with efficient screw plugs.</p> <p>(4) For acid of not less than 50% strength and S.G. not less than 1.32 and not more than 95% strength S.G. 1.5, specially approved drums of acid resisting steel, effectively closed.</p>	10%	—	<p>(3) —</p> <p>(4) —</p>	<p>(5) and any part of the inside of the case must not be less than 1½ inches (38 mm.).</p>	—	1 gal.
<p>PERCHLORIC ACID not exceeding 72% w/w in solution. (Over 72% is prohibited).</p>	<p>Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.</p>	10%	5 pints	<p>For transport only— Packed with kieselguhr or other absorbent non-combustible material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.</p>	E and G	—	1 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<p>PHOSPHORIC ACID (Orthophosphoric Acid).</p>	<p>(1) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed.</p> <p>(2) — do —</p>	5%	24 gal.	<p>(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.</p>	—	5 gal.	5 gal.
	<p>(2) — do —</p>	5%	15 gal.	<p>(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.</p>	—	—	—
	<p>(3) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with lead</p>	5%	—	(3) —	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	or other suitable material, effectively closed.						
	(4) Specially constructed tanks approved by the Ministry or by the Authority.	—	—	(4) —			
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE (Phosphoryl Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) Suitable nickel drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead, effectively closed.	10%	—	(2) —			
PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	E and H	—	10 lb.
	(2) Suitable metal drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead or polythene, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) Suitable nickel drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead, effectively closed.	10%	—	(2) —			
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE (Phosphorus Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) Suitable nickel drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead, effectively closed.	10%	—	(2) —			
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (Caustic Potash Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E	10 gal.	10 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Polythene bottles of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	1 gal.	(3) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	100 gal.	(5) —			
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (Caustic Potash). (Solid).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	E	100 lb.	100 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
PROPIONIC ACID.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	10 gal.	10 gal.
	(2) — do —	10%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Suitable stainless steel, aluminum-lined, iron, aluminum-lined steel, or aluminum drums strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, or drums of other suitable material effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	(3) — (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(4) Suitable wooden barrels lined or coated internally with wax or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(4) —			
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE (Silicon Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	6 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.	E	10 gal.	10 gal.
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(3) —			
SLUDGE OR SPENT ACID (not containing Nitric Acid or Nitrous Acid). (Acid residues usually resulting from various	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
processes in chemical manufacture or oil refining. If containing Nitric Acid or Nitrous Acid the rules covering Mixed Acids apply).	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	11 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	5%	—	(3) —			