

- (3) All pipes used in the construction of any drain or sewer shall—
- be of true bore;
  - have smooth internal surfaces; and
  - be impervious.
- (4) Cast iron sewage pipes shall be protected against rust and corrosion by a suitable asphaltic coating.
- (5) Earthenware, stone ware and concrete pipes shall—
- in the case of pipes with a diameter not exceeding six inches, have a thickness equal to not less than one-ninth of the diameter of the pipe; and
  - in the case of pipes with a diameter exceeding six inches, have a thickness equal to not less than one-twelfth of the diameter of the pipe.

Sub-soil  
water drains.

45. Drains provided for the carriage of sub-soil water shall be constructed with clay field pipes or other suitable pipes and shall be laid to adequate falls.

Size of drains.

46. All drains and sewers shall be of adequate, but not excessive, size for the purpose for which they are provided:

Provided that no covered drain shall have an internal diameter of less than four inches.

Laying of  
drains and  
sewers.

47. (1) All drains and sewers (except drains provided for the carriage of sub-soil water) and traps shall be firmly laid on a bed of concrete not less than four inches in thickness and at least six inches wider than the diameter of the pipe or trap, and shall be haunched with concrete so that the full width of the bed is carried up to the level of the horizontal diameter of the pipe and from that point splayed up on both sides of the pipe from the full width of the bed to meet the pipe barrel tangentially.

(2) All drains and sewers shall be supported along the full length of the barrels and not by the sockets.

- (3) Where any drain or sewer is laid in soft and yielding ground—
- adequate support shall be provided for such drain or sewer; and
  - save where the same are provided for the carriage of sub-soil water, the pipes shall be completely surrounded by at least four inches of concrete.
- (4) Cast iron pipes above the ground may be carried on adequate piers or other sufficient supports, if such support is provided at each joint.

48. Every drain or private sewer shall be laid with a minimum fall from its highest inlet to its connexion with a public sewer or other outlet in accordance with Table XII below. Fall of drains.

TABLE XII.

Diameter of pipe	Fall
4" pipe	1 in 40
6" pipe	1 in 70
9" pipe	1 in 100
12" pipe	1 in 150

49. (1) The junction of a single branch drain with another drain at an angle of not more than 45° in the direction of flow may be made by means of a purpose-made Y junction. Junction of drains.

(2) The junction of every other branch drain with another drain shall be made within a manhole, obliquely at an angle of not more than 60° in the direction of flow of such other drain, and shall be above the invert of such other drain.

50. (1) Every joint in a drain or sewer shall be made in a proper and efficient manner so as to render the drain or sewer watertight and capable of resisting a pressure of five-foot head of water, and no material forming any such joint shall project into the interior of any pipe in such manner as to cause any obstruction in the drain or sewer. Joints.

(2) The joints of cast iron socketed pipes shall be made with a gasket of hemp or yarn, and shall be properly caulked with metallic lead or other approved material.

(3) The joints of cast iron flanged pipes shall be made by bolting the flanges together securely with a suitable metallic or asbestos gasket.

(4) The joints of earthenware, stone ware or concrete pipes shall be made with a gasket of hemp or yarn, and cement mortar or other approved material.

51. (1) Every inlet at the upper extremity of every branch drain or sewer, other than for a soil pipe or ventilating pipe, shall be properly trapped by an efficient trap, which shall be so formed and fixed as to maintain a water seal of not less than three inches. Inlets to drains.

- (2) No inlet to any drain shall be made within a building except—
- an inlet which is a necessary part of the connexion of any soil fitment or waste fitment;
  - an inlet for the carriage of any trade effluent; or
  - where no other means of connexion is practicable.

Ventilation.

52. (1) Every drain provided for the carriage of foul water shall be ventilated at its highest point by means of a ventilating pipe having an internal diameter of not less than two inches.

(2) Every manhole in which a disconnecting trap is fixed shall be adequately ventilated.

(3) Branch drains shall be ventilated at their highest point, if the Building Authority so requires.

No traps between ventilated points.

53. No trap or other obstruction to the free circulation of air shall be placed between the ventilation openings at the lower and higher ends of any drain or sewer.

Drains and sewers under buildings, etc.

54. (1) All drains and sewers under a building shall be laid in straight lines and shall be laid with cast iron sewage pipes.

(2) Where any drain or sewer is laid through any building, or where any building is constructed over any drain or sewer, relieving arches or beams shall be provided to protect such drain or sewer and to prevent any load from the building being transmitted to such drain or sewer.

Manholes and cleaning eyes to be provided.

55. (1) Manholes shall be provided—

(a) at every change in direction in any drain or sewer except where—

(i) the change in direction does not exceed 45°;

(ii) the internal radius of the bend is not less than six times the internal diameter of the drain or sewer; and

(iii) the change in direction is made by means of a purpose-made pipe; and

(b) at changes of gradient, if the Building Authority so requires.

(2) Manholes or cleaning eyes shall be provided at intervals not exceeding two hundred feet in every drain and sewer.

Construction of manholes.

56. (1) Every manhole shall be of such size and form as to allow ready access for rodding and shall be constructed of—

(a) brickwork in cement mortar at least nine inches in thickness;

(b) concrete grade III at least five inches in thickness; or

(c) other approved impervious material.

(2) The foundation of every manhole shall be constructed of concrete not less than six inches in thickness.

(3) Benchings shall be formed above the level of every drainage channel in a manhole to fall towards such channel at a gradient of one in two.

(4) The benchings and all the internal faces of every manhole shall be rendered with cement mortar so as to provide a smooth and impervious surface.

(5) Every drainage channel in a manhole shall be not less than half round glazed earthenware or cement rendered, and shall have a diameter not less than that of the largest drainage inlet into and not more than that of the outlet from the manhole.

(6) Every drainage inlet to a manhole shall discharge into the drainage channel therein with properly made bends constructed within the benching of the manhole.

(7) Every manhole shall be fitted, on a level with the ground surface, with a cast iron airtight cover of adequate strength and approved design:

Provided that every manhole inside or under a building shall be fitted with a double-sealed screwed or bolted cast iron airtight cover.

57. (1) A suitable and efficient disconnecting trap shall be provided for every drain and sewer provided for the carriage of foul water, and for every drain and sewer provided for the carriage of surface water except where such drain or sewer is connected to a stream course or an open nullah.

Disconnecting traps.

(2) Except under and in accordance with a permit issued under the Summary Offences (Licences and Fees) Regulations, 1953, to occupy Crown land thereby, every such trap and the manhole in which it is fixed shall be situated on land owned by the owner or owners of the building or buildings for which the drain or sewer is provided, at a position as near as practicable to the place at which such drain or sewer is connected to a public sewer or, in the case of a drain or sewer, provided for the carriage of surface water, which is connected to a covered nullah, at a position as near as practicable to the nullah.

(G.N.A. 85/53).

(3) Every such trap shall be—

(a) fixed within a manhole;

(b) so formed and fixed as to have a water seal of not less than three inches; and

(c) provided, as an integral part of the trap, with a cleaning eye.

58. (1) Open trapped gullies shall be covered with a suitable grating having openings equal to an area not less than the cross sectional area of the outlet of the trap.

Gullies.

(2) Where sealed trapped gullies are used, adequate provision shall be made for the ventilation of the space above the water level of the trap.

Cleaning eyes.

**59.** Every cleaning eye shall be—

- (a) fitted with a cover, in order to make the cleaning eye airtight and watertight; and
- (b) of such size as to allow easy entry for cleaning rods.

Filling in of drainage trenches.

**60.** (1) All trenches in which drains or sewers have been laid shall be carefully filled in, around and above the drains or sewers, with earth which shall be carefully rammed and consolidated.

(2) No stones or other material which will not pass through a two inch ring shall be deposited in any such trench within one foot of the top of any drain or sewer.

Surface water channels.

**61.** (1) Channels provided for the carriage of surface water shall be of adequate size, constructed of approved impervious material, finished off smooth and laid to a gradient of not less than one in one hundred.

(2) Suitable grilles shall be provided to prevent sand, silt and other debris from entering any public sewer, public channel, nullah or stream course.

**PART V.***Septic tanks.*

Disposal of effluent.

**62.** (1) The owner of any building who is about to instal a septic tank shall submit to the Building Authority for his approval the method by which it is intended to dispose of the effluent from the septic tank.

(2) The Building Authority shall not give his approval thereof if, in his opinion, the method proposed is, or is likely to be, injurious to health.

Situation of septic tank.

**63.** No septic tank shall be situated within sixty feet of any spring, stream of water or well, the water from which is used or likely to be used for drinking or domestic purposes or for the manufacture or preparation of articles of food or drink for human consumption or for the cleansing of vessels used in the manufacture or preparation of such articles.

Design.

**64.** Save insofar as provision is made therefor in these regulations, every septic tank shall be of such design as the Building Authority may approve.

Capacity.

**65.** (1) Every septic tank shall have such minimum capacity as shall be determined by the Building Authority in the manner prescribed by paragraph (2):

Provided that no septic tank shall have a capacity of less than five hundred gallons.

(2) (a) The septic tank shall be of such capacity as to be capable of storing the quantity of soil discharged thereto during any one day.

(b) The quantity of soil discharged shall be calculated at the rate of twenty gallons thereof for each day for each person using or likely to use the soil fitments installed in the building for which the septic tank is provided.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, the number of persons using or likely to use the soil fitments installed in any building shall be determined by the Building Authority.

**66.** (1) Every septic tank shall—

Construction.

(a) have a depth of at least four feet from the invert of the inlet to the floor of the tank;

(b) have a length not less than three times its width;

(c) be provided with adequate means of access for the inspection and cleansing of each chamber.

(2) The sides of every septic tank shall be constructed of—

(a) brickwork in cement mortar not less than eight and a half inches thick;

(b) concrete grade III not less than five inches thick; or

(c) other approved material.

(3) The foundation and floor of every septic tank shall be constructed of concrete grade III not less than six inches thick.

(4) All internal faces (including the floor) of every septic tank shall be—

(a) rendered in cement mortar; or

(b) faced with other approved material,

so as to provide a smooth, impervious surface.

**67.** The inlet to and the outlet from every septic tank shall be by Dip pipes, means of dip pipes of such depth as to avoid disturbance of the top scum.**68.** In every septic tank the space between the top of the water level and the underside of the cover shall be—

Ventilation.

(a) adequately ventilated; or

(b) provided with adequate means for drawing off gases.

## PART VI.

*Cesspools.*

Situation of cesspools.

**69.** No cesspool shall be situated—

- (a) within sixty feet of any spring, stream of water or well, the water from which is used, or likely to be used, for drinking or domestic purposes or for the manufacture or preparation of articles of food or drink for human consumption or for the cleansing of vessels used in the manufacture or the preparation of such articles; or
- (b) within fifty feet of any building in which any person resides or works.

Disposal of contents.

**70.** Every cesspool shall be so situated that there shall be adequate means for removing its contents without carrying them through any building in which any person resides or works.

Capacity.

**71.** (1) Every cesspool shall have such minimum capacity as shall be determined by the Building Authority in the manner prescribed by paragraph (2).

- (2) (a) The cesspool shall be of such capacity as to be capable of storing the quantity of soil and waste discharged thereto during a period of one month.
- (b) The quantity of soil and waste discharged shall be calculated at the rate of thirty gallons thereof for each day for each person using or likely to use the soil fitments or waste fitments installed in the building for which the cesspool is provided.
- (3) For the purposes of this regulation, the number of persons using or likely to use the soil fitments or waste fitments installed in any building shall be determined by the Building Authority.

Construction.

**72.** (1) Every cesspool shall be—

- (a) constructed of—
  - (i) brickwork in cement mortar;
  - (ii) concrete grade III, or
  - (iii) other approved material;
- (b) so constructed and finished as to be impervious to liquid either from the inside or the outside;
- (c) covered with a re-inforced concrete cover;
- (d) provided with adequate access for cleaning purposes; and
- (e) adequately ventilated.

(2) The internal faces of every cesspool shall be rendered with cement mortar.

## PART VII.

*Testing of drainage works.***73.** (1) The registered contractor appointed in respect of any drainage works shall, on the completion of such works, but before any trenches in which drains or sewers have been laid are filled in, apply, in writing, to the Building Authority for such works to be tested. Testing of drainage works and procedure thereupon.

(2) On such application the Building Authority may inspect and test the drainage works and shall—

- (a) if he is satisfied with the result of such test, notify the registered contractor appointed in respect thereof accordingly; or
- (b) if he is not so satisfied, order such work to be carried out as may be necessary to cause such works to comply with these regulations.

(3) An order made under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (2) shall be in writing and shall specify—

- (a) the work to be carried out; and
- (b) the period of time within which such work must be carried out.

(4) After the expiry of the period specified in any such order, the Building Authority shall again inspect and test the drainage works and, where, by reason of any failure to comply with such order, more than one further inspection and test is necessary, shall inspect and test such works such number of times as may be necessary and, when he is satisfied with the results of any test, shall notify the registered contractor appointed in respect of such works accordingly.

(5) In respect of every inspection and test made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4), the registered contractor appointed in respect of the drainage works shall pay the prescribed fee.

(6) If the Building Authority does not test any drainage work within four days of the receipt of an application therefor under paragraph (1), the trenches in which any drains and sewers have been laid may be filled in.

**74.** Save where a trench in which drains or sewers have been laid is filled in pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (6) of regulation 73, if a trench in which drains or sewers have been laid is filled in before the Building Authority has, under regulation 73, notified the registered contractor appointed in respect of the drainage works that he is satisfied with the result of a test, the Building Authority may require such registered contractor to open and uncover the drainage works in order to enable him to carry out an inspection and test. Power of Building Authority to require drainage trenches to be opened.

## PART VIII.

*Certain work to be carried out by the Building Authority and recovery of cost thereof.*

Building Authority required to make every connexion of drain and private sewer to public sewer or nullah and recovery of cost thereof.

75. (1) The connexion of every drain or private sewer to a public sewer or nullah shall be made by the Building Authority who may recover the cost thereof as provided in paragraph (3).

(2) The Building Authority shall not make any such connexion until he is satisfied that the drainage work, of which such drain or private sewer forms part, have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and regulations made thereunder.

(3) (a) Where a drain is so connected to a public sewer, the Building Authority may recover the cost of making the connexion from the owner of the building for which the drain is provided.

(b) Where a private sewer is so connected to a public sewer, the Building Authority—

(i) may, where the buildings for which the private sewer is provided are owned by the same person, recover the cost of making the connexion from such person; or

(ii) shall, where such buildings are owned by different persons, apportion the cost of making the connexion equally among such persons and may recover from each of such persons his portion of the cost.

Building Authority required to fix every disconnecting trap, etc. and recovery of cost.

76. (1) Every disconnecting trap, required, by regulation 57, to be provided, shall be fixed, and the manhole in which such trap is fixed shall be constructed, by the Building Authority who may recover the cost of such work as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) (a) Where the trap and manhole so fixed and constructed, respectively, are provided for a drain, the Building Authority may recover the cost thereof from the owner of the building for which such drain is provided.

(b) Where the trap and manhole so fixed and constructed, respectively, are provided for a private sewer, the Building Authority—

(i) may, where the buildings for which the private sewer is provided are owned by the same person, recover the cost thereof from such person, or

(ii) shall, where such buildings are owned by different persons, apportion the cost thereof equally among such persons and may recover from each of such persons his portion of the cost.

77. Without prejudice to the provisions of regulations 75 and 76, where, in order to comply with these regulations, any work has to be carried out on unleased Crown land, the work shall be carried out by the Building Authority who may recover the cost of the work from the person for whom it is carried out.

Building Authority required to carry out any work to be carried out on unleased Crown land.

78. Where, in contravention of regulation 75, 76 or 77, any work has been carried out otherwise than by the Building Authority the Building Authority may demolish, remove or alter such work and may carry out such other work as he considers necessary and may recover the cost of such work, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 75, 76 or 77, as the case may be, as if such work had been carried out pursuant to the provisions of such regulation.

Powers of Building Authority in event of contravention of regulations.

## PART IX.

*Latrines.*

79. In the regulations in this Part, "open air" means a space which—

Interpretation.

(a) is vertically uncovered and unobstructed;

(b) is not less, in any dimension, than five feet; and

(c) where such space is enclosed on four sides, has a horizontal area of not less than one square foot for every two feet of the mean height of the walls enclosing the space.

80. Every latrine, except a latrine fitted with a chemical closet fitment, shall be provided with a self closing door to the full height of the opening.

Latrines be provided with doors.

81. (1) Save as provided in paragraph (2), the door of every latrine shall open directly into the open air.

Doors to open into open air, etc.

(2) Where the latrine fitment in any latrine is a chemical closet fitment, the door of the latrine need not open into the open air, but shall not open into any room used or intended to be used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for human consumption.

82. (1) Every latrine shall be provided with an opening for light and ventilation.

Lighting and ventilation.

(2) Every such opening shall—

(a) be such that the part thereof which is permanently open or designed to open, as the case may be, is not less in area than two square feet;

- (b) be situated as near the ceiling of the latrine as practicable;
- (c) communicate directly with the open air; and
- (d) be covered with a metal or other approved mesh flyscreen.

Floors.

**83.** The floor of every latrine shall be not less than six inches above the level of the ground outside the latrine and shall—

- (a) be constructed of non-absorbent material and finished with a smooth surface; and
- (b) have a fall towards an outlet of not less than half an inch to one foot, save that, in the case of a latrine designed for a squatting type latrine fitment, the surface surrounding the aperture to the receptacle for excrement shall have a fall towards the aperture of not less than one inch to one foot.

Internal surfaces.

**84.** The internal surfaces of every latrine shall be—

- (a) faced with tiles; or
- (b) rendered in—
  - (i) cement mortar, not less than half an inch thick; or
  - (ii) other non-absorbent material,

to a height of not less than four feet from the level of the floor of the latrine.

Walls of and access to latrine fitments.

**85.** In every latrine fitment—

- (a) the walls of the space in which the receptacle for excrement is placed shall, except the opening provided, in accordance with sub-paragraph (b), to give access to such space, be constructed of non-absorbent material; and
- (b) adequate access, which shall be so covered as to prevent flies from entering the space, shall be provided to enable the space in which the receptacle for excrement is placed to be cleaned and to enable such receptacle to be placed in the fitment and removed therefrom.

Design and construction of latrine fitment in relation to receptacle for excrement.

**86.** Every latrine fitment shall be so designed and constructed that, when the receptacle for excrement is placed therein, it is retained in such a position as to prevent, so far as possible, the deposit of excrement elsewhere than in the receptacle.

**87.** The receptacle for excrement shall be—

Receptacles for excrement.

- (a) constructed of galvanized metal or other non-absorbent material;
- (b) so constructed as to prevent the escape, by leakage or in any other way, of its contents; and
- (c) have a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet.

**88.** (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), the Building Authority may, where he thinks fit, permit the door of a latrine not fitted with a chemical closet fitment or the opening required by regulation 82, to open onto or communicate with, as the case may be, an unenclosed verandah or balcony or any other unenclosed space, if such verandah, balcony or other space—

Power of Building Authority to permit door of latrine to open onto or opening required by regulation 82 to communicate with unenclosed verandah, etc.

- (a) in the case of the door of a latrine, opens directly to the open air; and
- (b) in the case of the opening required by regulation 82, communicates with the open air,

and, in any such case, such door or opening shall, for the purposes of regulation 81 and 82, respectively, be deemed to open directly into or communicate with the open air.

(2) The Building Authority shall not give his permission under this regulation unless he is satisfied that to do so will not be to the prejudice of the standard of lighting or ventilation or the health of the occupiers of the building for which the latrine is provided.

## PART X.

### Miscellaneous.

**89.** In any case where he considers that the drains or private sewers or other means provided for the disposal of soil from any building are unsatisfactory, the Building Authority may, by order in writing, prohibit the installation of soil fitments in the Building.

Power of Building Authority to prohibit installation of soil fitments.

**90.** Where, from any building it is intended to discharge, or there may be discharged, into any drain or sewer—

- (a) any trade effluent;
- (b) any chemical refuse or waste steam or any liquid of a temperature higher than 110° Fahrenheit being refuse or steam which,

Power of Building Authority to require provision of neutralizing tanks, etc.

or a liquid which when so heated, is either alone or in combination with the contents of a drain or sewer, dangerous, or the cause of a nuisance, or prejudicial to health;

- (c) any petroleum spirit, carbide of calcium, acid, grease or oil; or  
 (d) any matter likely to injure any drain or sewer or to interfere with the free flow of its contents or to affect prejudicially the treatment or disposal of its contents,

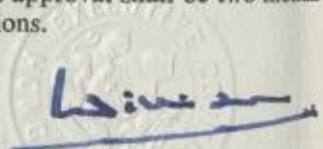
the Building Authority may require the owner of the building to provide neutralizing tanks, cooling tanks, petrol intercepting traps, grease traps or other suitable provision.

91. Regulations 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 shall not apply to any soil fitment which, with the consent of the Water Authority granted under regulation 17 of the Waterworks Regulations, is flushed with water from the waterworks.

Certain regulations not to apply to soil fitments flushed with water from waterworks. (Vol. IX, p. 158).

92. For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 26A of the Ordinance, the period within which plans of building works must be submitted to the Building Authority for his approval shall be two months from the commencement of these regulations.

Prescribed period for purposes of section 26A of the Ordinance. (68 of 1955).

  
 Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
 27th November, 1959.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

These regulations replace sections 70, 79-85, 86, 87, 91 and 93-98 of the Buildings Ordinance, Cap. 123 and also the Drainage (General, Water Closets and Urinals, etc.) Regulations (Vol. IX p. 411), and are mainly of a technical nature. Part II (Standards of Sanitary Fitments) are substantially new provisions; and the standards laid down in regulations 6 and 7 for places of public entertainment are somewhat higher than the provisions contained in regulation 54 of the Places of Public Entertainment Regulations. A consequential amendment is being made to those regulations. Part VIII provides for certain types of drainage work to be carried out by the Building Authority rather than by any private individual.

(Secretariat BL1/741/52)

**DEFENCES (FIRING AREAS) ORDINANCE.**

**(Chapter 196).**

**DEFENCES (FIRING AREAS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1959.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Defences (Firing Areas) Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Defences (Firing Areas) Citation. (Amendment) Order, 1959.

2. The First Schedule to the Defences (Firing Areas) Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance) is amended by the addition after Part II of the following new Part—

Amendment of First Schedule. (Cap. 196).

**"PART III.**

*Note.* (1) All Latitudes are N. and Longitudes are E.

(2) Latitudes and Longitudes are taken from Admiralty Chart No. 1180.

(3) All map references are taken from Edition 1-GSGS, Series L681, Sheet 2.

(a) Explosive Minesweeping Area I (Lamma Area)—

The area included in this minesweeping area is enclosed by lines joining the following positions—

Latitude 22° 13' 12" Longitude 114° 3' 52" (grid reference JV 974602)

Latitude 22° 13' 12" Longitude 114° 6' 0" (grid reference KV 010601)

Latitude 22° 11' 12" Longitude 114° 6' 0" (grid reference KV 009564)

Latitude 22° 11' 12" Longitude 114° 3' 52" (grid reference JV 973565)

(b) Explosive Minesweeping Area II (Po Toi Area)—

The area included in this minesweeping area is enclosed by lines joining the following positions—

Latitude 22° 11' 0" Longitude 114° 12' 48" (grid reference KV 126558)

Latitude 22° 11' 0" Longitude 114° 14' 30" (grid reference KV 156557)

Latitude 22° 9' 24" Longitude 114° 14' 30" (grid reference KV 155528)

Latitude 22° 9' 24" Longitude 114° 12' 48" (grid reference KV 125529)

(c) Explosive Minesweeping Area III (Ninepins Area)—

The area included in this minesweeping area is enclosed by lines joining the following positions—

Latitude 22° 16' 36" Longitude 114° 21' 24" (grid reference KV 276659)

Latitude 22° 16' 36" Longitude 114° 24' 30" (grid reference KV 330658)

Latitude 22° 14' 24" Longitude 114° 24' 30" (grid reference KV 329617)

Latitude 22° 14' 24" Longitude 114° 21' 24" (grid reference KV 275618)."

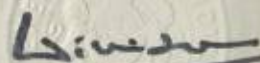
Amendment  
of Third  
Schedule.

3. The Third Schedule to the principal Ordinance is amended by the addition after paragraph 7 of the following new paragraph—

"8. In respect of the firing of explosive minesweeps the signals referred to in paragraph 1 above are—

(a) a black ball at the foremast head and a black ball at the yardarm on the side or sides on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass; and

(b) a black flag at the yardarm."



Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
27th November, 1959.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

This Order amends the First and Third Schedules of the Defences (Firing Areas) Ordinance, Chapter 196, in order to prescribe areas within the waters of Hong Kong for use as ranges for the practice firing of explosive minesweeps, and to describe the manner in which notice shall be given that such firing is in progress.

(Secretariat BL2/494/54)

**PUBLIC RECLAMATIONS AND WORKS ORDINANCE, 1956.**

**(No. 27 of 1956).**

**PUBLIC RECLAMATIONS AND WORKS COMPENSATION  
TRIBUNAL RULES, 1959.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Public Reclamations and Works Ordinance, 1956, the Chief Justice has made the following rules—

1. These rules may be cited as the Public Reclamations and Works Compensation Tribunal Rules, 1959. Citation.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpreta-  
tion.  
"Ordinance" means the Public Reclamations and Works Ordinance, 1956; (27 of 1956).

"tribunal" means a tribunal constituted in accordance with section 7 of the Ordinance;

"Registrar" means the Registrar of the Supreme Court;

"Registry" means the Registry of the Supreme Court.

3. (a) Any person who is authorized to submit a claim for compensation in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of section 6 of the Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "the claimant") and who is desirous of submitting his claim to the tribunal, shall submit within the time provided by that section particulars of claim to the tribunal by serving upon the Registrar two copies of his particulars of claim. Submission  
of claim.

(b) Such particulars of claim shall clearly state with reasonable detail all relevant facts relied upon by the claimant in support of his claim as well as the amount of compensation claimed by the claimant.

(c) Copies of the particulars of claim served upon the Registrar shall be served within the same period upon the Attorney General, and upon all other interested parties.

(d) Any person other than the Attorney General, upon whom particulars of claim are served or any person upon whom particulars of claim ought to have been served pursuant to paragraph (c) of this rule may, after notifying the claimant and the Attorney General of his intention so to do, at any time apply to the Registrar for leave to appear before the tribunal, and upon such application the Registrar may, if

satisfied that such appearance is necessary for the complete and effectual determination of any claim submitted to the tribunal, give any such person leave to appear upon such terms as he thinks fit and may make such order for directions as may be necessary, whereupon such person shall become a party to the proceedings before the tribunal.

Particulars  
of claim.

4. If upon receipt by the Attorney General of the claimant's particulars of claim the Attorney General is of the opinion that the particulars of claim do not set out all reasonable particulars of the facts relied upon, the Attorney General may request the claimant to supply such particulars and if the claimant declines to supply such particulars the Attorney General may apply to the Registrar for an order that the claimant shall supply such particulars within such time as the Registrar may think fit and that delivery of any particulars of defence by the Attorney General be postponed until such order is obeyed. Upon such application the Registrar shall make such order as he thinks fit.

Particulars  
of defence.

5. Within twenty-one days of receiving the claimant's particulars of claim the Attorney General may file particulars of defence. Such particulars of defence shall clearly state which facts set out in the particulars of claim are admitted and which are denied or not admitted and shall further set out with reasonable particularity such relevant facts as are relied upon by him by way of defence to the claimant's claim. A copy of the particulars of defence signed by or on behalf of the Attorney General shall be delivered to the Registrar and copies thereof shall be delivered by the Attorney General to all other parties to the proceedings.

Particulars  
of defence.

6. If the claimant upon receipt of the particulars of defence delivered by the Attorney General is of the opinion that such particulars of defence do not state with reasonable particularity all the facts relied upon by the Attorney General, and if the Attorney General after being requested by the claimant to supply such particulars as the claimant may require declines so to do, the claimant may apply to the Registrar for an order that the Attorney General do deliver such particulars and upon such application the Registrar may make such order as he thinks fit.

Offer made  
by Attorney  
General after  
submission  
of claim to  
tribunal.

7. Nothing in these rules shall prejudice the right of the Attorney General at any time after the submission of any claim to the tribunal to serve on the claimant an offer in writing in full settlement of such claim. Where an offer is made by the Attorney General in accordance with this rule the claimant may within seven days from the service thereof serve a notice of acceptance on the Attorney General and in that event may apply to the Registrar for an order directing that his costs of the submission up to the date of the acceptance of the offer

be taxed and paid by the Government and upon the hearing of such application the Registrar shall make such order as he thinks fit. Where an offer is made by the Attorney General in accordance with this rule and is not accepted by the claimant within such seven days, the Attorney General shall file with the Registrar a statement in writing setting out the sum so offered to the claimant, the date on which such offer was served and the fact that such offer has not been accepted by the claimant. A copy of such statement shall be delivered by the Attorney General to the claimant.

8. Either the claimant or the Attorney General may at any time apply to the Registrar for leave to amend any pleadings delivered pursuant to these rules and upon such application the Registrar may make such order upon such terms as he thinks fit and all such amendments shall be made as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real questions at issue between the claimant and the Attorney General.

Amendment  
of pleadings.

9. At any time either the claimant or the Attorney General may apply to the Registrar for an order fixing the date and place for the hearing and determination of the claim or for the hearing of any preliminary point of law or any other matter which may conveniently be disposed of on such hearing and upon such application the Registrar shall make such order as he thinks fit.

Fixing date  
and place  
of hearing.

10. If it appears to the tribunal at any time before the hearing that it will be to the advantage of the parties that a preliminary hearing should be held for the purpose of determining the mode of conducting the hearing, fixing or altering the place of hearing, considering whether two or more claims submitted to the tribunal shall be heard concurrently, or for any other purpose whatsoever, the tribunal shall have power to hold such preliminary hearing upon giving notice thereof to the parties and may at such hearing make such order as the tribunal shall in all the circumstances think fit:

Preliminary  
hearing at  
instance of  
tribunal.

Provided that no preliminary hearing shall be ordered pursuant to the provisions of this rule unless and until any party affected by any proposed preliminary hearing shall have been notified of the proposal and shall have been given an opportunity of objecting to the same.

11. Where either the claimant or the Attorney General is desirous of proving certain facts by affidavit in lieu of oral evidence, application shall be made to the Registrar for leave so to do stating those facts which it is desired to prove by affidavit and the Registrar if satisfied that affidavit evidence can properly be adduced may make an order allowing such facts to be proved by affidavit upon such terms as he shall think fit:

Affidavit  
evidence.

Provided that where it appears to the Registrar that either the claimant or the Attorney General reasonably desires the production of

a witness for cross-examination and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

Notice to admit documents.

12. Either party may at any time not later than nine days before the date of the hearing, give to the other party notice in writing to admit any documents saving all just exceptions and in case of refusal or neglect to admit after such notice, the cost of proving such documents shall be paid by the party so neglecting or refusing, unless the tribunal otherwise orders.

Notice to produce documents.

13. Either party may at any time not later than nine days before the date of the hearing give to the other party a notice in writing to produce at the hearing any document to which reference is made in any pleading or list of documents filed by such other party, and if such notice is not complied with, secondary evidence of the contents of such documents may be given by or on behalf of the party who gave such notice.

Notice to admit facts.

14. Either party may at any time not later than fourteen days before the date of the hearing give to the other party a notice in writing requiring him to make any admission of fact which such party shall deem to be necessary and if the party to whom such notice is given refuses to admit such facts, the costs of proving such facts in evidence before the tribunal shall be paid by the party so refusing unless the tribunal otherwise orders.

Orders to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, Schedule, Form 2.

15. An order directing any person to attend and give evidence or to produce documents shall be in the prescribed form with such variation as circumstances may require. Any party desiring such an order shall file the same in the Registry and such order shall be signed by the Registrar. The order shall contain the name of one person only and shall be served personally or by registered post at least ten days before the date fixed for hearing. Every order issued pursuant to this rule shall be of no validity unless served upon the person named therein within twelve weeks from the date of the order.

Withdrawal or settlement of claim submitted to tribunal.

16. When after any claim has been submitted to the tribunal by the claimant, such claim is withdrawn from the tribunal, the claimant shall give immediate notice thereof to the Registrar, the Attorney General and all other interested parties.

Deposit of documents for use of tribunal.

17. Not less than five days before the date fixed for the hearing the claimant shall deposit with the Registrar three copies of every document required by these rules to be filed with the Registrar together with three copies of any affidavit or other documents which he intends to adduce in evidence whether in accordance with the provisions of rule 11 hereof or otherwise (including any agreed correspondence) and the

Attorney General shall deposit three copies of any affidavit or other documents which he intends to adduce in evidence in accordance with the provisions of rule 11 hereof.

18. The times within which any act is to be done as prescribed by these rules may be enlarged or abridged by written consent of the parties or by the Registrar upon application to him for that purpose. Time for the purposes of these rules shall be computed in the same manner as provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure, Order XXXI, rule 15 excluding sub-rule (5).

Enlargement and abridgement of time.

(Vol. VII, p. 44).

19. At any stage of the proceedings before the tribunal, application may be made to the Registrar for directions relating to any other matter incidental to the submission and hearing of claims before the tribunal not otherwise expressly dealt with in these rules and upon such application the Registrar may make such order as he thinks fit.

Application for directions.

20. All applications to the Registrar shall be made to him by summons issued from the Registry in the prescribed form with a return date ordinarily not less than four days after the service of the summons, and the costs of any application shall be determined by the Registrar as he may think fit, but the Registrar may if he considers it necessary and shall at the request of either party made either at the hearing of the application or within such time (not being less than four days) as the Registrar may fix at the hearing of the application, adjourn to the tribunal the hearing of any application for further hearing and determination, and the tribunal shall at the hearing of such application make such order and shall determine the costs of such application as the tribunal shall think fit.

Procedure for hearing summonses, Schedule, Form 3.

21. When upon application to the Registrar of any claimant or of the Attorney General, it appears to the Registrar that a common question of law or of fact is raised by several claims referred to the tribunal, and that it is expedient that such claims shall be disposed of together, the Registrar may order, notwithstanding that there may be different claimants, that such claims shall be heard and determined by the tribunal concurrently.

Concurrent hearings.

22. In the case of the death, bankruptcy or liquidation of the claimant the Registrar may upon the application of any person, if it be deemed necessary for the complete settlement of all the questions involved, order that the personal representatives, trustee in bankruptcy, liquidator or other successor in interest (if any) of the claimant be made a party to the proceedings before the tribunal and be served with notice to appear, on such terms as he may think just for the proper determination of the claim before the tribunal.

Procedure in case of death, etc. of claimant.

Service by post.

23. Where by these rules, any notice is required or authorized to be served or given or any document is required or authorized to be filed or any communication is required or authorized to be made or any document transmitted to or by the Registrar or to or by any party, the same may be done by registered post.

Statements filed under rule 7 not to be disclosed to tribunal.

24. The contents of any statement filed in accordance with rule 7 hereof shall not be disclosed to the tribunal until after the decision of the tribunal is made known. If the tribunal shall award to any claimant by way of compensation an aggregate sum equal to or less than the aggregate sum offered to the claimant by the Attorney General by way of compensation in accordance with rule 7, the claimant shall bear the costs of the submission of the claim to the tribunal unless the tribunal shall order otherwise.

Right of audience.

25. In any proceedings before the tribunal any of the following persons may address the tribunal, namely—

(Cap. 32).

(a) any party to the proceedings, provided always that such party is not a company incorporated under the Companies Ordinance or other corporate body. A company or other corporate body shall be represented by a solicitor acting on its behalf or by a barrister retained on its behalf;

(Cap. 87).

(b) in the case of the Attorney General, a legal officer as defined by the Legal Officers Ordinance;

(c) a barrister retained by or on behalf of any party;

(d) a solicitor or any member of a firm of solicitors acting generally in the proceedings for a party thereto, but not a solicitor retained as an advocate by a solicitor so acting.

Non-compliance with rules.

26. Non-compliance with any of these rules shall not render void any proceedings in any claim submitted to the tribunal unless the tribunal or the Registrar shall so direct, but such proceedings may be set aside either wholly or in part as irregular or may be amended or otherwise dealt with in such manner and upon such terms as the tribunal or the Registrar may direct.

Mode of giving decision of tribunal.

27. After the hearing of any claim submitted to the tribunal, the tribunal may give its decision in writing signed by the members of the tribunal and it may be sent or delivered to the claimant and the Attorney General and to any other party to the proceedings and it shall not be necessary for the tribunal to meet merely for the purpose of announcing any decision:

Provided that where the tribunal reserves its decision in a claim submitted to it in which an offer has been made and a statement filed pursuant to rule 7 by the Attorney General, the Registrar shall transmit such statement to the tribunal before the tribunal adjourns having reserved its decision and, in the event of the tribunal not meeting for

the purpose of giving its decision, either party may apply after the decision of the tribunal has been made known for any question of costs which may arise as a result of the decision of the tribunal to be set down for argument before the tribunal.

28. The decision of the tribunal may include an order as to the costs of the proceedings and may direct to whom or by whom such costs or any part thereof shall be paid and in what manner and by whom such costs shall be assessed or taxed. Costs.

29. The provisions of rules 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 19 where applicable shall apply to a third party appearing by reason of paragraph (d) of rule 3. Third parties.

30. The forms set out in the Schedule are prescribed for use under these rules: Forms. Schedule.

Provided that where no forms are prescribed the appropriate form set out in the Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure may be used with such variation as circumstances may require. (Vol. VII. p. 44).

SCHEDULE.

FORM 1. [r. 30.]

General Heading.

THE PUBLIC RECLAMATIONS AND WORKS COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL, HONG KONG.

Case No. of

Between:

..... Claimant.

and

..... Respondent.

FORM 2. [r. 15.]

Order to Attend and Give Evidence and to Produce Documents.

[Heading as in Form 1.]

To ..... of

You are hereby ordered to attend before ..... at ..... on the ..... day of ..... 19 .., at ..... o'clock in the ..... noon and so from day to day until the above cause has been heard to give evidence in the above proceedings on behalf of ..... (and to bring with you and to produce at the hearing the documents hereinafter specified).

Dated the ..... day of ..... , 19 ..

Registrar. (Solicitors

This order is made on the application of ..... for ..)

*Form of Summonses.*  
[Heading as in Form 1.]

To \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
Let all parties concerned attend before  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
19 \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon on the  
hearing of an application on the part of \_\_\_\_\_ for an  
order that \_\_\_\_\_

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

Registrar.

This summons is taken out by  
for \_\_\_\_\_).

(Solicitors

*Michael Ho.*  
Chief Justice.

5th November, 1959.

**IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION ORDINANCE.**  
**(Chapter 50).**

IMPORTATION (PROHIBITION) (RADIATION) REGULATIONS, 1959.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Importation (Prohibition) (Radiation) Regulations, 1959. Citation.

2. (1) No person shall import any article specified in the Schedule except under and in accordance with an import licence granted by the Director.

Prohibition  
of import  
of articles  
in Schedule  
except under  
licence.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of ten thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

SCHEDULE.

1. Any substance containing the following in whatever form—

(A) *Natural radioactive chemical elements—*

- (1) Radium
- (2) Radon
- (3) Radium D
- (4) Radium E
- (5) Polonium
- (6) Mesothorium I (Radium—228)
- (7) Radiothorium
- (8) Mesothorium II
- (9) Thorium X
- (10) Thorium B
- (11) Thorium and other Thorium Compounds
- (12) Uranium
- (13) Radioactive luminous paints and powders.

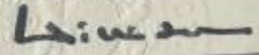
(B) *Radioactive Isotopes of the following chemical elements—*

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) Actinium | (9) Calcium   |
| (2) Antimony | (10) Carbon   |
| (3) Arsenic  | (11) Cerium   |
| (4) Barium   | (12) Chlorine |
| (5) Bismuth  | (13) Chromium |
| (6) Bromine  | (14) Cobalt   |
| (7) Cadmium  | (15) Copper   |
| (8) Caesium  | (16) Europium |

(17) Gallium	(39) Rhenium
(18) Germanium	(40) Rhodium
(19) Gold	(41) Rubidium
(20) Hafnium	(42) Ruthenium
(21) Holmium	(43) Samarium
(22) Iridium	(44) Scandium
(23) Iron	(45) Selenium
(24) Iodine	(46) Silver
(25) Lanthanum	(47) Sodium
(26) Manganese	(48) Strontium
(27) Mercury	(49) Sulphur
(28) Molybdenum	(50) Tantalum
(29) Neodymium	(51) Technetium
(30) Nickel	(52) Tellurium
(31) Niobium	(53) Thallium
(32) Osmium	(54) Thulium
(33) Palladium	(55) Tritium
(34) Phosphorus	(56) Wolfram (or Tungsten)
(35) Platinum	(57) Yttrium
(36) Potassium	(58) Zinc
(37) Praseodymium	(59) Zirconium
(38) Promethium	

2. Any apparatus capable of producing ionising radiations (with the exception of ultra-violet radiation) of any prescribed type, or capable of accelerating atomic or subatomic particles under any prescribed conditions, such as the following—

- (A) X-ray machines or tubes of any type or description used for whatever purpose.
- (B) Linear Accelerators, Betatrons, Synchrotrons, Cyclotrons, Synchrocyclotrons, Bevatrons, Van der Graaf Generators and like apparatuses capable of accelerating atomic or subatomic particles.

  
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
17th November, 1959.

#### Explanatory Note.

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

The importation of radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus of all types was hitherto controlled by the Importation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Regulations, 1952 (G.N. A. 170/52), which have now been revoked by the recently enacted Importation (Prohibition) (Strategic Commodities) Regulations, 1959.

2. As it is still considered desirable to retain control over the importation of the above items, the Importation (Prohibition) (Radiation) Regulations, 1959, have been drafted to achieve the said purpose.

(Secretariat CR1/3916/52)

## IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 50).

### EXPORTATION (PROHIBITION) (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS, 1959.

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

1. These regulations may be cited as the Exportation (Prohibition) (Strategic Commodities) Regulations, 1959. Citation.
2. No person shall export any article specified in the Schedule except under and in accordance with an export licence granted by the Director. Prohibition of exportation of articles in Schedule except under licence.
3. Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 2 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year. Penalty.
4. The Director may by order published in the *Gazette* amend the Schedule. Power to amend Schedule.
5. The Exportation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Regulations, 1952, are hereby revoked. Revocation. (G.N.A. 169/52).

## SCHEDULE.

[reg. 2.]

## GROUP A.

*METAL WORKING MACHINERY.*

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Vertical boring and turning mills, automatic cycle types.
2. Jig boring machines of all types.
3. Grinding machines of all types.
4. Deep hole drilling machines in which the coolant passes through the drill, and hollow drills for such machines.
5. Right angle (T) lathes (in which the bed is at right angles to the spindle).
6. Spinning lathes.
7. Spar millers.
8. Planing machines, planer milling machines, and combination planer and planer milling machines with capacity for work pieces 72 inches (1.80 m.) wide and over, or 20 feet (6.0 m.) long and over.
9. Forging hammers, as follows:
  - (a) Having a falling weight exceeding 10 tons.
  - (b) Steam, air or mechanical hammers except counter-blow hammers of rated sizes exceeding 10 tons.
  - (c) Counter-blow hammers of rated sizes of 25,000 kilogram/meters or English equivalent or more.
  - (d) Horizontal impact hammers, hydraulically actuated of 10,000 foot pounds or more.
10. Presses, mechanical or hydraulic, with rated pressure of over 1,000 tons.
11. Machines and equipment specially designed for making or measuring gas turbine blades, including but not limited to the following:
  - (a) Blade belt grinding machines;
  - (b) Blade edge radiusing machines;
  - (c) Blade polishing machines;
  - (d) Blade aerofoil milling and/or grinding machines;
  - (e) Blade fillet radiusing and/or platform forming machines or equipment;
  - (f) Blade root milling machines;
  - (g) Blade blank pre-forming machines;
  - (h) Blade rolling machines;
  - (i) Blade aerofoil shaping machines;
  - (j) Blade root grinding machines;
  - (k) Blade aerofoil scribing equipment;
  - (l) Blade aerofoil and/or root automatic measuring equipment.

12. Machinery for use in the manufacture of aircraft, as follows:
  - (a) Machinery specially designed for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, plate or extrusion;
  - (b) Machinery specially designed for the milling of aircraft skin.
13. Machines specially designed for the manufacture of jet engines, the following:
  - (a) Jet engine compressor case boring machines;
  - (b) Jet engine compressor and turbine disc turning machines;
  - (c) Jet engine rotor grinders;
  - (d) Jet engine blade and disc external surface broaching tools.
14. Gear making machinery, all machinery designed for the manufacture and/or finishing of machine cut gears.
15. Profiling and duplicating machinery, as follows:
  - (a) Die-sinking machines;
  - (b) Profiling and duplicating machines (planing, shaping, milling or grinding).
16. Metal rolling mills all types.
17. Electronic closed loop feed back controls for machine tools (cutting and forming) in which a continuous feed back of information from the work piece or tool or work piece carrier or tool holder itself results in continuous correction of the control commands; and machine tools incorporating such controls.

## GROUP B.

*CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL PLANT,  
FURNACES, PUMPS, VALVES, ETC.*

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Equipment specially designed for the conversion of nitrogen tetroxide to nitric acid of 98 per cent or higher concentration, or for the concentration of nitrogen tetroxide and/or nitric oxides or mixtures thereof.
2. Centrifugal counter current solvent extractors.
3. Gas liquifying equipment.
4. Equipment for production and/or concentration of deuterium oxide.
5. Equipment for the production of military explosives, as follows:
  - (a) Complete installations.
  - (b) Dehydration presses.
  - (c) Extrusion presses for the extrusion of small arms, cannon and rocket propellants.
  - (d) Cutting machines for the sizing of extruded propellants.
  - (e) Sweetie barrels (tumblers) 6 feet and over in diameter and having over 500 pounds product capacity.
  - (f) Nitrators: continuous types.
6. Plants for the production of titanium and zirconium metal and parts specially designed therefor, and electric furnaces specially designed for the recovery of titanium and zirconium from scrap.
7. Pumps (except vacuum pumps) and pipes, valves, and cocks including pressure regulators therefor, delivering liquids, separately or in combination with solids and/or gases and having any of the following characteristics:
  - (a) Designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces;

- (b) Specially designed for operation at temperatures below  $-130^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
  - (c) Having all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:
    - (1) 90 per cent or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined;
    - (2) 50 per cent or more cobalt or molybdenum, either separately or combined;
    - (3) Polytetrafluoroethylene, polytrifluorochloroethylene.
  - (d) Having all flow contact surfaces made of 10 per cent or more silicon (as metal alloy);
  - (e) Pumps designed to produce pressures of 450 p.s.i. (32 kg. per sq. cm.) or more and having an inlet connexion greater than 3 inches (75 mm.) internal pipe size.
8. Vacuum pumps all types.
  9. Pipe and tubing made of or lined with polytetrafluoroethylene or polytrifluorochloroethylene.
  10. Containers, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquified gases.

#### GROUP C.

##### PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT.

1. Oil well drilling and exploration equipment.
2. Equipment for the extraction, production, refining or treatment of lubricants (petroleum based or synthetic), aviation fuels or components thereof, mineral oil, natural or refinery gases, and petro-chemicals, as follows:
  - (a) Processing units, the following:
    - (1) Solvent processing units (including phenol, duosol, furfural and nitrobenzene solvent extraction and propane de-asphalting units);
    - (2) Dewaxing units (including centrifugal and solvent dewaxing units such as methylethyl ketone and propane units);
    - (3) Filtration units (including percolation, filtration, contact filtration, and filtrol fractionation units);
    - (4) Fractionating, rectifying and dephlegmating columns;
    - (5) Hydrogenation equipment designed to operate at 360 p.s.i. or over (except equipment specially designed for the production of ammonia or methanol);
    - (6) Dehydrogenation;
    - (7) Extracting, treating, separating or stabilizing of natural or refinery gases;
    - (8) Isomerization;
    - (9) Polymerisation;
    - (10) Aromatization;
    - (11) Alkylation;
    - (12) De-sulpherization;
    - (13) Thermal or catalytic cracking or reforming including platforming.
  - (b) Complete plants, including any of the above units.

#### GROUP D.

##### DIESEL ENGINES AND ELECTRIC GENERATORS.

1. Diesel engines, 50 h.p. and over, whose non-magnetic content exceeds 50 per cent of their total weight; Diesel engines of 1,500 h.p. and over with rotary speed of 700 r.p.m. or over.
2. Electric power generating units.

#### GROUP E.

##### GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT.

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Carbon black furnaces.
2. Cable-making machinery specially designed for making multipair and/or coaxial electric cables.
3. Machinery, equipment and test gear specially designed for the manufacture, automatic assembly or semi-automatic assembly of electronic valves, transistors, crystal diodes, including components and sub-assemblies therefor.
4. Equipment specially designed for purifying and processing silicon and germanium.
5. Compressors and blowers.
6. Diamonds suitable for industrial use, including splints and borts.
7. Diamond wire drawing dies.
8. Diamond grinding wheels, sticks, hones and laps.

#### GROUP F.

##### TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Ships, the following:
  - (a) Fishing vessels and hulls therefor designed for speeds of 17 knots or over when in full load (design) condition;
  - (b) Seagoing vessels including coasters and hulls therefor not elsewhere specified designed for speeds of 20 knots or over when in full load (design) condition;
  - (c) Vessels with hulls and propulsion machinery made wholly or primarily of non-magnetic materials;
  - (d) New ships with decks and platforms especially designed and strengthened to receive weapons;
  - (e) Vessels incorporating any of the items specified in this schedule or arrangements for the demagnetization of the vessel.
  - (f) Tankers.
  - (g) Ice breakers.
  - (h) Warships (whether or not converted to non-military use and regardless of current state of repair or operating condition); and hulls, or parts of hulls, for such ships.
  - (i) Whaling factories.
2. Marine steam boilers designed to operate at temperatures of  $1100^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $593^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and above.
3. Automotive vehicles, tractors, lift trucks, not elsewhere specified, possessing or built to current military specifications differing materially from their normal commercial specifications.
4. Aircraft and aero engines all types.
5. Railway signalling apparatus.
6. Compasses and gyroscopic equipment and specially designed parts and components therefor, as follows:
  - (a) Gyro compasses.
  - (b) Pressure proof ship's course indicators.

- (c) Transmitting magnetic compasses.
- (d) Gyro magnetic compasses.
- (e) Gyro stabilizers.
- (f) Automatic pilots.
- (g) Gyroscopic steering controls of all types.
- (h) Integrated flight instrument systems for aircraft.

#### GROUP G.

##### ELECTRONICS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS.

1. Communication, navigational aids not elsewhere specified, direction finding and radar equipment of all kinds.
2. Communications and detection equipment of a kind using infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves; and specialized parts therefor.
3. Communication equipment employing tropospheric, ionospheric or meteoric scatter phenomena and specially designed sub-assemblies, parts and test equipment therefor.
4. "Jamming" apparatus (*i.e.* apparatus specially designed to jam or otherwise interfere with radio reception); and specialized parts therefor.
5. Apparatus for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods, and specialized components of such apparatus, except:
  - (a) Marine depth sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects vertically below the apparatus.
6. Pulse modulators capable of providing electric impulses of peak power exceeding 150KW or of a duration of less than 1/10th microsecond; and pulse-transformer and pulse-forming equipment, and delay lines being specialized parts of such modulators.
7. Radio receivers, panoramic (being receivers which search automatically a part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate the signals received); and specialized parts therefor.
8. Radio transmitters and components.
9. Telemetry and telecontrol equipment suitable for use with aircraft (piloted or pilotless) and weapons (guided or unguided).
10. Telegraph equipment, as follows:
  - (a) Equipment (machines), mechanical electromechanical, or electronic, used to translate the information contained in written or printed text into electrical waveforms suitable for transmission over communication circuits at any speed greater than 200 words per minute or 150 bauds, whichever is the less; equipment operating at a speed of 300 bauds where the corresponding number of words does not exceed 65 words per minute;
  - (b) Equipment designed to accept such electrical waveforms and display the information from them in visible form;
  - (c) Specialized component parts and accessories for such equipment.
11. Radio relay communications equipment and specialized components and sub-assemblies therefor.
12. Radio and radar amplifiers except those used in domestic type radio receivers.
13. Line communications transmission equipment.
14. Coaxial-type cables including submarine cables specially designed for telecommunications purposes including radar.
15. Communication cable (including submarine cable) of any type containing more than one pair of conductors and containing any conductor, single or stranded, exceeding 0.66 mm. in diameter.
16. Equipment designed to provide secrecy facilities on either voice of telegraph, line or radio communication circuits.
17. Electronic instruments, as follows:
  - (a) Those operating at frequencies in excess of 300 Mc/s.
  - (b) Radio testing equipment.
18. Apparatus for automatically sorting electronic components in respect of their electrical characteristics.
19. Radio spectrum analysers and specialized parts of such analysers.
20. Electromagnetic waveguides and components therefor, as follows:
  - (a) Ferrite waveguide components for use at all frequencies;
  - (b) Rigid waveguides for use at frequencies in excess of 12,500 Mc/s.
  - (c) Flexible waveguides of all types.
21. Cathode-ray tubes, as follows:
  - (a) Specially designed or in use for radar equipment;
  - (b) With writing speeds of more than 3,000 kilometers per second;
  - (c) With 3 or more electron guns.
22. Crystal signal diodes and specialized parts therefor.
23. Transistors and specialized parts therefor.
24. Photo cells, as follows:
  - (a) Photoelectric cells, photo-conductive cells (including photo-transistors and similar cells) with a peak sensitivity at a wave length longer than 12,000 Angstrom;
  - (b) Photo-transistors (photo-conductive cells including photodiodes) with a response time constant of 1 millisecond or less measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.
25. Photomultiplier tubes; and specialized parts therefor.
26. Flash-discharge type X-ray tubes.
27. Image converters and electronic storage tubes including memory transformers of radar pictures and ruggedised vidicon-type tubes (excluding commercial standard television broadcasting camera tubes and commercial standard X-ray amplifier tubes).
28. Valves (tubes) electronic, and specialized parts, as follows:
  - (a) Valves whose output-input ratio at 300 megacycles per second in 50 per cent or more of the output-input ratio at 20 megacycles per second when measured under the same operating voltages and load impedance;
  - (b) Those of a kind specially designed for use at frequencies of more than 300 megacycles per second;
  - (c) Indirectly heated valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole 7.2 mm. in diameter;
  - (d) (1) Those designed to withstand sinusoidal vibration of greater than 2 g for continuous periods in excess of 20 hours at frequencies between 25 and 170 cycles per second;
  - (2) Those designed to withstand acceleration of short duration (shock) greater than 1,000 g;

- (e) Valves constructed with ceramic envelope;
  - (f) Valves designed for operation in ambient temperatures exceeding 100°C;
  - (g) Amplifier Klystrons;
  - (h) Travelling wave tubes.
29. Thyatron and modulator gas-discharge tubes, as follows:
- (a) Those rated for continuous operation with peak current and peak voltage exceeding 100 amperes and 9,000 volts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses per second;
  - (b) Hydrogen thyratrons of any rating.
- (Note: The following is the definition of "thyatron":  
*Thyatron*: Any hot cathode gas-filled tube containing 3 or more electrodes in which anode current flow is initiated by a control electrode).
30. Electronic components designed for and/or capable of reliable performance in relation to their electrical and mechanical characteristics and maintaining their design service lifetime while operating:
- (a) Over the whole range of ambient temperatures extending from below minus 45°C to above plus 100°C; or
  - (b) At ambient temperatures of 200°C or higher.
31. Materials designed and manufactured for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves having frequencies greater than  $2 \times 10^8$  cycles per second, and less than  $3 \times 10^{12}$  cycles per second.
32. Tantalum electrolytic capacitors not elsewhere specified, as follows:
- (a) All types designed to operate at temperatures exceeding 85°C;
  - (b) Sintered electrolytic capacitors;
  - (c) Electrolytic capacitors constructed with foils.
33. Electronic computers (except business-type machines, accounting machines and statistical calculating machines).
34. Equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies:
- (a) By depositing or printing on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), or otherwise forming *in situ*, component parts other than basic wiring; or
  - (b) By automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), to which wiring is applied by printing or other means.
35. All electronic control equipment.
36. Magnetometers of the following types:
- (a) Fluxgate;
  - (b) Electron beam sensing;
  - (c) Paramagnetic;
  - (d) Nucleonic;
- and specialized parts therefor.
37. Magnetic recorders and/or reproducers, other than those designed for voice or music, and specialized recording media and parts and components therefor.
38. Centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment possessing any of the following characteristics:
- (a) Driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horsepower greater than 400 h.p.;
  - (b) Capable of carrying a payload of 250 lbs. or more;

- (c) Capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 or more "g" on a payload of 200 lbs or more.
39. Ion microscopes having a resolving power better than 10 Angstrom units.
40. Oscilloscopes (cathod ray) and specialized parts therefor.
41. Photographic equipment, as follows:
- (a) High-speed cinema recording cameras employing:
    - (1) Film widths 35 mm. or narrower and recording at rates exceeding 3,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source a steady light flow and 10,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source flash equipment connected to the unwinding system;
    - (2) Film widths greater than 35 mm. and recording at rates exceeding 64 frames per second.
  - (b) Other high speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 250,000 frames per second;
  - (c) Photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of 1/100,000 second or shorter duration, at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second.
42. Quartz crystals (worked or unworked) and plates, radio grade only.
43. Measuring and counting equipment, as follows:
- (a) Time interval measuring equipment with self-contained reference frequency, having one or both of the following characteristics:
    - (1) Capable of measuring time intervals of 1/10 second or less with an error not exceeding 1 micro-second plus 0.001 per cent of the interval measured;
    - (2) Incorporating counting circuits capable of counting at rates in excess of 1 megacycle per second.
  - (b) Counting equipment capable of counting at rates in excess of 1 megacycle per second.

#### GROUP H.

##### METALS AND MINERAL MANUFACTURES.

1. Ball and roller bearings and parts therefor.
2. Magnetic metals of all types and of whatever form, e.g. powder, strip, sheet, castings, and blocks, if possessing one or more of the following characteristics:
  - (a) Grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0.2 mm. (0.008 inches) or less;
  - (b) Initial permeability 50,000 or over;
  - (c) Remanence 98 per cent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;
  - (d) A composition capable of an energy product greater than 6 times  $10^6$  gauss/oersteds, or containing more than 25 per cent cobalt;
  - (e) Core loss of 1 watt per kg. (0.45 watts per pound) or less at  $B=13,000$  gauss and at 50 cycles per second (1.36 watts per kg. or 0.62 watts per pound at  $B=15,000$  gauss and at 50 cycles per second) or less for grain oriented sheet and strip of a thickness of 0.31 mm. (0.012 inches) or less.
3. Permanent magnets of all types.
4. Alloy steels containing 50 per cent or more iron and
  - (a) (1) 10 per cent or more molybdenum (but 5 per cent or more molybdenum in any alloys containing more than 14 per cent chromium); or

- (2) 6 per cent cobalt except permanent magnetic metals with a cobalt content of 25 per cent or less; or
  - (3) 1.5 per cent or more columbium or tantalum.
  - (b) Nickel bearing steels, not elsewhere specified, containing a total of 32 per cent or more of alloying elements;
  - (c) Precipitation hardening steels, containing 4 per cent or more nickel.
5. Cobalt, as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials including ores, residue, concentrates, matte, regulus, dross, arsenical crystals, white alloys and red alloys;
    - (b) Cobalt metal and cobalt-bearing alloys;
    - (c) Compounds of all types;
    - (d) Scrap forms of the metals and alloys covered under (b) above.
  6. Niobium (Columbium), as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials;
    - (b) Ferro-niobium and ferro-niobium-tantalum;
    - (c) Metal and niobium-based alloys containing 60 per cent or more niobium or 60 per cent or more niobium-tantalum in combination;
    - (d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above.
  7. Germanium and germanium compounds.
  8. Magnesium base alloys having a content of 0.4 per cent or more of zirconium, or 1.5 per cent or more of thorium, or 1 per cent or more of rare earth metals (cerium mischmetal), as follows:
    - (a) Crude and semi-fabricated forms;
    - (b) Scrap forms.
  9. Molybdenum, as follows:
    - (a) Ferro-molybdenum;
    - (b) Metal and molybdenum-based alloys containing 60 per cent or more molybdenum;
    - (c) Tubing and platinum-clad tubing.
  10. Nickel, as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials;
    - (b) Metal and nickel-based alloys;
    - (c) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (b) above.
  11. Tungsten wire and filament, coated or uncoated, cut or uncut.
  12. Tantalum, as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials;
    - (b) Ferro-tantalum and ferro-tantalum-niobium;
    - (c) Metal and tantalum-based alloys containing 60 per cent or more tantalum or 60 per cent or more tantalum-niobium in combination;
    - (d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above;
    - (e) Seamless pipe and tubing.
  13. Titanium, as follows:
    - (a) Metal and titanium-based alloys containing 70 per cent or more titanium;
    - (b) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (a) above.

## GROUP I.

## CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

1. Detonating and priming compositions:
  - (a) Mercury fulminate, lead azide, lead styphnate, lead thiocyanate, lead dinitrosorcinat, barium styphnate tetrazine; and detonating or priming compositions (mixtures) containing one or more of these chemicals;
  - (b) Sodium azide.
2. Hydraulic fluids, synthetic, having a viscosity of not more than 4,000 centistokes at  $-54^{\circ}\text{C}$  and not less than 1.5 centistokes at  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
3. Stabilizers for explosives, as follows:
  - (a) Ethyl and methyl centralites;
  - (b) Diphenylamine;
  - (c) NN-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
  - (d) Methyl-NN-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
  - (e) Ethyl-NN-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
  - (f) Ethyl phenyl urethane;
  - (g) Diphenyl urethane;
  - (h) Diortho tolyl-urethane;
  - (i) 2-Nitrodiphenylamine;
  - (j) p-Nitromethylaniline.
4. Boron, the following:
  - (a) Boron minerals, crude and refined;
  - (b) Boron element (metal), all forms, including grains and powder;
  - (c) Boron carbide and boron nitride;
  - (d) Boron compounds and mixtures, not elsewhere specified, the following:
    - (1) Boric acids and salts (sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium and calcium) and esters of boric acids, crude or refined, not including perborates;
    - (2) Boric oxide, boron trifluoride and its complexes, boron trichloride and its complexes and fluoborates;
    - (3) Other boron compounds and mixtures containing 10 per cent or more of boron in combined and/or elemental (metallic) form (but not including perborates, metal borates).
5. Diethylene triamine.
6. Hydrazine; hydrazine hydrate; hydrazine nitrate; unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine.
7. Hydrogen peroxide (50 per cent strength and over).
8. Nitroguanidine.
9. Guanidine nitrate.
10. Molybdenum disulphide of a purity of 86 per cent or more.
11. Pentaerythritol tetranitrate.
12. Picric acid (trinitrophenol).
13. Silicone fluids and greases, as follows:
  - (a) Halogenated silicone fluids;
  - (b) Lubricating greases capable of operating at temperatures of  $108^{\circ}\text{C}$  or higher and having a drop point to  $220^{\circ}\text{C}$  or higher.
14. Silicon of a purity of 99.9 per cent or more.
15. Tantalum compounds.

## GROUP J.

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

1. Jet fuel (aircraft turbine engine fuel), as follows:
  - (a) Wide cut gasoline type;
  - (b) Kerosene type;
  - (c) High flash kerosene type;
  - (d) Any liquid fuel, including petroleum, which contains high energy components or compounds thereof, having a gross calorific value of not less than 13,000 calories/grammes (23,400 B.Th.U.).
2. Gasoline, aviation grades, 100/130 octane and above.
3. Tetra-ethyl-lead-fluid.
4. Synthetic rubber, all types.
5. Synthetic lubricating oils and greases (ester type) which are or contain:
  - (a) Esters of dibasic saturated aliphatic acids combined with saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols, where both of the two constituents contain six or more carbon atoms; and/or
  - (b) Esters of dibasic saturated aliphatic acids combined with polyglycols, when one or both of the two constituents contain six or more carbon atoms;
  - (c) All fluoro-alcohol esters.

(Note: other than oils and greases containing not less than 50 per cent by weight of neutral castor oil; or not less than 5 per cent by weight of neutral castor oil and not less than 50 per cent of castor oil and petroleum oil together.)
6. High octane blending agents for aircraft fuels, as follows:
  - (a) Alkylates (aviation grade);
  - (b) Isopentane;
  - (c) Neohexane.
7. Hydraulic fluids, petroleum based, possessing all of the following characteristics:
  - (a) Kinematic viscosity of 4.6 centistokes or greater at 210°F (98.9°C);
  - (b) Pour point of -30°F (-34.4°C) or lower;
  - (c) Viscosity index (C.1) of 130 or higher.

## GROUP K.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Synthetic film for dielectric use (condenser tissue) of 0.0015 in. (0.038 mm.) or less in thickness.

## GROUP L.

ARMS, MUNITIONS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY  
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THEIR PRODUCTION.

1. Machines and machine tools and implements or accessories including jigs and fixtures specially designed for the examination, manufacture, testing and checking of arms and munitions of all types.
2. Electric motors over 1,000 h.p., quick reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed.
3. Construction equipment built to military specifications, and specially designed for airborne transport.
4. Buoyant electric conducting cable.
5. Arms, missiles and munitions; and components and parts specially designed therefor including powders, explosives and propellants.
6. Articles, including vehicles, not elsewhere specified, specially designed or adapted for military use, and all specifically designed components and parts therefor.
7. Biological and chemical materials adapted for use in war to produce casualties in men or animals, or to damage crops; equipment specifically designed and intended (a) for dissemination, and (b) for defence against such materials; and components and parts specially designed therefor.
8. Vessels of war and propulsion machinery for such vessels; components, parts, accessories and attachments specially designed therefor.
9. Aircraft and helicopters, of piloted or pilotless types and aero-engines and aircraft equipment associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes.
10. Electronic equipment specially designed for military use; and components and parts therefor.
11. Photographic equipments, as follows:
  - (a) (1) Air reconnaissance cameras and associated equipment designed and used for military purposes;
  - (2) Film processing and printing machines designed and used for military purposes;
  - (b) Other cameras and other devices recording on film specially designed and used for military purposes, and specialized equipment designed to make the recorded information militarily useful;
  - (c) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.
12. Munitions components and materials, as follows:
  - (a) Brass and bronze fabrications for primer anvils, fabrications for bullet cups (gilding metal clad steel), cartridge link, primer cap, shell rotating band;
  - (b) Copper rotating bands for shells, and other copper munitions components;
  - (c) Gilding metal clad steel;
  - (d) Rough steel forgings, steel and alloy castings for guns and for arms.

13. Self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus, as follows:
  - (a) Closed and semi-closed circuit (rebreathing) apparatus;
  - (b) Specially designed components for use in the conversion of open circuit apparatus to military use;
  - (c) Articles exclusively designed for military use with self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus.
14. Power controlled searchlights and control units therefor, designed for military use.
15. Specialized military training equipment:
  - (a) Specialized military training equipment;
  - (b) Components, parts, attachments, and accessories specifically designed for such equipment.
16. Climatic conditioning chambers capable of simulating any of the following conditions over the whole range of altitudes from sea level to 75,000 feet or above: temperature, pressure, radiation, or humidity.
17. Machinery and machine tools and apparatus specially designed or adapted for the production, testing, research into and development of any of the items specified in this Group.


## GROUP M.

## ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES.

1. Source (fertile) and fissionable materials, including but not limited to the following eight items:
  - (a) Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings) which contain either uranium or thorium or any combination thereof, exceeding 0.05 per cent by weight, as follows:
    - (1) Ores containing uranium including pitchblende;
    - (2) Monazite and monazite sands;
    - (3) Ores containing thorium including uranothorianite;
  - (b) Natural uranium, unwrought or wrought, including alloys and compounds of natural uranium, having an uranium content exceeding 0.05 per cent, excepting medicinals;
  - (c) Uranium 233, alloys containing uranium 233 and compounds of uranium 233;
  - (d) Uranium enriched in the isotope 235, alloys containing uranium enriched in the isotope 235, and compounds of uranium enriched in the isotope 235;
  - (e) Irradiated uranium containing plutonium;
  - (f) Plutonium, alloys containing plutonium and compounds containing plutonium;
  - (g) Thorium, unwrought or wrought, and alloys and compounds containing thorium, excluding alloys containing less than 1.5 per cent of thorium by weight, and except medicinals;
  - (h) Irradiated thorium containing uranium 233.

2. Deuterium and compounds, mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, including heavy water and heavy paraffins, in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5,000 by number.
3. Tetrafluoroethylene, polymerized or not; and manufactures wholly thereof.
4. Trifluorochloroethylene, polymerized or not; and manufactures wholly thereof.
5. Zirconium metal, alloys containing more than 50 per cent zirconium by weight, and compounds, in which the ratio of hafnium content to zirconium content is less than one part to five hundred parts by weight; and manufactures wholly thereof.
6. Nickel wire containing 95 per cent or more nickel, 0.10 mm. or less in diameter.
7. Woven wire mesh composed of wire containing 95 per cent or more nickel and containing 60 or more wires per linear centimetre.
8. Nickel powder.
9. Beryllium metal (excluding beryllium windows for medical X-ray machines); beryl (excluding gem grade) and ores; alloys containing more than 50 per cent beryllium by weight; oxides and compounds.
10. Materials suitable for use in refractories, composed of 97 per cent or more by weight of beryllium oxide, magnesium oxide, or zirconium oxide, or composed of zirconium oxide stabilized with lime and/or magnesium oxide; and crucibles, moulds, and pouring rods composed of any one of the foregoing.
11. Fluorine.
12. Chlorine trifluoride.
13. Fluorinated hydrocarbons, as follows:
  - Trichlorotrifluoroethane;
  - Dichlorotetrafluoroethane;
  - Monochlorodifluoromethane.
14. Equipment specifically designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium and/or lithium.
15. Dosimeters capable of measuring in one exposure dosages above 5 roentgens excepting those designed specifically for use with medical radiation equipment.
16. Ion separators, electromagnetic, including mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers, with analyzer assemblies capable of handling uranium hexafluoride spectrographs, of high sensitivity.
17. Positive ion sources suitable for use in mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers and capable of handling uranium hexafluoride (UF 6).
18. Valves, with bellows seal, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent or more nickel, either manually or automatically operated.
19. Induction type vacuum furnaces designed to operate at pressures lower than 0.1 mm. of mercury and at temperatures higher than 1,100°C.

20. Centrifuges capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes, with a peripheral speed of 1,000 feet (305m.) per second or more, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent or more nickel, and centrifugal bowls made of these materials.
21. Blowers and compressors, (turbo, centrifugal, and axial flow types) wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent or more nickel, and having a capacity of 60 cubic feet per minute (1,700 litres per minute) or greater.
22. Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine.
23. Heat exchangers (tubular) and components therefor (except aluminium tubing) designed to operate at pressures of 300 p.s.i. and above and with flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials: aluminium, nickel, titanium, zirconium, or alloys containing 60 per cent or more nickel.
24. Artificial graphite, in the form of blocks or rods from which a cube of 2 inches (5 cm.) side or greater can be cut, and having a boron content of less than, or equal to, 1 part for a million, the total thermal neutron absorption cross section being less than, or equal to, 5 millibars per atom.
25. Lithium metal, compounds, ores and concentrates.
26. Nuclear reactors.

  
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
17th November, 1959.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

The Exportation (Prohibition) (Strategic Commodities) Regulations, 1959, are complementary to the Importation (Prohibition) (Strategic Commodities) Regulations, 1959.

(Secretariat CR5401/48II)

## IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 50).

### IMPORTATION (PROHIBITION) (STRATEGIC COMMODITIES) REGULATIONS, 1959.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Importation (Prohibition) (Strategic Commodities) Regulations, 1959. Citation.
2. No person shall import any article specified in the Schedule except under and in accordance with an import licence granted by the Director. Prohibition of importation of articles in Schedule except under licence.
3. Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 2 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year. Penalty.
4. The Director may by order published in the Gazette amend the Schedule. Power to amend Schedule.
5. The Importation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Regulations, 1952, are hereby revoked. Revocation. (G.N.A. 170/52).

## SCHEDULE.

[reg. 2.]

## GROUP A.

*METAL WORKING MACHINERY.*

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Vertical boring and turning mills, automatic cycle types.
2. Jig boring machines of all types.
3. Grinding machines of all types.
4. Deep hole drilling machines in which the coolant passes through the drill, and hollow drills for such machines.
5. Right angle (T) lathes (in which the bed is at right angles to the spindle).
6. Spinning lathes.
7. Spar millers.
8. Planing machines, planer milling machines, and combination planer and planer milling machines with capacity for work pieces 72 inches (1.80 m.) wide and over, or 20 feet (6.0 m.) long and over.
9. Forging hammers, as follows:
  - (a) Having a falling weight exceeding 10 tons.
  - (b) Steam, air or mechanical hammers except counter-blow hammers of rated sizes exceeding 10 tons.
  - (c) Counter-blow hammers of rated sizes of 25,000 kilogram/meters or English equivalent or more.
  - (d) Horizontal impact hammers, hydraulically actuated of 10,000 foot pounds or more.
10. Presses, mechanical or hydraulic, with rated pressure of over 1,000 tons.
11. Machines and equipment specially designed for making or measuring gas turbine blades, including but not limited to the following:
  - (a) Blade belt grinding machines;
  - (b) Blade edge radiusing machines;
  - (c) Blade polishing machines;
  - (d) Blade aerofoil milling and/or grinding machines;
  - (e) Blade fillet radiusing and/or platform forming machines or equipment;
  - (f) Blade root milling machines;
  - (g) Blade blank pre-forming machines;
  - (h) Blade rolling machines;
  - (i) Blade aerofoil shaping machines;
  - (j) Blade root grinding machines;
  - (k) Blade aerofoil scribing equipment;
  - (l) Blade aerofoil and/or root automatic measuring equipment.

12. Machinery for use in the manufacture of aircraft, as follows:
  - (a) Machinery specially designed for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, plate or extrusion;
  - (b) Machinery specially designed for the milling of aircraft skin.
13. Machines specially designed for the manufacture of jet engines, the following:
  - (a) Jet engine compressor case boring machines;
  - (b) Jet engine compressor and turbine disc turning machines;
  - (c) Jet engine rotor grinders;
  - (d) Jet engine blade and disc external surface broaching tools.
14. Gear making machinery, all machinery designed for the manufacture and/or finishing of machine cut gears.
15. Profiling and duplicating machinery, as follows:
  - (a) Die-sinking machines;
  - (b) Profiling and duplicating machines (planing, shaping, milling or grinding).
16. Metal rolling mills all types.
17. Electronic closed loop feed back controls for machine tools (cutting and forming) in which a continuous feed back of information from the work piece or tool or work piece carrier or tool holder itself results in continuous correction of the control commands; and machine tools incorporating such controls.

## GROUP B.

*CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL PLANT,  
FURNACES, PUMPS, VALVES, ETC.*

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Equipment specially designed for the conversion of nitrogen tetroxide to nitric acid of 98 per cent or higher concentration, or for the concentration of nitrogen tetroxide and/or nitric oxides or mixtures thereof.
2. Centrifugal counter current solvent extractors.
3. Gas liquifying equipment.
4. Equipment for production and/or concentration of deuterium oxide.
5. Equipment for the production of military explosives, as follows:
  - (a) Complete installations.
  - (b) Dehydration presses.
  - (c) Extrusion presses for the extrusion of small arms, cannon and rocket propellants.
  - (d) Cutting machines for the sizing of extruded propellants.
  - (e) Sweetie barrels (tumblers) 6 feet and over in diameter and having over 500 pounds product capacity.
  - (f) Nitrators: continuous types.
6. Plants for the production of titanium and zirconium metal and parts specially designed therefor, and electric furnaces specially designed for the recovery of titanium and zirconium from scrap.
7. Pumps (except vacuum pumps) and pipes, valves, and cocks including pressure regulators therefor, delivering liquids, separately or in combination with solids and/or gases and having any of the following characteristics:
  - (a) Designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces;

- (b) Specially designed for operation at temperatures below  $-130^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
  - (c) Having all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:
    - (1) 90 per cent or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined;
    - (2) 50 per cent or more cobalt or molybdenum, either separately or combined;
    - (3) Polytetrafluoroethylene, polytrifluorochloroethylene.
  - (d) Having all flow contact surfaces made of 10 per cent or more silicon (as metal alloy);
  - (e) Pumps designed to produce pressures of 450 p.s.i. (32 kg. per sq. cm.) or more and having an inlet connexion greater than 3 inches (75 mm.) internal pipe size.
8. Vacuum pumps all types.
  9. Pipe and tubing made of or lined with polytetrafluoroethylene or polytrifluorochloroethylene.
  10. Containers, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquified gases.

GROUP C.  
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT.

1. Oil well drilling and exploration equipment.
2. Equipment for the extraction, production, refining or treatment of lubricants (petroleum based or synthetic), aviation fuels or components thereof, mineral oil, natural or refinery gases, and petro-chemicals, as follows:
  - (a) Processing units, the following:
    - (1) Solvent processing units (including phenol, duosol, furfural and nitrobenzene solvent extraction and propane de-asphalting units);
    - (2) Dewaxing units (including centrifugal and solvent dewaxing units such as methylethyl ketone and propane units);
    - (3) Filtration units (including percolation, filtration, contact filtration, and filter fractionation units);
    - (4) Fractionating, rectifying and dephlegmating columns;
    - (5) Hydrogenation equipment designed to operate at 360 p.s.i. or over (except equipment specially designed for the production of ammonia or methanol);
    - (6) Dehydrogenation;
    - (7) Extracting, treating, separating or stabilizing of natural or refinery gases;
    - (8) Isomerization;
    - (9) Polymerisation;
    - (10) Aromatization;
    - (11) Alkylation;
    - (12) De-sulpherization;
    - (13) Thermal or catalytic cracking or reforming including platforming.
  - (b) Complete plants, including any of the above units.

GROUP D.  
DIESEL ENGINES AND ELECTRIC GENERATORS.

1. Diesel engines, 50 h.p. and over, whose non-magnetic content exceeds 50 per cent of their total weight; Diesel engines of 1,500 h.p. and over with rotary speed of 700 r.p.m. or over.
2. Electric power generating units.

GROUP E.  
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT.

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Carbon black furnaces.
2. Cable-making machinery specially designed for making multipair and/or coaxial electric cables.
3. Machinery, equipment and test gear specially designed for the manufacture, automatic assembly or semi-automatic assembly of electronic valves, transistors, crystal diodes, including components and sub-assemblies therefor.
4. Equipment specially designed for purifying and processing silicon and germanium.
5. Compressors and blowers.
6. Diamonds suitable for industrial use, including splints and borts.
7. Diamond wire drawing dies.
8. Diamond grinding wheels, sticks, hones and laps.

GROUP F.  
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.

The following, including spare parts and components therefor—

1. Ships, the following:
  - (a) Fishing vessels and hulls therefor designed for speeds of 17 knots or over when in full load (design) condition;
  - (b) Seagoing vessels including coasters and hulls therefor not elsewhere specified designed for speeds of 20 knots or over when in full load (design) condition;
  - (c) Vessels with hulls and propulsion machinery made wholly or primarily of non-magnetic materials;
  - (d) New ships with decks and platforms especially designed and strengthened to receive weapons;
  - (e) Vessels incorporating any of the items specified in this schedule or arrangements for the demagnetization of the vessel.
  - (f) Tankers.
  - (g) Ice breakers.
  - (h) Warships (whether or not converted to non-military use and regardless of current state of repair or operating condition); and hulls, or parts of hulls, for such ships.
  - (i) Whaling factories.
2. Marine steam boilers designed to operate at temperatures of  $1100^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $593^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and above.
3. Automotive vehicles, tractors, lift trucks, not elsewhere specified, possessing or built to current military specifications differing materially from their normal commercial specifications.
4. Aircraft and aero engines all types.
5. Railway signalling apparatus.
6. Compasses and gyroscopic equipment and specially designed parts and components therefor, as follows:
  - (a) Gyro compasses.
  - (b) Pressure proof ship's course indicators.

- (c) Transmitting magnetic compasses.
- (d) Gyro magnetic compasses.
- (e) Gyro stabilizers.
- (f) Automatic pilots.
- (g) Gyroscopic steering controls of all types.
- (h) Integrated flight instrument systems for aircraft.

## GROUP G.

## ELECTRONICS AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS.

1. Communication, navigational aids not elsewhere specified, direction finding and radar equipment of all kinds.
2. Communications and detection equipment of a kind using infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves; and specialized parts therefor.
3. Communication equipment employing tropospheric, ionospheric or meteoric scatter phenomena and specially designed sub-assemblies, parts and test equipment therefor.
4. "Jamming" apparatus (*i.e.* apparatus specially designed to jam or otherwise interfere with radio reception); and specialized parts therefor.
5. Apparatus for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods, and specialized components of such apparatus, except:
  - (a) Marine depth sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects vertically below the apparatus.
6. Pulse modulators capable of providing electric impulses of peak power exceeding 150KW or of a duration of less than 1/10th microsecond; and pulse-transformer and pulse-forming equipment, and delay lines being specialized parts of such modulators.
7. Radio receivers, panoramic (being receivers which search automatically a part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate the signals received); and specialized parts therefor.
8. Radio transmitters and components.
9. Telemetry and telecontrol equipment suitable for use with aircraft (piloted or pilotless) and weapons (guided or unguided).
10. Telegraph equipment, as follows:
  - (a) Equipment (machines), mechanical electromechanical, or electronic, used to translate the information contained in written or printed text into electrical waveforms suitable for transmission over communication circuits at any speed greater than 200 words per minute or 150 bauds, whichever is the less; equipment operating at a speed of 300 bauds where the corresponding number of words does not exceed 65 words per minute.
  - (b) Equipment designed to accept such electrical waveforms and display the information from them in visible form;
  - (c) Specialized component parts and accessories for such equipment.
11. Radio relay communications equipment and specialized components and sub-assemblies therefor.
12. Radio and radar amplifiers except those used in domestic type radio receivers.
13. Line communications transmission equipment.

14. Coaxial-type cables including submarine cables specially designed for tele-communications purposes including radar.
15. Communication cable (including submarine cable) of any type containing more than one pair of conductors and containing any conductor, single or stranded, exceeding 0.66 mm. in diameter.
16. Equipment designed to provide secrecy facilities on either voice of telegraph, line or radio communication circuits.
17. Electronic instruments, as follows:
  - (a) Those operating at frequencies in excess of 300 Mc/s.
  - (b) Radio testing equipment.
18. Apparatus for automatically sorting electronic components in respect of their electrical characteristics.
19. Radio spectrum analysers and specialized parts of such analysers.
20. Electromagnetic waveguides and components therefor, as follows:
  - (a) Ferrite waveguide components for use at all frequencies;
  - (b) Rigid waveguides for use at frequencies in excess of 12,500 Mc/s.
  - (c) Flexible waveguides of all types.
21. Cathode-ray tubes, as follows:
  - (a) Specially designed or in use for radar equipment;
  - (b) With writing speeds of more than 3,000 kilometers per second;
  - (c) With 3 or more electron guns.
22. Crystal signal diodes and specialized parts therefor.
23. Transistors and specialized parts therefor.
24. Photo cells, as follows:
  - (a) Photoelectric cells, photo-conductive cells (including photo-transistors and similar cells) with a peak sensitivity at a wave length longer than 12,000 Angstrom;
  - (b) Photo-transistors (photo-conductive cells including photodiodes) with a response time constant of 1 millisecond or less measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.
25. Photomultiplier tubes; and specialized parts therefor.
26. Flash-discharge type X-ray tubes.
27. Image converters and electronic storage tubes including memory transformers of radar pictures and ruggedised vidicon-type tubes (excluding commercial standard television broadcasting camera tubes and commercial standard X-ray amplifier tubes).
28. Valves (tubes) electronic, and specialized parts, as follows:
  - (a) Valves whose output-input ratio at 300 megacycles per second in 50 per cent or more of the output-input ratio at 20 megacycles per second when measured under the same operating voltages and load impedance;
  - (b) Those of a kind specially designed for use at frequencies of more than 300 megacycles per second;
  - (c) Indirectly heated valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole 7.2 mm. in diameter;
  - (d) (1) Those designed to withstand sinusoidal vibration of greater than 2 g for continuous periods in excess of 20 hours at frequencies between 25 and 170 cycles per second;
  - (2) Those designed to withstand acceleration of short duration (shock) greater than 1,000 g;

- (e) Valves constructed with ceramic envelope;
  - (f) Valves designed for operation in ambient temperatures exceeding 100°C;
  - (g) Amplifier Klystrons;
  - (h) Travelling wave tubes.
29. Thyatron and modulator gas-discharge tubes, as follows:
- (a) Those rated for continuous operation with peak current and peak voltage exceeding 100 amperes and 9,000 volts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses per second;
  - (b) Hydrogen thyatrons of any rating.
- (Note: The following is the definition of "thyatron":  
*Thyatron:* Any hot cathode gas-filled tube containing 3 or more electrodes in which anode current flow is initiated by a control electrode).
30. Electronic components designed for and/or capable of reliable performance in relation to their electrical and mechanical characteristics and maintaining their design service lifetime while operating:
- (a) Over the whole range of ambient temperatures extending from below minus 45°C to above plus 100°C; or
  - (b) At ambient temperatures of 200°C or higher.
31. Materials designed and manufactured for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves having frequencies greater than  $2 \times 10^8$  cycles per second, and less than  $3 \times 10^{12}$  cycles per second.
32. Tantalum electrolytic capacitors not elsewhere specified, as follows:
- (a) All types designed to operate at temperatures exceeding 85°C;
  - (b) Sintered electrolytic capacitors;
  - (c) Electrolytic capacitors constructed with foils.
33. Electronic computers (except business-type machines, accounting machines and statistical calculating machines).
34. Equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies:
- (a) By depositing or printing on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), or otherwise forming *in situ*, component parts other than basic wiring; or
  - (b) By automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), to which wiring is applied by printing or other means.
35. All electronic control equipment.
36. Magnetometers of the following types:
- (a) Fluxgate;
  - (b) Electron beam sensing;
  - (c) Paramagnetic;
  - (d) Nucleonic;
- and specialized parts therefor.
37. Magnetic recorders and/or reproducers, other than those designed for voice or music, and specialized recording media and parts and components therefor.
38. Centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment possessing any of the following characteristics:
- (a) Driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horsepower greater than 400 h.p.;
  - (b) Capable of carrying a payload of 250 lbs. or more;

- (c) Capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 or more "g" on a payload of 200 lbs or more.
39. Ion microscopes having a resolving power better than 10 Angstrom units.
40. Oscilloscopes (cathods ray) and specialized parts therefor.
41. Photographic equipment, as follows:
- (a) High-speed cinema recording cameras employing:
    - (1) Film widths 35 mm. or narrower and recording at rates exceeding 3,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source a steady light flow and 10,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source flash equipment connected to the unwinding system;
    - (2) Film widths greater than 35 mm. and recording at rates exceeding 64 frames per second.
  - (b) Other high speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 250,000 frames per second;
  - (c) Photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of 1/100,000 second or shorter duration, at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second.
42. Quartz crystals (worked or unworked) and plates, radio grade only.
43. Measuring and counting equipment, as follows:
- (a) Time interval measuring equipment with self-contained reference frequency, having one or both of the following characteristics:
    - (1) Capable of measuring time intervals of 1/10 second or less with an error not exceeding 1 micro-second plus 0.001 per cent of the interval measured;
    - (2) Incorporating counting circuits capable of counting at rates in excess of 1 megacycle per second.
  - (b) Counting equipment capable of counting at rates in excess of 1 megacycle per second.

#### GROUP H.

##### METALS AND MINERAL MANUFACTURES.

1. Ball and roller bearings and parts therefor.
2. Magnetic metals of all types and of whatever form, e.g. powder, strip, sheet, castings, and blocks, if possessing one or more of the following characteristics:
  - (a) Grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0.2 mm. (0.008 inches) or less;
  - (b) Initial permeability 50,000 or over;
  - (c) Remanence 98 per cent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;
  - (d) A composition capable of an energy product greater than 6 times  $10^6$  gauss/oersteds, or containing more than 25 per cent cobalt;
  - (e) Core loss of 1 watt per kg. (0.45 watts per pound) or less at  $B=13,000$  gauss and at 50 cycles per second (1.36 watts per kg. or 0.62 watts per pound at  $B=15,000$  gauss and at 50 cycles per second) or less for grain oriented sheet and strip of a thickness of 0.31 mm. (0.012 inches) or less.
3. Permanent magnets of all types.
4. Alloy steels containing 50 per cent or more iron and
  - (a) (1) 10 per cent or more molybdenum (but 5 per cent or more molybdenum in any alloys containing more than 14 per cent chromium); or

- (2) 6 per cent cobalt except permanent magnetic metals with a cobalt content of 25 per cent or less; or
  - (3) 1.5 per cent or more columbium or tantalum.
  - (b) Nickel bearing steels, not elsewhere specified, containing a total of 32 per cent or more of alloying elements;
  - (c) Precipitation hardening steels, containing 4 per cent or more nickel.
5. Cobalt, as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials including ores, residue, concentrates, matte, regulus, dross, arsenical crystals, white alloys and red alloys;
    - (b) Cobalt metal and cobalt-bearing alloys;
    - (c) Compounds of all types;
    - (d) Scrap forms of the metals and alloys covered under (b) above.
  6. Niobium (Columbium), as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials;
    - (b) Ferro-niobium and ferro-niobium-tantalum;
    - (c) Metal and niobium-based alloys containing 60 per cent or more niobium or 60 per cent or more niobium-tantalum in combination;
    - (d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above.
  7. Germanium and germanium compounds.
  8. Magnesium base alloys having a content of 0.4 per cent or more of zirconium, or 1.5 per cent or more of thorium, or 1 per cent or more of rare earth metals (cerium mischmetal), as follows:
    - (a) Crude and semi-fabricated forms;
    - (b) Scrap forms.
  9. Molybdenum, as follows:
    - (a) Ferro-molybdenum;
    - (b) Metal and molybdenum-based alloys containing 60 per cent or more molybdenum;
    - (c) Tubing and platinum-clad tubing.
  10. Nickel, as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials;
    - (b) Metal and nickel-based alloys;
    - (c) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (b) above.
  11. Tungsten wire and filament, coated or uncoated, cut or uncut.
  12. Tantalum, as follows:
    - (a) Raw materials;
    - (b) Ferro-tantalum and ferro-tantalum-niobium;
    - (c) Metal and tantalum-based alloys containing 60 per cent or more tantalum or 60 per cent or more tantalum-niobium in combination;
    - (d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above;
    - (e) Seamless pipe and tubing.
  13. Titanium, as follows:
    - (a) Metal and titanium-based alloys containing 70 per cent or more titanium;
    - (b) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (a) above.

## GROUP I.

## CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

1. Detonating and priming compositions:
  - (a) Mercury fulminate, lead azide, lead styphnate, lead thiocyanate, lead dinitroresorcinate, barium styphnate tetrazine; and detonating or priming compositions (mixtures) containing one or more of these chemicals;
  - (b) Sodium azide.
2. Hydraulic fluids, synthetic, having a viscosity of not more than 4,000 centistokes at  $-54^{\circ}\text{C}$  and not less than 1.5 centistokes at  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
3. Stabilizers for explosives, as follows:
  - (a) Ethyl and methyl centralites;
  - (b) Diphenylamine;
  - (c) NN-diphenylurea (unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
  - (d) Methyl-NN-diphenylurea (methyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
  - (e) Ethyl-NN-diphenylurea (ethyl unsymmetrical diphenylurea);
  - (f) Ethyl phenyl urethane;
  - (g) Diphenyl urethane;
  - (h) Diortho tolyl-urethane;
  - (i) 2-Nitrodiphenylamine;
  - (j) p-Nitromethylaniline.
4. Boron, the following:
  - (a) Boron minerals, crude and refined;
  - (b) Boron element (metal), all forms, including grains and powder;
  - (c) Boron carbide and boron nitride;
  - (d) Boron compounds and mixtures, not elsewhere specified, the following:
    - (1) Boric acids and salts (sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium and calcium) and esters of boric acids, crude or refined, not including perborates;
    - (2) Boric oxide, boron trifluoride and its complexes, boron trichloride and its complexes and fluoborates;
    - (3) Other boron compounds and mixtures containing 10 per cent or more of boron in combined and/or elemental (metallic) form (but not including perborates, metal borates).
5. Diethylene triamine.
6. Hydrazine; hydrazine hydrate; hydrazine nitrate; unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine.
7. Hydrogen peroxide (50 per cent strength and over).
8. Nitroguanidine.
9. Guanidine nitrate.
10. Molybdenum disulphide of a purity of 86 per cent or more.
11. Pentaerythritol tetranitrate.
12. Picric acid (trinitrophenol).
13. Silicone fluids and greases, as follows:
  - (a) Halogenated silicone fluids;
  - (b) Lubricating greases capable of operating at temperatures of  $108^{\circ}\text{C}$  or higher and having a drop point to  $220^{\circ}\text{C}$  or higher.
14. Silicon of a purity of 99.9 per cent or more.
15. Tantalum compounds.

## GROUP J.

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

1. Jet fuel (aircraft turbine engine fuel), as follows:
  - (a) Wide cut gasoline type;
  - (b) Kerosene type;
  - (c) High flash kerosene type;
  - (d) Any liquid fuel, including petroleum, which contains high energy components or compounds thereof, having a gross calorific value of not less than 13,000 calories/grammes (23,400 B.Th.U.).
2. Gasoline, aviation grades, 100/130 octane and above.
3. Tetra-ethyl-lead-fluid.
4. Synthetic rubber, all types.
5. Synthetic lubricating oils and greases (ester type) which are or contain:
  - (a) Esters of dibasic saturated aliphatic acids combined with saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols, where both of the two constituents contain six or more carbon atoms; and/or
  - (b) Esters of dibasic saturated aliphatic acids combined with polyglycols, when one or both of the two constituents contain six or more carbon atoms;
  - (c) All fluoro-alcohol esters.

(Note: other than oils and greases containing not less than 50 per cent by weight of neutral castor oil; or not less than 5 per cent by weight of neutral castor oil and not less than 50 per cent of castor oil and petroleum oil together.)
6. High octane blending agents for aircraft fuels, as follows:
  - (a) Alkylates (aviation grade);
  - (b) Isopentane;
  - (c) Neohexane.
7. Hydraulic fluids, petroleum based, possessing all of the following characteristics:
  - (a) Kinematic viscosity of 4.6 centistokes or greater at 210°F (98.9°C);
  - (b) Pour point of -30°F (-34.4°C) or lower;
  - (c) Viscosity index (C.1) of 130 or higher.

## GROUP K.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Synthetic film for dielectric use (condenser tissue) of 0.0015 in. (0.038 mm.) or less in thickness.

## GROUP L.

ARMS, MUNITIONS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY  
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THEIR PRODUCTION.

1. Machines and machine tools and implements or accessories including jigs and fixtures specially designed for the examination, manufacture, testing and checking of arms and munitions of all types.
2. Electric motors over 1,000 h.p., quick reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed.
3. Construction equipment built to military specifications, and specially designed for airborne transport.
4. Buoyant electric conducting cable.
5. Arms, missiles and munitions; and components and parts specially designed therefor including powders, explosives and propellants.
6. Articles, including vehicles, not elsewhere specified, specially designed or adapted for military use, and all specifically designed components and parts therefor.
7. Biological and chemical materials adapted for use in war to produce casualties in men or animals, or to damage crops; equipment specifically designed and intended (a) for dissemination, and (b) for defence against such materials; and components and parts specially designed therefor.
8. Vessels of war and propulsion machinery for such vessels; components, parts, accessories and attachments specially designed therefor.
9. Aircraft and helicopters, of piloted or pilotless types and aero-engines and aircraft equipment associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes.
10. Electronic equipment specially designed for military use; and components and parts therefor.
11. Photographic equipments, as follows:
  - (a) (1) Air reconnaissance cameras and associated equipment designed and used for military purposes;
  - (2) Film processing and printing machines designed and used for military purposes;
  - (b) Other cameras and other devices recording on film specially designed and used for military purposes, and specialized equipment designed to make the recorded information militarily useful;
  - (c) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.
12. Munitions components and materials, as follows:
  - (a) Brass and bronze fabrications for primer anvils, fabrications for bullet cups (gilding metal clad steel), cartridge link, primer cap, shell rotating band;
  - (b) Copper rotating bands for shells, and other copper munitions components;
  - (c) Gilding metal clad steel;
  - (d) Rough steel forgings, steel and alloy castings for guns and for arms.

13. Self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus, as follows:
  - (a) Closed and semi-closed circuit (rebreathing) apparatus;
  - (b) Specially designed components for use in the conversion of open circuit apparatus to military use;
  - (c) Articles exclusively designed for military use with self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus.
14. Power controlled searchlights and control units therefor, designed for military use.
15. Specialized military training equipment:
  - (a) Specialized military training equipment;
  - (b) Components, parts, attachments, and accessories specifically designed for such equipment.
16. Climatic conditioning chambers capable of simulating any of the following conditions over the whole range of altitudes from sea level to 75,000 feet or above: temperature, pressure, radiation, or humidity.
17. Machinery and machine tools and apparatus specially designed or adapted for the production, testing, research into and development of any of the items specified in this Group.

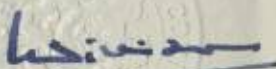
#### GROUP M.

##### ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES.

1. Source (fertile) and fissionable materials, including but not limited to the following eight items:
  - (a) Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings) which contain either uranium or thorium or any combination thereof, exceeding 0.05 per cent by weight, as follows:
    - (1) Ores containing uranium including pitchblende;
    - (2) Monazite and monazite sands;
    - (3) Ores containing thorium including uranothorianite;
  - (b) Natural uranium, unwrought or wrought, including alloys and compounds of natural uranium, having an uranium content exceeding 0.05 per cent, excepting medicinals;
  - (c) Uranium 233, alloys containing uranium 233 and compounds of uranium 233;
  - (d) Uranium enriched in the isotope 235, alloys containing uranium enriched in the isotope 235, and compounds of uranium enriched in the isotope 235;
  - (e) Irradiated uranium containing plutonium;
  - (f) Plutonium, alloys containing plutonium and compounds containing plutonium;
  - (g) Thorium, unwrought or wrought, and alloys and compounds containing thorium, excluding alloys containing less than 1.5 per cent of thorium by weight, and except medicinals;
  - (h) Irradiated thorium containing uranium 233.

2. Deuterium and compounds, mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, including heavy water and heavy paraffins, in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5,000 by number.
3. Tetrafluoroethylene, polymerized or not; and manufactures wholly thereof.
4. Trifluorochloroethylene, polymerized or not; and manufactures wholly thereof.
5. Zirconium metal, alloys containing more than 50 per cent zirconium by weight, and compounds, in which the ratio of hafnium content to zirconium content is less than one part to five hundred parts by weight; and manufactures wholly thereof.
6. Nickel wire containing 95 per cent or more nickel, 0.10 mm. or less in diameter.
7. Woven wire mesh composed of wire containing 95 per cent or more nickel and containing 60 or more wires per linear centimetre.
8. Nickel powder.
9. Beryllium metal (excluding beryllium windows for medical X-ray machines); beryl (excluding gem grade) and ores; alloys containing more than 50 per cent beryllium by weight; oxides and compounds.
10. Materials suitable for use in refractories, composed of 97 per cent or more by weight of beryllium oxide, magnesium oxide, or zirconium oxide, or composed of zirconium oxide stabilized with lime and/or magnesium oxide; and crucibles, moulds, and pouring rods composed of any one of the foregoing.
11. Fluorine.
12. Chlorine trifluoride.
13. Fluorinated hydrocarbons, as follows:
  - Trichlorotrifluoroethane;
  - Dichlorotetrafluoroethane;
  - Monochlorodifluoromethane.
14. Equipment specifically designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium and/or lithium.
15. Dosimeters capable of measuring in one exposure dosages above 5 roentgens excepting those designed specifically for use with medical radiation equipment.
16. Ion separators, electromagnetic, including mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers, with analyzer assemblies capable of handling uranium hexafluoride spectrographs, of high sensitivity.
17. Positive ion sources suitable for use in mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers and capable of handling uranium hexafluoride (UF 6).
18. Valves, with bellows seal, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent or more nickel, either manually or automatically operated.
19. Induction type vacuum furnaces designed to operate at pressures lower than 0.1 mm. of mercury and at temperatures higher than 1,100°C.

20. Centrifuges capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes, with a peripheral speed of 1,000 feet (305m.) per second or more, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent or more nickel, and centrifugal bowls made of these materials.
21. Blowers and compressors, (turbo, centrifugal, and axial flow types) wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent or more nickel, and having a capacity of 60 cubic feet per minute (1,700 litres per minute) or greater.
22. Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine.
23. Heat exchangers (tubular) and components therefor (except aluminium tubing) designed to operate at pressures of 300 p.s.i. and above and with flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials: aluminium, nickel, titanium, zirconium, or alloys containing 60 per cent or more nickel.
24. Artificial graphite, in the form of blocks or rods from which a cube of 2 inches (5 cm.) side or greater can be cut, and having a boron content of less than, or equal to, 1 part for a million, the total thermal neutron absorption cross section being less than, or equal to, 5 millibars per atom.
25. Lithium metal, compounds, ores and concentrates.
26. Nuclear reactors.



Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
17th November, 1959.

#### Explanatory Note.

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

The Importation (Prohibition) (Strategic Commodities) Regulations, 1959, revoke and re-enact, with alterations, the Importation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Regulations, 1952 (G.N.A. 170/52).

2. The major difference between the two sets of regulations lies in the Schedule. The new one for the most part quotes in full the revised embargo lists announced last year and published in the Board of Trade Journal on August 15th, 1958.

3. The trading community in Hong Kong is well acquainted with the lists above referred to which reflect a considerable relaxation of controls. Substitution of the new Schedule with its precise definitions for the present Schedule with its blanket definitions will reduce the number of licences submitted to the Commerce and Industry Department and will generally facilitate the flow of trade, without relaxing the essential control over strategic goods.

(Secretariat CR5401/58II)

## IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION ORDINANCE.

### (Chapter 50).

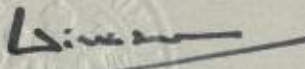
#### IMPORTATION OF ACETIC ANHYDRIDE (PROHIBITION) REGULATIONS, 1959.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Importation of Acetic Anhydride (Prohibition) Regulations, 1959. Citation.

2. (1) No person shall import any acetic anhydride into the Colony except under and in accordance with an import licence granted by the Director. Prohibition of importation except under licence.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.



Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
17th November, 1959.

#### Explanatory Note.

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

Acetic anhydride is a chemical controlled under the Importation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Regulations, 1952, on the ground that it is used in the manufacture of strategically important plastics, organic acetates and other chemicals, dyes, aeroplane dopes, synthetic drugs, photographic film, etc. It is also used to some extent in the manufacture of a high explosive (cyclonite).

2. Acetic anhydride is now no longer to be considered of strategic importance and the commodity is excluded from the list of strategic commodities contained in regulations made in replacement of the 1952 regulations above-mentioned.

3. As mentioned above, acetic anhydride can be used in the processing of plastics, which are extensively manufactured in the Colony, but inquiries conducted by the Commerce and Industry Department have led to the belief that local manufacturers do not use it for such purpose. This chemical is, however, of importance in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride (heroin) and it is therefore considered desirable to control its importation by the above regulations which are made under the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, Chapter 50.

(Secretariat CR L/M 331/59)

## DUTIABLE COMMODITIES ORDINANCE.

(Chapter 109).

### DUTIABLE COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) REGULATIONS, 1959.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Dutiable Commodities (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1959 and shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1960. Citation and commencement.
2. Form 12 in the First Schedule to the Dutiable Commodities Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is amended by— Amendment of Form 12 of First Schedule. (Vol. IX, p. 277).
  - (a) the deletion of paragraph 1 and the substitution thereof of the following—
    - “1. Except with the written permission of the Commissioner of Police intoxicating liquors shall not be sold at any time other than between 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. :  
  
Provided that, where the above specified premises are used as a hotel, intoxicating liquors may, with the permission of the board endorsed hereon, be sold at any time by the licensee of such premises to any *bona fide* resident of the hotel for consumption on such premises.”;
  - (b) the addition after paragraph 12 of the following new paragraph—
    - “13. The licensee shall not, during the hours when intoxicating liquors may be sold, employ or permit the employment of, in any capacity whatsoever on or about the licensed premises or in connexion with the business carried on therein any person under the age of fourteen years.”.
3. (1) The new paragraph 1 inserted in Form 12 in the First Schedule to the principal regulations by paragraph (a) of regulation 2 of these regulations shall be deemed to be incorporated in all liquor licences which are in force at the commencement of these regulations in substitution for paragraph 1 thereof. Transitional provisions.

(2) Where, after the commencement of these regulations, any liquor licence which is in force at the commencement of these regulations is transferred or renewed, the new paragraph 13 inserted in Form 12 in the First Schedule to the principal regulations by paragraph (b) of regulation 2 of these regulations shall be deemed to be incorporated in such liquor licence on the transfer or renewal of the same.

*L. J. ...*

Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
27th October, 1959.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

Paragraph (a) of regulation 2 of these regulations introduces a new paragraph 1 to the conditions of a liquor licence, the effect of which is to standardize throughout the Colony the hours in which intoxicating liquor may be sold on licensed premises.

2. The Boards of Licensing Justices have been concerned for some time about the employment of young persons on licensed premises. Investigation into the extent and conditions of such employment has led the Boards to recommend that young persons below the age of 14 years should not be employed on licensed premises during licensed hours.

Paragraph (b) of regulation 2 of these regulations introduces a new condition 13 into the conditions of a liquor licence which is designed to implement the recommendation of the Boards of Licensing Justices.

3. Liquor licences are valid for a maximum period of one year and normally they are granted quarterly and issue on either 1st January or April or July or October. Accordingly, the last of the licences current as from 1st October, 1959 will expire on 30th September, 1960. It is considered that applicants for liquor licences should have the opportunity of studying new condition 13 before making their applications, accordingly, regulation 1 postpones the coming into operation of these regulations until the 1st day of January, 1960. Further, it is felt that the holders of liquor licences which do not expire on 31st December, 1959, should not be obliged to comply with the new condition 13 until their licences do expire, on the other hand if an unexpired licence is transferred on or after the 1st January, 1960, the transferee should be required to comply with the new condition 13. Accordingly regulation 3 of these regulations enacts a transitional provision, the effect of which is—

- (a) to standardize licensed hours throughout the Colony as from the 1st January, 1960;
- (b) to incorporate the new condition 13 in all licences issued, renewed or transferred, on or after 1st January, 1960;
- (c) to relieve the holders of licences which do not expire on 31st December, 1959, from compliance with new condition 13 until their licences do expire and are renewed;
- (d) to ensure that on or after 1st October, 1960, all then current liquor licences will include the new condition 13.

(Secretariat GR2/3311/54)

**ROAD TRAFFIC ORDINANCE, 1957.**

**(No. 39 of 1957).**

**ROAD TRAFFIC (LIGHTING AND GUARDING OF ROAD WORKS)  
(AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 31 of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1957, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic (Lighting and Guarding of Road Works) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959. Citation.
2. Regulation 1 of the Vehicle and Road Traffic (Lighting and Guarding of Road Works) Regulations, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is amended by the deletion of the words "Vehicle and". Amendment of regulation 1. (G.N.A. 62/57).
3. Regulation 2 of the principal regulations is amended by the deletion of the definition of "Commissioner". Amendment of regulation 2.
4. Regulation 3 of the principal regulations is amended by the deletion in paragraph (2) where it secondly occurs of the word "to". Amendment of regulation 3.
5. Regulation 6 of the principal regulations is rescinded and replaced by the following— Rescission and replacement of regulation 6.
6. (1) Where an obstruction or excavation is not clearly visible at a distance of 60 yards to the driver of a vehicle approaching from any direction on any part of the road in which the obstruction or excavation is maintained, the person responsible shall display an approved sign in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2).
  - (2) The approved sign shall be displayed—
    - (a) on the curb or on the edge of the road from which the obstruction or excavation is not so visible, on the near side of the vehicles approaching the obstruction or excavation; and
    - (b) in such manner and at such distance from the obstruction or excavation as will enable the distance from which the sign is clearly visible to the driver of the vehicle together with the distance between the sign and the obstruction or excavation

"Additional warning of obstructions and excavations."

to be 60 yards or as near thereto as may be practicable:

Provided that in the case of an entering or intersecting road an approved sign shall be displayed at a distance not less than ten yards from the junction of such road with the road in which the obstruction or excavation exists."

Amendment  
of regula-  
tion 13.

6. Regulation 13 of the principal regulations is amended by the addition after the word "fence" of the following—  
"or".

Addition  
of new  
regulation 14.

7. The principal regulations are amended by the addition after regulations 13 of the following new regulation—

"Application to the Crown. 14. These regulations shall apply to vehicles and persons in the public service of the Crown in the same manner as Parts III, IV, V and VI of the Road Traffic Ordinance are applied by subsection (1) of section 31 of that Ordinance."



*Line*  
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
20th October, 1959.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

These regulations amend the principal regulations to make them apply to vehicles and persons in the public service of the Crown. The opportunity has been taken to amend the title to the principal regulations to make it less cumbersome, to replace regulation 6 by a less difficult regulation and to make other minor corrections.

(Secretariat GR24/3231/56)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (SUMMARY OFFENCES)  
ORDINANCE, 1955.

(No. 52 of 1955).

Resolution made and passed by the Legislative Council under section 11 of the Administration of Justice (Summary Offences) Ordinance, 1955, on the 21st day of October, 1959.

Resolved, pursuant to section 11 of the Administration of Justice (Summary Offences) Ordinance, 1955, that the duration of the said Ordinance be extended for the term of one year with effect from the 28th October, 1959.



*Deputy Clerk of Councils.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
21st October, 1959.

(Secretariat GR5/2706/54)

**TERMS OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT  
OF HONG KONG AND THE ADMIRALTY.**

Resolution made and passed by the Legislative Council on the 7th day of October, 1959.

Resolved that the following Terms of an Agreement between the Government of Hong Kong and the Admiralty be approved—

(1) The Admiralty will surrender to and hand over to the Government of Hong Kong on or before the 1st day of October, 1959 all that area known as Kowloon Naval Dockyard together with all piers, wharves, anchorage and appurtenances thereon to belong;

(2) the Admiralty will hand over to the Government of Hong Kong by stages after the 30th November, 1959 that part of the Hong Kong Naval Dockyard coloured yellow on the annexed plan, such hand-over to be completed on or before the 1st January, 1962;

(3) the Government of Hong Kong will pay to the Admiralty the sum of £7,000,000 sterling by the following instalments:—

(a) a first instalment of £1,000,000 on the 1st day of July, 1960; and

(b) twenty-four quarterly instalments of £250,000 each, the first of such instalments to be paid on the 1st day of July, 1961;

(4) the Government of Hong Kong will reimburse to the Admiralty one half of the cost of walling up the entrance to the dry dock known as No. 1 Dock;

(5) the Government of Hong Kong will provide at its own expense a boundary wall enclosing that part of the Hong Kong Naval Dockyard which is to be retained by the Admiralty as coloured blue on the annexed plan.

  
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
7th October, 1959.

(Secretariat CR3/676/57)

**STAMP ORDINANCE.**

**(Chapter 117).**

**STAMP (BANK AUTHORIZATION) (NO. 4) ORDER, 1959.**

In exercise of the power vested in me by section 15 of the Stamp Ordinance, I hereby make the following Order—

**ORDER.**

1. This Order may be cited as the Stamp (Bank Authorization) Citation. (No. 4) Order, 1959.

2. The bank specified in the Schedule to this Order is hereby authorized with effect from 5th October, 1959, to compound for the payment of duty on unstamped cheques subject to the conditions stated in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 15 of the Ordinance.

Specified bank authorized to compound for the payment of certain duty.

**SCHEDULE.**

The Kwangtung Provincial Bank

*Arthur Clarke*  
Financial Secretary.

29th September, 1959.

(Secretariat GR18/2321/49)



**COLONIAL AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1955.**

**(G.N.A. 67/55).**

**HONG KONG AIR NAVIGATION (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT)  
REGULATIONS, 1959.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 68 of the Colonial Air Navigation Order, 1955, the Governor has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Hong Kong Air Navigation (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959. Citation.
2. Regulation 33 of the Hong Kong Air Navigation (General) Regulations, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is amended by the deletion in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (6) of the word "is" in the second place where it occurs and the substitution therefor of the following— Amendment  
of regula-  
tion 33.  
(G.N.A.  
117/55).

"in".
3. Regulation 36 of the principal regulations is revoked and replaced by the following— Revocation  
and replace-  
ment of  
regulation 36

"36. With reference to Article 17(4) of the Order a public transport aeroplane classified in the certificate of airworthiness relating to the aeroplane issued or rendered valid by the Director as an aeroplane of performance group A shall not fly or attempt to fly unless the weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run is such that the following conditions are satisfied—

  - (1) Such weight does not exceed the maximum take-off weight for altitude and temperature ascertained by reference to the flight manual relating to the aeroplane issued or rendered valid by the Director as being appropriate to the altitude and the air temperature at the aerodrome at which the take-off is to be made.
  - (2) The take-off run required, the take-off distance required and the take-off emergency distance required ascertained by reference to the said flight manual as being appropriate to—
    - (a) the weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run;
    - (b) the altitude at the aerodrome;
    - (c) the air temperature at the aerodrome;
    - (d) the slope of the surface of the aerodrome in the direction of take-off over the take-off run available, the take-off distance available and the emergency distance available, respectively; and

- (e) not more than 50 per cent of the reported wind component opposite to the direction of take-off or not less than 150 per cent of the reported wind component in the direction of take-off,

do not exceed the take-off run available, the take-off distance available and the emergency distance available, respectively, at the aerodrome at which the take-off is to be made; in ascertaining by reference to the said flight manual the emergency distance required, the point at which the pilot is assumed to decide to discontinue the take-off shall not be nearer to the start of the take-off run than the point at which, in ascertaining the take-off run required and the take-off distance required, he is assumed to decide to continue the take-off, in the event of power unit failure.

- (3) (a) The net take-off flight path with one power unit inoperative, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual as being appropriate to—

- (i) the weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run;
- (ii) the altitude at the aerodrome;
- (iii) the air temperature at the aerodrome; and
- (iv) not more than 50 per cent of the reported wind component opposite to the direction of take-off or not less than 150 per cent of the reported wind component in the direction of take-off,

and plotted from a point 35 feet or 50 feet, as appropriate, above the end of the take-off distance required at the aerodrome at which the take-off is to be made to a height of 1,500 feet above the aerodrome, shows that the aeroplane will clear any obstacle in its path by a vertical interval of at least 35 feet, except that if it is intended that the aeroplane shall change its direction of flight by more than 150 the vertical interval shall not be less than 50 feet during the change of direction.

- (b) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (a) hereof an obstacle shall be deemed to be in the path of the aeroplane if the distance from the obstacle to the nearest point on the ground below the intended line of flight of the aeroplane does not exceed—

- (i) a distance of 200 feet plus half the wing span of the aeroplane plus  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the distance from such point to the end of the take-off distance available measured along the intended line of flight of the aeroplane; or
  - (ii) 5,000 feet,
- whichever is the less.

- (c) In assessing the ability of the aeroplane to satisfy this condition, it shall not be assumed to make a change of direction of a radius less than the radius of steady turn specified in the said flight manual.

(4) The aeroplane will in the meteorological conditions expected for the flight, in the event of any one power unit becoming inoperative at any point along its route or on any planned diversion therefrom and with the other power units or unit operating within the maximum continuous power conditions specified in the said flight manual, be capable of continuing the flight, clearing by a vertical interval of at least 2,000 feet obstacles within 5 nautical miles either side of the intended track, to an aerodrome at which it can comply with conditions (7) and (8) of this regulation relating to an alternate aerodrome, and on arrival over such aerodrome the slope of the one power unit inoperative net flight path, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual, shall not be less than zero at 1,500 feet above the aerodrome; and in assessing the ability of the aeroplane to satisfy this condition it shall not be assumed to be capable of flying at an altitude exceeding the maximum permissible altitude for engine restarting, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual.

(5) The aeroplane will in the meteorological conditions expected for the flight, in the event of any two power units becoming inoperative at any point along the route or on any planned diversion therefrom more than 90 minutes flying time in still air at the all power units operating economical cruising speed from the nearest aerodrome at which it can comply with conditions (7) and (8) of this regulation, relating to an alternate aerodrome, be capable of continuing the flight with all other power units operating within the maximum continuous power conditions specified in the said flight manual, clearing by a vertical interval of at least 2,000 feet obstacles within 5 nautical miles either side of the intended track to such an aerodrome, where the slope of the two power unit inoperative net flight path, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual, shall not be less than zero at 1,500 feet above the aerodrome; and in assessing the ability of the aeroplane to satisfy this condition it shall not be assumed to be capable of flying at an altitude exceeding the maximum permissible altitude for engine restarting, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual.

(6) The weight of the aeroplane at the intended time of landing (hereinafter in this regulation called "the landing weight"), calculated by deducting the estimated weight of the fuel and oil expected to be used on the flight from its weight at the commencement of the take-off run, will not exceed any of the maximum landing weights for altitude and temperature ascertained by reference to the said flight manual as being appropriate to the

altitudes and the expected air temperatures for the estimated times of landing at the aerodrome at which it is intended to land and at any alternate aerodrome.

(7) The landing distance required, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual as being appropriate to an aerodrome of destination and to an alternate aerodrome, and to—

- (a) the landing weight;
- (b) the altitude at the aerodrome;
- (c) the standard temperature appropriate to the elevation of the aerodrome;
- (d) still air conditions; and
- (e) (i) a level surface in the case of runways usable in both directions;
- (ii) the average slope of the runway in the case of runways usable in only one direction,

does not at the aerodrome at which it is intended to land or at any alternate aerodrome, as the case may be, exceed the landing distance available on the most suitable runway for a landing in still air.

(8) The landing distance required, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual as being appropriate to an aerodrome of destination and to an alternate aerodrome, and to—

- (a) the landing weight;
- (b) the altitude at the aerodrome;
- (c) the standard temperature appropriate to the elevation of the aerodrome;
- (d) not more than 50 per cent of the forecast wind component opposite to the direction of landing or not less than 150 per cent of the forecast wind component in the direction of landing; and
- (e) (i) a level surface in the case of runways usable in both directions;
- (ii) the average slope of the runway in the case of runways usable in only one direction,

does not at the aerodrome at which it is intended to land or at any alternate aerodrome, as the case may be, exceed the landing distance available on the runway that may be required for landing because of the expected wind conditions:

Provided that if an alternate aerodrome is designated in the flight plan, the landing distance required, ascertained by reference to the said flight manual, may be that appropriate to an alternate aerodrome.”

4. Regulation 37 of the principal regulations is amended—

(a) by the addition after the figures “37” of the following—

“(1)”;

(b) by the deletion in paragraph (d) of condition (8) of the words and figures “not more than 150 per cent” and the substitution therefor of the following—

“not less than 150 per cent”; and

(c) by the addition at the end thereof of the following—

“(2) An aeroplane classified as aforesaid as an aeroplane of performance group D shall not fly or attempt to fly at night or when the cloud ceiling or visibility prevailing at the aerodrome of departure and forecast for the estimated time of landing at the aerodrome of destination and at any alternate aerodrome are less than 1,000 feet and one mile respectively.”

5. The principal regulations are amended by the addition after regulation 37 of the following—

*“Requirements as to the weight and performance of public transport aeroplanes classified as aeroplanes of performance group X in their certificates of airworthiness.”*

37A. With reference to Article 17(4) of the Order a public transport aeroplane classified in the certificate of airworthiness relating to the aeroplane issued or rendered valid by the Director as an aeroplane of performance group X shall not fly or attempt to fly unless the weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run is such that the following conditions are satisfied—

- (1) (i) The weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run does not exceed the weight specified in the flight manual issued or rendered valid by the Director for the type of aeroplane as being the maximum take-off weight appropriate either to the altitude of the aerodrome at which the take-off is to be made, or to the altitude and the air temperature at such aerodrome, as the case may be.
- (ii) The minimum effective take-off runway distance, specified in the said flight manual relating to the aeroplane as being appropriate to—
  - (a) the weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run;
  - (b) the altitude of the aerodrome;
  - (c) the air temperature at the time of take-off;
  - (d) the overall gradient of the take-off run available; and

Amendment  
of regula-  
tion 37.

Addition of  
new regula-  
tions 37A  
and 37B.

- (e) not more than 50 per cent of the reported wind component opposite to the direction of take-off or not less than 150 per cent of the reported wind component in the direction of take-off,

does not exceed the take-off run available at the aerodrome at which the take-off is to be made.

- (iii) (a) The take-off flight path with one power unit inoperative ascertained by reference to the said flight manual as being appropriate to—

(i) the weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run;

(ii) the altitude of the aerodrome; and

(iii) the reported head or tail wind component appropriate to the direction of take-off,

and plotted from a point 50 feet above the end of the minimum effective take-off runway distance required at the aerodrome at which the take-off is to be made shows that the aeroplane will thereafter clear any obstacle in its path by a vertical interval of not less than the greater of 50 feet or 35 feet plus 1/100 of the distance from the point on the ground below the intended line of flight of the aeroplane nearest to the obstacle to the end of the take-off distance available, measured along the intended line of flight of the aeroplane, and if it is intended that the aeroplane shall change direction of flight by more than 15 degrees, also shows that the aeroplane while changing its direction will clear any obstacle in its path by a vertical interval of at least 50 feet.

- (b) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (a) an obstacle shall be deemed to be in the path of the aeroplane if the distance from the obstacle to the nearest point on the ground below the intended line of flight of the aeroplane does not exceed—

(i) a distance of 200 feet plus half the wing span of the aeroplane plus 1/8 of the distance from such point to the end of the take-off distance available measured along the intended line of flight of the aeroplane; or

(ii) 5,000 feet,

whichever is the less.

- (c) In assessing the ability of the aeroplane to satisfy this condition, insofar as it relates to flight path, it shall not be assumed to make a change of direction of a

radius less than the radius of steady turn corresponding to an angle of bank of 15°.

- (2) (i) (a) Subject to sub-paragraph (b), the weight of the aeroplane at any point on the route or planned diversion therefrom, having regard to the fuel and oil expected to be consumed up to that point, shall be such that the aeroplane, with one power unit inoperative and the other power unit or units operating within the maximum continuous power conditions specified in the said flight manual, will be capable of a rate of climb of at least  $K(V_{so}/100)^2$  feet per minute at an altitude not less than the minimum altitude for safe flight stated in or calculated from the information contained in the operations manual, where  $V_{so}$  is in knots and  $K$  has the value of  $797-1060/N$ ,  $N$  being the number of power units installed.
- (b) As an alternative to (a), the aeroplane may be flown at an altitude from which, in the event of failure of one power unit, it is capable of reaching an aerodrome where a landing can be made in accordance with condition (3)(ii) of this regulation relating to an alternate aerodrome. In that case, the weight of the aeroplane shall be such that, with the remaining power unit or units operating within the maximum continuous power conditions specified in the said flight manual, it is capable of maintaining a minimum altitude on the route to such aerodrome of 2,000 feet above all obstacles within five nautical miles on either side of the intended track and
- (aa) the rate of climb, determined from the flight manual for the appropriate weight and altitude, used in calculating the flight path shall be reduced by an amount equal to  $K(V_{so}/100)^2$  feet per minute;
- (bb) the aeroplane shall comply with the climb requirements of condition 2(i)(a) at 1,000 feet above the chosen aerodrome;
- (cc) account shall be taken of the effect of wind and temperature on the flight path; and
- (dd) the weight of the aeroplane may be assumed to be progressively reduced by normal consumption of fuel and oil.

(ii) An aeroplane having four power units shall, if any two power units become inoperative at any point along the route or any planned diversion therefrom, being a point more than 90 minutes flying time (assuming all power units to be operating) from the nearest aerodrome at which a landing can be made in compliance with condition (3)(ii) of this regulation relating to an alternate aerodrome, be capable of continuing the flight at an altitude of not less than 1,000 feet above ground level to a point above that aerodrome. In assessing the ability of the aeroplane to satisfy this condition, it shall be assumed that the remaining power units will operate within the maximum continuous power conditions specified in the said flight manual, and account shall be taken of the temperature and wind conditions expected for the flight.

(3) (i) The weight of the aeroplane at the intended time of landing (hereinafter in this regulation called "the landing weight") calculated by deducting the estimated weight of fuel and oil expected to be used on the flight from its weight at the commencement of the take-off run will not exceed any of the maximum landing weights specified in the said flight manual as being appropriate to the heights above mean sea level of the aerodrome of intended landing and any alternate aerodrome.

(ii) The landing runway lengths respectively specified in the said flight manual as being appropriate to aerodromes of intended destination and to alternate aerodrome, and to—

- (a) the landing weight;
- (b) the height above mean sea level of the aerodrome;
- (c) still air conditions; and
- (d) not more than 50 per cent of the forecast wind component opposite to the direction of landing or not less than 150 per cent of the forecast wind component in the direction of landing,

do not exceed the landing distance available at the aerodrome at which it is intended to land or at any alternate aerodrome, as the case may be, on the most suitable runway for a landing in still air and on the runway that may be required for landing because of the expected wind conditions.

**37B.** With reference to Article 17(6) of the Order, a public transport aeroplane classified in the certificate of airworthiness relating to the aeroplane issued or rendered valid by the Director as an aeroplane of performance group X shall not fly or attempt

to fly over water so as to be more than 60 minutes flying time from the nearest shore unless it has more than two power units. For the purposes of this regulation, flying time shall be calculated at normal cruising speed with one power unit inoperative."

6. Regulation 38 of the principal regulations is amended—

(a) by the addition after the figures "38" of the following—

"(1)";

(b) by the deletion of the word and figures "or 37" and the substitution therefor of the following—

“, 37, 37A or 37B”; and

(c) by the addition at the end thereof of the following—

“(2) In assessing the ability of an aeroplane to comply with regulations 36(4) and (5) and 37A(2)(i)(b) and 37A(2)(ii) account may be taken of any reduction of the weight of the aeroplane which may be achieved after the failure of a power unit by such jettisoning of fuel as is feasible and prudent in the circumstances of the flight and in accordance with the said flight manual.”

7. Regulation 39 of the principal regulations is amended—

(a) by the deletion of the word and figures “and 37” and the substitution therefor of the following—

“, 37, 37A and 37B”;

(b) by the deletion in paragraph (b) of the word “twice” and the substitution therefor of the following—

“one and one half times”; and

(c) by the deletion of paragraph (d) and the substitution therefor of the following—

“(d) the landing distance available means the distance from the point on the surface of the aerodrome above which the aeroplane can commence its landing, having regard to the obstructions in its approach path, to the nearest point in the direction of landing at which the surface of the aerodrome is incapable of bearing the weight of the aeroplane under normal operating conditions or at which there is an obstacle capable of affecting the safety of the aeroplane.”

8. Regulation 45 of the principal regulations is revoked and replaced by the following—

“**45.** With reference to Article 18(4) of the Order—

(1) The operator of a public transport aircraft registered in Hong Kong shall not permit any person to fly as the pilot in charge of that aircraft during any flight unless that person has had training,

Amendment  
of regula-  
tion 38.

Amendment  
of regula-  
tion 39.

Revocation  
and replace-  
ment of  
regulation  
45.

practice and periodical tests as provided in this regulation in respect of the duties which he is to perform and the operator is satisfied that such person is competent to perform his duties.

(2) Scheduled journeys

(a) In the case of a flight constituting the whole or part of a scheduled journey, the pilot in charge of the aircraft for the flight shall within the relevant period have been tested by or on behalf of the operator—

(i) as to his knowledge of the route to be taken, the aerodromes of take-off and landing, and any alternate aerodromes, including in particular his knowledge of—

the terrain,

the seasonal meteorological conditions,

the meteorological, communications, and air traffic facilities, services and procedures,

the search and rescue procedures,

and the navigational facilities

relevant to the route;

(ii) as to his proficiency in using instrument approach-to-land systems of the type in use at the aerodrome of intended landing and any alternate aerodromes, such test being carried out either in flight or by means of apparatus of approved type in which flight conditions are simulated on the ground, and in IFR conditions which may in the case of tests carried out in flight be simulated.

(b) In determining whether a person's knowledge of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(i) is sufficient to render him competent to perform the duties of pilot in charge of the aircraft on the flight, the operator shall take into account the person's flying experience of the route in conjunction with the following factors—

(i) the influence of terrain and obstructions on departure and approach procedures at the aerodromes of take-off and intended landing and at alternate aerodromes;

(ii) the similarity of the instrument approach procedures and let-down aids to those with which the person is familiar;

(iii) the dimensions of runways which may be used in the course of the flight in relation to the performance limits of aircraft of the type to be used on the flight;

(iv) the reliability of meteorological forecasts and the probability of difficult meteorological conditions in the areas to be traversed;

(v) the adequacy of the information available regarding the aerodrome of intended landing and any alternate aerodromes;

(vi) the extent of the assistance obtainable *en route* from navigational aids and air to ground communication facilities;

(vii) the extent to which it is possible for the person to become familiar with unusual aerodrome procedures and features of the route by means of ground instruction and training devices.

(3) Non-scheduled journeys

In the case of a flight which does not constitute the whole or any part of a scheduled journey, the pilot in charge of the aircraft for the flight shall within the relevant period have been tested by or on behalf of the operator—

(i) as to his knowledge of—

the terrain,

the seasonal meteorological conditions,

the meteorological, communications, and air traffic facilities, services and procedures,

the search and rescue procedures,

and the navigational facilities

relevant to the route;

(ii) as to his proficiency in using instrument approach-to-land systems of the type in use at the aerodrome of intended landing and any alternate aerodromes, such test being carried out either in flight or by means of apparatus of approved type in which flight conditions are simulated on the ground, and in IFR conditions which may in the case of tests carried out in flight be simulated.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation—

the expression "scheduled journey" means one of a series of journeys which are undertaken between the same two places and which together amount to a systematic service;

the expression "relevant period" in relation to a flight means a period which immediately precedes the commencement of that flight, being a period—

(a) in the case of sub-paragraphs (2)(a)(ii) and (3)(ii), of six months;

- (b) in the case of sub-paragraphs (2)(a)(i) and (3)(i), of twelve months:

Provided that—

- (i) a person to whom the provisions of sub-paragraphs (2)(a)(ii) or (3)(ii) apply shall for the purposes of the flight be deemed to have complied with the requirements thereof within the relevant period if he has qualified to perform his duties in accordance therewith on two occasions within the period of twelve months immediately preceding the flight, such occasions being separated by an interval of not less than four months;
- (ii) the requirements of sub-paragraph (2)(a) shall be deemed to have been complied with within the relevant period by a pilot in charge of the aircraft for the flight if, having become qualified so to act on flights between the same terminals over the same route more than twelve months before the commencement of the flight he has within the period of twelve months immediately preceding the commencement of the flight flown as pilot of an aircraft on a flight between those terminals over that route.

(5) Any test specified in sub-paragraph (2)(a) may be dispensed with by the operator in the case of a person who would, but for the provisions of this paragraph, be required to undergo that test, if either—

- (i) the flying experience of that person during the relevant period specified in relation to that test has been wholly or mainly in the service of the operator and in such as to satisfy the operator, after taking into account all the requirements of that test, that that person is competent to perform the duties of pilot in charge of the aircraft on the flight; or
- (ii) that person satisfies the operator, by the production of written evidence either as to his flying experience during the relevant period specified in relation to that test or as to his having undergone within that period a test of the same description to the satisfaction of some other operator of public transport aircraft and subsequently performed in flight the duties to which it relates, that after taking into account all the requirements of that test that person is competent to perform the duties of pilot in charge of the aircraft on the flight.

- (6) (a) The records required to be maintained by an operator under Article 18(4) of the Order shall be accurate and up to date records so kept as to show, in relation to each person who has flown as pilot in charge of any public transport aircraft operated by that operator—

(i) the date and particulars of each test specified in this regulation undergone by that person, including the name and qualifications of the examiner;

(ii) the operator's conclusions based on each such test as to that person's competence to perform his duties;

(iii) the date and particulars of any decision taken by the operator during the said period under paragraph (5) of this regulation to dispense in relation to that person with any test or tests, including particulars of the evidence upon which that decision was based.

The operator shall retain such records for a period of at least two years after the date of the test, or decision to dispense with a test, to which they relate.

- (b) The operator shall whenever called upon to do so by any person authorized in that behalf by the Director produce for the inspection of any person so authorized all records referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph and furnish to any person so authorized all such information as he may require in connexion with any such records and produce for his inspection all log books, certificates, papers and other documents whatsoever which he may reasonably require to see for the purpose of determining whether such records are complete or of verifying the accuracy of their contents.
- (c) The operator shall at the request of any person in respect of whom he is required to keep records as aforesaid furnish to that person, or to any operator of public transport aircraft by whom that person may subsequently be employed, particulars of any qualifications in accordance with this regulation obtained by such person whilst in his service."

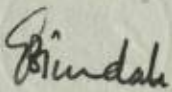
9. Regulation 221 of the principal regulations is amended by the deletion in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (4) of the figures "100" and the substitution therefor of the following—

"150".

Amendment  
of regula-  
tion 221.

Given at Hong Kong this 22nd day of September, 1959.

By Command,

  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

*Explanatory Note.*

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

These regulations amend the Hong Kong Air Navigation (General) Regulations, 1955, as amended, in respect of—

- (1) weight and performance regulations with which aeroplanes must comply before they are allowed to take off;
- (2) the requirements imposed upon operators of public transport aircraft to satisfy themselves that pilots in charge of such aircraft are competent to perform their duties on the routes they are required to fly;
- (3) the qualifications necessary in the case of an applicant for an Assistant Instructor's rating (Flying Machines).

(Secretariat GR16/951/50)

**MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE, 1953.**

**(No. 14 of 1953).**

**MERCHANT SHIPPING (ENGINEERS CERTIFICATES) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1959.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1953, the Governor in Council has made the following rules—

1. These rules may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Engineers Certificates) (Amendment) Rules, 1959. Citation.
2. Rule 2 of the Merchant Shipping (Engineers Certificates) Rules, 1953 (hereinafter referred to as the principal rules) is amended— Amendment of rule 2. (G.N.A. 109/53).
  - (a) by the addition after the word "Transport" wherever the same occurs of the following—  
"and Civil Aviation";
  - (b) by the deletion of the words "Mercantile Marine" and the substitution therefor of the following—  
"Merchant Navy"; and
  - (c) by the deletion of the figures "1942" and the substitution therefor of the following—  
"1958".
3. Rule 3 of the principal rules is revoked and replaced by the following— Revocation and replacement of rule 3.
  3. The procedure and method of examination for certificates of competency as engineers in the merchant navy, the necessary qualifications of applicants and the subjects to be taken shall be as specified in the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Regulations with the modifications specified in the appendix hereto."
4. The Appendix to the principal rules is revoked and replaced by the following— Revocation and replacement of Appendix.

"APPENDIX. [reg. 3.]

**MODIFICATIONS OF MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS.**

1. Except where the context otherwise requires, or, as otherwise provided therein, the expression "the Governor" shall be substituted for "the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation" or "the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation" wherever either appear in the regulations.

"Application of Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Regulations. Appendix.

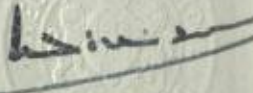
2. In regulation 58 "Hong Kong Government" shall be substituted for "Ministry".

3. For the fees in regulation 60 there shall be substituted the following—

“(A) Second Class Examination (Steam or Motor or Combined Steam and Motor)	
(i) upon an application to sit the full examination at one time .....	\$20.00
(ii) upon an application either for Part A or Part B or a portion of either part or for exemption from all of Part A .....	\$10.00
(iii) the endorsement (Steam or Motor) examination .....	\$10.00
“(B) First Class Examination (Steam or Motor or Combined Steam and Motor)	
(i) upon an application to sit the full examination at one time .....	\$40.00
(ii) upon an application either for Part A or Part B or a portion of either part or for exemption from all of Part A .....	\$20.00
(iii) the endorsement (Steam or Motor) examination .....	\$20.00
“(C) Extra First Class Examination	
(i) upon an application to sit the full examination at one time .....	\$40.00
if possessing only a First Class Certificate of Service .....	\$80.00
(ii) upon an application either for Part A or Part B .....	\$20.00
if possessing only a First Class Certificate of Service .....	\$40.00”

4. In place of regulation 68 there shall be substituted the following—

“68. The examinations are held in the Examination Room, Marine Department Building, Connaught Road, and commence generally on the first Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November for Second Class Examinations and on the second Monday of February, April, June, July, October and December for First Class Examinations. The examinations for Extra First Class Certificates will be conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and will commence on the Tuesday following the third Monday in January and July each year. The time tables of the different examinations are given in Appendix A.”

  
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
29th September, 1959.

### Explanatory Note.

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

The purpose and effect of these rules is to amend the principal rules—

- (a) to replace references to the mercantile marine by references to the merchant navy; and
- (b) to substitute for the present references, references to the latest Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Regulations.

The opportunity has been taken to delete the reference to the sale price of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Regulations as this is varied from time to time. Under these amended rules, examinations as Extra First Class Engineers can now be taken in Hong Kong.

(Secretariat GR10/5061/53)

**PROCLAMATION**

**No. 3 of 1959.**



*Claude Burgess*

*Officer Administering the Government.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. CLAUDE BRAMALL BURGESS, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer Administering the Government of the Colony of Hong Kong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS by section 1 of the Dentists Registration Ordinance, 1959 (No. 29 of 1959), it is provided that the said Ordinance shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Governor by Proclamation in the *Gazette*:

NOW THEREFORE, I, CLAUDE BRAMALL BURGESS, do hereby PROCLAIM that the said Ordinance shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1959.

GIVEN under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony of Hong Kong this 21st day of September, 1959.

Published by His Excellency's Command,

*E. H. M. Dale*  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

(Secretariat GR37/3231/49)



**PHARMACY AND POISONS ORDINANCE.**

**(Chapter 138).**

**POISONS LIST (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) REGULATIONS, 1959.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, the Pharmacy Board with the approval of the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Poisons List (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1959. Citation.

2. Part I of the Poisons List is amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following— Amendment  
of Part I.  
(Vol. X,  
p. 100).

“Noramidopyrine Methanesulphonate, its salts”.

Made by the Pharmacy Board on the 17th day of June, 1959.

*Chairman.*

Approved by the Governor in Council this 15th day of September, 1959.

*Clerk of Councils.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

15th September, 1959.

(Secretariat GR1/3231/49)

**PHARMACY AND POISONS ORDINANCE.**

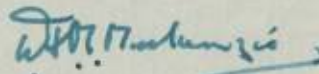
**(Chapter 138).**

**POISONS (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) REGULATIONS, 1959.**


In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, the Pharmacy Board with the approval of the Governor in Council has made the following regulations—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Poisons (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1959. Citation.
2. The First List to the Poisons Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) is amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following— Amendment of First List. (Vol. X, p. 68).  
“Noramidopyrine Methanesulphonate, its salts”.
3. The Third List to the principal regulations is amended by the addition at the end thereof of the following— Amendment of Third List.  
“Noramidopyrine Methanesulphonate, its salts”.

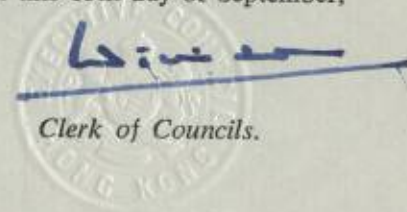
Made by the Pharmacy Board on the 17th day of June, 1959.

  
Chairman.

Approved by the Governor in Council this 15th day of September, 1959.

  
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
15th September, 1959.  
(Secretariat GR1/3231/49)



**PENSIONS ORDINANCE.**

**(Chapter 89).**

**PENSIONABLE OFFICES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1959.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 2 of the Pensions Ordinance, the Governor in Council has made the following Order—

1. This Order may be cited as the Pensionable Offices (Amendment) Order, 1959. Citation

2. The Pensionable Offices Order, 1958, is amended—

(a) in the Third Schedule by—

(i) the deletion of the title "Inoculator" in item 18 and the substitution therefor of the following—

"Senior Stockman";

(ii) the addition, after item 23, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entries—

"24. Craft Technician ..... 1.4.59.

25. Senior Assistant Forestry Officer  
(Research) ..... 1.4.59.";

(b) in the Fourth Schedule by—

(i) the deletion of item 3;

(ii) the addition, after item 7, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entry—

"8. Assistant Director of Audit ..... 1.4.59.";

(c) in the Fifth Schedule by the deletion of the heading "Broadcasting Department." and the substitution therefor of the following—

"Radio Hong Kong.";

(d) in the Sixth Schedule by—

(i) the deletion of the title "Chief Air Traffic Control Officer" in item 5 and the substitution therefor of the following—

"Chief Operations Officer";

(ii) the deletion of the title "Chief Signals Officer" in item 10 and the substitution therefor of the following—

"Chief Telecommunication Officer";

Amendment  
of principal  
Order.  
(G.N.A.  
65/58).



- (iii) the deletion of the title "Signals Officer" in item 11 and the substitution therefor of the following—  
"Telecommunications Officer";
- (iv) the deletion of the title "Assistant Signals Officer (Technical)" in item 12 and the substitution therefor of the following—  
"Assistant Telecommunications Officer (Technical)";
- (v) the deletion of the title "Signals Supervisor" in item 13 and the substitution therefor of the following—  
"Communications Supervisor";
- (vi) the deletion of item 18;
- (e) in the Seventh Schedule by the addition, after item 5, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entry—  
"6. Executive Assistant ..... 1.4.59.";
- (f) in the Eighth Schedule by the addition, after item 25, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entries—  
"26. Senior Trade Officer ..... 1.4.59.  
27. Assistant Statistician ..... 1.4.59.";
- (g) in the Ninth Schedule by—  
(i) the deletion of the heading "Co-operatives and Marketing Department." and the substitution therefor of the following—  
"Co-operative Development Department.";
- (ii) the deletion of item 7;
- (iii) the addition, after item 6, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entries—  
"7. Co-operative Society Supervisor ..... 1.4.59.  
8. Clerk/Bookkeeper ..... 1.4.59.";
- (h) in the Tenth Schedule—  
(i) under the subheading "(A) Royal Hong Kong Defence Force.", by the deletion of item 2;
- (ii) under the subheading "(G) Civil Aid Services.", by the addition, after item 2, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entries—  
"3. Training Officer ..... 1.4.59.  
4. Assistant Training Officer ..... 1.4.59.";

- (i) in the Eleventh Schedule by—  
(i) the deletion of item 11 and the substitution therefor in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following—  
"11. Senior Assistant Master (Technical). 1.4.59.  
Assistant Master (Technical) ..... 1.4.54.  
and Technical Teacher ..... 6.9.48.";
- (ii) the deletion of item 12 and the substitution therefor in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following—  
"12. Senior Assistant Mistress (Technical). 1.4.59.  
Assistant Mistress (Technical) ..... 1.4.54.  
and Technical Teacher (Woman) ..... 1.4.53.";
- (j) in the Thirteenth Schedule by the addition, after item 11, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entry—  
"12. Deputy Commissioner of Inland  
Revenue ..... 1.4.59.";
- (k) in the Sixteenth Schedule by—  
(i) the deletion of items 2 and 4;
- (ii) the addition, after item 10, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entry—  
"11. Superintendent of Mines ..... 1.4.59.";
- (l) in the Seventeenth Schedule by the addition, after item 4, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entry—  
"5. Legal Officer (Pupil) ..... 1.4.59.";
- (m) in the Eighteenth Schedule by the addition, after item 18, in the columns numbered (1), (2) and (3) and as shown hereunder of the following new entry—  
"19. Mechanical Engineer (Marine) ..... 1.4.59.";
- (n) in the Nineteenth Schedule by—  
(i) the deletion of the heading "Medical Department." and the substitution therefor of the following—  
"Medical and Health Department.";