

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (Caustic Soda). (Solid).	(3) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	E	112 lb.	112 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	2 lb.	(4) For transport only— Packed in strong fibre-board containers, not more than 56 lb. per container.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (Caustic Soda Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E	10 gal.	10 gal.
	(2) — do —	5%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	100 gal.	(4) —			
STANNIC CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS (Tin Tetrachloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	(2) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SULPHUR CHLORIDES (Sulphur Dichloride, Sulphur Monochloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D and E	—	1 gal.
	(2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	(2) —			
SULPHURIC ACID of specific gravity exceeding 1.405 including concentrated sulphuric acid (Oil of Vitriol), but excluding Oleum or Nordhausen Acid.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with whiting, whitening/sawdust mixture or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E	2 gal.	2 gal.
	(2) — do —	5%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SULPHURIC ACID, fuming Oleum or "Nordhausen" Acid.	(3) For sulphuric acid of specific gravity not less than 1.84, steel drums approved by the Ministry or by the Authority.	5%	14 cwt.	(3) —			
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) Packed with whiting or other effectively non-organic absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) Steel drums approved by the Ministry or the Authority for Sulphuric Acid of specific gravity not less than 1.84, effectively closed.	5%	14 cwt.	(2) —			

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SULPHUR TRIOXIDE (stabilized liquid).	(1) Glass ampoules of suitable make, hermetically sealed, and capable of withstanding an internal pressure of 40 lb. per sq. inch, packed in kieselguhr or vermiculite in tins.	10%	2 lb.	(1) For transport only— In wooden cases. Not more than 6 glass ampoules in tins in each case.	E and H	—	10 lb.
	(2) Strongly made and perfectly tight drums of gauge 12 (.0991 ins.) body and gauge 10 (.1250 ins.) ends fitted with rolling hoops and reinforced ends. For drums below 15 gal., the body may be 14 gauge and the ends 12 gauge. Test pressure 20 lb., per sq. inch. For tropical climates the ends of the drums must be dished or fitted with stiffeners and tested by hydraulic pressure to 40 lb. per sq. inch.	10%	7 cwt.	(2) —			

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

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	24 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	E and H	—	1 gal.
	(2) — do —	10%	6 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	10 gal.	(3) —			
	(4) Steel drums approved by the Ministry or the Authority.	10%	40 gal.	(4) —			
	(5) Specially strong steel containers.	—	—	(5) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases.			

85. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 83 or 84 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment for two months. Offences and penalties.

#### PART V.

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

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

Interpretation.

“container”, except where a particular type of container is mentioned, means any receptacle used for the storage or conveyance of poisonous substances;

“poisonous substance”, except where a particular type of poisonous substance is mentioned, means any dangerous goods of category 4.

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

Application for licence to manufacture or store poisonous substances.

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) the material of which it is or is to be constructed;
- (c) any means of ventilation;
- (d) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

(2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a statement in writing declaring the nature and maximum quantity of the poisonous substance or substances in respect of which the licence is required.

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

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

Conditions for grant of licence.

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 87 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan; and

- (b) in the case of any part of the store intended for the storage of any poisonous substance of category 4, class 1, the means of ventilation is adequate.

Store to be kept locked.

**89.** Any person being in charge of any store shall cause every entrance thereto to be at all times securely closed and locked except when access is required to the store for the purposes of inspection, maintenance or the handling of goods.

Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in store.

**90.** No person under the age of fourteen years, and, except with the permission of the licensee of the store, no person over that age, shall be in any store containing any poisonous substance.

Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores.

**91.** No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods of category 4 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods of that category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

First Schedule.

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

First Schedule.

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

(a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Substance	Details of main or inner packing (2)	Minimum air space or ullage (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents (4)	Details of protective or outer packing (5)	Quantity for which no licence is required	
					Generally (7)	When used for medical etc. purposes (8)
(1) <i>Class I—Substances giving off poisonous gas or vapour.</i> ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN effectively stabilized.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable steel drums, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.  50 gal. (2)	(1) For transport only— Packed with sawdust or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.  —	5 gal.	5 gal.
AMMONIA SOLUTIONS containing not less than 10% ammonia by weight.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) — do —	10%  10%	2½ gal.  15 gal. (2)	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.  (2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and	10 gal.	20 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or  (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or  (d) wooden cases with protective material.			
	(3) Suitable steel drums or steel barrels hydraulically tested to 40 lb. per sq. in. at which pressure they shall show no signs of rupture or leakage.	10%	100 gal. (3)				
	(4) Large containers approved by the Ministry or by the Authority.	—	(4)				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ANILINE (Aniline Oil).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D	5 gal.	5 gal.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(2) — do —			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	100 gal.	(3) —			
ARSENIC BROMIDE.	Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D	—	5 lb.
ARSENIC CHLORIDE.	Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D	—	5 lb.
BLEACHING POWDER (Chloride of Lime, Calcium hypochlorite).	—	—	—	—	D	500 lb.	500 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BROMINE, and Solutions of Bromine.	Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	5 pints	For transport only— Packed in substantial wooden cases. Not more than 6 gal. in each case; each container completely surrounded by kieselguhr, exfoliated vermiculite or an intimate mixture of equal parts by weight of whiting and sawdust.	D	—	10 lb.
	(1) Capsules.	—	—	(1) Bottles or tins.	Bottles and cases D	20 gal.	20 gal.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(2) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
CARBON TETRA-CHLORIDE.	(3) — do —	10%	15 gal.	(3) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or <i>(d)</i> wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	—	(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	(5) —			

## CHLOROBROMOMETHANE.

As for Carbon Tetrachloride.

## CHLOROFORM.

(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	20 gal.	20 gal.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— <i>(a)</i> wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or <i>(b)</i> stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or <i>(c)</i> strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or <i>(d)</i> wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	(4) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CHLOROPICRIN (Trichloronitromethane).	(1) Glass bottles of suitable make, stoppered and luted, packed with effective absorbent material in tins.	5%	5 pints	(1) For transport only— In wooden cases, Not more than 6 gal. in each case.	D	—	10 lb.
	(2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	50 gal.	(2) —	—	20 gal.	20 gal.
DICHLOROMETHANE (Methylene Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	20 gal.	20 gal.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	(2) For transport only— In wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	100 gal.	(3) —	—	—	—
DIETHYL SULPHATE (Ethyl Sulphate).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	5 pints	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DIMETHYL SULPHATE (Methyl Sulphate).	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	6 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.	—	—	—
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(3) —	—	—	—
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	5 pints	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D	—	10 lb.
	(2) — do —	10%	6 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				(b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(3) —			
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE.	(1) Glass or polythene bottles of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	5 pints	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 6 gal. in each case.	D and E	5 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) Glass stoppered glass containers or polythene stoppered polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% to be filled with nitrogen	10 gal.	(2) Packed singly in wooden cases with suitable protective material.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				(3) Packed singly and tightly in suitable steel drums not thinner than .031 in., effectively closed.			
	(3) Suitable polythene containers of not less than .05 in. thickness, effectively closed.	5% to be filled with nitrogen	10 gal.	(3) —			
	(4) Aluminium containers (not less than 99.5% aluminium) of suitable make, tested by hydraulic pressure to 50 lb. per sq. in., effectively closed.	5% to be filled with nitrogen	50 gal.	(4) —			
	(5) Suitable stainless steel drums tested by hydraulic pressure to 50 lb. per sq. in., effectively closed.	5% to be filled with nitrogen	50 gal.	(5) —			
	(6) Suitable polythene containers of not less than 1/16 in. thickness, effectively closed.	5% to be filled with nitrogen	45 gal.	(6) Packed singly and tightly in a suitable steel drum not thinner than 0.0496 in. with securely fastened lid.			
HYDROCYANIC ACID SOLUTIONS (Prussic Acid).	Glass containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	5 pints	For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 5 gal. in each case.	D	—	5 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HYDROGEN CYANIDE ANHY- DROUS (stabilized).	(1) In cylinders subject to the provisions of Part III of these regulations.	—	—	(1) —	D	—	1 lb.
	(2) Absorbed in a suitable porous material and contained in stout tin containers, hermetically sealed.	—	2½ lb.	(2) For transport only— Tins protected with suitable packing material packed in wooden cases. Not more than 36 lb. of acid in each case.			
	(3) Glass bottles, made from glass as free as possible from surface alkali, effectively closed.	10%	1 lb.	(3) Bottles to be wrapped in packing material and packed in tin cases with sufficient slaked lime to neutralise the whole of the contents of the bottles in the event of breakage. Not more than 20 lb. of liquid in each case.			
LEAD TETRAETHYL.	(1) Glass containers of suitable make, stoppered and luted, packed with effective absorbent material in tins.	10%	5 pints	(1) For transport only— Packed in cases. Not more than 6 gal. in each case.	D	—	5 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed, packed in outer metal containers.	10%	5 pints	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 6 gal. in each case.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
LEAD TETRA- METHYL.	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(3) —			
	(1) Glass containers of suitable make, stoppered and luted, packed with effective absorbent material in tins.	10%	5 pints	(1) For transport only— Packed in cases. Not more than 6 gal. in each case.	D	—	5 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed, packed in outer metal containers.	10%	5 pints	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 6 gal. in each case.			
MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUNDS (Ethyl Fluid).	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal.	(3) —			
	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed, packed in metal containers.	5%	5 pints	(1) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 6 gal. in each case.	D	—	10 lb.
	(2) Suitable metal drums, hermetically sealed.	5%	50 gal.	(2) —			
	(3) Specially constructed tanks approved by the Ministry or by the Authority.	—	—	(3) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NITROBENZENE (Nitrobenzol, Mirbane oil).	(1) Glass or earthen- ware containers of suitable make, effec- tively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective ab- sorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D	10 gal.	20 gal.
	(2) Tins or cans of suit- able make, effec- tively closed.	5%	—	(2) For transport only— Packed with effective ab- sorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	100 gal.	(3) —			
NITROCHLOROBEN- ZENES (Ortho-, Meta-, and Para-).	(1) Glass or earthen- ware containers of suitable make, effec- tively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable pro- tective material in wooden cases.	D	2 gal.	5 gal.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protec- tion for the neck of the container; or			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ORTHODICHLORO- BENZENE.	(3) Tins or cans of suit- able make, effec- tively closed.	—	—	(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximate- ly equal to the dia- meter of the top of the hamper.	—	—	—
				(3) Packed with suitable pro- tective material in wooden cases.			
				(4) —			
				(5) —			
				(5) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.			
PARADICHLORO- BENZENE.	—	5%	—	—	—	2 gal.	50 lb.
	Any impervious con- tainers.	—	—	—	—	50 lb.	5 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PARATHION (Diethyl p-nitro-phenyl thiophosphate).	(1) Glass bottles of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	4 oz. if liquid	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 6 gal. in each case.	D	—	—
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	2½ pints if liquid	(2) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 6 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	100 gal. if liquid	(3) —	—	—	—
PENTACHLORO-ETHANE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	20 gal.	20 gal.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(2) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	100 gal.	(3) —	—	—	—
PHENOL (CARBOLIC ACID) and its homologues, e.g. cresols (CRESYLIC ACID) and other tar acids and liquid preparations thereof.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	2½ gal. if liquid	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D and E	500 lb. if solid 50 gal. if liquid	500 lb. if solid 50 gal. if liquid

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	15 gal. if liquid	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with protective material.	—	—	—
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	—	(3) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	100 gal. if liquid	(4) —	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
POTASSIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. Vented containers to be used when there is more than 5% available chlorine in the solution.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. (Earthenware containers need only be wick-ered to the shoulder in lieu of being packed in absorbent material).	D	50 gal.	50 gal.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with protective material.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. Vented containers to be used when there is more than 5% available chlorine in the solution.	10%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. (Earthenware containers need only be wick-ered to the shoulder in lieu of absorbent material).	D	50 gal.	50 gal.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	15 gal.	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TETRACHLOROETHANE (Acetylene Tetrachloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	20 gal.	20 gal.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	100 gal.	(3) —	—	—	—
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (Perchloroethylene).	(1) No restrictions, other than licensing, on this substance when contained in capsules packed in wooden cases.	—	—	—	—	20 gal.	20 gal.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(2) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	100 gal.	(4) —	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TRICHLOROETHYLENE.	(1) No restrictions, other than licensing, on this substance when contained in capsules packed in bottles in wooden cases.	—	—	—	—	20 gal.	20 gal.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(2) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	—	—	—
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	100 gal.	(4) —	—	—	—
Class 2—Certain other poisonous substances. ARSENIC COMPOUNDS other than those specified elsewhere in this Class.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	2½ gal. if liquid	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D1	10 lb. if solid 2½ gal. if liquid	10 lb. if solid 2½ gal. if liquid
	(2) — do —	5% if liquid	15 gal. if liquid	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or	—	—	—

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(5) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (6) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed. For solids— (7) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed. (8) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	5% if liquid  5% if liquid  —  —	—  100 gal. if liquid  —  —	(5) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid not more than 10 gal. in each case. (6) — (7) — (8) For transport only— Packed tightly in outer cases.			
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE (White Arsenic).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	—  —	—  —	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or	D1	10 lb.	20 lb.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BARIUM SALTS (except Barium Sulphate, Barium Cyanide and such salts of Barium as are included in Category 7).	(6) with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed. (6) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	—	—	(6) Packed tightly in outer cases.			
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is	D1	20 lb.	50 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
	(5) Suitable wooden barrels, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
	(6) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	—	—	(6) Tightly packed in outer cases.			
	(7) Sound hessian bags, paper lined, securely closed.	—	—	(7) —			
CYANIDES, METALLIC (except Ferricyanides and Ferrocyanides).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	DI	10 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.			(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.			
	(4) Suitable vulcanized rubber lined cartons, effectively closed with a double cap.			(4) — do —			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.			(5) —			
DINITROBENZENES; DINITROTOLUENES.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	—	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
	(5) Provided substance will remain solid at any temperature likely to be met with under all conditions of transport, suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
DINITROCHLOROBENZENES (Chlorodinitrobenzenes).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	DI	—	5 lb.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
LEAD ACETATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D1	20 lb.	50 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MERCURY SALTS (except Mercurous Chloride, Mercuric Cyanide and such salts of Mercury as are included in Category 7).	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —	D1	20 lb.	50 lb.
	(5) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
	(6) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	—	—	(6) Tightly packed in outer cases.			
	(7) Sound hessian bags, paper lined, securely closed.	—	—	(7) —			
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable vulcanized rubber lined cartons, effectively closed with a double cap.	—	—	(3) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
	For solids only—						
	(6) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	—	—	(6) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(7) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(7) —			
	(8) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	—	—	(8) Tightly packed in outer cases.			
	(9) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	—	—	(9) Packed in fibreboard drums of suitable make, effectively closed. Not more than 1 cwt. in each drum.			
NICOTINE, Salts of NICOTINE, preparations containing NICOTINE or any salts of NICOTINE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. if liquid	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases or in fibreboard cases approved by the Ministry or the Authority. If liquid, not more than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. in each case.	D1	20 gal. if liquid	20 gal. if liquid
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	—	(2) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases or in fibreboard cases approved by the Ministry or the Authority. If liquid, not more than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. in each case.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	100 gal. if liquid	—			
NITROTOLUENES (Ortho-, Meta-, and Para-).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	2½ gal. if liquid	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 10 gal. in each case.	D1	100 lb. if solid 10 gal. if liquid	100 lb. if solid 10 gal. if liquid
	(2) — do —	5% if liquid	15 gal. if liquid	(2) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approxi-			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	—	(d) wooden cases with protective material.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	100 gal. if liquid	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid not more than 10 gal. in each case.			
PARANITROANILINE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D1	10 lb.	10 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				‡ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
	(5) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
PENTACHLORO-PHENOL.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Ministry or the Authority.	D1	10 lb.	50 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Ministry or the Authority.			
	(3) Double-walled paper bags, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) Packed tightly in outer wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Ministry or the Authority.			
	(4) Polythene-lined fibre drums, securely closed.	—	2 cwt.	(4) —			
	(5) Polythene-lined plywood drums, securely closed.	—	2 cwt.	(5) —			
	(6) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(6) —			
PHENYLENE DIAMINES AND TOLUYLENE DIAMINES.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D1	10 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or			

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

93. (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 91 or 92 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment for two months. Offences and penalties.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 89 or 90 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars.

PART VI.

DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 5 (SUBSTANCES GIVING OFF INFLAMMABLE VAPOUR).

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

Interpretation.

“container”, except where a particular type of container is mentioned, means any receptacle used for the conveyance or storage, otherwise than in bulk, of any dangerous goods of category 5;

“dangerous goods” means dangerous goods of category 5;

“in bulk”, in relation to storage, means storage in any tank;

“tank” means any static tank or reservoir used for the storage of dangerous goods in liquid form, and “tankage” shall be construed accordingly.

95. Nothing in this Part shall apply to any fuel conveyed in the fuel tank of any mechanically propelled vehicle.

Application in relation to fuel tanks of vehicles.

*Manufacture, conveyance and storage (in containers).*

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

Application for licence to manufacture dangerous goods of category 5 or to store such goods in containers.

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) the material of which the store is or is to be constructed;

- (c) where the store does not form part of other premises—
- (i) the distance between the store and any other premises or public place; and
  - (ii) the means of ventilation of the store;
- (d) where the store forms part of other premises, sufficient particulars to indicate the position of the store in relation to—
- (i) such other parts of the premises as are adjacent to the store;
  - (ii) any staircase, external fire escape, window or other means of egress from the premises;
  - (iii) the means of ventilation of the store;
- (e) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.
- (2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a statement in writing declaring—
- (a) the maximum quantity and the type of dangerous goods in respect of which the licence is required; and
  - (b) where the store forms part of any other premises, the purpose for which the other parts of such premises are used.
- (3) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), or any modification thereof, which is approved by the Authority shall be endorsed to that effect and one copy shall be returned to the applicant and one copy retained by the Authority.

Conditions  
for grant  
of licence.

**97.** No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage in containers of any dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that—

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 96 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan;
- (b) the floors, walls, ceiling or roofing, as the case may be, and doors are constructed to his satisfaction of fire resisting materials;
- (c) if any part of the store is to be used for the storage of dangerous goods in liquid form, the flooring and walls of such part are surfaced with impervious material and such part of the store is so constructed as to retain, in the event of spillage, the total quantity of liquid stored therein;

- (d) the means of ventilation at both high and low levels are to his satisfaction and, where applicable, adequately protected by flame traps;
- (e) any electrical equipment or fittings are insulated and installed to his satisfaction;
- (f) no opening into any sewer or drain is situated inside the store;
- (g) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing appliances as he may require;
- (h) every entrance to the store bears a notice in English and Chinese painted thereon in a conspicuous colour indicating that the store contains dangerous goods and prohibiting smoking or the use of naked lights.

**98.** (1) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods of category 5 in any store together with goods other than dangerous goods of that category.

Restriction  
on storage  
together  
of certain  
substances  
in stores.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) no person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, in any store any dangerous goods which are immiscible with water together with any such goods which are miscible with water.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) a substance which is only partially miscible with water shall be deemed to be immiscible with water.

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

General  
provisions  
relating to  
packing,  
conveyance  
and storage  
in containers  
of danger-  
ous goods of  
category 5.

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

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

(4) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any container containing any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such container is

enclosed in protective or outer packing of the type specified in the fifth column of the table opposite the type of packing for that substance specified in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to the conveyance or storage in bulk in liquid form of any dangerous goods of category 5.

First Schedule.

First Schedule.

(Cap. 165)

(35 of 1960).

(25 of 1957).

(29 of 1959).

(Cap. 138).

TABLE.

Substance	Details of main or inner packing	Minimum air space or ullage	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents	Details of protective or outer packing	Labels required	Quantity for which no licence is required	
						Generally	When used for medical etc. purposes
(1) Dangerous Goods of Category 5, Class 1. GENERALLY (except substances specifically mentioned elsewhere in this Table). (Flash point below 73°F).	(2) (1) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (2) Tins or tubes of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	(3) 2½%	(4) 1 gal.	(5) (1) For transport— Packed in wooden cases with suitable protective material such as sawdust or thick corrugated paper. Not more than 16 gal. in each case.  For storage— No outer packing required.  (2) For transport— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 16 gal. in each case.  For storage— No outer packing required.	(6) B1 Containers of the following substances shall also bear a label D—  Acrolein, Acrylonitrile, Allyl Alcohol, Amyl Nitrite.	(7) 4 gal. of any one substance but not more than 8 gal. in the aggregate.	(8) 4 gal. of any one substance but not more than 25 gal. in the aggregate.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dangerous Goods of Category 5, Class 2. GENERALLY (except substances specifically mentioned elsewhere in this Table), (Flash point of 73°F but not exceeding 150°F).	(3) Metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2½%	5 gal. (3)	—			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, hermetically sealed.	2½%	100 gal. (4)	—			
	(1) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2½%	1 gal.	(1) For transport only—B2 Packed in wooden cases, or strong fibreboard cases with suitable protective material such as sawdust or thick corrugated paper. Not more than 16 gal. in each case.			4 gal. of any substance but not more than 8 gal. in the aggregate. In the case of Polishes, 50 gal. if liquid or 500 lb. if solid.
	(2) Tins or tubes of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2½%	1 gal.	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases, or strong fibreboard approved by the Ministry or the Authority. Not more than 16 gal. in each case.			
	(3) Suitable metal containers, hermetically sealed.	2½%	100 gal. (3)	—			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dangerous Goods of Category 5, Class 3. (Fuel oils including diesel oil and furnace oil, having a flash point of or exceeding 150°F).	Any appropriate packing.	—	—	—			
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	2½ gal.	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.			500 gal.
	(2) Suitable metal drums each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal. (2)	—			2 gal.
BENZYL CHLORIDE.	(3) When packed with a caustic stabilizer, suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	50 gal. (3)	—			
	(4) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 gal. (4)	Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CARBON DISULPHIDE (Carbon bisulphide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	10%	5 pints	(b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or  (c) wooden cases with protective material.	B1 and D	—	2 gal.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CELLULOSE and other ENAMELS, LACQUERS, PAINTS and VARNISHES, but excluding THINNERS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (2) Strongly made and perfectly tight drums tested by hydraulic pressure to 40 lb. per sq. inch.  (3) Strongly made and perfectly tight drums tested by hydraulic pressure to at least 40 lb. per sq. inch and approved by the Ministry or by the Authority.	10%  10%	20 gal.  50 gal.	—  —  er cases and marked to indicate the upright position.	B1 if of Category 5, Class 1, B2 if of Category 5, Class 2.	Not exceeding an aggregate of 50 gal.	Not exceeding an aggregate of 50 gal.
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2½%	1 gal.	(1) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Ministry with suitable protective material. Not more than 16 gal. in each case.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Tins or tubes of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2½%	1 gal. (2)	—			
	(3) Metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2½%	10 gal. (3)	—			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, hermetically sealed.	2½%	100 gal. (4)	—			
DIETHYL ETHER (Ether commonly so called); DI-ISOPROPYL ETHER (di-isopropyl oxide); PROPYLENE OXIDE (propene oxide; 1-2 epoxy propene).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	10%	1 gal. (1)	For transport only—B1 Packed in wooden cases with suitable protective material such as sawdust or thick corrugated paper. Not more than 16 gal. in each case.	B1	Not exceeding ½ gal. in the aggregate.	Not exceeding 5 gal. in the aggregate.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	10%	1 gal. (2)	— do —			
	(3) Steel drums. The drums must be tested by hydraulic pressure to 40 lb. per sq. inch.	10%	100 gal. (3)	—			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ETHYL CHLOROFORMATE (Ethyl Chlorocarbonate) and METHYL CHLOROFORMATE (Methyl Chlorocarbonate).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	1 gal. (1)	Packed in wooden cases with suitable protective material. Not more than 6 gal. in each case.	B1 and D	—	Not exceeding 2 gal. in the aggregate.
	(2) — do —	10%	10 gal. (2)	Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ½ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with protective material.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INFLAMMABLE PRINTERS INKS.	Any appropriate packing.	—	—	—	—	4 gal.	4 gal.
NICKEL CARBONYL.	Suitable iron or steel cylinders, the free space above the liquid to be filled with carbon monoxide or inert gas.	10% free space above liquid	—	—	BI and D	—	1 gal.
NITROGLYCERIN Solutions in Ethyl Alcohol, containing not more than 5% nitroglycerin by weight.	Glass containers of suitable make, adequately stoppered with rubber stoppers or waxed corks and securely sealed.	7½%	14 lb. or 500 grammes	Packed in wooden cases with inorganic material such as kieselguhr or whiting sufficient to absorb all the liquid in the containers in the event of leakage.	BI	—	10 lb.
POTABLE SPIRITS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed. (2) Suitable metal drums or wooden barrels, effectively closed.	2½%      2½%	—      —	(1) For transport only— Wooden or fibre-board cases with suitable packing material. (2) —	—	Not exceeding 200 gal. in the aggregate.	Not exceeding 200 gal. in the aggregate.

100. (1) No dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, shall be conveyed on any pedal bicycle or on any motor cycle:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken to prevent the carriage of not more than two five gallon tins of kerosene at any one time on any cycle.

(2) No dangerous goods of category 5, class 1, shall be conveyed on any pedal tricycle or on any motor tricycle, unless the use thereof of such tricycle has been approved in writing by the Authority.

101. (1) No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, any mechanically propelled vehicle for the conveyance by road of any dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, in containers unless the use thereof of such vehicle has been approved in writing by the Authority.

(2) No approval in writing pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be granted by the Authority unless—

- the vehicle in respect of which the approval is required has a means of propulsion of a kind approved by the Authority, either generally or in the particular case;
- the engine, fuel tank, electric batteries and exhaust system of the vehicle is effectively screened from the load by a fire resisting shield projecting upwards above the topmost level of the load when the vehicle is fully loaded and downwards to a level not more than twelve inches from the ground;
- any fuel pipe forming part of a gravity feed system is fitted with a cut-off valve situated in a readily accessible position and clearly marked as such; and
- the vehicle is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as the Authority may require.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), if the vehicle is fitted with a steel cab, the rear of such cab shall be deemed to constitute part of the fire resisting shield required by the provisions of that paragraph.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall apply in the case of dangerous goods conveyed as permitted by the provisions of paragraph (6) of regulation 99, or of regulation 100.

102. No person shall convey, or cause or permit to be conveyed, any dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, in containers on any vehicle unless such vehicle bears a notice in English and Chinese conspicuously displayed at the front and rear of the vehicle declaring the presence of inflammable goods:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall apply in the case of dangerous goods conveyed as permitted by the provisions of paragraph (6) of regulation 99 or of regulation 100.

Conveyance of dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, on bicycles or tricycles.

Conveyance of dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, on vehicles.

Vehicles to be marked.

Vehicles to be attended.

**103.** No person shall convey, or cause or permit to be conveyed, any dangerous goods of category 5, class 1, in containers on any vehicle unless such vehicle is attended by at least one person in addition to the driver of the vehicle:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall apply in the case of goods conveyed as permitted by the provisions of paragraph (6) of regulation 99 or of regulation 100.

Fire, etc., not permitted on vehicles.

**104.** No fire or matches or other means of ignition or artificial lighting, other than electric lighting, shall be carried on any vehicle conveying any dangerous goods of category 5, class 1, in containers:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall apply in the case of goods conveyed as permitted by the provisions of paragraph (6) of regulation 99 or of regulation 100.

Fires, forges, etc., not to be sited near stores.

**105.** No person shall site or cause or permit the siting of any fire, forge, furnace or other source of substantial heat within twenty feet of any store containing dangerous goods in containers unless—

- (a) the site of such fire, forge, furnace or other source of heat is approved by the Authority; and
- (b) such site is separated from the store by a fire resisting wall of such dimensions and construction as the Authority may require.

Storage of containers in store forming a part of other premises.

**106.** No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any container containing dangerous goods in any store nearer than two feet from any wall or the ceiling of the store, and, if stored in stacks, unless a free air space of not less than two feet is left between each stack.

Storage of leaking or damaged containers.

**107.** No person shall store or retain, or cause or permit to be stored or retained, any leaking or damaged container containing any dangerous goods except in a separate compartment or place made of fire resisting material impervious to liquids and inflammable vapours and which has been approved for that purpose by the Authority.

Repairs to stores, containers, etc.

**108.** No person shall cause or permit any repairs or other work whatsoever involving any process producing heat or sparking, or likely to produce heat or sparking, to be carried out in any store, either to the store itself or to any fitting, container or other thing therein, unless the store and such container or thing has been certified free from inflammable vapour by a person approved for that purpose by the Authority.

Smoking, etc., prohibited in stores.

**109.** No person shall smoke in any store or introduce into or have in any store any naked light, flame or other means of igniting inflammable substances or vapour.

**110.** Unless the store is equipped with electric lighting or is adequately illuminated from an outside source, no dangerous goods shall be introduced into, or taken from or handled in, any store between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Certain dangerous goods not to be taken into or out of certain stores between sunset and sunrise.

**111.** No person shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or class 2, in any place, other than a store, for any purpose or for any length of time except such as is reasonably necessary in the course of handling such goods in transit:

Restriction on depositing dangerous goods otherwise than in stores.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall apply in the case of goods stored or conveyed as permitted by the provisions of paragraph (6) of regulation 99.

**112.** No person shall cause or permit any dangerous goods to enter any sewer or drain or, in the case of any substance immiscible with water, the waters of the Colony.

Dangerous goods not to be admitted to sewers, drains, etc.

**113.** No person, except with the permission of the licensee of the store, shall enter or remain in any store.

Unauthorized persons not permitted in stores.

**114.** All means of access to any store shall be kept securely locked except while access thereto is required for the purpose of inspection, maintenance or the handling of dangerous goods.

Stores to be kept locked.

**115.** The licensee of any store shall, if so requested by the Authority, furnish him with particulars of the nature and quantity of any dangerous goods contained in the store.

Particulars of goods in stores to be furnished on request.

#### *Conveyance in bulk.*

**116.** No person shall convey, or cause or permit to be conveyed, by road any dangerous goods in liquid form in bulk except in a tank wagon of a size, type and construction approved, either generally or in any particular case, by the Authority and equipped for the carriage, loading and discharge of such liquid to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Carriage of dangerous goods of category 5 by road tanker.

**117.** The dipping pipes on any tank wagon shall be kept securely closed at all times except during loading or discharging.

Dipping pipes on tank wagon to be kept closed.

**118.** When the filling pipes on any tank wagon are not provided with liquid seals, all such pipes shall be fitted with covers which shall be kept locked or sealed at all times except during the filling or emptying of the tank.

Filling pipe covers on tank wagon to be kept locked or sealed.

Loading and unloading of tank wagons.

**119.** When any tank wagon is being loaded or unloaded—

- (a) if the tank wagon is mechanically propelled, the engine shall not be started until all tanks are securely closed unless the wagon is fitted with an exhaust flame trap; and
- (b) adequate provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of static electricity.

Repairs to tanks on tank wagons.

**120.** No person shall repair, or cause or permit to be repaired, on any tank wagon any tank or self contained compartment involving the use of artificial heat, unless the tank and the compartment has been certified free from inflammable vapour by an approved person.

Vehicles not to be fuelled directly from tank wagons.

**121.** No person shall fuel any vehicle directly from any tank wagon.

Tank wagons to be attended.

**122.** No person shall convey, or cause or permit to be conveyed, on any tank wagon any dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, in liquid form unless the wagon is attended by at least one person, in addition to the driver, having reasonable experience in the carriage of such liquids in bulk.

Fire, etc., not permitted on vehicles conveying dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2.

**123.** No person shall carry, or cause or permit to be carried, any fire, matches or other means of ignition, or any artificial lighting capable of igniting inflammable vapour, on any tank wagon containing any dangerous goods of category 5, class 1 or 2, in liquid form.

*Bulk storage and dispensing facilities.*

Application for licence to store.

**124.** (1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance, for any licence to store in bulk any dangerous goods in liquid form shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and shall be accompanied by two copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the place or the area to be occupied by the installation including, if applicable, accommodation for offices or other administrative purposes required in respect of such storage, and every such plan shall include, so far as may be applicable, the following particulars—

- (a) the siting of every tank, pipeline or other plant or structure to be erected at such place or within such area;
- (b) the plan of every such tank, pipeline or other plant or structure and the use to which it will be put;
- (c) the distance between any such tank, pipeline, plant or structure and any other tank, pipeline, plant or structure or any domestic or other premises or any public place;

- (d) the capacity of every such tank;
- (e) the plan of any bunding walls or protective fencing;
- (f) the plan of any drainage system;
- (g) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

(2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a statement in writing declaring the type or types of liquid to be stored; and
- (b) two copies of the design and specifications to which it is intended that—
  - (i) any tankage,
  - (ii) any ancillary container,
  - (iii) any pipeline or other plant,
  - (iv) any filling, dispensing or pumping equipment,
 is to be constructed.

(3) Every plan and every set of designs and specifications, or any modification thereof, which is approved by the Authority shall be endorsed to that effect and one copy shall be returned to the applicant and one copy retained by the Authority.

**125.** No licence for the storage of any dangerous goods in liquid form shall be granted or renewed by the Authority unless he is satisfied in relation to the installation required that—

- (a) the site of the installation and the plan referred to in regulation 124 have been approved by him and the construction of the installation conforms with the plan;
- (b) any—
  - (i) tankage,
  - (ii) ancillary container,
  - (iii) pipeline or other plant,
  - (iv) filling, dispensing or pumping equipment,

is constructed according to the designs and specifications therefor approved together with such plan;

- (c) all electrical equipment is securely insulated and, where necessary, earthed and otherwise installed and fitted to his satisfaction;
- (d) the installation is free from traps likely to accumulate inflammable liquid or vapour;

Conditions for grant of licences to store in bulk.

- (e) any drainage outlets are so constructed as to prevent the escape of waste oils into any sewer or drain or into the waters of the Colony;
- (f) the installation is fenced about or otherwise protected to his satisfaction against access thereto by unauthorized persons;
- (g) on every tank or near to every group of tanks there is prominently displayed a notice, in English and Chinese, naming the substance stored therein and prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights;
- (h) the installation is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may, having regard to the nature of the substance to be stored, require;
- (i) the layout of the installation is such as to permit the ready access of mobile fire fighting equipment.

Testing of tanks.

**126.** (1) The licensee of any tank shall cause such tank to be tested by a person approved for that purpose by the Authority not later than the tenth and fifteenth years respectively in the life of the tank and thereafter annually by a method approved by the Authority.

(2) Upon the testing of any tank pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), the licensee of the tank shall furnish the Authority with a report signed by the person by whom the test was carried out indicating the result of the test and containing the recommendations, if any, of such person regarding repairs to or the continued use of the tank.

Defective tanks.

**127.** (1) Where, upon receipt of any report made pursuant to the provisions of regulation 126 or otherwise, it appears at any time to the Authority that any tank by reason of its condition ought not to be used for the storage of dangerous goods in liquid form, he may serve upon the licensee thereof a notice in writing prohibiting the continued use therefor of such tank or permitting the continued use therefor of such tank subject to conditions.

(2) Upon receipt of any notice served upon him pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), the licensee of the tank in question shall forthwith comply with the requirements of the notice.

(3) If the licensee of any tank considers himself aggrieved by the service upon him of any notice pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), he may appeal in the manner provided in section 7 of the Ordinance in relation to licences, and the decision of the Governor in Council upon such appeal shall be final:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to relieve the licensee of any tank from compliance with the requirements of any such notice pending the determination of the appeal.

**128.** No person shall repair or cause or permit the repair of any tank by any means involving the use of any source of artificial heat unless the tank has been certified by a person approved by the Authority for that purpose to be free from inflammable vapour.

Repairs to tanks.

**129.** If the licensee of any tank has reasonable grounds to suspect that such tank is leaking he shall forthwith report the circumstances in writing to the Authority.

Leaking tanks to be reported.

**130.** No combustible articles or goods shall be kept at any store used for the storage in bulk of dangerous goods in liquid form, other than such reasonable quantities thereof as are required for the purposes of the store.

Combustibles not to be kept at bulk stores.

**131.** No person shall smoke or use any naked light whatsoever in or at any store used for the storage in bulk of dangerous goods in liquid form, except in such part thereof as is specifically allocated therefor by the licensee and has the approval of the Authority.

Smoking, etc., prohibited in bulk stores.

**132.** No person shall site or cause or permit the siting of any fire, forge, furnace or other source of substantial heat within twenty feet of any tank unless—

Fires, forges, etc., not to be sited near bulk stores.

- (a) the site of such fire, forge, furnace or other source of heat is approved by the Authority; and
- (b) such site is separated from the tank by a fire resisting wall of such dimensions and construction as the Authority may require.

**133.** No dangerous goods shall be discharged or permitted to flow from any tank into any sewer or drain, or, in the case of any substance immiscible with water, the waters of the Colony.

Dangerous goods not to be discharged from bulk stores into sewers, drains, etc.

**134.** (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 98, 99, 105, 108, 109, 116 or 126 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment for two months.

Offences and penalties.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 104, 106, 107, 110, 112, 120, 123, 128, 130, 132 or 133 or paragraph (1) of regulation 101 or paragraph (2) of regulation 127 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 100, 102, 103, 111, 113, 114, 115, 121, 122, 129 or 131 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) In the event of any contravention of any of the provisions of regulation 117, 118 or 119, the person at the material time in charge of the tank wagon in question shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

#### PART VII.

##### DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 6 (SUBSTANCES WHICH BECOME DANGEROUS BY INTERACTION WITH WATER).

**135.** In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“dangerous goods” means dangerous goods of category 6.

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

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) the material of which it is or is to be constructed;
- (c) the means of ventilation;
- (d) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

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

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

Interpretation.

Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 6.

**137.** No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that—

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 136 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan;
- (b) the store is secured against the entry thereto of water;
- (c) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require; and
- (d) in the case of a store for the storage of calcium carbide, the store does not form part of any premises used for domestic purposes and is not sited within twenty feet of any premises so used.

**138.** No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods of category 6 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods of that category.

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

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

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

(4) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any container containing any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such container

Conditions for grant of licence.

Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores.

General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods of category 6.

is enclosed in protective or outer packing of the type specified in the fifth column of the table opposite the type of packing for that substance specified in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

(a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First  
Schedule.

First  
Schedule.

(Cap. 165).

(35 of 1960).

(25 of 1957).

(29 of 1959).

(Cap. 138).

TABLE.

Substance	Details of main or inner packing (2)	Minimum air space or ullage (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents (4)	Details of protective or outer packing (5)	Label required (6)	Quantity for which no licence is required	
						Generally (7)	When used for medical etc. purposes (8)
(1) ALUMINIUM FERROSILICON.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed in wooden case. (3) —	H	—	10 lb.
ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE.					H	—	10 lb.
ALUMINIUM METAL OR ALLOY in unpolished powder form.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.	H	20 lb.	20 lb.

As for Lithium Aluminium Hydride.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Suitable paper bags.	—	—	(3) Packed in hermetically sealed tin lined wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
ALUMINIUM SILICON in powder form.	As for Aluminium Unpolished Powder.						
BARIUM ALLOYS non-pyrophoric.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.	H	—	10 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
BARIUM METAL.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	14 lb.	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.	H	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
CALCIUM CARBIDE (Carbide of Calcium).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.	H	10 lb.	10 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE (Nitrolim).							
(a) Containing not more than 0.5% of calcium carbide.	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.	H	20 lb.	20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(b) Containing more than 0.5% of calcium carbide.	(2) Hessian sacks with a double lining of paper impregnated with tar or twill bags coated with tar internally and lined with strong crepe paper. (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) —  (3) —  (1) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.	H	—	—
CALCIUM HYDRIDE.	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed. (2) Steel drums subject to the following conditions. Each drum must be made of sheet of not less than .064 inch thick.	—	1 lb.  1 cwt.	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.  (2) —	H	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
CALCIUM METAL and ALLOYS (non-pyrophoric).	It must be watertight and closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid must be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried in the lid. The lid must be securely fastened. (1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	14 lb.  —  —	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case. No outer packing required.  (2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.  (3) —	H	—	10 lb.
CALCIUM PHOSPHIDE or articles charged	(1) Tins or cans of suitable material, hermetically sealed.	—	28 lb.	(1) Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.	H	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
wholly or mainly with calcium phosphide.	(2) In the form of floats, flares etc.	—	—	(2) Packed in wooden or metal cases, effectively closed.			
<b>CALCIUM SILICIDE.</b>	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	14 lb.	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.	H	—	10 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
<b>CALCIUM SILICON</b> (Calcium Manganese Silicon).	As for Calcium Silicide.						
<b>FERROSILICON</b>	As directed by the Authority.						
(a) Containing less than 30% or more than 70% silicon.	(1) Cases, barrels or drums of suitable material perforated with four holes of one inch diameter.	—	—	(1) —			10 lb.
(b) Containing between 30% and 70% silicon.		—	—		H	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Cases, barrels or drums of suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) —			
	(3) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	2 lb.	(3) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Tins, cans or bags of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) For transport only—Packed in wooden barrels or cases.			
<b>LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE.</b>	(1) Steel drums subject to the following conditions — Each drum must be made of sheet of not less than .064 inch thick and must be watertight and closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid must be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried on the lid. The lid must be securely fastened.	—	1 cwt.	(1) Overkegged by an additional suitable steel drum. The space between the inner and outer containers must be packed with a suitable dry inert material.	H	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Small packings for laboratory use.			As approved by the Authority.			
LITHIUM BOROHYDRIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene lined bags packed in tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed. (2) Steel drums of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	—	12 lb.  1 cwt.	(1) Packed in metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed. The space between the inner and outer containers must be packed with suitable dry inert material. (2) Overkegged by an additional steel drum. The space between the inner and outer containers must be packed with suitable dry inert material.	H	—	10 lb.
LITHIUM HYDRIDE.				As for Calcium Hydride.			10 lb.
MAGNESIUM ALLOYS OR METAL containing 50% or more Magnesium (excluding ingots, bars or sticks) (a) Powder.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	H	10 lb.	20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed. (1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Strong tin-lined cases of suitable make, effectively closed. (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—  2 cwt.  —	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.   (1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.  (3) — (4) —		20 lb.	20 lb.
(b) Ribbon, boring, etc.					H		
POTASSIUM BOROHYDRIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene lined bags, packed in tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	—	12 lb.	(1) Packed in metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed. The space between the inner and outer containers to be packed with suitable dry inert material.	H	—	10 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Steel drums of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	—	1 cwt.	(2) Overegged by an additional steel drum. The space between the inner and outer containers to be packed with suitable dry inert material.			
POTASSIUM METAL.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. Each ingot to be plunged into a bath of mineral oil before packing.	—	14 lb.	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 lb. per case.	H	—	10 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. Each ingot to be plunged into a bath of mineral oil before packing.	—	28 lb.	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.			
	(3) Steel drums subject to the following conditions: Each steel drum must be made of sheet of not less than .064 inch thick. It must be watertight and	—	—	(3) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	(1) closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid should be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried in the lid. The lid should be securely fastened by an efficient means.	—	—	(4) —				
	(4) Fused solid in steel drums of sheet of not less than .048 inch thick, effectively closed.	—	—					
SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE.	As for Potassium Borohydride.						—	10 lb.
SODIUM METAL.	(1) Packed in mineral oil in glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	24%	14 lb.	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined cases. Not more than 10 lb. per case.	H	—	10 lb.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	—	28 lb.	(2) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. per case.			
	(3) Steel drums subject to the following conditions: Each steel drum must be made of sheet of not less than .064 inch thick. It must be watertight and closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid should be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried in the lid. The lid should be securely fastened by an efficient means.	—	—	(3) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(4) Fused solid in steel drums of sheet of not less than .048 inch thick, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
As for Calcium Phosphide.							
<b>SODIUM PHOSPHIDE.</b>							
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.	H	—	10 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.		—	10 lb.
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
<b>STRONTIUM ALLOYS</b> Non-pyrophoric.							

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
THERMITES (Commercial, consisting of finely divided aluminium and iron oxide only).	As for Aluminium Metal or Alloy in unpolished powder form.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. (3) —	H	—	20 lb.			
					ZINC POWDER or DUST.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	20 lb.	20 lb.
					ZINC PHOSPHIDE.	Tins or cans of suitable material, hermetically sealed.	28 lb.	—	10 lb.	

140. No person shall introduce any water, or cause or permit the introduction of any water, into any store containing any dangerous goods. Water not to be introduced into stores.

141. Except when opened for the purpose of access to the contents, every container in any store containing any dangerous goods shall be kept securely closed. Containers to be kept closed.

142. No person under the age of fourteen years, and, except with the permission of the licensee, no person over that age shall enter any store containing any dangerous goods. Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in stores.

143. Except with the approval of the Authority, no person shall keep, or cause or permit to be kept, any calcium carbide in excess of one hundred pounds in any apparatus at any one time. Storage of calcium carbide in generators.

144. Except with the approval of the Authority, no person shall dispose of, or cause or permit the disposal of, any residue from calcium carbide used for the generation of acetylene gas unless such residue has first been placed in an open air tank together with ten times its quantity of water for a period of not less than ten hours. Disposal of calcium carbide residue.

145. Notwithstanding prior treatment thereof in accordance with the provisions of regulation 144, no person shall discharge, or cause or permit to be discharged, any calcium carbide or calcium carbide residue into any sewer or drain. Calcium carbide residue not to be discharged into sewers or drains.

146. No person shall introduce into, or cause or permit to be introduced into, any store containing calcium carbide any fire or naked light or any article or thing capable of igniting acetylene gas. Fire, etc., not permitted in stores containing calcium carbide.

147. No electrical equipment shall be installed or used in any store containing calcium carbide unless such equipment is installed to the satisfaction of the Authority and is of a type approved by him. Electrical equipment in stores containing calcium carbide.

148. (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 138, 139, 140, 144 or 145 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment for two months. Offences and penalties.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 143 or 146 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 147 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) In the event of any contravention of any of the provisions of regulation 141 or 142 the licensee of the store at which the contravention occurred shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars.

### PART VIII.

#### DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 7 (STRONG SUPPORTERS OF COMBUSTION).

Interpretation.

**149.** In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—  
“dangerous goods” means dangerous goods of category 7.

Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 7.

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

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) the material of which it is or is to be constructed;
- (c) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

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

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

Conditions for grant of licence.

**151.** No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that—

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 150 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan; and

(b) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require.

**152.** No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods of category 7 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods of that category.

Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores.

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

General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods of category 7.

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

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

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

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

First Schedule.

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

First  
Schedule.

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

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

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

(Cap. 165).

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

(35 of 1960).

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

(25 of 1957).

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

(29 of 1959).

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

(Cap. 138).

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

TABLE.

Substance	Details of main or inner packing	Minimum air space or ullage	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents	Details of protective or outer packing	Label required	Quantity for which licence not required	
						Generally	When used for medical etc. purposes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AMMONIUM BICHROMATE (Ammonium Dichromate).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) — do —	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.	G	10 lb.	20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
	(5) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
	(6) Sound fibreboard drums with a suitable polythene liner, effectively closed.	—	—	(6) —			
AMMONIUM NITRATE, free from added organic matter other than of a nature and within a limit approved by the Ministry or the Authority and excluding Dangerous Goods of Category 1 (Explosives).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	—	50 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(c) with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(4) Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed, which may or may not be lined with a suitable material, or coated internally with suitable paint or lacquer.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	20 lb.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BARIUM CHLORATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G and DI	20 lb.	20 lb.
(2)	— do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
(3)	Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
(4)	Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BARIUM NITRATE.					G and DI	50 lb.	50 lb.
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable bags, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BARIUM PERCHLORATE.					G and DI	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
	(6) Paper-lined wood or fibreboard casks or kegs of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(6) —			
BARIUM PERMANGANATE.					G and DI	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained			

As for Ammonium Perchlorate.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —			
	(6) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(6) —			
BARIUM PEROXIDE (Barium Dioxide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	7 lb.	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. per case.	G and D1	20 lb.	20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	56 lb.	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
CALCIUM CHLORATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases.	G	10 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) — do —	5%	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than ¼ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	—	(4) —	G		
CALCIUM CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	10 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
CALCIUM PERCHLORATE.	As for Ammonium Perchlorate.						
CALCIUM PERMANGANATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or	G	20 lb.	20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
	(3) Suitable polythene bags effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.	hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.				
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(5) —				
	(6) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(6) —				
As for Barium Peroxide.								
CALCIUM PEROXIDE.						G	20 lb.	20 lb.
CHLORIC ACID Solutions exceeding 10% acid by weight.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with effective inorganic absorbent material, such as kieselguhr or	G and D	—	5 gal.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than 1/4 inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.	exfoliated vermiculite, in wooden cases.		
CHRONIC ACID Solid. (Chromium Trioxide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. The protective material may consist of kieselguhr, whiting or an intimate mixture of coarse exfoliated vermiculite and whiting consisting of 70% to 80% whiting by weight and 20% to 30% exfoliated	G and D1	20 lb.	30 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				vermiculite by weight, or other substance approved by the Ministry or the Authority.			
	(2) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) —			
	(3) Suitable heavy gauge steel drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —			
As for Ammonium Nitrate.							
GUANIDINE NITRATE.					G	50 lb.	50 lb.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE							
(a) Solutions of a strength greater than 6% and not exceeding 35% by weight.	(1) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	5 pints	(1) For transport only—Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 10 gal. in each case.	G	5 gal.	10 gal.
	(2) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	2½ gal.	(2) — do —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	15 gal.	(3) Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; (b) wooden cases with suitable protective material; (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than ¼ inch of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) for plastic containers only—strong iron hampers with iron bonnets.			
	(4) Steel, aluminium or aluminium alloy drums with a close fitting polythene inner container fitted with a pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	45 gal.	(4) —			
	(5) Suitable aluminium drums, suitably vented.	5%	40 gal.	(5) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(b) Solutions of a strength greater than 35% and not exceeding 60% by weight.  (N.B. solutions exceeding 60% hydrogen peroxide by weight are prohibited).	(1) Suitable glass containers fitted with a pressure relief valve.	33 1/3%	5 pints	(1) For transport only—Packed with kieselguhr free from organic matter or other suitable absorbent non-combustible material in metal cases, or wooden cases with a watertight metal lining, the containers to be so surrounded that in the event of spillage or breakage all the liquid shall be satisfactorily absorbed. Not more than 4 gal. in each case.	G	—	5 gal.
	(2) Plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	33 1/3%	5 pints	(2) — do —			
	(3) Plastic containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	15 gal.	(3) Packed singly in strong iron hampers with iron bonnets.			
	(4) Steel or aluminium or aluminium alloy drums with a close fitting polythene inner container, fitted with a pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	45 gal.	(4) —			
	(5) Suitable barrels or drums of aluminium of not less than	10%	40 gal.	(5) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	99.5% purity, provided with fitted cap and so constructed as to stand on one end only, the other end being provided with a vent so constructed as to prevent effectively any leakage of the contents and the ingress of matter from outside.						
LEAD NITRATE.	As for Barium Nitrate.						
LEAD PERCHLORATE.	As for Ammonium Perchlorate.						
LEAD PEROXIDE (Lead dioxide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.	G and DI	50 lb.	50 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	56 lb.	(2) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. per case.	G and DI	20 lb.	50 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3)			
As for Ammonium Perchlorate.							
MAGNESIUM PERCHLORATE.					G	20 lb.	20 lb.
MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	56 lb.	(2) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases.			
	(3) Sound fibreboard drums with suitable plastic linings, securely closed.	—	1 cwt.	(3)			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4)			
	(5) Suitable wooden barrels, securely closed.	—	—	(5)			
POTASSIUM BROMATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	50 lb.	50 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only—Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets, (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3)			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed, paper or polythene lined.	—	—	(4) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases.			
POTASSIUM CHLORATE (Chlorate of Potash).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Strong wooden cases, paper lined.	—	—	(4) —			
POTASSIUM NITRATE. (Saltpetre).	Hessian sacks or other suitable containers.	—	—	—	G	100 lb.	100 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			
	(5) Strong wooden cases, paper lined.	—	—	(5) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.	As for Calcium Permanganate.							
POTASSIUM PEROXIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	1 cwt.	(1) For transport only—Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	30 lb.	
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	56 lb.	(2) For transport only—Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 3 cwt. in each case.	G	20 lb.	40 lb.	
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) —				
SODIUM BROMATE.	As for Potassium Bromate.							50 lb.
SODIUM CHLORATE.	As for Barium Chlorate.							20 lb.
SODIUM CHLORITE.	As for Calcium Chlorite.							20 lb.
SODIUM NITRATE (Chile Saltpetre).	Hessian sacks or other suitable containers.	—	—	—	G	10 lb.	20 lb.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
SODIUM PERCHLORATE.	As for Ammonium Perchlorate.							20 lb.
SODIUM PERMANGANATE.	As for Calcium Permanganate.							20 lb.
SODIUM PEROXIDE.	As for Potassium Peroxide.							40 lb.
STRONTIUM CHLORATE.	As for Barium Chlorate.							20 lb.
STRONTIUM NITRATE.	As for Barium Nitrate.							50 lb.
STRONTIUM PEROXIDE.	As for Lead Peroxide.							20 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ZINC CHLORATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans, galvanized internally, of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(3) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Iron or steel barrels or drums, galvanized internally, of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(4) —			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ZINC PERMANGANATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) — do —	—	—	(2) For transport only— Packed singly in— (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of packing material, the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ZINC PEROXIDE.	<p>(3) Suitable polythene, securely closed.</p> <p>(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.</p> <p>(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.</p>	—	—	<p>(3) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.</p> <p>(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.</p> <p>(5) —</p>	G	20 lb.	20 lb.
	<p>(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.</p> <p>(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.</p> <p>(3) Sound fibreboard drums with suitable plastic lining, effectively closed.</p> <p>(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.</p>	—	56 lb.	<p>(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 1 cwt. in each case.</p> <p>(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 2 cwt. in each case.</p> <p>(3) —</p> <p>(4) —</p>			

154. (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 153 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment for two months. Offences and penalties.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 152 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one month.

## PART IX.

DANGEROUS GOODS OF CATEGORY 8  
(READILY COMBUSTIBLE SUBSTANCES).

155. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

“celluloid” includes raw celluloid and celluloid scrap, dust, shavings or pieces and substances containing nitrated cellulose or other nitrated products;

“dangerous goods” means dangerous goods of category 8;

“film” means nitrated film, whether designed for photographic purposes or otherwise, and whether washed, scrap or waste.

156. (1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any dangerous goods shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store any such goods, shall be accompanied by two copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars— Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods of category 8.

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) in the case of an application to store celluloid film—
  - (i) the material of which the store is or is to be constructed; and
  - (ii) the means of ventilation; and
- (c) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

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

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

Conditions  
for grant  
of licence.

**157.** No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that—

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 156 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan;
- (b) in the case of an application for licence to store celluloid or film—
  - (i) the walls, flooring and ceiling of the store are constructed of brick, masonry or reinforced concrete of thickness not less than six inches;
  - (ii) the doors are self closing and open outwards, except in the case of sliding doors;
  - (iii) the store has no windows but is fitted with an efficient explosion hatch;
  - (iv) the store is adequately ventilated;
  - (v) the word "celluloid" or "film", as the case may be, is conspicuously displayed in English and Chinese on the outside of any door leading into the store;
- (c) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require.

Restriction  
on the  
storage  
together  
of certain  
substances  
in stores.

**158.** (1) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods of category 8 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods of that category.

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

TABLE.

Celluloid	} any other goods.
Film (nitrocellulose based)	

General  
provisions  
relating to  
storage,  
conveyance  
and packing  
of dangerous  
goods of  
category 8.

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

(2) No person shall fill any container, or cause or permit any container to be filled, with any quantity of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation greater than the maximum quantity or net weight thereof specified in the third column of the table opposite the type of packing specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

First  
Schedule.

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

First  
Schedule.

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

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

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

(Cap. 165).

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

(35 of 1960).

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

(25 of 1957).

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

(29 of 1959).

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

(Cap. 138).

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

TABLE.

Substance (1)	Details of main or inner packing (2)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents (3)	Details of protective or outer packing (4)	Label required (5)	Quantity for which no licence is required	
					Generally (6)	When used for medical etc. purposes (7)
CELLULOID (raw celluloid and articles composed wholly or mainly of celluloid)	Wooden cases.	—	—	F	20 lb.	20 lb.
CELLULOID SCRAP (including film scrap)	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	(1) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.	F	20 lb.	20 lb.
	(2) Zinc or tin-lined cases of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	(2) —			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	(3) —			
FILM (Nitrocellulose base)	Zinc or tin-lined cases of suitable make, effectively closed. If packed with other material which is non-inflammable, and if each film is contained in a separate tin, the zinc or tin lining of the outside case is not required.	—	—	F	80 lb.	80 lb.

(1) HEXAMINE (Hexamethylene- tetramine)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	F	100 lb.	100 lb.
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(3) Suitable barrels or cases of wood in fibreboard, securely closed.	—	(3) —			
	(4) Fibreboard cartons of suitable make, securely closed, and dipped in a high melting point wax and then wrapped in wax paper.	8 oz.	(4) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) 5 ply paper bags with suitable waterproof linings, securely closed.	—	(5) Packed in jute outer bags.			
MATCHES	(6) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	—	(6) —			
	Boxes of matches to be tightly wrapped in paper, each package containing not more than one dozen boxes. In the case of booklet matches, tightly packed in cartons.	—	For transport only— Packed in— (a) strongly made wooden cases lined inside with strong paper; (b) metal cases; (c) fibreboard containers.	C1	60 lb.	60 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
METALDEHYDE	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Suitable drums or cases of wood or fibreboard, effectively closed.	— — —	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases or fibreboard cases. (2) For transport only— Packed in wooden or fibreboard cases. (3) —	F	60 lb.	60 lb.
MISCHMETAL (powder)	Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	For transport only— Packed in wooden cases.	F	—	10 lb.
MISCHMETAL (Slabs or ingots)	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed. (3) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, effectively closed.	2 cwt. — —	(1) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. (2) — (3) —	F	—	10 lb.
NAPHTHALENE, Crude or Refined (a) Melting Point below 74°C. (165°F.).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	—	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	F	112 lb.	112 lb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(b) Melting point 74°C (165°F) and above (e.g. Flake naphthalene, moth balls, etc.)	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Sound metal drums or hard or ply wood casks of suitable make, effectively closed.	— —	(2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. (3) —	F	112 lb.	112 lb.
	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Sound metal drums or hard or ply wood casks of suitable make, effectively closed.	— — —	(1) For transport only— Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only— Packed in wooden cases. (3) —	F	112 lb.	112 lb.
	(4) Fibreboard casks of suitable make, effectively closed. (5) Strong closely woven tags or double hessian bags of suitable make, effectively closed. (6) Suitable paper bags of 2 or more ply, effectively closed.	2 cwt. — —	(4) — (5) — (6) For transport only— Packed in hessian outer bags.	F	—	—