

in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table.

(4) No cylinder containing a gas or container containing a blowing agent specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any substance specified opposite thereto in the fifth column of such table.

TABLE.

Gas	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
<i>Class 1— Permanent gases</i>				
Air	Separate	25 cubic feet		
Argon	Separate			
Boron Trifluoride	Not permitted		D	
Carbon Monoxide	Not permitted		D & B3	
Coal Gas	Not permitted		B3	Chlorine, Fluorine.
Fluorine	Not permitted		D	As for chlorine.
Helium	Separate			
Hydrogen	Not permitted	10 cubic feet	B3	Chlorine, Fluorine, Oxygen.
Krypton	Separate			
Methane	Not permitted		B3	Chlorine, Fluorine.
Neon	Separate			
Nitrogen	Separate			
Oxygen	Separate	10 cubic feet	G	Acetylene, Hydrogen.
<i>Class 2— Liquefied gases</i>				
Air, liquid	Separate			
Ammonia, Anhydrous	Separate	1 cylinder	D	Chlorine, Fluorine.
Blau Gas	Not permitted		B3	
Boron Trichloride	Separate		E	

Gas	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Butadiene	Not permitted		B3	Chlorine, Fluorine.
Carbon Dioxide	Separate	1 cylinder (unlimited when intended for use with fire extinguishers).		
Chlorine	Not permitted		D	Ammonia, Coal Gas, Hydrogen, Butadiene, Methane, Acetylene, Alkalis, Phosphorus, Turpentine, Sodium, Potassium.
Chlorotrifluoromethane (Arcton 13)	Separate	2 cylinders		
Cyanogen	Not permitted		D	
Cyclopropane	Not permitted	1 cylinder	B3	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12, Arcton 6)	Separate	1 cylinder		
Dichlorofluoromethane (Arcton 21)	Separate	2 cylinders		
Dichlorodifluoromethane/Trichlorofluoromethane Mixtures (Arcton 12/11)	Separate	2 cylinders		
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Freon 114)	Separate	1 cylinder		
Dimethyl Ether	Not permitted		B3	
Dimethylamine	Not permitted		B3	
Ethane	Separate	2 gallons if in 60 c.c. or 100 c.c. glass containers	B3	
<i>Class 2— Liquefied gases</i>				
Ethyl Chloride	Separate		B3	
Ethylene	Separate		B3	

Gas	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Ethylene Oxide	Not permitted		B3	
Hydrocarbon Gas (Bottogas, Calor Gas)	Separate	40 lbs.	B3	
Hydrocyanic Acid	Not permitted		D	
Hydrogen Chloride (Hydrochloric Acid, Anhydrous)	Not permitted		E	
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous)	Not permitted		E	
Hydrogen Sulphide (Sulphuretted Hydrogen)	Not permitted		D	
Methyl Bromide	Not permitted		D	
Methyl Chloride	Separate	1 cylinder	B3	
Monochlorodifluoromethane (Freon 22, Arcton 4)	Separate	1 cylinder		
Monomethylamine	Not permitted			
Nitrogen Tetroxide (Nitrogen Peroxide)	Not permitted		D	
Nitrosyl Chloride	Not permitted		D	
Nitrous Oxide	Separate	1 cylinder		
Oil Gas	Not permitted	10 cubic feet	B3	
Oxygen, Liquid	Not permitted	15 litres	G	
Petroleum Gas (Butane, Propane, Isobutane)	Separate	40 lbs.	B3	
Phosgene	Not permitted		D	
Pintsch Gas	Not permitted	10 cubic feet	B3	
Propylene	Separate		B3	

Gas	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
<i>Class 2—Liquefied gases</i>				
Sulphur Dioxide	Not permitted	1 cylinder		
Trichloromono-fluoromethane (Freon 11)	Separate	1 cylinder		
Trimethylamine	Not permitted		B3	
Any other liquefied gas	Not permitted		D & B3	
<i>Class 3—Dissolved gases</i>				
Acetylene	Not permitted	10 cubic feet	B3	
<i>Class 4—Blowing agents</i>				
Organic blowing agents	Not permitted	10 lbs.	B4	

105. (1) The owner of any cylinder or container in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, or 97 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. Offences and penalties.

(2) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing any compressed, liquefied or dissolved gas or blowing agent in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 99, 100, 101, 102 or 104(4) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 103, 104(1) or 104(4) is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one hundred dollars.

PART IV.

CATEGORY 3 DANGEROUS GOODS (CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES).

106. In this Part—
 "container" except where a particular type of container is mentioned means any drum, barrel, carboy, bottle, tin, can or other receptacle used for the conveyance or storage of corrosive substances; Interpretation.

"corrosive substance" except where a particular type of corrosive substance is mentioned means any category 3 dangerous goods.

Corrosive substances not to be stored together with other types of dangerous goods.

107. No corrosive substances shall be stored together with any dangerous goods which are not category 3 dangerous goods, except in the open air.

Certain acids not to be stored together with other acids.

108. None of the following corrosive substances, namely, chlorosulphonic acid, chromic acid, fluoboric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, phosphorus oxychloride, sulphuric acid and thionyl chloride shall be stored—

- (a) together with any other acid except in the open air or in a room or building, the floor or floors and walls of which are composed of brickwork, stone or cement; or
- (b) on a wooden floor.

Conveyance and storage of aluminium chloride, anhydrous.

109. Aluminium chloride, anhydrous shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a suitable glass or earthenware container having a capacity not exceeding five and a half pounds packed with protective material in a wooden case containing not more than twenty-two pounds of aluminium chloride, anhydrous; or
- (b) a suitable metal barrel or drum containing not more than two hundredweight of aluminium chloride, anhydrous,

so closed as to prevent leakage.

Conveyance and storage of fluoboric and hydrofluoric acid.

110. (1) Fluoboric acid or hydrofluoric acid shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a steel drum lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable resistant material, and having a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons; or
- (b) a sound leaden bottle having a capacity not exceeding five gallons; or
- (c) a suitable gutta-percha, wax or plastic bottle having a capacity not exceeding one gallon,

so closed as to prevent leakage.

(2) When any bottle containing any such acid is being conveyed, it shall be packed in a case together with whiting, straw, sawdust, wood wool or other absorbent material (except kieselguhr or other siliceous material) in sufficient quantity to absorb and neutralize the whole of the contents of the case.

111. Perchloric acid shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable glass or earthenware receptacle having a capacity not exceeding five pints, packed with kieselguhr or other absorbent non-combustible material in a wooden case containing not more than ten gallons of such acid, so closed as to prevent leakage.

Conveyance and storage of perchloric acid.

112. (1) Corrosive substances other than the substances specified in regulations 109, 110 and 111 shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

Conveyance and storage of other corrosive substances.

- (a) a suitable metal drum or barrel, so lined as to prevent corrosion and having a capacity not exceeding one hundred gallons; or
- (b) a suitable glass or earthenware carboy having a capacity not exceeding fifteen gallons; or
- (c) a suitable glass or earthenware bottle having a capacity not exceeding two and a half gallons; or
- (d) a suitable tin or can packed in a wooden case together with protective and absorbent material; or
- (e) a container approved by the Ministry of Transport, London,

so closed as to prevent leakage.

(2) Any glass or earthenware, carboy or bottle so used shall be packed singly in—

- (a) a wicker hamper fitted with a wicker bonnet; or
- (b) a stout slatted crate lined with protective material and providing adequate protection for the neck of the carboy or bottle; or
- (c) a strong iron hamper fitted with an iron bonnet and lined with at least half an inch of protective material, the whole being contained in a case, crate or hamper; or
- (d) a wooden case lined with protective material:

Provided that where the capacity of the carboy or bottle does not exceed two and a half gallons, it may be packed singly or otherwise in a wooden case, containing not more than ten gallons of corrosive substance, with absorbent material so disposed as to ensure that each carboy or bottle remains at all times completely surrounded, and in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality to be capable of completely absorbing and neutralizing all liquids contained in the case.

113. (1) Any container shall contain sufficient air space to allow for thermal expansion, and the percentage of such air space in relation to the total capacity of the container shall be not less than that specified, if any, for the particular corrosive substance contained therein in the second column of the table to this regulation.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

(2) No substance specified in the first column of such table shall be carried on any unberthed passenger vessel unless such carriage is stated to be permitted in the third column of such table:

Provided that any such substance opposite to which appears the word "Separate" in the third column of such table may be so carried if separate.

(3) Any substance specified in the first column of such table stored in quantity not exceeding that specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table or, if contained in an unopened original container, in quantity not exceeding twice that specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table shall be exempted from the operation of subsection (1) of section 5 of the Ordinance.

(4) The prescribed label or labels for any substance specified in the first column of such table shall be the label or labels in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fifth column of such table.

(5) No container containing a substance specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any substance specified opposite thereto in the sixth column of such table.

Second
Schedule.

TABLE.

Corrosive substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Acetic Acid	10%	Not permitted	10 gallons	E	
Acetic Anhydride	10%	Not permitted		E	Nitric Acid, category 7 dangerous goods.
Aluminium Chloride, Anhydrous		Not permitted		E	Acids.
Ammonium Bifluoride		Separate			Alkalis, Chlorates.
Ammonium Thiocyanate (Ammonium Sulphocyanide)		Separate			Alkalis, Chlorates.
Antimony Pentachloride (Antimony Perchloride)	5%	Not permitted		E	

Corrosive substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Antimony Trichloride (Caustic Antimony)	5%	Not permitted		E	
Battery Fluid (Electrolyte with sulphuric acid of specific gravity exceeding 1.405)	5%	Not permitted	2 gallons	E	Inflammable substances, category 7 dangerous goods.
Battery Fluid (Electrolyte with sulphuric acid of specific gravity not exceeding 1.405 or solutions of Potassium Hydroxide)	5%	Separate	10 gallons	E	Inflammable substances, category 7 dangerous goods.
Benzoyl Chloride	5%	Not permitted		E	
Calcium Bisulphite Solution	5%	Separate			Acids.
Chloroacetic Acid	10%	Separate		E	
Chloroacetyl Chloride	10%	Not permitted		E	
Chlorosulphonic Acid	10%	Not permitted		E	
Chromic Fluoride		Not permitted		E	
Copper Thiocyanate (Copper Sulphocyanide)		Separate			Acids.
Cresylic Acid	5%	Separate	50 gallons		
Diphenylmethyl Bromide	10%	Not permitted		E	
Ferric Chloride (Iron Chloride, Perchloride, Sesquichloride)		Not permitted	100 pounds	E	
Fluoboric Acid	10%	Not permitted		E	Acids.

Corrosive substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Formic Acid	10%	Not permitted		E	
Hydriodic Acid (Hydrogen Iodide Solution)	10%	Not permitted		E	
Hydrobromic Acid (Hydrogen Bromide Solution)	10%	Not permitted		E	
Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid, Spirits of Salts)	5%	Not permitted	2 gallons	E	Nitric Acid, category 7 dangerous goods.
Hydrofluoric Acid (Fluoric Acid)	10%	Not permitted		E	Acids.
Hydrofluosilicic Acid (Sand Acid)	10%	Not permitted		E	
Mixed Acid (Sulphuric Acid and Nitric Acid mixed together)	10%	Not permitted		E	Combustible substances.
Nitric Acid	10%	Not permitted	2 gallons	E	Combustible substances.
Perchloric Acid (in solution not exceeding 72% of acid by weight)	10%	Not permitted	2 gallons	B3 & E	
Phenol (Carbolic Acid)		Separate	500 pounds		
Phosphoric Acid (Orthophosphoric Acid)	5%	Separate			
Phosphorus Oxychloride (Phosphoryl Chloride)	10%	Not permitted		E	Organic matter.
Phosphorus Pentachloride	10%	Not permitted		E	
Phosphorus Tribromide (Phosphorous Bromide)	10%	Not permitted		E	

Corrosive substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Phosphorus Trichloride (Phosphorous Chloride)	10%	Not permitted		E	Organic matter.
Potassium Bisulphate (Potassium Hydrogen Sulphate)		Permitted	500 pounds		
Potassium Hydroxide (Caustic Potash), liquid	5%	Separate	10 gallons	E	Ammonium compounds, Aluminium, Zinc and alloys thereof.
Potassium Hydroxide (Caustic Potash), solid		Permitted	500 pounds		Ammonium compounds, Aluminium, Zinc and alloys thereof.
Potassium Metabisulphite		Separate			Acids.
Propionic Acid	10%	Separate			
Silicon Tetrachloride (Silicon Chloride)	10%	Not permitted		E	
Sludge, or Spent Acid	5%	Not permitted		E	
Sodium Bisulphate (Sodium Hydrogen Sulphate)		Separate	500 pounds		
Sodium Bisulphite Solution	10%	Separate		E	Acids.
Sodium Metabisulphite		Separate			Acids.
Sodium Thiocyanate (Sodium Sulphocyanide)		Separate			Acids.
Stannic Chloride, Anhydrous (Tin Tetrachloride)	10%	Not permitted		E	

Corrosive substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Sulphur Chlorides (Sulphur Dichloride, Monochloride)	10%	Not permitted		E	
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	5%	Not permitted	2 gallons	E	Other acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Sulphuric Acid	5%	Not permitted		E	Other acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Sulphuryl Chloride	10%	Not permitted		E	
Thionyl Chloride	10%	Not permitted		E	
Titanium Tetrachloride	10%	Not permitted		E	
Zinc Chloride (Killed Spirit), liquid	10%	Separate		E	
Zinc Chloride (Tinning Flux), solid		Permitted	500 pounds		
Any other corrosive substance not above specified	10%	Not permitted		E	

Offences and penalties.

114. (1) The licensee of any premises in or in respect of which or containing any corrosive substance in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 107, 108, 109, 110(1), 111, 112 or 113(5) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(2) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in which any of the provisions of regulation 109, 110, 111, 112, 113(2) or 113(5) is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner of any corrosive substance in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 109, 110, 111, 112 or 113(1) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

PART V.

CATEGORY 4 DANGEROUS GOODS (POISONOUS SUBSTANCES).

115. In this Part—

"container" except where a particular type of container is mentioned means any drum, barrel, carboy, bottle, tin, can or other receptacle used for the conveyance or storage of poisonous substance;

"poisonous substance" except where a particular type of poisonous substance is mentioned means any category 4 dangerous goods;

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

116. (1) No poisonous substance of class I (giving off a poisonous gas or vapour) shall be stored in any place other than—

- in the open air; or
- in a building which is dry and thoroughly ventilated by means of screened openings in the walls both immediately above floor level and immediately below the top of the walls.

(2) All doors, ventilators and windows of any store containing any such substance shall be opened and kept open for at least two hours every day to allow any accumulated gases or vapours to disperse.

117. All entrances to any store shall be kept securely locked, and shall not be opened except for the purpose of ventilation or maintenance or for the delivery to or issue from the store of poisonous substances.

118. No person under the age of fifteen years, and, except with the permission of the licensee of the store, no person over that age, shall be in any store.

119. (1) Bromine or solutions of bromine shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable glass or earthenware container having a capacity not exceeding half a gallon so closed as to prevent leakage.

(2) Each container so used shall be completely surrounded by kieselguhr, exfoliated vermiculite or an intimate mixture of equal parts of whiting and sawdust, and packed in a wooden case containing not more than six gallons of bromine or solution of bromine.

120. Chloropicrin, diethyl sulphate or dimethyl sulphate (methyl sulphate) shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- a suitable metal drum having a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons; or
- a suitable glass or earthenware container having a capacity not exceeding five pints, completely surrounded by protective and

Interpretation.

Storage of substances giving off poisonous gas or vapour.

Store to be kept locked.

Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in store.

Conveyance and storage of bromine.

Conveyance and storage of chloropicrin, diethyl sulphate, and dimethyl sulphate.

absorbent material, and packed in a wooden case containing not more than ten gallons of such poisonous substance, so closed as to prevent leakage.

Conveyance and storage of hydrocyanic acid, anhydrous.

121. Hydrocyanic acid, anhydrous shall not be conveyed or stored except when effectively stabilized and when—

- (a) contained in a seamless steel cylinder; or
- (b) absorbed in a suitable porous material and contained in a stout hermetically sealed tin container packed together with protective material in a wooden case containing not more than thirty-six pounds of such acid; or
- (c) contained in a bottle made of glass as free as possible from surface alkali and, so closed as to prevent leakage, wrapped in protective material and packed in a tin case together with sufficient slaked lime to neutralize the whole of the contents of the bottles contained in the case, each case containing not more than twenty pounds of such acid:

Provided that hydrocyanic acid in a solution in which such acid constitutes not more than four per cent of the total weight of the solution may be conveyed or stored in a suitable glass bottle so closed as to prevent leakage having a capacity not exceeding five pints, packed together with effective absorbent material in a wooden case containing not more than six gallons of such acid.

Conveyance and storage of lead tetraethyl and motor fuel anti-knock compounds.

122. Lead tetraethyl or motor fuel anti-knock compounds (ethyl fluid) shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a suitable glass bottle, stoppered and luted, having a capacity not exceeding five pints; or
- (b) a suitable metal container having a capacity not exceeding half a gallon, packed together with effective absorbent material in an outer metal container and the whole contained in a wooden case containing not more than six gallons of such poisonous substance; or
- (c) a suitable iron or steel barrel or drum having a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons,

so closed as to prevent leakage.

Conveyance and storage of methyl bromide.

123. (1) Methyl bromide shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a suitable hermetically sealed glass container containing not more than twenty cubic centimetres of such poisonous substance;

- (b) a suitable hermetically sealed tin or can containing not more than one pound of such poisonous substance, packed together with efficient absorbent material in a wooden case containing not more than six gallons of such poisonous substance; or
- (c) cylinders in accordance with the provisions of Part III.

(2) No glass container so used shall contain a quantity of methyl bromide exceeding in weight the number of pounds of water which the container is capable of holding multiplied by the following filling ratio, namely, 1.39.

124. Paranitrophenyl thiophosphate and other poisonous organic compounds of phosphorus (parathion, etc.) shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a glass bottle containing not more than one hundred cubic centimetres of such poisonous substance; or
- (b) a suitable tin or can containing not more than one pint of such poisonous substance, packed together with effective absorbent material in a wooden case containing not more than six gallons of such poisonous substance; or
- (c) a suitable steel barrel or drum containing not more than one hundred gallons of such poisonous substance,

so closed as to prevent leakage.

125. (1) Poisonous substances other than the substances specified in regulations 119, 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124 shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a suitable strong metal drum or barrel having a capacity not exceeding one hundred gallons; or
- (b) a suitable glass or earthenware carboy having a capacity not exceeding fifteen gallons; or
- (c) a suitable glass or earthenware bottle having a capacity not exceeding two and a half gallons; or
- (d) a suitable tin or can packed together with protective and absorbent material in a wooden case; or
- (e) a container approved by the Ministry of Transport, London, so closed as to prevent leakage.

(2) Any glass or earthenware carboy or bottle so used shall be packed singly in—

- (a) a wicker hamper fitted with a wicker bonnet; or
- (b) a stout slatted crate lined with protective material and providing adequate protection for the neck of the carboy or bottle; or

Conveyance and storage of paranitrophenyl thiophosphate, etc.

Conveyance and storage of other poisonous substances.

(c) a strong iron hamper fitted with an iron bonnet and lined with at least half an inch of protective material, the whole being contained in a case, crate or hamper; or

(d) a wooden case lined with protective material:

Provided that where the capacity of the carboy or bottle does not exceed two and a half gallons, it may be packed singly or otherwise in a wooden case, containing not more than ten gallons of poisonous substance, together with absorbent material so disposed as to ensure that each carboy or bottle remains at all times completely surrounded, and in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality to be capable of completely absorbing and neutralizing all liquids contained in the case.

126. In any store, not more than one container shall be open at any one time.

Only one container to be open at one time.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

127. (1) Any container containing a liquid poisonous substance or a solution in which a poisonous substance is present, shall contain sufficient air space to allow for thermal expansion, and the percentage of such air space in relation to the total capacity of the container shall be not less than that specified, if any, for the particular poisonous substance contained therein in the second column of the table to this regulation.

(2) No substance specified in the first column of such table shall be carried on any unberthed passenger vessel unless such carriage is stated to be permitted in the third column of such table:

Provided that any such substance opposite to which appears the word "Separate" in the third column of such table may be so carried if separate.

(3) Any substance specified in the first column of such table stored in quantity not exceeding that specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table or, if contained in an unopened original container, in quantity not exceeding twice that specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table shall be exempted from the operation of subsection (1) of section 5 of the Ordinance.

(4) The prescribed label for any substance specified in the first column of such table shall be the label in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fifth column of such table.

Second Schedule.

(5) No container containing a substance specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any substance specified opposite thereto in the sixth column of such table.

TABLE.

Poisonous substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
<i>Class 1— Substances giving off a poisonous gas or vapour.</i>					
Ammonia Solutions	10%	Separate	2 gallons	D	Chlorine, Copper and Copper Alloys.
Aniline Oil (Aniline, Phenylamine, Aminobenzene)	5%	Permitted if on deck and separate		D	
Arsenic Bromide		Separate		D	
Arsenic Chloride	5%	Separate		D	
Bleaching Powder (Chloride of lime, Calcium Hypochlorite)		Separate	500 pounds		Acids.
Bromine and Solutions of Bromine	10%	Not permitted		D	
Carbon Tetrachloride	10%	Separate	50 gallons	D	
Chloroform	10%	Separate	50 gallons		
Chloropicrin	5%	Not permitted		D	
Diethyl Sulphate	10%	Not permitted		D	
Dimethyl Sulphate (Methyl Sulphate)	10%	Not permitted		D	
Ethyl Bromide	10%	Separate		D	
Hydrocyanic Acid, Anhydrous	10%	Not permitted		D	Combustible substances.
Hydrocyanic Acid Solutions not exceeding 4% acid by weight	10%	Not permitted		D	Combustible substances.
Lead Tetraethyl	10%	Not permitted		D	

Poisonous substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Methyl Bromide		Not permitted		D	Corrosive or inflammable liquids.
Motor Fuel Anti-knock Compounds (Ethyl Fluid)	10%	Not permitted		D	
Nitrobenzene (Mirbane Oil)	5%	Permitted if on deck and separate			Combustible substances.
Orthonitrochlorobenzene	5%	Separate			
Orthodichlorobenzene	5%	Separate			
Paradichlorobenzene		Separate			
Paranitrophenyl Thiophosphate (Parathion, etc.)	5%	Not permitted			
Pentachloroethane	5%	Separate			
Tetrachloroethane (Acetylene Tetrachloride)	10%	Separate			
Tetrachloroethylene	5%	Separate			
Trichloroethylene	5%	Separate			
Any other substance giving off poisonous gas or vapour not above specified	5%	Not permitted		D	Combustible substances.
<i>Class 2— Certain other poisonous substances.</i>					
Arsenic Compounds and Preparations	5% if liquid	Separate	10 pounds	D	
Arsenical Dust		Not permitted		D	
Barium Sulphide		Permitted		D	

Poisonous substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Cyanides, Metallic (except Ferricyanide and Ferrocyanide)		Not permitted	100 pounds	D	Acids.
Dinitrobenzenes		Not permitted			Combustible substances.
Dinitrotoluenes		Not permitted			Combustible substances.
Lead Acetate		Separate	10 pounds	D	
Mercury Compounds (except Mercurous Chloride)		Separate			
Metaphenylenediamine and Metatoluylenediamine (Dye Intermediate)		Permitted			
Nitrochlorobenzenes		Permitted			Combustible substances.
Nitrotoluenes	5% if liquid	Permitted			Combustible substances.
Paranitraniline		Permitted			Combustible substances.
Paranitrophenol		Permitted			Combustible substances.

128. (1) The licensee of any premises in or in respect of which or containing any poisonous substance in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126 or 127(5) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. Offences and penalties.

(2) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in which any of the provisions of regulation 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127(2) or 127(5) is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner of any poisonous substance in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125 or 127(1) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) Any person over the age of fifteen years who contravenes the provisions of regulation 118 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

PART VI.

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

Interpretation.

129. In this Part—

“container” except where a particular type of container is mentioned means any drum, barrel, carboy, bottle, tin, can or other receptacle used for the conveyance or storage of any highly inflammable or inflammable liquid;

“store” when used as a noun means a place which is used for the storage of any highly inflammable or inflammable liquid.

Conveyance of substances giving off inflammable vapour.

Vehicle to be attended.

130. Any vehicle carrying any highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be constantly attended by one person and no more in addition to the driver.

Fire, etc. not permitted on vehicle.

131. No fire, matches or other means of ignition or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be on any vehicle carrying highly inflammable or inflammable liquid.

Vehicles to be fitted with electric light.

132. Any vehicle used for the conveyance of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be fitted with electric light, and—

- (a) the voltage used shall not exceed twenty-four volts;
- (b) the circuit shall be heavily insulated and the wiring shall be fixed as to reduce as far as possible the risk of damage;
- (c) the generator, battery, switches and fuzes shall be positioned in front of the fire-resisting shield required by regulations 137 and 144, and the battery shall be in an accessible position;
- (d) means of cutting off the current close to the battery by means of a suitable switch shall be provided.

Precautions to be taken during loading, etc.

133. Any person engaged in the loading, discharging or conveyance of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall observe all reasonable precautions to prevent fire or explosion and to prevent any such liquid entering any sewer or drain.

Highly inflammable or inflammable liquids not to be carried on bicycle or tricycle.

134. (1) No highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be conveyed on any bicycle.

(2) No highly inflammable liquid shall be conveyed on any tricycle unless such tricycle is specially constructed and approved by the Authority for the transport of inflammable liquid.

135. Any vehicle used for the conveyance of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall carry a copy of regulations 130 to 145 inclusive.

Vehicle to carry a copy of regulations 130 to 145.

136. The owner of any vehicle used for the conveyance of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall take reasonable steps to ensure that every person employed on any such vehicle is acquainted with the provisions of this Part.

Employees on vehicles to be acquainted with regulations.

137. (1) On any mechanically-propelled vehicle carrying highly inflammable or inflammable liquid other than a tank wagon—

Vehicles other than tank wagons.

- (a) the engine shall be of the internal combustion type;
- (b) the engine, fuel tank, electric batteries and exhaust system shall be effectively screened from all such liquid by a fire-resisting shield which shall project upwards above the topmost level of the load when the vehicle is fully loaded, and downwards to a point not more than twelve inches from the ground; and
- (c) any fuel pipe forming part of a gravity feed system shall be fitted with a quick-action cut-off valve in an easily accessible position and clearly marked as such.

(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 for the purposes of paragraph (1).

(3) Paragraph (1)(b) shall not apply to any fuel tank which contains only fuel having a flash point exceeding 150° Fahrenheit.

138. No tank wagon shall be used for the conveyance of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid unless it has been certified as suitable for that purpose by an approved surveyor and approved for that purpose by the Authority.

Certification of tank wagons.

139. The dipping pipes on any tank wagon shall be kept securely closed at all times except during the filling or emptying of the tank.

Dipping pipes on tank wagon to be kept closed.

140. (1) When the filling pipes on any tank wagon are not provided with a liquid seal, the covers of such pipes 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.

(2) The keys, if any, for unlocking such covers shall not be carried on the tank wagon.

141. When any tank wagon is being loaded or unloaded—

Loading and unloading of tank wagons.

- (a) if the tank wagon is mechanically propelled, the engine shall not be started until all tanks are securely closed unless it is fitted with an exhaust flame trap; and

- (b) adequate provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of a static charge of electricity.

Repairs to tanks on tank wagons.

142. On any tank wagon, no tank or self-contained compartment thereof which has a capacity exceeding forty gallons shall be repaired in any manner involving the use of hot rivets or any other source of artificial heat, until the tank has been certified as free from inflammable vapour by an approved person.

Petrol not to be unloaded from tank wagon direct into fuel tank.

143. Petroleum spirit shall not be unloaded from any tank wagon direct into the fuel tank of any vehicle.

General provisions relating to tank wagons.

144. (1) On any tank wagon—

- (a) the engine, if any, shall be of the internal combustion type;
- (b) the engine, fuel tank, batteries and exhaust system, if any, shall be effectively screened from any tank by a fire-resisting shield, which shall project downwards to a point not more than twelve inches from the ground and upwards—
- (i) to a point level with the top of the tank; or
- (ii) where the roof of the driver's cab is constructed of fire-resisting material without any opening, to a point level with the roof of the driver's cab;
- (c) a bonded electrical connexion shall be established between the vehicle and any tank prior to and during loading into or discharging from any such vehicle;
- (d) any fuel feed pipe shall be fitted with a quick-action cut-off valve in an easily accessible position and clearly marked as such;
- (e) a space of at least six inches shall intervene between the front of the tank and the fire-resisting shield required by this regulation and such space shall at all times be kept clear and unobstructed;
- (f) any tank, if not a component part of the frame of the tank wagon, shall be securely attached to such frame or, if the tank wagon complies with this regulation, to a fixed cradle;
- (g) any tank having a capacity exceeding one thousand gallons shall be divided into self-contained compartments, each having a capacity not exceeding eight hundred gallons or shall be fitted with efficient baffle plates to prevent surge;

- (h) any draw-off pipe shall be fitted with an internal valve, a strong and secure tap and a strong and secure screw-cap and any such tap—
- (i) shall be either enclosed in a strong locked box made of fire-resisting material, or protected against impacts by the frame of the chassis of the vehicle or by strong steel guards; and
- (ii) if situated at the rear of the tank wagon, shall be protected by the rear cross-members of the frame, protection being afforded also when necessary to the lower rear portion of the tank;
- (i) any filling pipe shall, unless the cover of the filling opening thereof is fitted with a lock, project into the tank nearly to the bottom of the tank, and shall terminate in such a way as to provide at all times a liquid seal at the bottom of the pipe;
- (j) any dipping pipe shall project into the tank to the bottom thereof;
- (k) any ventilating opening, other than a dipping pipe, shall be covered with fine brass wire gauze, having a mesh of not less than twenty-eight to the linear inch and be protected by a cover or by a vacuum pressure relief valve when not in use;
- (i) the total capacity of all tanks shall not exceed four thousand gallons;
- (ii) the total capacity of all tanks shall not exceed two thousand five hundred gallons of highly inflammable liquid;
- (l) the frame, tanks and fittings shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials and shall be maintained in good condition.
- (2) If the tank wagon is fitted with a steel cab, the rear of such cab shall be deemed to constitute part of the fire-resisting shield for the purposes of paragraph (1).
- (3) Paragraph (1)(b) shall not apply to any fuel tank which—
- (a) is fitted with a fuel feeding apparatus designed to lift fuel from the fuel tank to the engine and screened from the body of the vehicle by a fire-resisting shield;
- (b) is protected against impacts by the frame of the vehicle or by strong guards;
- (c) has a lock fitted to the filling pipe cover; and
- (d) contains only fuel having a flash point exceeding 150° Fahrenheit.
- (4) Paragraph (1)(h), so far as it relates to the provision of an internal valve, shall not apply to any draw-off pipe connected to a tank which is emptied by a syphon system.

- (5) Paragraph (1)(h)(i) shall not apply to any tap which—
- (a) is fitted to a tank of a tank wagon which complies with this regulation;
 - (b) does not project beyond the back of the tank wagon; and
 - (c) is adequately protected against damage by collision.

Alteration to tank wagon not permitted except with permission of the Authority.

145. No material alteration to the structure, tanks or fittings of any tank wagon shall be made except with the permission of the Authority.

Conveyance regulations not applicable to vehicles used for conveying ten gallons or less only.

146. Regulations 130 to 145 inclusive shall not apply to any vehicle used for the conveyance of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid in quantities not exceeding ten gallons at one time in addition to the fuel in the fuel tank of the vehicle.

The Authority may relax conveyance regulations.

147. The Authority may, on being satisfied that, in respect of any vehicle or class of vehicle or any mode of conveyance, any of the provisions of regulations 130 to 145 inclusive may safely be relaxed or suspended, authorize in writing the suspension or relaxation of such provisions for such period and subject to such conditions as he may think fit, and such provisions shall thereupon, for the period stated, not apply to such vehicle, class of vehicle or mode of conveyance so long as all such conditions are complied with.

Storage of substances giving off inflammable vapour in quantities exceeding one hundred gallons.

Store not to contain more than fifty thousand gallons.

148. No store shall contain more than fifty thousand gallons of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid.

Adjoining stores not to contain more than one hundred thousand gallons in all.

149. Where two or more stores are immediately adjoining, the total amount of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid contained in such stores shall not exceed one hundred thousand gallons.

Situation and construction of store.

150. Any store shall be situated on a site approved by the Authority and Director of Public Works and shall be constructed of brick, reinforced concrete or other fire-resisting material to the satisfaction of the Authority.

151. (1) Any store shall be provided with a space (in these regulations referred to as a retaining space) sufficient in capacity to contain the total amount of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid which the store is licensed to contain. Retaining space to be provided in store.

(2) Any such retaining space shall be confined—

- (a) by lowering the floor of the store below ground level; or
- (b) by raising the sills of all doors and other openings in the store above ground level; or
- (c) by both lowering the floor and raising the sills as aforesaid.

152. Any store shall, if the Authority so requires, be surrounded by a wall. Store to be surrounded by wall if required.

153. The walls and floor of any store shall be impervious to liquids and inflammable vapours up to a point level with the topmost horizontal plane of the retaining space. Construction of walls and floor of store.

154. (1) Any store shall be adequately ventilated at both low and high levels and if fitted with windows they shall be at high level and shall be fixed. Ventilation of store.

(2) Any such low level ventilator shall be—

- (a) not more than twelve inches square;
- (b) situated above the topmost horizontal plane of the retaining space;
- (c) covered internally by fine brass wire gauze having a mesh of not less than twenty-eight to the linear inch; and
- (d) protected externally by a small mesh iron grating.

(3) Any such high level ventilator shall be—

- (a) situated in the roof or as near as possible to the top of the walls; and
- (b) covered internally by fine brass wire gauze having a mesh of not less than twenty-eight to the linear inch.
- (4) Any such window shall be glazed throughout with wired glass mesh, and shall be not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness.

155. In any store no container shall be stored above the level of the lower chord of the roof truss or within three feet of the ceiling. No container to be above the lower chord or truss.

156. In any store which is not a separate building, no container shall be stored nearer to any wall than two feet, and stacks of containers shall be separated by a gangway in such manner as the Authority may require. Storage in non separate building.

Soldering not permitted in store except in special compartments.

Storage of leaky and damaged containers.

Situation of places used for soldering or for the storage of leaky and damaged containers.

Fire, etc. not permitted in store.

Electric lights, etc. not permitted in or on building containing highly inflammable liquid.

Provisions relating to electric lights, etc. within one hundred feet of store containing highly inflammable liquid.

Sewers and drain outlets not permitted in store.

157. No soldering shall be carried out in any store, except in a part thereof so constructed as to form a compartment separated from the rest of the store by a wall made of material which is fire-resisting and impervious to liquids and inflammable vapours.

158. (1) In any store any leaky or damaged container shall be stored in a metal tray either in a storage place separated from the rest of the store or in a part of the store so constructed as to form a compartment separated from the rest of the store by a wall made of material which is fire-resisting and impervious to liquids and inflammable vapours.

(2) Any such storage place or compartment shall be made of concrete.

159. In any store any storage place or compartment used or intended to be used for soldering or for the storage of leaky or damaged containers shall be situated in a position approved by the Authority.

160. (1) No fire, explosives, matches or article or substance capable of igniting inflammable liquids or vapour shall be in any store.

(2) No combustible article not connected with the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be kept in any store.

161. No electric lights, motors, wiring, switches or fuze-boxes shall be in or on any building used for the storage of highly inflammable liquids without the permission of the Authority.

162. Where any electric light, motor, wiring, switch or fuze-box is within a distance of fifty feet from any store containing highly inflammable liquids—

- (a) all electric lights, switches, fuzes and connexions shall be so enclosed as to prevent the entry of any inflammable vapour;
- (b) any electric motor shall be of squirrel-cage type and of flame-proof construction; and
- (c) any electric circuit shall be fitted with an isolating switch, located outside such distance and capable of being locked in the open position while equipment in the circuit is under repair.

163. No sewer or drain outlet shall be inside any store.

164. Nothing shall be done to or in any store which will diminish or tend to diminish the size of the retaining space.

165. No container or retaining space or compartment of a retaining space having a capacity exceeding forty gallons shall be repaired in any manner involving the use of hot rivets or any other source of artificial heat, until the container or retaining space or compartment has been certified as free from inflammable vapour by an approved person.

166. The licensee of any store shall, when so requested by the Authority, furnish him with particulars of the nature and quantity of highly inflammable and inflammable liquids stored in the store.

167. (1) The doors of any store shall be constructed of fire-resisting material.

(2) The level of the door-sills in any store shall be not less than twelve inches above the level of the floor of the store.

168. There shall be no openings in any wall, roof or floor of any store other than ventilators and doors constructed as required by regulations 154 and 167.

169. No store which forms part of any building shall be situated under or near any staircase, external fire-escape or other means of egress likely to be used for escape in case of fire, unless the store is separated from the staircase, external fire-escape or other means of egress by a substantial fire-resisting partition approved by the Authority.

170. The walls, roof and floor of any store and all bilges, pipes, pumps, machinery and apparatus in any store shall at all times be maintained in good repair.

171. The licensee of any store shall permit any public officer duly authorized by the Authority, at all reasonable times, to enter and inspect the store for the purpose of ascertaining whether these regulations are being complied with by the licensee, and the licensee shall, by himself or his representative, give such assistance and furnish such samples as any of the said officers may require.

172. All entrances to any store shall be kept securely locked, and shall not be opened except for the purpose of maintenance or for the delivery to or issue from the store of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid.

173. No person, except with the permission of the licensee of the store, shall be in any store.

Maintenance of retaining spaces in store.

Repairs to containers, etc.

Particulars of goods in store to be given on request.

Construction of doors of store.

Certain openings not permitted in walls, etc. of store.

Store not to be under staircase, etc. unless separated by fire-resisting partition.

Walls, apparatus, etc. in store to be maintained in good repair.

Inspection of store by authorized officers.

Store to be kept locked.

Unauthorized persons not permitted in store.

Reception and issue of goods in or from store not permitted between sunset and sunrise.

174. No highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be taken into or out of any store between sunset and sunrise unless prior permission has been obtained from the Authority.

Decanting of containers in store.

175. If any part of the contents of a container in any store is to be decanted such decanting shall be done in a separate compartment approved for that purpose by the Authority.

Apparatus in store to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority

176. All apparatus and pipes therein or connected therewith shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Regulations 148 to 176 not applicable to stores licensed for storing one hundred gallons or less only.

177. Regulations 148 to 176 inclusive shall not apply to any store licensed for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid in quantities not exceeding one hundred gallons of all such liquid at one time.

Storage of substances giving off inflammable vapour in quantities not exceeding one hundred gallons.

Construction of store containing highly inflammable liquid.

178. (1) No store which forms part of any building shall be situated under or near any staircase, external fire-escape or other means of egress likely to be used for escape in case of fire, unless the store is separated from the staircase, external fire-escape or other means of egress by a substantial fire-resisting partition approved by the Authority.

(2) Any store containing highly inflammable liquid shall be above ground level and built and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Construction of store containing inflammable liquid.

179. Any store containing inflammable liquid shall be either—

(a) above ground level and built and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Authority; or

(b) a pit below ground level in a roofless yard or court or open space and—

(i) built of concrete, or of brick faced with cement, not less than one inch in thickness;

(ii) provided with close-fitting hinged iron covers perforated with vent-holes not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in diameter; and

(iii) of such capacity as the Authority may require.

180. No fire, forge, furnace or similar source of heat shall be nearer than twenty feet to any store unless the store is protected by a wall or partition made of fire-resisting material approved by the Authority, and sufficient in height and strength to prevent the communication of fire.

Fire, forge, etc. not to be near store.

181. No substance other than highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be in any store.

Other substances not to be kept in store.

182. The maximum quantity in gallons of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid which may under any licence be stored in any store shall be clearly painted on the outside of the doors thereof or, if a pit, of the cover thereof.

Maximum quantity of goods permitted to be stored to be painted on store.

183. No highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be taken into or out of any store between sunset and sunrise.

Reception and issue of goods in or from store not permitted between sunset and sunrise.

184. (1) No container stored in any store shall be opened except at or in a place immediately adjoining the store.

Opening of containers.

(2) Any such container if opened shall be open only for so long as is necessary for drawing off or inserting highly inflammable or inflammable liquid, and while any such container is open all reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent the escape of liquid or vapour therefrom.

185. No fire, explosives, matches or article or substance capable of igniting inflammable liquid or vapour shall be in any store.

Fire, etc. not permitted in store.

186. No highly inflammable or inflammable liquid in transit to or from any store shall be deposited for any length of time at any part of the premises in which the store is situate except in the store itself.

Goods in transit to or from store not to be deposited.

187. No person, except with the permission of the licensee of the store, shall be in any store.

Unauthorized persons not permitted in store.

188. The licensee of any store shall permit any public officer duly authorized by the Authority at all reasonable times, to enter and inspect the store for the purpose of ascertaining whether these regulations are being complied with by the licensee, and the licensee shall, by himself or his representative, give such assistance and furnish such samples as such officer may require.

Inspection of store by authorized officers.

Regulations 178 to 188 applicable only to stores licensed for storing one hundred gallons or less only.

189. Regulations 178 to 188 inclusive shall apply only to stores licensed for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid in quantities not exceeding one hundred gallons of all such liquid at one time.

Petrol pumps and storage tanks connected therewith.

Interpretation.

190. In regulations 190 to 224 inclusive—

“fine concrete” means concrete made up as follows, namely, one part of Portland cement, two parts of dry, clean, sharp-graded sand to pass three-sixteenths of an inch mesh, and four parts of clean gravel or crushed stone to pass two inch mesh;

“pump” means a petrol pump commonly so called which is used as such;

“pump installation” means any place at which a pump or pumps are installed;

“tank” means a tank used for the storage of petroleum spirit and connected to a pump for the purpose of supplying such spirit to such pump.

Situation of pump.

191. No pump shall be erected or maintained except on a site approved by the Authority.

Capacity of tank.

192. Except with the permission of the Authority, no tank shall have a capacity exceeding two thousand five hundred gallons.

Tank to be at least three feet underground.

193. The top of any tank shall be not less than three feet below ground level.

Tank to be covered with anti-corrosive composition.

194. Any tank shall be covered with asphaltum or other anti-corrosive composition.

Construction of tank.

195. (1) Any tank shall be constructed of steel plate not less than a quarter of an inch in thickness, and all seams thereof shall be welded.

(2) Any tank shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the impact of the dip-stick on the bottom of the tank.

(3) All rust and scale shall be removed from the exterior of any tank and the exterior shall thereupon be painted with either—

- (a) a first coat of red lead and a second coat of liberally applied bitumen;
- (b) two coats of good bituminous paint; or
- (c) other material approved by the Authority.

196. Any tank, excluding the man-hole opening, shall be completely surrounded by fine concrete not less than six inches in thickness or to the requirements of the Authority or be contained in a brick chamber constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Tank to be surrounded by concrete.

197. (1) In any tank the man-hole opening shall be enclosed in a chamber of concrete or brick not less than nine inches in thickness and rendered on the inside with cement, and such chamber shall be fitted with a substantial cover which shall be at least two inches above the level of the surrounding ground.

Tank pipes, etc.

(2) All pipe lines connected to any tank including that part of any ventilating pipe which is below ground level shall be encased in fine concrete not less than three inches in thickness unless otherwise approved by the Authority.

(3) All filling holes in any tank shall be fitted with pipes.

(4) All pipes connected to any tank, except the ventilating pipe, shall extend to a point at least two inches below the level of the inlet of the suction pipe.

198. (1) Any tank shall be ventilated by means of a pipe, in these regulations referred to as a ventilating pipe, which shall—

Ventilation of tank.

(a) have an internal diameter of at least one inch;

(b) extend to such height as may, in the opinion of the Authority, be necessary, having regard to the proximity of any fire-escape, staircase, window or door;

(c) terminate in a goose-neck; and

(d) be covered at the upper end with double fine brass wire gauze having a mesh of not less than twenty-eight to the linear inch.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to any tank which is ventilated by means of any other system of ventilation approved by the Authority.

199. No tank having a capacity exceeding forty gallons shall be repaired in any manner involving the use of hot rivets or other source of artificial heat, until a certificate by an approved person that the tank has been thoroughly ventilated and rendered free from inflammable vapour has been produced to the Authority.

Repairs to tank.

200. (1) No tank shall be filled other than under seal and by means of an armoured or approved type bonded hose connected by screwed unions or approved type bayonet instant couplings to the tank and to the receptacle from which the tank is filled.

Filling of tank.

(2) All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent evaporation and leakage during the filling of any tank.

Connexion of pipes to tank.

201. All pipes shall be connected to the tank by flanges or reinforced metal securely riveted, welded or bolted to the tank and rendered completely leak-proof.

Pipes to be fitted with a cover.

202. (1) All pipes connected to any tank, other than the ventilating pipe, shall be fitted with a cover.

(2) Any such cover shall be—

- (a) fitted with a lock, the keys of which shall be in the custody of a responsible person;
- (b) kept securely locked, except when the pipe which it protects is in use; and
- (c) impervious to inflammable vapour.

Pumps not to be within twenty feet of fire-escape, etc.

203. No pump shall be nearer than twenty feet to any fire-escape, staircase, window, door or other means of egress from any premises not used in connexion with the supply of petroleum spirit from such pump:

Provided that any pump may be nearer than twenty feet to the main entrance to, or to the main exit from, a garage which is constructed of fire-resisting materials.

Explosives, etc. not to be within twenty-five feet of pump.

204. No explosives, fire or other substance capable of igniting highly inflammable liquids or vapour shall be within twenty-five feet of any pump.

Notice to be displayed near pump prohibiting smoking.

205. A notice prohibiting smoking, in English and Chinese, shall be prominently displayed in the vicinity of every pump.

Combustible articles not to be stored on pump premises.

206. No combustible article not connected with the supply of petroleum spirit shall be stored in any premises on which a pump is situated.

Fire-extinguishing apparatus to be provided near pump.

207. Fire-extinguishing apparatus shall be provided near any pump to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Pump receptacles to be fitted with overflow pipes.

208. Any receptacle forming part of a pump, other than a metering pump, and used for measuring or otherwise shall, except with the permission of the Authority, be fitted with overflow and emptying pipes which shall lead at a declining angle into the tank to which the pump is connected.

209. Any tank or pump, and any pipe, machinery, apparatus or appliance used in connexion with, or connected to any tank or pump shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Tanks, pumps, etc. to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

210. For the purpose of filling the fuel tank of any vehicle with petroleum spirit from any tank, such spirit shall be pumped from the tank by means only of apparatus approved by the Authority and fixed in the open air in a position approved by the Authority, through sound hose fitted with a secure tap and nozzle.

Filling of fuel tanks of vehicles.

211. No cavity wherein petroleum spirit or vapour therefrom could accumulate shall be underneath any pump.

No cavity to be underneath pump.

212. No electrical apparatus liable to ignite inflammable vapour shall be within twenty feet of any tank or pump or any pipe or fitting which contains or might contain petroleum spirit or vapour therefrom attached to any tank or pump.

Electrical apparatus not to be within twenty feet of tank or pump.

213. Any pump motor shall be completely enclosed in a flameproof housing.

Pump motor to be enclosed in flameproof housing.

214. Any switch, contactor or relay situated in or on any pump equipment housing whether used for power, lighting or other purpose, shall be enclosed in a flameproof casing.

Switches, etc. to be in flameproof casing.

215. (1) Any lighting fitting situated in or partly in any pump equipment housing shall be of flameproof construction.

Construction of pump lighting fittings.

(2) Any lighting fitting mounted on the outside of any pump equipment housing shall be completely enclosed and the lamps shall be protected by a well-glass or other glass enclosing sealed to the body of the fitting by a gasket, so as to prevent the ingress of vapour into the fitting.

216. (1) Any cable in any pump equipment housing shall—

Construction of pump cables.

- (a) be enclosed in a heavy gauge galvanized solid-drawn steel conduit, the ends of which shall be screwed into flameproof casing, and into any conduit fittings used, so as to engage the threads by at least one inch; or
- (b) be mineral insulated copper-sheathed cable with appropriate flameproof fittings; or
- (c) have a continuous metallic sheath protected by steel wire or steel tape armouring with armour clamps and provided with wiping glands.

(2) All cable joints in any pump equipment housing shall be so treated as to prevent the ingress of water.

(3) Sealing of the insulation of any such cable shall be by means of appropriate sealing boxes.

Construction of pump conduit fittings.

217. All conduit fittings in any pump equipment housing shall be of flameproof construction and galvanized.

Connexion of the electricity supply to pump.

218. (1) Connexion of the electricity supply to any pump shall be made to the flameproof portion of the installation in the pump equipment housing by means of—

- (a) wiring enclosed in a heavy gauge galvanized solid-drawn screwed steel conduit of which the end in the housing shall engage the termination provided by the pump manufacturer by not less than one inch; or
- (b) mineral insulated copper-sheathed cable with appropriate flameproof fittings; or
- (c) cable having a continuous metallic sheath protected by steel wire or steel tape armouring with armour clamps and provided with wiping glands.

(2) All cable joints used in connexion with the electricity supply to any pump shall be so treated as to prevent the ingress of water.

(3) Any conduit or cable sheath so used shall not be used as one of the conductors supplying electricity to the pump.

Metal casings in pump to be earthed.

219. All metal casings of apparatus and conduits in any pump equipment housing shall be effectively earthed.

Electricity supply circuit to pump to be protected by fuzes or circuit-breakers.

220. (1) The electricity supply circuit to any pump shall be separately protected by means of fuzes or circuit-breakers set to operate at a current value as near as practicable to the normal current consumed by the pump.

(2) Such fuzes or circuit-breakers shall not be situated in or on the pump equipment housing.

Spring controlled pump nozzle not to be fitted with stop or catch.

221. No spring controlled nozzle used on a power operated pump shall be fitted with a stop or catch which would enable the valve to be kept fully open and so eliminate manual control.

Construction of pump pipe lines.

222. No pipe line connected to any pump shall be constructed of metal of a melting point lower than 2912° Fahrenheit.

223. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent any petroleum spirit entering any sewer or drain or the Harbour from any pump installation.

Precautions to be taken to prevent petroleum spirit entering sewer, etc.

224. The Authority may, on being satisfied that, in respect of any pump installation, any of the provisions of regulations 191 to 223 inclusive may safely be relaxed or suspended, authorize in writing the suspension or relaxation of such provisions for such period and subject to such conditions as he may think fit, and such provisions shall thereupon, for the period stated, not apply to such pump installation so long as all such conditions are complied with.

The Authority may relax petrol pump regulations.

Petroleum installations.

225. In regulations 226 to 251 inclusive—

Interpretation.

"bunded area" means an area enclosed by a wall or embankment so as to form a retaining space for holding highly inflammable or inflammable liquid.

226. No petroleum installation shall be maintained except on a site approved by the Authority and the Director of Public Works and, in the case of a site confronting the Harbour, by the Director of Marine.

Situation of petroleum installation.

227. The whole area of any petroleum installation, excluding such part thereof as confronts the Harbour, shall be enclosed to the satisfaction of the Authority in a manner approved by the Director of Public Works.

Petroleum installation to be enclosed.

228. All operations in any petroleum installation in connexion with the business carried on therein shall be supervised by the licensee thereof or by some responsible person acting under the orders of the licensee thereof.

Operations to be supervised.

229. No act which tends to cause fire or explosion shall be performed in any petroleum installation.

Acts tending to cause fire or explosion not permitted.

230. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to—

Precautions to be taken.

- (a) prevent waste oil entering any sewer or drain or the Harbour from any petroleum installation; and
- (b) ensure the safe dispersion of static electricity from tanks and pipes in any petroleum installation and the contents thereof.

231. No goods of inflammable nature, other than petroleum products or goods connected with the business of the petroleum installation shall be in any petroleum installation without the permission of, and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by, the Authority.

Certain goods not permitted in petroleum installation.

Surface drains and drainage outlets to be fitted with interceptor.

232. (1) Any surface drain leading out of any petroleum installation shall pass through an interceptor located near the outlet and of sufficient size to prevent oil passing through with the maximum flow of water.

(2) Any drainage outlet leading from a bunded area shall be fitted with such an interceptor situated within that area.

Smoking prohibited in petroleum installation.

233. No person shall smoke in any petroleum installation except in such part thereof as is specially allocated and approved for such purpose by the Authority.

Fire, etc. not permitted in petroleum installation.

234. No fire, matches or other means of ignition shall be in any petroleum installation except in such part thereof as shall be specified by the manager of the installation and approved therefor by the Authority.

Notices to be displayed at entrances prohibiting smoking.

235. Notices prohibiting smoking, in English and Chinese, shall be prominently displayed at all entrances to any petroleum installation.

Fire-extinguishing appliances to be provided.

236. (1) There shall be provided in any petroleum installation such fire-extinguishing appliances as may be required by the Authority.

(2) The licensee of any petroleum installation shall cause all persons employed in such installation to undergo periodic instruction on the use of such appliances to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Fire Services Department to be notified of fire.

237. If fire of any description occurs in any petroleum installation, the Fire Services Department shall be immediately notified.

Construction of tanks.

238. (1) In any petroleum installation any tank used for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

(2) No such tank shall be constructed in any petroleum installation unless the plans thereof have been submitted to the Authority.

(3) During the construction of any such tank in any petroleum installation, and during any test carried out in connexion with such tank and on the completion of any such test, the tank shall be examined by an approved surveyor.

(4) Any such tank used for the storage of highly inflammable liquid shall be fitted with a pressure vacuum release valve of a type approved by the Authority, the outlet of which shall be covered with fine wire gauze having a mesh of not less than twenty-eight to the linear inch.

(5) Any such tank used for the storage of inflammable liquid shall be fitted with a weather-proof ventilator.

239. All tanks used in any petroleum installation for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be examined internally by an approved surveyor at intervals not exceeding four years and a certificate of survey in respect of each tank signed by the examining surveyor shall be submitted to the Authority and to the Director of Marine after each examination.

Examination of tanks.

240. (1) In any petroleum installation, no point on the outside of any tank containing highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be nearer than fifty feet to any point—

Situation of tanks.

(a) on the outside of any other tank; or

(b) on any building; or

(c) on the outer boundary of such installation.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any tank or building constructed prior to the coming into operation of these regulations on the site shown in plans approved in accordance with regulations applicable thereto at the time of such construction or exempted under paragraph (3).

(3) The Authority may exempt any tank or building from the provisions of paragraph (1) where he is satisfied that adequate screen walls have been provided or other safety precautions have been taken, or in special circumstances.

241. (1) In any petroleum installation each tank or group of tanks shall be enclosed either by a wall or embankment above ground level or by lowering the tank or group of tanks into an excavation.

Tanks to be enclosed.

(2) The capacity of such enclosure shall, unless the Authority otherwise permits, be not less than one hundred per cent of the largest tank, plus ten per cent of the aggregate capacity of the remaining tanks.

(3) Every such enclosure shall be so constructed as to prevent the leakage therefrom, in any circumstances whatsoever, of any liquid whether ignited or not.

(4) Any such enclosure shall at all times be kept clean and free from water.

242. (1) Any enclosure required under regulation 241 shall be drained by means of a pipe or pipes fitted with a valve or valves of a type approved by the Authority and operated from a place outside such enclosure.

Drainage of enclosures.

(2) Any such valve shall be kept closed except when the enclosure is being drained and, when any such valve is open, a responsible employee shall be in attendance.

(3) Any such valve shall be fitted with an indicator showing, in English and Chinese, whether the valve is open or closed.

Pipe main valves to be fitted with indicator.

243. Any valve fitted to any pipe main used for conveying highly inflammable or inflammable liquid in any petroleum installation shall be fitted with an indicator showing, in English and Chinese, whether the valve is open or closed.

Repairs to tanks.

244. (1) Subject to paragraph (2) all leaks occurring in any tank in any petroleum installation shall be promptly repaired.

(2) No such tank shall be repaired in any manner involving the use of artificial heat, until a certificate by an approved person that the tank has been thoroughly ventilated and rendered free from inflammable vapour has been issued.

(3) Until such certificate has been issued, no lights or lamps except portable safety-lamps of a type approved by the Authority shall be taken into any such tank.

(4) Any repairs to any such tank used for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid involving the renewal of plates, rivets or welding shall be inspected on completion by an approved surveyor.

(5) A record of all repairs carried out to any such tank used for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be kept.

Entry into tank prohibited without permission.

245. No person shall enter any tank in any petroleum installation without the permission of the licensee or other person in charge of the installation.

Fire and naked lights not permitted except in approved places.

246. No fire or naked light of any description shall be in any petroleum installation except in such parts thereof as are specially allocated and approved by the Authority for use as offices, living quarters, soldering sheds, laboratories, engine-rooms, boiler-houses, workshops or smithies.

Electric equipment.

247. (1) In any petroleum installation no electric lights, motors, wiring, switches or fuze-boxes shall be in or on any building in which highly inflammable liquid is handled or stored without the permission of the Authority.

(2) Within a distance of fifty feet from any such building or any place where highly inflammable liquid is handled or stored in any petroleum installation—

- (a) all electric lights, switches, fuzes and connexions shall be so enclosed as to prevent the entry of any inflammable vapour;
- (b) all electric motors shall be of squirrel-cage type and of flame-proof construction; and

(c) each electric circuit shall be fitted with an isolating switch, situated outside such distance, which can be locked in the open position while equipment in the circuit is under repair.

248. In any petroleum installation—

Construction of buildings.

- (a) any building shall be constructed of masonry, iron or other fire-resisting material approved by the Authority and by the Director of Public Works;
- (b) the floor of any building used for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid or paraffin wax in sacks shall be constructed of, or surfaced with, concrete or other material impervious to liquid;
- (c) any building used for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid or paraffin wax in sacks shall be so constructed that the floor is sunk below ground level or fitted with sills, or both, or be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment to provide adequate retaining space and approved by the Authority; and
- (d) any building used for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid or paraffin wax in sacks shall be adequately ventilated at both high and low levels.

249. (1) Any receptacle used to contain any highly inflammable or inflammable liquid at any petroleum installation otherwise than in a tank shall—

Construction of receptacles.

- (a) be impermeable to inflammable vapour;
- (b) be made of galvanized iron, steel, lead plate or tin plate;
- (c) be fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw-plugs or with screw or other air-tight metal caps; and
- (d) be filled only to such extent as will leave sufficient air-space to allow of expansion of the contents.

(2) Any soldering-iron which is used in any petroleum installation for applying solder to any such receptacle and which is not heated by electricity shall be heated in a place separate from that in which it is intended to be used.

250. No receptacle used to contain highly inflammable liquid in any petroleum installation shall be repaired unless it has been emptied of all its contents and rendered free from inflammable vapour:

Repairs to receptacles.

Provided that a leak in any such receptacle disclosed during the filling thereof may be repaired during such filling in an approved manner.

Copy of regulations 225 to 250 to be posted in petroleum installation.

251. A copy of regulations 225 to 250 inclusive, in English and Chinese, shall be conspicuously posted in the main building and each entrance to each installation, and a copy shall be given to each employee, who will be required to sign a receipt to the effect that he has read and understood them.

Petroleum conversion plants.

Interpretation.

252. In regulations 253 to 266 inclusive—"plant" means petroleum conversion plant.

Highly inflammable liquid not to be filtered or refined in plant.

253. No highly inflammable liquid shall be filtered or refined in any plant.

Situation of plant.

254. No plant shall be maintained except on a site approved by the Authority and the Director of Public Works.

Plant to be enclosed.

255. Any plant shall be enclosed by such walls or fences as the Authority may require.

Smoking prohibited in plant except in approved places.

256. No person shall smoke in any plant, except in such part thereof as is specially allocated and approved by the Authority for smoking.

Notices to be displayed in plant prohibiting smoking.

257. Notices prohibiting smoking, in English and Chinese, shall be prominently displayed in every part of any plant where smoking is prohibited.

Operations to be supervised.

258. All operations in any plant in connexion with the business carried on therein shall be supervised by the licensee thereof or by some responsible person acting under the orders of the licensee thereof.

Acts tending to cause fire or explosion not permitted.

259. No act which tends to cause fire or explosion shall be performed in any plant.

Precautions to be taken.

260. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent waste oil from entering any drain or sewer or the Harbour.

Fire-extinguishing appliances to be provided.

261. (1) There shall be provided in any plant such fire-extinguishing appliances as may be required by the Authority.

(2) The licensee of any plant shall cause all persons employed therein to undergo periodic instruction on the use of such appliances.

Fire Services Department to be notified of fire.

262. If fire of any description occurs in any plant, the Fire Services Department shall be immediately notified.

263. (1) No tank in any plant having a capacity exceeding forty gallons shall be repaired in any manner involving the use of artificial heat, until a certificate by an approved person that the tank has been thoroughly ventilated and rendered free from inflammable vapour has been issued.

Repairs to tanks.

(2) Until such certificate has been issued, no lights or lamps except portable safety-lamps of a type approved by the Authority shall be taken into any such tank.

264. (1) No work shall take place in any plant between the hours of sunset and sunrise unless—

No work to take place between sunset and sunrise without permission.

- (a) the plant is lighted with electricity throughout; and
 - (b) special permission for work to take place therein between those hours has been given by the Authority.
- (2) Such permission shall only be given in case of emergency.

265. In any plant—

Construction of buildings.

- (a) any building used for the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be constructed of masonry, iron or other fire-resisting material approved by the Authority and by the Director of Public Works;
- (b) the floor of any such building shall be tiled or paved, or constructed of earth or concrete;
- (c) any such building shall—
 - (i) be so constructed that the floor is sunk not less than two feet below ground level; or
 - (ii) be so constructed that the sill of every doorway or other opening is not less than two feet above ground level; or
 - (iii) be surrounded by a masonry wall or embankment not less than two feet high; and
- (d) any such building shall be adequately ventilated at both high and low levels.

266. (1) Any receptacle used to contain petroleum at any plant otherwise than in a tank shall—

Construction and repair of receptacles.

- (a) be impermeable to inflammable vapour;
- (b) be made of galvanized sheet-iron, steel, lead plate or black iron or aluminium;
- (c) be fitted with well made filling holes and well fitting screw-plugs or with screw or other air-tight metal caps;
- (d) be of such construction as not to become leaky, defective or insecure, except in circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident; and

- (e) be filled only to such extent as will leave sufficient air space to allow of expansion of the contents.
- (2) (a) Any soldering-iron which is used in any plant for applying solder to any such receptacle and which is not heated by electricity shall be heated in a place separate from that in which it is intended to be used.
- (b) The sill of any opening between the place where any soldering-iron is heated for such purpose and the place where it is intended to be used shall be not less than three feet above the floor of the building in which such places are situate, and any such opening shall be provided with an iron shutter kept in proper working order and operating, for the purpose of closing the opening, in a downward direction.

(3) No such receptacle in any plant shall be repaired unless such receptacle has been emptied of all its contents and rendered free from inflammable vapour:

Provided that a leak in any such receptacle disclosed during the filling thereof may be repaired during such filling in an approved manner.

General.

Conveyance and storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquid.

267. No highly inflammable or inflammable liquid shall be conveyed or stored except—

- (a) in bulk; or
- (b) when contained in a hermetically sealed container adequately protected or sufficiently strong to withstand rough usage.

Highly inflammable and inflammable liquid not to be deposited in sewer, etc.

268. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited any highly inflammable or inflammable liquid in any sewer or drain or the Harbour.

Empty containers to be kept closed.

269. Any empty container, unless certified by an approved person to be free from inflammable vapour, shall be securely closed and hermetically sealed.

Containers to be so closed as to prevent leakage.

270. Any container shall be so closed as to prevent leakage.

Conveyance and storage of benzyl chloride.

271. Benzyl chloride shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a suitable earthenware container having a capacity not exceeding two and a half gallons, packed together with effective

absorbent material in a wooden case containing not more than ten gallons of benzyl chloride; or

- (b) a suitable lead lined steel barrel or drum having a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons.

272. (1) Carbon bisulphide shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

Conveyance and storage of carbon bisulphide.

- (a) a suitable hermetically sealed glass or earthenware container having a capacity not exceeding half a gallon, packed together with effective absorbent material in a hermetically sealed outer container which is either of sufficient strength to withstand rough usage or is protected by an outer case containing not more than three gallons of carbon bisulphide; or
- (b) a strong light drum containing not more than fifty gallons of carbon bisulphide and tested by hydraulic pressure to at least forty pounds per square inch.

(2) The neck or stopper of any glass or earthenware container so used shall at all times be kept uppermost, and the outer case or, if none, the outer container shall be so marked as to indicate which side should be kept uppermost.

273. Ether shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

Conveyance and storage of ether.

- (a) a suitable hermetically sealed metal or glass earthenware container, having a capacity not exceeding one gallon, packed together with effective absorbent material in a wooden case containing not more than sixteen gallons of ether; or
- (b) a steel drum containing not more than one hundred gallons of ether and tested by hydraulic pressure to at least forty pounds per square inch.

274. (1) Ethyl chloride or ethylene oxide shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

Conveyance and storage of ethyl chloride and ethylene oxide.

- (a) a suitable hermetically sealed glass container having a capacity not exceeding two ounces, packed together with protective material in a strong case containing not more than two gallons of ethyl chloride or ethylene oxide; or
- (b) a steel drum containing not more than fifty gallons of ethyl chloride or ethylene oxide and tested by hydraulic pressure to at least one hundred pounds per square inch.

(2) No container so used shall contain a quantity of ethyl chloride or ethylene oxide exceeding in weight the number of pounds of water which the container is capable of holding, multiplied by the following filling ratio, namely, 0.79 in the case of ethyl chloride, and 0.72 in the case of ethylene oxide.

Conveyance and storage of ethyl chloroformate and methyl chloroformate.

275. Ethyl chloroformate or methyl chloroformate shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable glass or earthenware container having a capacity not exceeding—

- (a) one gallon, packed together with effective absorbent material in a wooden case containing not more than six gallons of ethyl chloroformate or methyl chloroformate; or
- (b) ten gallons, packed singly in—
 - (i) a wicker hamper fitted with a wicker bonnet; or
 - (ii) a stout slatted crate lined with protective material and providing adequate protection for the neck of the container; or
 - (iii) a strong iron hamper fitted with an iron bonnet lined with not less than half an inch of packing material, the whole being contained in a case, crate or hamper; or
 - (iv) a wooden case together with protective material.

Conveyance and storage of nickel carbonyl.

276. (1) Nickel carbonyl shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in an iron or steel cylinder of a type approved by and maintained to the satisfaction of the Authority.

(2) Any container so used shall contain sufficient carbon monoxide or inert gas to fill at least ten per cent of the total capacity.

Conveyance and storage of glycerylis trinitratis.

277. (1) Glycerylis trinitratis (solution in alcohol of nitroglycerine) shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable glass container containing not more than one and a quarter pounds (five hundred grams) of such substance, fitted with a rubber stopper and securely sealed, and packed in a wooden case together with sufficient inorganic material such as kieselguhr, clay or chalk to absorb all the liquid contained in the case in the event of leakage.

(2) Not more than five hundred grams of nitroglycerine shall be conveyed together or stored together in the same place.

Conveyance and storage of other highly inflammable or inflammable liquid.

278. Any highly inflammable or inflammable liquid other than the substances specified in regulations 271 to 277 inclusive shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a suitable hermetically sealed glass or earthenware container having a capacity not exceeding one gallon packed together with effective absorbent material in a wooden case containing not more than sixteen gallons of such highly inflammable or inflammable liquid; or
- (b) a suitable hermetically sealed tin or tube having a capacity not exceeding one gallon packed in a wooden case containing not more than sixteen gallons of such highly inflammable or inflammable liquid; or

- (c) a suitable hermetically sealed metal container having a capacity not exceeding five gallons; or
- (d) a suitable hermetically sealed steel or aluminium drum or steel barrel having a capacity not exceeding one hundred gallons; or
- (e) any container of a type approved by the Authority or by the Minister of Transport, London.

279. For ascertaining the flash point of any liquid or for testing any container for the presence of inflammable vapour, the test to be carried out shall be—

- (a) the appropriate test prescribed by the Institute of Petroleum or other appropriate test approved by the Authority;
- (b) if no appropriate test has been so prescribed, such test as the Government Chemist shall prescribe.

Tests for flash point or presence of inflammable vapour.

280. (1) Any container shall contain sufficient air space to allow for thermal expansion, and the percentage of such air space in relation to the total capacity of the container shall be not less than that specified for the particular substance contained therein in the second column of the table to this regulation.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

(2) No substance specified in the first column of such table shall be carried on any unberthed passenger vessel unless such carriage is stated to be permitted in the third column of such table:

Provided that any such substance opposite to which appears the word "Separate" in the third column of such table may be so carried if separate and contained in a hermetically sealed container.

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

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply where the total quantity of all such substances of class 1 exceeds twenty-five gallons or where the total quantity of all such substances of class 2 exceeds fifty gallons.

(4) The prescribed label or labels for any substance specified in the first column of such table shall be the label or labels in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fifth column of such table.

Second Schedule.

(5) No container containing a substance specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any

substance specified opposite thereto in the sixth column of such table or any of the following substances—

Calcium Phosphide

Calcium Silicide

Phosphorus Sulphides

Phosphorus White, Yellow or Stick

Potassium, Sodium, Calcium or Barium Metals.

TABLE.

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
<i>Class 1— Substances having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit.</i>					
<i>Division (i)— Substances immiscible with water.</i>					
Acrylonitrile		Not permitted		B1	
Aeroplane Dope		Not permitted	1 gallon	B1	
Allyl Alcohol		Not permitted		B1	
Amyl Acetate (Pentacetate)		Not permitted	1 gallon	B1	
Amyl Alcohol (Tertiary)		Not permitted		B1	
Amyl Chloride		Not permitted		B1	
Amyl Nitrite		Not permitted		B1	
Benzene (Benzol)		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	
Benzene (Benzolene, Petroleum Spirit)		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	
Brake Fluid		Separate	10 gallons	B1	
Bronzing Liquid		Separate		B1	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Carbon Bisulphide (Carbon Disulphide)	10%	Not permitted		B1	
Cellulose Enamels and Lacquers		Separate	10 gallons	B1	
Cements, liquid		Separate	10 gallons	B1	
Coal Tar Distillates and Oils		Not permitted		B1	
Collodion Flex		Not permitted		B1	
Correcting Fluid		Not permitted	10 gallons	B1	
Crotonaldehyde		Not permitted		B1	
Dichloroethylene		Not permitted		B1	
Ethers, all	10%	Not permitted		B1	
Ethyl Acetate		Not permitted		B1	
Ethyl Chloroformate (Ethyl Chloro-carbonate)	10%	Not permitted		B1	
Ethyl Formate		Not permitted		B1	
Ethyl Nitrate		Not permitted		B1	
Ethyl Nitrite		Not permitted		B1	
Ethylene Dichloride		Not permitted		B1	
Furniture Stain, spirituous		Not permitted	10 gallons	B1	
Gas Drips, Hydrocarbon		Not permitted		B1	
Isobutyl Acetate		Not permitted		B1	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Lythene		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	
Methyl Acetate		Not permitted		B1	
Methyl Chloroformate	10%	Not permitted		B1	
Methyl Formate		Not permitted		B1	
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer		Not permitted		B1	
Naphtha Distillate		Not permitted		B1	
Naphtha, Solvent or Coal Tar		Not permitted		B1	
Nickel Carbonyl		Not permitted		B1 & D	
Nitrocellulose, wet with a liquid having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit		Not permitted		B1	
Pent Acetate		Not permitted		B1	
Pentane		Not permitted		B1	
Petrol (Gasoline, Casing Head, Motor Spirit, Lighter Fuel)		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	
Petroleum Ether		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	
Petroleum Naphtha		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	
Petroleum Spirit (Lythene)		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	
Pyroxylin Solvents and Solutions		Not permitted		B1	
Rubber Solutions		Not permitted	4 gallons	B1	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Tar, liquid		Not permitted		B1	
Toluene (Toluol)		Not permitted		B1	
Vinyl Ether		Not permitted		B1	
Xylene (Xylol)		Not permitted		B1	
Division (ii)—Substances miscible with water.					
Acetaldehyde (Ethyl Aldehyde)		Not permitted		B1	
Acetone		Not permitted	1 gallon	B1	
Acrolein		Not permitted		B1	
Alcohol, Butyl (Tertiary)		Not permitted		B1	
Alcohol, Denatured (Industrial)		Separate	10 gallons	B1	
Alcohol, Ethyl (Ethanol)		Not permitted	10 gallons	B1	
Alcohol, Isopropyl (Isopropanol)		Not permitted		B1	
Alcohol, Methyl (Methanol)		Not permitted	10 gallons	B1	
Alcohol, Wood		Not permitted	10 gallons	B1	
Anti-freeze Compounds		Separate		B1	
Butyraldehyde		Not permitted		B1	
Diacetone Alcohol, having a flash point below 73° Fahrenheit		Not permitted		B1	
Diethylamine		Not permitted		B1	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Dimethylamine		Not permitted		B1	
Ethylene Oxide		Not permitted		B1	
Glycerylis Trinitratis (Solution in Alcohol of Nitroglycerine)	7½%	Not permitted		B1	
High Proof Spirit		Separate	10 gallons	B1	
Methyl Acetone (Wood Distillate)		Not permitted		B1	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (Ethyl Methyl Ketone)		Not permitted		B1	
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol		Not permitted		B1	
Methylated Spirit		Separate	10 gallons	B1	
Pyridine		Not permitted		B1	
Pyroxylin Solvents and Solutions		Not permitted		B1	
Shellac, liquid		Not permitted	10 gallons	B1	
Toilet Preparations, Cosmetics and Perfumery products containing Alcohol and Water		Separate		B1	
<i>Class 2— Substances having a flash point of or exceeding 73° but not exceeding 150° Fahrenheit.</i>					
<i>Division (i)— Substances immiscible with water.</i>					
Acetone oils		Not permitted		B2	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Alcohol, Amyl (other than tertiary)		Not permitted		B2	
Amyl Nitrate		Not permitted		B2	
Benzaldehyde		Not permitted		B2	
Benzyl Chloride	10%	Not permitted		B2	
Bitumen (Asphalt) with more than 17% of Kerosene by weight		Not permitted	4 gallons	B2	
Bituminous Paints		Not permitted		B2	
Bromobenzene (Monobromobenzene)		Not permitted		B2	
Butyl Acetate		Not permitted		B2	
Butyl Ether		Not permitted		B2	
Camphor Oil		Separate	4 gallons	B2	
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)		Not permitted		B2	
Collodion Cotton (wet with an inflammable liquid)		Not permitted		B2	
Compounds, Vulcanising, liquid		Not permitted		B2	
Corrosion Inhibitor		Not permitted	4 gallons	B2	
Crude Oil (Petroleum)		Not permitted		B2	
Decahydro-naphthalene (Decalin)		Not permitted		B2	
Dichloropentanes		Not permitted		B2	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Diisobutyl Ketone		Not permitted		B2	
Essential Oils		Not permitted	25 gallons	B2	
Ethyl Benzene		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylbutyle Acetate (Isohexyl Acetate)		Not permitted		B2	
Ethyl Butyrate		Not permitted		B2	
Ethyl Chloroacetate		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylhexaldehyde		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylene Chlorhydrin		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylene Glycol Diethyl Ether		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate		Not permitted		B2	
Furfural		Not permitted	10 gallons	B2	
Fusel Oil		Not permitted		B2	
Gas Oils		Not permitted		B2	
Hexaldehyde		Not permitted		B2	
Hydraulic Fluid		Separate	10 gallons	B2	
Ink (Printers)		Separate	50 gallons	B2	
Kerosene (Coal Oil, Paraffin, Lamp Oil)		Not permitted	10 gallons	B2	
Mercaptans		Not permitted		B2	
Mesityl Oxide		Not permitted		B2	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Methylamyl Acetate (Sec-Hexyl Acetate)		Not permitted		B2	
Methyl Amyl Ketone		Not permitted		B2	
Nitrocellulose, wet with a liquid having a flash point of or exceeding 73° but not exceeding 150° Fahrenheit		Not permitted		B2	
Paints, including Varnish, Lacquer and Reducing, Removing and Thinning Compounds		Separate	10 gallons	B2	
Paraffin		Separate	10 gallons	B2	
Pine Oil		Separate	10 gallons	B2	
Polish, Metal or French		Separate	10 gallons	B2	
Rosin Oil		Not permitted	10 gallons	B2	
Rust Inhibitor		Separate	4 gallons	B2	
Shale Oil		Not permitted		B2	
Turpentine		Separate	10 gallons	B2	Bleaching powder, chlorine.
Turpentine Substitute (White Spirit)		Separate	10 gallons	B2	
Vulcanising Compounds, liquid		Not permitted		B2	
Wood Preservatives containing an inflammable liquid		Not permitted	10 gallons	B2	
Division (ii)—Substances miscible with water.					

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Alcohol, Butyl (other than Tertiary)		Not permitted		B2	
Alcohol, Isobutyl		Not permitted		B2	
Alcohol, Propyl (Propanol)		Not permitted		B2	
Butanol		Not permitted		B2	
Colour Indent		Not permitted	10 gallons	B2	
Diacetone Alcohol, having a flash point of or exceeding 73° but not exceeding 150° Fahrenheit		Not permitted		B2	
Essences		Separate	25 gallons		
Ethyl Lactate		Not permitted		B2	
Ethyl Silicate		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether		Not permitted		B2	
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate		Not permitted		B2	
Formaldehyde Solution (Formalin)		Not permitted	10 gallons	B2	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone		Not permitted		B2	
Paraldehyde		Not permitted		B2	

281. (1) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 178, 179 or 180 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. Offences and penalties.

(2) The owner of any dangerous goods or container in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 267, 269, 270, 271, 272(1), 273, 274, 275, 276, 277(1), 278 or 280(1) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner and person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 130, 131, 142, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276(1), 277, 278, 280(2) or 280(5) is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) The owner of any vehicle in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 132, 135, 137, 138, 144 or 145 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(5) The owner of any vehicle who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 136 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(6) Any person in possession of dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 134 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(7) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing any dangerous goods or container in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278 or 280(5) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(8) The licensee of any store who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 166, 171 or 188 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(9) The licensee of any pump installation in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222 or 223 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(10) The occupier of premises in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 206 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(11) The licensee of any petroleum installation in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231,

232, 234, 235, 236(1), 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250 or 251 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(12) The licensee of any petroleum installation who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 236(2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(13) The licensee of any petroleum conversion plant in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261(1), 262, 263, 264, 265 or 266 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(14) The licensee of any petroleum conversion plant who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 262(2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(15) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 233, 256 or 268 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(16) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 133, 173, 187 or 245 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

(17) The person in charge of any vehicle in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 139, 140, 141 or 143 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

PART VII.

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

282. In this Part—

“container” except where a particular type of container is mentioned means any drum, barrel, carboy, bottle, tin, can or other receptacle used for the conveyance or storage of any category 6 dangerous goods;

“store” when used as a noun means a place which is used for the storage of any category 6 dangerous goods.

Storage and use of calcium carbide.

283. No store containing more than three hundred pounds of calcium carbide shall be nearer than twenty feet from any domestic premises.

Interpretation.

Store containing more than three hundred pounds of calcium carbide not to be near domestic premises.

284. Any store containing calcium carbide shall be thoroughly ventilated by efficiently screened openings in the walls, immediately above floor level and immediately below the top of the walls.

Store containing calcium carbide to be ventilated.

285. No fire or naked lights or any article or thing capable of igniting acetylene shall be in any store containing calcium carbide.

Fire, etc. not permitted in store containing calcium carbide.

286. Lighting in any store containing calcium carbide shall not be obligatory but if installed shall be by electric lights enclosed in protective globes and all electric fittings therein shall be of a make approved by the Authority and shall be flameproof and all switches and fuses used in connexion therewith shall be placed outside the store.

Electric fittings in store containing calcium carbide.

287. No container or other article with which calcium carbide or acetylene is liable to come into contact shall be constructed of copper or of alloys containing copper in excess of seventy per cent.

Container, etc. of calcium carbide not to be made of copper.

288. No container containing calcium carbide shall be capable of holding more than two hundred and fifty pounds of such substance.

Restriction on size of container containing calcium carbide.

289. No person shall operate a gas generator for the generation of acetylene gas capable of holding more than one pound of calcium carbide at one time except with the express permission of the Authority and in accordance with such conditions as the Authority may see fit to impose.

Generation of acetylene gas.

290. No calcium carbide shall be kept in any apparatus for use except in quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds in apparatus approved by the Authority installed in a position approved by the Authority.

Storage of calcium carbide for use.

291. An open tank shall be provided and maintained in the open air outside any place where calcium carbide is used for the generation of acetylene gas for the reception of the residue from the calcium carbide and such residue shall remain in the tank for at least ten hours in a quantity of water equal to at least ten times the bulk of the residue:

Residue tank for calcium carbide.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to apparatus approved by the Authority.

292. Lime sludge shall not be discharged from any store containing calcium carbide into any drain or sewer.

Lime sludge not to be discharged from calcium carbide store.

General.

Containers to be hermetically sealed.

293. Any container shall be hermetically sealed so as to prevent the admission of water or atmospheric moisture.

Containers to be kept closed.

294. Any container shall be kept securely closed except when any substance is being inserted therein or extracted therefrom and not more than one container shall be open at any one time in any store.

Store to be dry and ventilated.

295. Any store shall be kept thoroughly dry and well ventilated.

Restriction on substances to be in a store.

296. No substance, other than category 6 dangerous goods, shall be in any store.

Stores containing certain substances not to contain other substances.

297. No store used for the storage of barium, calcium, potassium or sodium metals shall be used for the storage of any other substance.

Construction of store.

298. Any store shall be so constructed as to prevent the access of water to the store.

Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in store.

299. No person under the age of fifteen years, and except with the permission of the licensee of the store, no person over that age, shall be in any store.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

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

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

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

(3) The prescribed label or labels for any substance specified in the first column of such table shall be the label or labels in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table.

(4) No container containing the substance specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any substance specified opposite thereto in the fifth column of such table.

Second Schedule.

TABLE.

Substance	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Aluminium Ferrosilicon (Alsimin)	Not permitted		H	Acids, caustic alkalis.
Aluminium Metal or Alloys (except in sheets, bars or ingots)	Separate		H	Acids, caustic alkalis.
Barium Metal	Not permitted		H	Acids, inflammable substances.
Bronze Powders	Separate	20 lbs.	H	Acids, caustic alkalis.
Calcium Carbide	Not permitted	100 lbs.	H	Acids, copper or alloys containing copper in excess of 70%.
Calcium Cyanamide (Nitrolim) (except when containing less than 0.5% of Calcium Carbide by weight)	Not permitted		H	Acids.
Calcium Metal	Not permitted		H	Acids, inflammable substances.
Calcium Phosphide	Not permitted		H & B3	Acids, inflammable substances.
Calcium Silicide	Not permitted		H	Acids, inflammable substances.
Calcium Silicon (Calcium Manganese Silicon)	Not permitted		H	Acids.
Ferro Phosphorus	Not permitted			
Ferro Silicon	Not permitted		H	Caustic alkalis.
Magnesium Metal or Alloys containing 50% or more of Magnesium by weight (except in sheets, bars or ingots)	Not permitted	10 lbs.	H	Acids, caustic alkalis.
Phosphorus Pentoxide	Not permitted		H	Acids.
Potassium Metal	Not permitted		H	Acids, chlorine, inflammable substances.

Substance	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Sodium Metal	Not permitted		H	Acids, chlorine.
Sodium Monoxide	Not permitted		H	Acids.
Sodium Phosphide	Not permitted		H	Acids.
Zinc Powder or Dust	Separate		H	Acids, caustic alkalis.
Zinc Phosphide	Not permitted		H	Acids.

Offences and penalties.

301. (1) The licensee of any store or place containing any category 6 dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 283, 284, 285, 286, 290, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299 or 300(4) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(2) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in which any of the provisions of regulation 300(1) or 300(4) is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner of any container or article in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 287, 288, 293 or 294 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 289 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(5) Any person over the age of fifteen years who contravenes the provisions of regulation 299 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

PART VIII.

CATEGORY 7 DANGEROUS GOODS (STRONG SUPPORTERS OF COMBUSTION).

302. In this Part—

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

Interpretation.

“cinematograph film” means any film containing celluloid which is intended for use in a cinematograph or other similar apparatus;

“container” except where a particular type of container is mentioned means any drum, barrel, carboy, bottle, tin, can or other receptacle used for the conveyance or storage of any category 7 dangerous goods;

“film” means nitrated film, whether washed, scrap or waste;

“store” when used as a noun means a place which is used for the storage of any category 7 dangerous goods.

Conveyance and storage of celluloid, film and cinematograph film.

303. No store containing celluloid, film or cinematograph film shall be so situated that a fire occurring therein might interfere with the means of escape from the building of which the store forms part or from any adjoining building.

Means of escape in event of fire.

304. Any store containing celluloid, film or cinematograph film and forming part of a building shall be either—

Store forming part of a building.

- (a) separated from all other parts of the building by fire-resisting partitions, ceilings, floors and self-closing doors; or
- (b) so situated and constructed that a fire occurring therein would not under moral conditions spread to other parts of the building.

305. (1) Any store containing celluloid in excess of eighty pounds in weight or cinematograph film in excess of eighty pounds in weight or twenty reels whichever is the less or film shall—

Construction of store, etc.

- (a) be constructed throughout of fire-resisting material in such manner as to prevent, as far as is reasonably practicable, any fire occurring in the store from spreading to other parts of the premises or to other premises and any fire occurring outside the store from reaching the contents thereof;
- (b) be provided with a ceiling, a floor and walls which are solid throughout and—
 - (i) if of brick, at least eight and a half inches thick; or
 - (ii) if of reinforced concrete, at least six inches thick;
- (c) be efficiently ventilated, each ventilator being screened internally with double fine brass wire gauze, having a mesh of not less than twenty-eight to one linear inch;
- (d) be provided with an explosion hatch, two feet square, constructed on the roof of the store, and fitted with a spring

metal cover, secured when in the closed position by a chain with a fusible link which melts at a temperature of 155° Fahrenheit.

(2) All fittings in any such store shall, so far as is practicable, be of non-inflammable or fire-resisting material.

(3) If electric light is used in any such store—

(a) all conductors and apparatus shall be so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained as to prevent danger of fire;

(b) no lamps shall be used other than vacuum-type lamps in fixed positions and fitted with substantial outer protecting globes;

(c) all switches and other equipment shall, so far as is practicable, be outside the store.

(4) All doors in any such store shall be self-closing and open outwards, and shall be kept securely locked except when articles are being placed in or removed from the store.

(5) No such store shall be used for any purpose other than the storage of celluloid, film or cinematograph film.

(6) The word "CELLULOID" or "FILM" as the case may be shall be prominently displayed on the outside of the door of any such store in English and Chinese.

Maximum quantity in store.

306. (1) No store shall contain more than—

(a) one ton of celluloid; or

(b) five hundred and sixty reels or one ton, whichever is the less, of film or cinematograph film:

Provided that, where the store is divided into separate compartments by fire-resisting partitions without any openings therein, each such compartment shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be a separate store.

(2) The aggregate quantity of celluloid, film and cinematograph film stored in one store shall at no time exceed one ton.

Storage of small quantities of cinematograph film and celluloid.

307. Cinematograph film not exceeding twenty reels or eighty pounds in weight whichever is the less or celluloid not exceeding eighty pounds in weight shall not except when being used or manipulated, be kept in any place other than a store in respect of which all the requirements of regulation 305 are complied with, or in effectively closed fire-resisting receptacles, not used for any other purpose and plainly marked "FILM", in English and Chinese, on the outside thereof.

Storage of reels.

308. Every reel of cinematograph film shall, except when being used or manipulated, be kept in a separate and effectively closed metal box.

309. Not more than forty pounds of celluloid or ten reels or forty pounds of cinematograph film whichever is the less, shall be exposed at any one time in any one place.

Maximum amount of celluloid and cinematograph film permitted to be exposed.

310. (1) Not more than one hundred and twenty reels or five hundredweight whichever is the less of celluloid, film or cinematograph film shall be carried in any mechanically propelled vehicle.

Conveyance of celluloid and film.

(2) Any vehicle carrying any such goods shall be provided with an efficient chemical fire extinguisher of adequate size.

(3) Any such goods being carried on any vehicle shall be packed in a metal carrying box marked on top "FILM" or "CELLULOID", as the case may be, in English and Chinese.

(4) No vehicle shall carry any such goods at the same time as any passenger.

311. (1) Any room used for the examination, cleaning, packing, rewinding or repair of film or cinematograph film shall be used for no other purpose.

Repair, etc., of film and cinematograph film.

(2) Any such room shall be kept properly ventilated.

(3) All furniture, fittings and apparatus used in any such room shall be, so far as is practicable, of non-inflammable and fire-resisting material and shall be so arranged as to afford free egress to persons in the room in the event of fire.

(4) The doors to any such room shall be self-closing and shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be so constructed as to open outwards.

(5) All film solvent used for repairing film or cinematograph film in any such room shall, except when being used, be kept outside the room and not more than two ounces of such solvent shall be in any such room at one time.

(6) No naked lights, fire or matches or other means of ignition shall be in any such room.

(7) In any such room there shall be prominently displayed in English and Chinese—

(a) a printed copy of this regulation;

(b) full instructions as to the action to be taken in case of fire;

(c) full directions as to the means of escape from the room in case of fire; and

(d) a notice prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights.

Smoking prohibited when film or cinematograph film is being repaired, etc.

312. No person shall smoke in any room used for the examination, cleaning, packing, rewinding or repair of film or cinematograph film.

Storage of celluloid scrap, etc.

313. Celluloid scrap, dust, shavings and pieces shall be kept only in a strong metal receptacle, fitted with a self-closing hinged lid and marked "CELLULOID SCRAP" on the outside thereof.

Protections to be taken in respect of washed, scrap or waste film.

314. Where washed, scrap or waste film is kept in any store, the licensee shall, if so required by the Authority, immerse such film or cause such film to be immersed in water and shall take such other precautions in respect of such film as the Authority may require.

Application of regulations. (Cap. 172).

315. Regulations 303 to 314 inclusive shall not apply in the case of cinematograph film on premises in respect of which exhibition thereof has been approved under section 4 of the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance.

Conveyance and storage of hydrocarbon oil having a flash point exceeding 150° Fahrenheit but not exceeding 500° Fahrenheit.

Storage of low flash oil.

316. No low flash oil shall be stored unless contained in—

- (a) metal containers, each container not exceeding one hundred gallons in capacity, so constructed and maintained as to be reasonably secure and free from leakage; or
- (b) tanks situated on a site and constructed in a manner approved by the Authority.

Conveyance of low flash oil.

317. No low flash oil shall be conveyed unless contained in metal containers, each container not exceeding one hundred gallons in capacity, so constructed and maintained as to be reasonably secure and free from leakage or in the tank of a tank wagon.

Construction, etc. of store containing low flash oil.

318. (1) No store containing low flash oil shall—

- (a) be used for domestic purposes; or
 - (b) be situated in any building any part of which is used for domestic purposes.
- (2) Every store containing low flash oil shall—
- (a) be provided with such fire-extinguishing apparatus as the Authority may require; and
 - (b) be constructed of fire-resisting materials to the satisfaction of the Authority.

General.

319. (1) Ammonium nitrate (except when ninety-nine and a half per cent pure), ammonium permanganate, guanidine nitrate, Leuna nitrate, or hydrogen peroxide solutions exceeding forty per cent hydrogen peroxide by weight shall not be conveyed except with the permission of the Authority.

Conveyance of certain substances prohibited except with permission.

(2) The conveyance of ammonium chlorate is prohibited.

320. The floor of any store shall be kept scrupulously clean and every precaution shall be taken to prevent the introduction of any grit, dust or other organic matter into the store.

Store to be kept clean.

321. No artificial light other than electric lamps covered by outer protecting globes shall be in any store.

Lighting in store.

322. Nothing except category 7 dangerous goods shall be stored in any store.

Store not to be used for storage of anything other than category 7 dangerous goods.

323. (1) No safety matches shall be conveyed or stored otherwise than in packages, each containing not more than twelve boxes, packed in—

Storage and conveyance of matches.

(a) a strongly made wooden case which—

- (i) is lined inside with strong paper, zinc or tin-plate; and
- (ii) does not exceed four hundred pounds in gross weight; and

(iii) if it exceeds two hundred and seventy-five pounds in gross weight, is fitted on the outside with strengthening battens round the case or special stiffening at the ends; or

(b) an approved metal case not exceeding forty-five pounds in gross weight; or

(c) an approved fibreboard container not exceeding forty-five pounds in gross weight.

(2) No booklet matches shall be conveyed or stored otherwise than in cartons each containing not more than fifty booklets, packed in—

(a) a strongly made wooden case which—

- (i) is lined inside with strong paper, zinc or tin-plate; and
- (ii) does not exceed one hundred pounds in gross weight; or

(b) an approved metal case not exceeding thirty-five pounds in gross weight; or

- (c) an approved fibreboard container not exceeding thirty-five pounds in gross weight.
- (3) No non-safety matches shall be conveyed or stored otherwise than in packages, each containing not more than twelve boxes, packed in—

- (a) a strongly made wooden case which—
- (i) is lined inside with strong paper, zinc or tin-plate; and
 - (ii) does not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds in gross weight; or
- (b) an approved metal case not exceeding forty-five pounds in gross weight; or
- (c) an approved fibreboard container not exceeding forty-five pounds in gross weight.

Conveyance and storage of phosphorus amorphous and silicon powder.

324. No phosphorus amorphous (red phosphorus) or silicon powder shall be conveyed or stored unless contained in—

- (a) a suitable hermetically sealed tin or can packed in a wooden case, of which the gross weight does not exceed two hundred-weight; or
- (b) in a suitable hermetically sealed iron or steel barrel.

General provision relating to storage, etc.

325. (1) Any container containing any category 7 dangerous goods shall contain not less than such percentage of air space in relation to the total capacity of the container as is specified, if any, for the particular substance contained therein in the second column of the table to this regulation.

(2) No substance specified in the first column of such table shall be carried on any unberthed passenger vessel unless such carriage is stated to be permitted in the third column of such table:

Provided that any such substance opposite to which appears the word "Separate" in the third column of such table may be so carried if separate.

(3) Any substance specified in the first column of such table stored in quantity not exceeding that specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table shall be exempted from the operation of subsection (1) of section 5 of the Ordinance.

(4) The prescribed label for any substance specified in the first column of such table shall be the label in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fifth column of such table.

Second Schedule.

(5) No container containing a substance specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any substance specified opposite thereto in the sixth column of such table.

TABLE.

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
<i>Class 1—Oxidizing Agents.</i>					
Ammonium Nitrate (when 99.5% pure and packed in new steel drums)		Permitted		G	Organic matter, chromates, permanganates, zinc.
Ammonium Nitrate (except when 99.5% pure and packed in new steel drums)	33½%	Not permitted		G	Organic matter, chromates, permanganates, zinc.
Ammonium Permanganate		Permitted		G	Organic matter, chromates, permanganates, zinc.
Bichromates, all		Not permitted	500 lbs.		
Bromates, all		Not permitted		G	Acids, sulphur, phosphorus.
Chlorates, all (except Ammonium Chlorate)	33½%	Not permitted		G	Acids, sulphur, metal powders, phosphorus.
Chloric Acid Solutions exceeding 10% acid by weights		Not permitted		G	Acids, organic matter.
Chlorites, all		Not permitted		G	Acids, metal powders.
Guanidine Nitrate		Permitted		G	
Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions, exceeding 40% Hydrogen Peroxide by weight		Permitted		G	Organic matter.
Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions, exceeding 6% but not exceeding 40% Hydrogen Peroxide by weight		Permitted		G	

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Leuna Nitrate		Permitted		G	
Nitrates, all (except Ammonium, Guanidine, Potassium and Sodium Nitrates)		Not permitted		G	Acids, powdered metals.
Perchlorates, all		Not permitted		G	Organic matter, metal powders, acid.
Permanganates, all (except Ammonium Permanganate)		Separate	10 lbs.	G	Organic matter, glycerine, sulphur.
Peroxides, all (except Hydrogen Peroxide)	33½%	Not permitted		G	Organic matter, metal powders, resins, oils.
Potassium Nitrate (Saltpetre)		Permitted	500 lbs.		Acids, metal powders.
Potassium Nitrate (except Saltpetre)		Not permitted		G	Acids.
Sodium Nitrate (Chile Saltpetre)		Permitted	500 lbs.		Acids, metal powders.
Sodium Nitrate		Not permitted		G	Acids.
Sodium Perborate (except Tetrahydrate)		Separate			Acids.
<i>Class 2— Readily combustible substances.</i>					
Bamboo (including fibre and split)		Permitted	100 lbs.		
Camphor, Solid		Permitted	50 lbs.		
Cane (including fibre and split)		Permitted	100 lbs.		
Cardboard		Permitted	100 lbs.		

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Celluloid, including raw celluloid		Not permitted		F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Celluloid scrap, dust, shavings, pieces		Not permitted		F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Fabric, oiled		Separate	50 lbs.		
Feathers (unless press packed)		Separate	50 lbs.		Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Films, Cinematograph (Nitro-cellulose base)		Not permitted		F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Film, washed, scrap or waste (Nitrocellulose base)		Not permitted		F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Grasses, dried		Separate	100 lbs.		
Hexamine (Hexamethylene Tetramine)		Separate		F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Lacquer Base and Chips (Nitro-cellulose base)		Not permitted		F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Matches, Non-Safety		Not permitted		F	Acids.
Matches, Safety or Booklet		Separate	25 lbs.	F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Metaldehyde (Meta Fuel)		Separate	10 lbs.	F	
Napthalene (Creosote Salts) in powder form only		Separate	10 lbs.	F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Low flash oil		Separate	500 glns.		

Substance	Minimum air space in any container	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Paper, unpacked		Permitted	50 lbs.		
Phosphorus Amorphous (Red Phosphorus)		Separate		F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Plastic (including raw materials and scrap)		Permitted	200 lbs.		
Rattan		Permitted	100 lbs.		
Rosin (Colophony) in powder form only		Separate	250 lbs.	F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Rubber (raw, manufactured or scrap)		Separate	50 lbs.		
Silicon Powder		Separate			
Sulphur (in bulk)		Not permitted	25 lbs.	F	Other category 7 dangerous goods.
Textiles (scrap or waste)		Permitted	50 lbs.		
Zirconium, Metallic		Separate		F	Acids, other category 7 dangerous goods of class 2.
Wood (shavings, fibre, dust, wool)		Separate	100 lbs.		
Wood (plank, boxes and scrap)		Permitted	400 cu. ft.		
Any other readily combustible material		Separate	100 lbs.		

Offences and penalties.

326. (1) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 313, 314, 316, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324 or 325(5) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(2) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 310, 317, 319, 323, 324, 325(2) or 325(5) is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner of any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 307, 308, 309, 313, 316, 317, 319, 323, 324 or 325(1) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) The occupier of any premises in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 311 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(5) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 312 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

PART IX.

CATEGORY 8 DANGEROUS GOODS (SUBSTANCES LIABLE TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION AND SUBSTANCES WHICH BECOME DANGEROUS BY INTERACTION WITH AIR).

327. In this Part—

"store" when used as a noun means a place which is used for the storage of any category 8 dangerous goods.

Interpretation.

328. No store shall contain—

- any dangerous goods other than category 8 dangerous goods except with the approval of the Authority;
- more than one kind of category 8 dangerous goods except that category 8 dangerous goods of port classes C and D may be stored together.

Restriction on contents of store.

329. Alloys (pyrophoric) of barium, calcium, magnesium, and strongtium shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- a suitable hermetically sealed tin or can filled with carbon dioxide and packed in a tin lined wooden case; or
- a hermetically sealed metal barrel or drum filled with carbon dioxide and of a type approved by the Authority.

Conveyance and storage of certain alloys.

330. Fish scrap or fishmeal except when wet with more than twelve per cent of water shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- a hermetically sealed metal lined box; or
- an airtight metal container.

Conveyance and storage of fish scrap and fishmeal.

Conveyance and storage of phosphorus, white, yellow or stick.

331. Phosphorus, white, yellow or stick shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a hermetically sealed metal container which—
- (i) is filled with water; and
 - (ii) is of adequate strength; and
 - (iii) contains not more than fifty-six pounds of phosphorus; and
 - (iv) is packed with sawdust in a strong wooden case containing not more than one hundredweight of phosphorus in all; or
- (b) a strong iron drum filled with water, of a design approved by the Authority.

Conveyance and storage of potassium sulphide, anhydrous and sodium sulphide, anhydrous.

332. Potassium sulphide, anhydrous, or sodium sulphide, anhydrous, shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable hermetically sealed iron or steel barrel or drum.

Conveyance and storage of sodium hydrosulphite (dithionite).

333. (1) Sodium hydrosulphite (dithionite) shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- (a) a suitable hermetically sealed new tin or can packed with suitable protective material in a wooden case;
- (b) a suitable hermetically sealed new iron or steel barrel or drum packed in a wooden or fibreboard container; or
- (c) double polythene bags hermetically sealed each not less than .003 inch thick packed in hermetically sealed new steel drums of not less than 22 British Gauge.

(2) No organic matter shall be used for the purpose of sealing any container containing any such substance.

Conveyance and storage of zinc ethyl and related compounds.

334. Zinc ethyl or other related organometallic compounds shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in glass ampoules packed with sawdust in a hermetically sealed metal container.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

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

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

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

(3) The prescribed label or labels for any substance specified in the first column of such table shall be the label or labels in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table.

Second Schedule.

(4) No container containing a substance specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any substance specified opposite thereto in the fifth column of such table.

TABLE.

Substance	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Accelerene (Paranitroso-dimethylaniline)	Separate		I	Acids.
Alloys (Pyrophoric) of Barium, Calcium, Magnesium and Strontium	Not permitted		I	Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Coal, Powdered or Ground	Permitted			Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Copra	Separate			Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Cotton, Raw, including Cotton Sweepings and Cotton Waste	Permitted if dry and securely baled	50 lbs.		Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Cotton Seed Hull, Fibres, Shaving, Pulp or Cut Linters	Permitted if dry and securely baled			Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Driers in solid form (Paint or Varnish Resinates, Linoleates, etc.)	Permitted			Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Fibres or Fabrics, Damp contaminated with oil	Not permitted		I	Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Fibres (Coir, Flax, Hemp, Jute, Kapok, Sisal)	Permitted if dry and securely baled	50 lbs.		Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.

Substance	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Fish Scrap or Fish-meal except when wet with more than 12% of water	Not permitted		I	Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Iron Oxide	Not permitted			Acids, category 7 dangerous goods.
Oakum	Permitted	50 lbs.		Acids.
Phosphorus, White, Yellow or Stick	Not permitted		I and D	Acids, Chlorine Chlorates, Bromates.
Phosphorus Sulphides including Phosphorus Sesquisulphide	Not permitted		I	Acids, inflammable substances.
Potassium Sulphide, Anhydrous	Not permitted		I	Acids.
Sodium Hydrosulphite (Dithionite)	Not permitted		I	Acids.
Sodium Sulphide, Anhydrous	Not permitted		I	Acids.
Zinc Ethyl and other related Organometallic Compounds	Not permitted		I	Acids.
Any other substance liable to spontaneous combustion or which becomes dangerous by interaction with air	Not permitted			

Offences and penalties.

336. (1) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334 or 335(4) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(2) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in which any of the provisions of regulation 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335(1) or 335(4) is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner of any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 329, 330, 331, 332, 333 or 334 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

PART X.

CATEGORY 9 DANGEROUS GOODS (OTHER THAN DANGEROUS OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES).

337. In this Part—

"store" when used as a noun means a place which is used for the storage of any category 9 dangerous goods.

Interpretation.

338. No store shall contain—

- any dangerous goods other than category 9 dangerous goods, except with the approval of the Authority;
- more than one kind of category 9 dangerous goods except with the approval of the Authority.

Restrictions on contents of store.

339. Aldehyde ammonia shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in—

- a suitable hermetically sealed glass or earthenware container, packed either with suitable protective material in a wooden case, or singly in—
 - a wicker hamper fitted with a wicker bonnet; or
 - a stout slatted crate lined with suitable protective material and affording adequate protection for the neck of the container; or
 - a strong iron hamper fitted with an iron bonnet and lined with not less than half an inch in thickness of packing material, and packed in an outer case, crate or hamper; or
- a suitable hermetically sealed tin or can packed in a wooden case; or
- a suitable hermetically sealed iron or steel barrel or drum.

Conveyance and storage of aldehyde ammonia.

340. Ammonium dinitroorthocresylate shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained—

- in a suitable iron barrel or drum, effectively closed; or
- if mixed with an inert inorganic filling with not less than fifty per cent of filler, in a wooden cask or case of sufficient strength to prevent the escape of any of the contents.

Conveyance and storage of ammonium dinitroorthocresylate.

341. Ammonium picrate, wet with not less than thirty-three and a third per cent of water shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a wooden cask or case, containing not more than fifty pounds in weight of such substance and of sufficient strength to prevent the escape of any of the contents.

Conveyance and storage of ammonium picrate.

Conveyance and storage of benzoyl peroxide.

342. Benzoyl peroxide, wet with not less than twenty-five per cent of water shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable hermetically sealed tin or can packed in a wooden case.

Conveyance and storage of calcium azide.

343. Calcium azide in aqueous solution not exceeding twenty per cent of calcium azide by weight shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable barrel or drum, effectively closed, containing not more than ten gallons of such substance, and packed with wet sawdust in an outer drum, the whole being kept immersed in fresh water.

Conveyance and storage of dinitroorthocresol.

344. Dinitroorthocresol shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained—

- (a) in a suitable iron barrel or drum, effectively closed; or
- (b) if wet with not less than ten per cent of water, or if mixed with inert inorganic filling with not less than fifty per cent of filler, in a wooden cask or case of sufficient strength to prevent the escape of any of the contents.

Conveyance and storage of dinitrophenol, dinitrophenolates (dinitrophenates), picric acid, silver picrate, sodium dinitroorthocresylate.

345. The following substances, namely—

- Dinitrophenol, wet with not less than fifteen per cent of water;
 Dinitrophenolates (Dinitrophenates), wet with not less than thirty-three and a third per cent of water;
 Picric Acid, wet with not less than thirty-three and a third per cent of water;
 Silver Picrate, wet with not less than thirty-three and a third per cent of water;
 Sodium Dinitroorthocresylate, wet with not less than ten per cent of water,

shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a wooden cask or case of sufficient strength to prevent the escape of any of the contents.

Conveyance and storage of hessian (burlap) bags.

346. Any hessian (burlap) bag which has been used for the carriage of any category 7 dangerous goods (strong supporters of combustion) shall be thoroughly washed before storage or conveyance.

Conveyance and storage of sodium azide.

347. Sodium azide shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in a suitable tinned iron container, hermetically sealed.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

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

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

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

(3) The prescribed label for any substance specified in the first column of such table shall be the label in the Second Schedule, specified opposite thereto, if any, in the fourth column of such table.

Second Schedule.

(4) No container containing a substance specified in the first column of such table shall be stored or conveyed together with any inflammable substance, acid or category 7 dangerous goods or any substance specified opposite thereto in the fifth column of such table.

TABLE.

Substance	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Aldehyde Ammonia	Not permitted		D	Lead, metallic oxides or compounds thereof, chlorates, nitrates.
Ammonium Dinitroorthocresylate	Not permitted			
Ammonium Picrate	Not permitted			
Benzoyl Peroxide	Not permitted			
Calcium Azide—aqueous solution not exceeding 20% of Calcium Azide by weight	Not permitted			Lead, copper, barium or other heavy metals or compounds of such substances.
Dinitroorthocresol	Not permitted			Lead or compounds thereof.
Dinitrophenol	Not permitted			Lead, copper, barium or other heavy metals or compounds of such substances, soda, any compound of sodium, chlorates, nitrates.

Substance	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Dinitrophenolates (Dinitrophenates)	Not permitted			Lead, copper, barium or other heavy metals or compounds of such substances, soda, any compound of sodium, chlorates, nitrates.
Dinitroresorcinol	Not permitted			Lead, copper, barium or other heavy metals or compounds of such substances, soda, any compound of sodium, chlorates, nitrates.
Hessian (Burlap) Bags, used and unbaled	Separate	100 bags	I	
Manganese Peroxide (Battery Manganese)	Separate			Powdered metals, sulphur.
Nitrocellulose, wet with water	Not permitted			
Picric Acid	Not permitted			Lead, copper, barium or other heavy metals or compounds of such substances, soda, any compound of sodium, chlorates, nitrates.
Potassium Sulphide	Separate			
Radioactive Isotopes, Compounds, Ore and Sludge	Not permitted		K	Photographic film or plates.
Silver Picrate	Not permitted			Lead, copper, barium or other heavy metals or compounds of such substances, soda, any compound of sodium, chlorates, nitrates.
Sodium Azide	Not permitted		D	Lead, copper, barium or compounds of such substances.

Substance	Whether permitted on unberthed passenger vessels	Quantity for which licence not required	Label	Incompatible substances
Sodium Dinitroortho-cresylate	Not permitted		D	Lead or compounds thereof.
Sodium Sulphide	Separate			

349. (1) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347 or 348(4) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. Offences and penalties.

(2) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in which any of the provisions of regulation 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348(1) or 348(4) is contravened, shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner of any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346 or 347 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

PART XI.

LABORATORY CHEMICALS AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

350. In this Part—

“immediate container” means a container within which there is not a separate container. Interpretation.

351. This Part applies only to laboratory chemicals and medicinal preparations. Application.

352. (1) Chlorates shall not be conveyed or stored except when contained in an immediate container surrounded by resilient non-organic material and packed in a separate intermediate container of non-organic material, the whole being contained in an outer container, containing not more than forty ounces of such substance. Conveyance and storage of chlorates.

(2) No cotton wool or organic material other than a small waxed card wad shall be in contact with any such substance:

Provided that where chlorate in tablet form, with or without a suitable binding agent, is packed in a bottle containing not more than six ounces of such tablets, cotton wool may be used in sufficient quantity to prevent any appreciable movement of the tablets in the bottle.

Conveyance and storage of highly inflammable liquid.

353. Not more than ten pints of highly inflammable liquid shall be conveyed or stored in a single case:

Provided that liquid consisting solely of alcohol or alcoholic solution or tincture, or both, the flash point of which is not below 60° Fahrenheit may, if such liquid is contained in immediate containers, none of which contain more than five pints of such liquid and is not being conveyed in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, be contained in a single case containing not more than ten gallons of such liquid.

Certificate required for conveyance.

354. No laboratory chemicals or medicinal preparations shall be conveyed or stored unless such chemicals or preparations are accompanied by a certificate from the consignor that the regulations in this Part are applicable thereto and are complied with.

Conveyance on unberthed passenger vessels.

355. No laboratory chemicals or medicinal preparations shall be carried on any unberthed passenger vessel unless such goods are separate.

Prescribed label. Second Schedule.

356. The prescribed label for laboratory chemicals and medicinal preparations shall be label J in the Second Schedule.

General provisions relating to storage, etc.

357. (1) No immediate container or case containing any laboratory chemical or medicinal preparation shall contain more than the quantity of such substance specified in the second and third columns respectively to the table to this regulation.

(2) No quantity of such chemical or preparation in excess of the quantity specified in the fourth column of such table shall be conveyed together.

(3) The requirements and restrictions set out in the fifth column of such table shall be complied with.

(4) If such chemical or preparation is in tablet form or is packed in a sealed container such as an ampoule or a capsule containing not more than half an ounce thereof, the quantity specified in the third and fourth columns of such table shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be twice such quantity.

TABLE.

Substance	Maximum quantity in any one immediate container	Maximum quantity in any one case	Maximum quantity which may be conveyed	Packing requirements
Glycerylis Trinitratis, (Solution in Alcohol of Nitroglycerine not exceeding 1% of Nitroglycerine)	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	20 lbs.	

Substance	Maximum quantity in any one immediate container	Maximum quantity in any one case	Maximum quantity which may be conveyed	Packing requirements
Chlorosulphonic Acid	10 lbs.	60 lbs. of all such substances	60 lbs. of all such substances	Not to be packed with glycerine in the same case.
Sulphonic Acids	12 lbs.			
Hydrochloric Acid exceeding 16% acid by weight or 1.08 S.G.	5 pints	30 lbs.	240 lbs.	
Nitric Acid exceeding 22% acid by weight or 1.14 S.G. but not exceeding 1.42 S.G.	5 pints	30 lbs.	90 lbs.	
Nitric Acid and Sulphuric Acid Mixture exceeding 1.14 S.G.	5 pints	30 lbs.	90 lbs.	
Sulphuric Acid exceeding 51% acid by weight or 1.405 S.G.	5 pints	30 lbs.	240 lbs.	
Sulphuric Acid containing more than 50% of free SO ₃ (Oleum)	5 pints	20 lbs.	60 lbs.	
Nitric Acid, Fuming, exceeding 1.42 S.G.	5 pints	20 lbs.	60 lbs.	
Acetic Acid	5 pints	Unlimited	Unlimited	
Chromic Acid (Chromic Anhydride, Chromium Trioxide)	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Formic Acid	5 pints	Unlimited	Unlimited	
Hydrobromic Acid Solution	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	

Substance	Maximum quantity in any one immediate container	Maximum quantity in any one case	Maximum quantity which may be conveyed	Packing requirements
Hydrofluoric Acid Solution	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Hydrocyanic Acid Solution not exceeding 4% acid by weight	5½ lbs.	11 lbs.	11 lbs.	Not to be packed together with any other acid in the same case.
Picric Acid, dry	1 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	
Picric Acid, wet with not less than 33 1/3% of water	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	24 lbs.	
Carbon Dioxide in sealed metal capsules, bulbs or cylinders each containing not more than 1½ ozs. or 45 gms. of Carbon Dioxide	1½ ozs.	Unlimited	Unlimited	
Sulphur Dioxide in syphons each containing not more than 3½ lbs. of Sulphur Dioxide	3½ lbs.	3½ lbs.	46 lbs.	If the case is partitioned with timber of thickness equal to that of the case sides, not more than 4 syphons shall be packed therein. Otherwise not more than one syphon shall be packed in any one case.
Alkali Metals (Barium, Calcium, Potassium, Sodium)	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	
Aluminium, granulated or powdered	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Aluminium Chloride, Anhydrous	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	

Substance	Maximum quantity in any one immediate container	Maximum quantity in any one case	Maximum quantity which may be conveyed	Packing requirements
Aluminium Ferrosilicon (Alsimin)	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Aniline	6 lbs.	36 lbs.	72 lbs.	
Antimony Chloride	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Barium Peroxide	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	} Not to be packed with Aluminium Metal granulated or powdered or Acetic Acid in the same case.
Peroxides other than Hydrogen Peroxide and Organic Peroxides	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	
Potassium Peroxide	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	
Sodium Peroxide	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	
Bromine	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	
Calcium Cyanamide containing not more than 5% of Calcium Carbide	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Carbon Disulphide	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	2½ lbs.	
Chlorates	2½ lbs.	6 lbs.	12 lbs.	
Chromic Anhydride	} 10 lbs. of all such substances	} 10 lbs. of all such substances	} 10 lbs. of all such substances	} Not to be packed with sawdust or other organic packing, except approved whiting sawdust mixture in the case of solutions.
Chromium Trioxide				
Cyanides, other than Hydrocyanic Acid	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	2½ lbs.	Not to be packed with any acid in the same case.
Diethylamine Solution	5 pints	10 pints	20 pints	
Dimethylamine Solution	5 pints	10 pints	20 pints	

Substance	Maximum quantity in any one immediate container	Maximum quantity in any one case	Maximum quantity which may be conveyed	Packing requirements
Dinitrophenol, dry	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	20 lbs.	
Dinitrophenol, wet with not less than 15% of water	12 lbs.	24 lbs.	24 lbs.	
Erythryl Tetranitrate	1 oz.	1½ lbs.	24 lbs.	
Hydrazine Compounds, other than Hydrazine Nitrate and Hydrazine Perchlorate	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, not exceeding 15% Hydrogen Peroxide by weight	5 pints	20 pints	40 pints	
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, exceeding 15% but not exceeding 40% Hydrogen Peroxide by weight	5 pints	10 pints	20 pints	
Highly inflammable liquids	5 pints	10 pints	Unlimited	
Magnesium Metal, powdered, ribbon or granulated	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Mannityl Hexanitrate	1 oz.	1½ lbs.	24 lbs.	
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline, dry	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline, wet with not less than its own weight of water	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	

Substance	Maximum quantity in any one immediate container	Maximum quantity in any one case	Maximum quantity which may be conveyed	Packing requirements
Perchlorates, other than Organic Perchlorates	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	
Permanganates	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	24 lbs.	Not to be packed with glycerine in the same case.
Potassium Sulphide, Anhydrous	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Pyridine	6 lbs.	12 lbs.	36 lbs.	
Sodium Sulphide, Anhydrous	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Sulphur	12 lbs.	12 lbs.	24 lbs.	
Sulphur Monochloride	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.	5 lbs.	
Sulphuryl Chloride	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	Not to be packed with highly inflammable liquid in the same case.
Thionyl Chloride	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Tin Tetrachloride (Stannic Chloride), Anhydrous	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Titanium Tetrachloride	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Toluidine	6 lbs.	36 lbs.	72 lbs.	
Triethylamine	5 pints	10 pints	20 pints	
Trimethylamine Solution	5 pints	10 pints	20 pints	
Xylidine	6 lbs.	36 lbs.	72 lbs.	
Zinc, powder or dust	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	20 lbs.	
Any other substance intended for laboratory or medicinal use only except the following—	if solid, 12 lbs; if liquid, 5 lbs.	3 cwt.	Unlimited	

Substance	Maximum quantity in any one immediate container	Maximum quantity in any one case	Maximum quantity which may be conveyed	Packing requirements
Any category 1 dangerous goods, other than as mentioned above				
Benzoyl Peroxide				
Calcium Carbide				
Calcium Phosphide				
Fulminates, or liquids which, on evaporation, would leave a fulminate as residue				
Gases, compressed or absorbed, other than as mentioned above				
Hydrazine Nitrate				
Hydrazine Perchlorate				
Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions, exceeding 40% Hydrogen Peroxide by weight				
Nickel Carbonyl				
Perchlorates, Organic				
Perchloric Acid				
Peroxides, Organic				
Phosphorus Sulphides				
Phosphorus, White, Yellow or Stick				
Zinc Ethyl				

358. (1) The licensee of any store containing any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 352(1), 353 or 357(1) is knowingly contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. Offences and penalties.

(2) The owner and the person in charge of any vehicle or vessel in which any of the provisions of regulation 352(1), 353, 354, 355 or 357(2) is knowingly contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The owner of any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 352, 353, 357(1) or 357(3) is knowingly contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

PART XII.

GENERAL.

General regulations relating to dangerous goods.

359. In this Part—

"store" when used as a noun means any place used for the storage of any dangerous goods. Interpretation.

360. Any receptacle containing dangerous goods shall be of such strength and construction as to prevent the escape of any of its contents and shall not be liable under normal conditions to become broken, defective or insecure. Construction of receptacles.

361. (1) Any vehicle used for the conveyance of dangerous goods shall be strongly constructed and maintained in a sound condition throughout. Construction, etc. of vehicles.

(2) The sides and back of any such vehicle shall be of a height sufficient to prevent any part of the load from falling therefrom.

(3) Any such vehicle shall carry efficient fire-fighting apparatus to the satisfaction of the Authority in a readily accessible position.

362. When any dangerous goods are being loaded onto or unloaded from any mechanically-propelled vehicle, the engine thereof shall not be run unless fitted with an exhaust flame trap. Engine of vehicle not to be run during loading or unloading dangerous goods.

363. No person shall smoke in any vehicle carrying dangerous goods. Smoking.

364. On any vehicle carrying dangerous goods, all containers thereof shall be protected by a fixed or loose cover made of fire-resisting material. Containers to be covered during conveyance.

Naked lights not permitted on vehicle carrying dangerous goods.

365. No naked lights shall be on any vehicle carrying dangerous goods.

Vehicle not to carry damaged or leaking containers.

366. No container of dangerous goods which is damaged or leaking shall be placed on any vehicle or if already thereon shall be allowed to remain thereon.

Structural alterations to stores prohibited without permission.

367. No structural alteration shall be made to any store except with the permission of the Authority.

Dangerous goods not to be stored in or near domestic premises.

368. No dangerous goods shall be stored in any domestic premises or underneath or in direct communication with domestic premises unless the storage of such goods on such premises is for purposes of retail sale thereof and is permitted by the Authority.

Entry and exit of stores to be kept clear of obstruction.

369. (1) No person being the proprietor of or having charge over any store shall obstruct or permit to be obstructed any means of entry or exit to or from such store.

(2) Where any means of entry or exit to or from any store is obstructed the Authority may by notice in writing served upon the proprietor or person having charge of such store require the removal of such obstruction within such time as shall be specified in the notice.

(3) If any person upon whom a notice pursuant to paragraph (2) is served fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof—

- (a) he shall be guilty of an offence; and
- (b) the Authority may remove or cause to be removed the obstruction and may recover any expenses incurred in so doing from the person upon whom the notice was served:

Provided that the Authority may, where it considers it reasonable so to do, defray all or any part of such expense.

Means of escape to be provided at store.

370. No premises shall be used as a store unless such premises are provided with not less than two means of egress suitable, in the opinion of the Authority, for use as alternative means of escape in case of fire.

Fire-fighting apparatus and first aid equipment to be provided at store.

371. Any store shall be provided with fire-fighting apparatus and first aid equipment to the satisfaction of the Authority in a readily accessible position.

372. Notices prohibiting smoking, in English and Chinese, shall be prominently displayed at the entrance of and within any store.

Notices prohibiting smoking to be displayed at store.

373. No person shall smoke or ignite any fire, match or cigarette lighter within any store.

Smoking, etc. prohibited in store.

374. (1) At any store, there shall be prominently displayed a rectangular metal plate which—

Plate to be displayed at store.

- (a) shall be five inches in height and nine inches in width;
- (b) shall be kept in good condition at all times;
- (c) shall be of the colour and contain the letters of the colour and height specified in the table to this regulation as appropriate to the nature of the dangerous goods contained therein.

TABLE.

Nature of dangerous goods	Colour of plate	Letters on plate	Colour of letters	Height of letters
Highly inflammable liquids	Red	H.I.	White	4 inches
Inflammable liquids	Green	L	White	4 inches
All other dangerous goods	Yellow	D.G.	Black	4 inches

- (2) (a) In addition to the metal plate prescribed by paragraph (1), any store containing dangerous goods which are also radioactive shall be prominently marked by a metal plate conforming to the design of Label K shown in the Second Schedule.

Second Schedule.

- (b) Such plate shall—
- (i) have a vertical axis of eleven inches and a horizontal axis of six and a half inches;
 - (ii) be kept in good condition at all times;
 - (iii) be of the colours prescribed for Label K in the Second Schedule,

and the symbol contained therein shall have a diameter of four inches and the inscription shall be in letters of five-eighths inch in height.

Dangerous goods not to be placed on aircraft without permission.

375. (1) No person shall place any dangerous goods or cause any dangerous goods to be placed on any aircraft except with the permission of the Authority or any officer authorized by the Authority for the purposes of this regulation.

(2) Such permission shall only be given in respect of dangerous goods the nature and quantity of which have been declared in writing to the Authority or such officer.

Abatement of fire risks generally.

376. (1) Where in the opinion of the Authority a serious risk of fire exists in any store, the Authority may serve a notice in writing upon the proprietor or the person having charge of such store requiring the abatement of such risk within such time as shall be specified in the notice.

(2) Every such notice shall declare the cause of the risk and shall specify what steps must be taken to abate it.

(3) If any person fails to abate any fire risk when so required by a notice issued under this regulation—

- (a) he shall be guilty of an offence; and
- (b) the Authority may abate the risk and recover any expense incurred from the person upon whom the notice was served:

Provided that the Authority may, where it considers it reasonable so to do, defray all or any of such expense.

Offences and penalties.

377. (1) The owner of any receptacle in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 360 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(2) The owner of any vehicle in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 361 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) The person in charge of any vehicle in or in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 362, 364, 365 or 366 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(4) The licensee of any store in or in respect of which or containing any dangerous goods in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374 or 376 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(5) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 363 or 373 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(6) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 375(1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of eight thousand dollars.

Prohibition and exemptions.

378. (1) Subject to paragraph (2) the following dangerous goods shall be prohibited goods for the purposes of section 5A of the Ordinance—

Ammonium Chlorate.

Calcium Azide, except in aqueous solution not exceeding twenty per cent of Calcium Azide by weight.

Calcium Carbide which generates spontaneously inflammable gas when treated with water.

Hydrazine Nitrate.

Hydrazine Perchlorate.

Manufactured Fireworks (category 1, class VII, division 1) which explode on impact or which contain any explosive ingredient or mixture other than black gunpowder, charcoal, sulphur, saltpetre, aluminium powder and potassium perchlorate or which have in any single container thereof more than ten grains of any explosive mixture in which potassium perchlorate is an ingredient.

Organic Perchlorates.

(2) Firecrackers which are brought into the Colony on any vessel not carrying passengers and directly transhipped to another vessel to be taken out of the Colony and which are packed in the manner specified in regulation 72 for dangerous goods of category 1, class VII, division 1, shall not be deemed to be prohibited goods for the purposes of paragraph (1).

379. The dangerous goods specified in the first column of the table to this regulation shall be exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance or regulations made thereunder specified opposite thereto in the second column of such table.

TABLE.

Dangerous goods	Provisions from which exempted
Any dangerous goods (other than prohibited goods) in the possession of any person for his reasonable personal use in quantity sufficient only for such use.	Section 5(1) of the Ordinance and all regulations made thereunder except those regulations which prohibit absolutely the possession or presence of any particular dangerous goods in any particular circumstances.
Low flash oil.	The Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations, 1956, and all of these regulations except regulations 316, 317, 318, 325(3) and regulations 381 to 384 inclusive. (G.N.A. 125/56).

Dangerous goods	Provisions from which exempted
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda), liquid or solid.	The whole of the Ordinance and all regulations made thereunder.
(Cap. 138). Any category 4 dangerous goods (poisonous substances) in the possession of an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance and which is a poison within the meaning of that Ordinance.	
Laboratory chemicals or medicinal preparations.	Section 5(1) of the Ordinance and all of these regulations except regulations 104(4), 113(5), 127(5), 280(5), 300(4), 325(5), 335(4) and 348(4) and Part XI.
(Cap. 238). Ammunition within the meaning of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance.	Section 5(1) of the Ordinance and regulations 4, 6 and 7 of these regulations.

Storage of certain dangerous goods in transit.

380. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations it shall be lawful to store together in a licensed transit shed, as a temporary measure, and for a period not exceeding seven days, the goods enumerated in the following table—

TABLE.

Carbon Dioxide	in small cylinders in cases for use as carbon dioxide fire extinguisher refills.
Essential oils & essences, Chemicals used in perfumery, Flavouring essences, Paint, Toilet preparations, Polishes (metal or French), Printer's ink	in small tins or bottles not exceeding 1 lb. net in wooden cases.
Hexamine	Cat. 7/C2 C
Feathers, unpressed	Cat. 7/C2 D
Iron oxide	Cat. 8/ C
and all substances in category 8 port classes C & D.	

Licences.

Licensing authority. Third Schedule.

381. The Authority as respectively specified in the Third Schedule may, on payment of the fee prescribed therefor, issue or renew licences required in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Ordinance in respect of the following dangerous goods—

- category I dangerous goods (explosives);
- all other dangerous goods.

382. The fee payable for a licence for any period of one year or portion of a year for the purpose specified in the first column of the table to this regulation shall be the sum specified in the second column of such table. Fees.

TABLE.

Licence	Fee
For the manufacture of gunpowder or fireworks	\$1,000
For the storage of highly inflammable or inflammable liquids or low flash oil—	
(a) in quantities not exceeding 100 gallons;	\$ 20
(b) in quantities exceeding 100 gallons but not exceeding 1,000 gallons;	\$ 100
(c) for every additional 1,000 gallons or part thereof in quantities exceeding 1,000 gallons but not exceeding 5,000 gallons; an additional	\$ 100
(d) in quantities exceeding 5,000 gallons	\$1,000
For the storage of category I dangerous goods (explosives) other than of Class VII, division 2 (Manufactured Fireworks).	\$ 50
For the storage of dangerous goods of category I, class VII, division 2, (Manufactured Fireworks)—	
(a) in quantities not exceeding 50 lbs.	\$ 10
(b) in quantities exceeding 50 lbs. but not exceeding 400 lbs.	\$ 50
(c) in quantities exceeding 400 lbs.	\$ 500
For the manufacture or storage of any dangerous goods otherwise than as specified above.	\$ 50

383. Any licence required under section 5 of the Ordinance shall— Details of licence.

- be in a form to be prescribed by the Authority;
- be valid until the 1st April next after the date of issue or such earlier date as the appropriate Authority referred to in regulation 381 may determine;
- not be transferable;
- relate to one person, company, firm, association or business only;
- relate to one place of storage only and one category of dangerous goods only;
- be in respect of such quantity of dangerous goods and subject to such conditions as the appropriate Authority referred to in regulation 381 may determine.

384. (1) Every application for a licence to be issued or renewed under these regulations shall be made on a form to be supplied by the appropriate Authority referred in regulation 381 on request. Application.

(2) Every application for a renewal of a licence issued under these regulations shall be made at least one month before the date of expiry of the licence.

Miscellaneous.

Giving of permission discretionary.

385. (1) Where any act is by any of these regulations prohibited from being done except with the permission of or under and in accordance with a permit from an officer, the giving of such permission or the issue of such permit shall be in the absolute discretion of that officer, and such permission or permit shall be subject to such conditions endorsed thereon as that officer may determine.

(2) Any person who considers himself aggrieved by any discretion exercised pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) may appeal by way of petition to the Governor in Council.

Substitution of blasting regulations. (68 of 1955). (Cap. 123).

386. Pursuant to subsection (1) of section 35 of the Buildings Ordinance, 1955, regulations 73 to 85 inclusive (which relate to the use of explosives in blasting) are hereby expressed to be in substitution for section 102 of the Buildings Ordinance repealed by that subsection.

Revocation. (G.N. 236/40). (23 of 1923).

387. The following regulations and rules are revoked—

- (a) the Dangerous Goods Regulations, 1940;
- (b) the regulations made under the Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Ordinance, 1923, appearing on pages 971 to 974 of Volume III of the Regulations of Hong Kong (1937 Edition);
- (c) the rules made under the Gunpowder and Fireworks Ordinance, 1901, appearing on pages 526 to 529 of Volume II of the Regulations of Hong Kong (1937 Edition).

(14 of 1901).

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM 1. [reg. 5.]

DANGEROUS GOODS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1962.

Permit for the removal of explosives.

Removal Permit No.

To: (the appropriate Authority).

Permission is requested to remove (nature and quantity of explosives)
 from (place of storage)
 to (destination)
 via (proposed route)

by (number and description of vessel or vehicle)

 Duration of permit required

(Signed)
 (Address)

 (Date)

To:

Permission is hereby granted for the removal of
 the above-mentioned explosives,

*as requested above,
 *(insert details of destination, route and manner of conveyance if different from above)

subject to the conditions mentioned below.

This permit is valid till (time) (date).

* (Delete whichever is inapplicable).

Conditions (if any) to be inserted.

(Signed)
 (The appropriate Authority).
 (Date)

If the explosives are for export the following certificates should be completed by the stevedore or lighterage company employed to ship the explosives.

We hereby certify that the above-mentioned explosives were—

(a) loaded on dangerous goods lighter No.
 at on (date);

*(b) unloaded into (name of vessel)
 at buoy No. /berth No.;

*(c) refused by (name of vessel)
 and reloaded by us at
 and stored at

* (Delete whichever is inapplicable).

(Signed)
 (Date)