

Chapter:	295B	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS</b>	Gazette Number	Version Date
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		<b>Empowering section</b>		30/06/1997
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(Cap 295, section 5)

[1 April 1964] *L.N. 35 of 1964*

(Originally L.N. 14 of 1964)

Part:	I	<b>PRELIMINARY</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	1	<b>Citation</b>		30/06/1997
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These regulations may be cited as the Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations.

Regulation:	2	<b>Interpretation</b>	L.N. 104 of 2004	01/07/2004
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(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Authority" (主管當局) means, in respect of each regulation specified in the first column of the Second Schedule, the public officer or public body specified respectively in the second column of that Schedule;

"Commissioner of Mines" (礦務處處長) includes any officer of the Mines Division of the Civil Engineering and Development Department authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations; (L.N. 40 of 1991; L.N. 364 of 1991; L.N. 104 of 2004)

"Commissioner of Police" (警務處處長) includes any police officer authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

"Director of Fire Services" (消防處處長) includes any officer of the Fire Services Department authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

"Director of Marine" (海事處處長) includes any officer of the Marine Department authorized pursuant to the provisions of regulation 184 to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations;

"drums" (桶), "barrels" (琵琶桶), "casks" (木桶) and "kegs" (小桶) are synonymous expressions; (L.N. 17 of 1966)

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

"effectively closed" (有效封閉) means so constructed and secured as to be watertight under all normal conditions;

"flameproof" (防焰), in relation to any apparatus, means capable of withstanding without injury an explosion of any inflammable vapour which may occur therein under normal conditions of operation and of preventing the transmission of flame to the surrounding atmosphere;

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

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

"owner" (擁有人), in relation to any vehicle, includes the person in whose name the vehicle is registered under the Road Traffic Ordinance (Cap 374), and also the person by whom the vehicle is kept and used and, where the

vehicle is the subject of a hiring agreement or hire purchase agreement, the person having possession of the vehicle pursuant to such agreement;

"premises" (處所) includes stall or booth;

"prohibited goods" (違禁品) means any goods specified in regulation 182 as being prohibited goods for the purposes of section 7 of the Ordinance;

"steel" (鋼) includes iron; (L.N. 17 of 1966)

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

"suitable" (適當), in relation to packing or to containers, means-

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

"wood" (木) includes plywood. (L.N. 17 of 1966)

(2) In these regulations, any reference to a category, class or division of dangerous goods relates to the classification for the time being appearing in the Dangerous Goods (Application and Exemption) Regulations (Cap 295 sub. leg. A). (L.N. 126 of 1990)

(3) In these regulations, any reference to a weight or measure relates to standard weights and measures of Hong Kong and, for the purpose of finding the equivalent in liquid measure of any quantity in weight and the equivalent in weight of any quantity in liquid measure, 1 kg shall be deemed the equivalent of 1 L. (L.N. 119 of 1983; L.N. 88 of 1991)

(L.N. 67 of 1985; L.N. 88 of 1991; 71 of 1999 s. 3)

Regulation:	2A	<b>Categories for which licence to convey not required</b>		30/06/1997
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Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the conveyance on land of dangerous goods in category 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10.

(L.N. 40 of 1973; L.N. 343 of 1981)

Part:	II	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 1 (EXPLOSIVES)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	3	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

"authorized shot firer" (獲授權的引爆手) means a person who is the holder of valid mine blasting certificate or a special authorization issued pursuant to regulation 47;

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

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

"explosive" (爆炸品), except where a particular type of explosive is mentioned, means any dangerous goods in category 1;

"factory" (工廠) means any premises in which explosives are manufactured;

"firework" (爆竹煙花) means any explosive in category 1, class 7;

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

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

"manufactured fireworks" (爆竹煙花製品) means any explosive in category 1, class 7, division 2;

"mine blasting certificate" (礦場燃爆證書) means a mine blasting certificate issued in accordance with regulation 22 of the Mines (Safety) Regulations (Cap 285 sub. leg. B);

"Mode A store" (甲類貯存所) means a store constructed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 11 ;

"Mode B store" (乙類貯存所) means a store constructed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 12;

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

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

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

"removal permit" (移走許可證) means a permit granted pursuant to the provisions of regulation 4.

Regulation:	4	<b>Removal permits for explosives</b>	30/06/1997
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#### Conveyance of explosives

No person shall move or cause or permit to be moved any explosives by land or water within Hong Kong except under and in accordance with a removal permit granted by the Authority: (L.N. 88 of 1991)

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

- (a) the removal of explosives from a Mode A store situated at a blasting site incidental to blasting at that site; (L.N. 21 of 1971)
- (b) the removal by any person from a Mode A or Mode B store of any quantity of explosives if a licence has been granted to that person (or in the case of a corporation to a responsible officer thereof on its behalf) under the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance (Cap 238) authorizing the removal of those explosives by that person; (68 of 1981 s. 56)
- (c) the removal by any person from any place of safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms, not exceeding in each case 1000 rounds in the aggregate-
  - (i) if a licence has been granted to that person (or in the case of a corporation to a responsible officer thereof on its behalf) under the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance (Cap 238) authorizing the removal of those cartridges by that person; or
  - (ii) if that Ordinance, by the operation of Part II thereof, does not apply to the possession of or dealing in those cartridges by that person; or
- (d) the removal from any place of such quantity, not exceeding 5000 rounds in the aggregate or 5 kg of explosive content (whichever is the less), of safety cartridges for industrial fastening tools. (L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	5	<b>Production to and endorsement by licensees of dangerous goods stores of removal permits</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) No licensee of any store shall permit the removal therefrom of any dangerous goods to which the provisions of regulation 4 apply unless there be produced for inspection by himself, his servant or agent a valid removal permit issued pursuant to that regulation authorizing the removal of the goods by the person producing the permit or a licence to like effect under the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance (Cap 238); and such licensee, or his servant or agent, shall before the removal of such goods endorse the permit or licence to the effect that he has inspected the same.

(2) (Repealed L.N. 104 of 1967)

(68 of 1981 s. 56)

Regulation:	6	<b>No vehicle to carry more than 200 kg of explosives</b>	30/06/1997
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Except with the permission in writing of the Authority, no vehicle shall carry more than 200 kg of explosives at any one time:

Provided that any vehicle may carry detonators not exceeding 2000 in number, in addition to 200 kg of other explosives, if the detonators are separated from the other explosives by a barrier of bags of sand or other inert material, extending to a height not less than that of the load of explosives.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	7	<b>Explosives not permitted in public vehicles</b>	30/06/1997
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No explosives other than manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding 5 kg, safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms, shall be carried in any tramcar, omnibus, taxi or other public vehicle or on any public ferry.

(L.N. 104 of 1967; L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	8	<b>Vehicle carrying explosives to display a red flag</b>	30/06/1997
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There shall be displayed in a prominent position on any vehicle carrying explosives a rectangular red flag of a size not less than 230 x 300 mm.

(L.N. 119 of 1968; L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	9	<b>Application for licences for storage of explosives</b>	30/06/1997
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#### Storage of explosives

Every application, pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to possess or store any explosives shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority.

Regulation:	10	<b>Storage of explosives generally</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) Except as provided in this regulation, no explosives of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 7 in category 1 shall be stored otherwise than in a Government Explosives Depot, or in a Mode A store the site of which has been approved in writing by the Authority. (L.N. 21 of 1971)

(2) No explosives of class 5 (fulminate) in category 1 shall be stored otherwise than in a Government Explosives Depot. (L.N. 21 of 1971)

(2A) No explosives, other than safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms, shall be stored in a Mode A store constructed in accordance with regulation 11 (3A). (L.N. 68 of 1979)

(3) Safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms, not exceeding in the aggregate 20000 rounds, may be stored in a Mode B store.

(4) This regulation shall not apply to the storage by any person of safety cartridges and cartridges for small arms, not exceeding in each case 1000 rounds in the aggregate-

(a) if a licence has been granted to that person (or in the case of a corporation to a responsible officer thereof on its behalf) under the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance (Cap 238) authorizing the storage of those cartridges by that person; or

(b) if that Ordinance by the operation of Part II thereof, does not apply to the possession of or dealing in those cartridges by that person. (68 of 1981 s. 56)

(5) Manufactured fireworks, not exceeding in the aggregate 200 kg, may be stored in a Mode B store. (L.N. 119 of 1968; L.N. 119 of 1983)

(6) (Repealed L.N. 21 of 1971)

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

(8) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to such quantity, not exceeding 5000 rounds in the aggregate or 5 kg of explosive content (whichever is the less), of safety cartridges for industrial fastening tools. (L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	11	<b>Mode A stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) A Mode A store shall consist of a single storeyed detached structure, whether situated above or below ground level, made of substantial brickwork, masonry or concrete to a design to be approved by the Authority in each case.

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

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

(3A) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), a Mode A store may consist of a structure made of such material to a design to be approved by the Authority in each case. (L.N. 68 of 1979)

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

Regulation:	12	<b>Mode B stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) A Mode B store shall consist of a substantially constructed fireproof container, either fixed or movable, capable of being locked and so constructed that neither inside nor outside is there any exposed ferrous metal.

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

Regulation:	13	<b>Security of Mode A and Mode B stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) When not in use, any Mode A or Mode B store containing any explosives shall be kept securely locked and any Mode B store shall, except with the permission in writing of the Authority, in addition thereto, be kept in a locked room or building used solely for the storage of dangerous goods.

(2) The licensee of any Mode A store shall employ 2 watchmen at the store and such further watchmen as the Authority may require, and at least one watchman shall be on watch at the store at all times when the store contains explosives. (L.N. 104 of 1967)

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

Regulation:	14	<b>Interior of Mode A store to be kept clean</b>		30/06/1997
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The interior of any Mode A store shall at all times be kept clean and free from grit or dirt likely to give rise to sparks.

Regulation:	15	<b>Contents of Mode A store</b>		30/06/1997
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Nothing shall be kept in any Mode A store except explosives, and containers, receptacles, tools or implements used directly in connection with the storage of explosives.

Regulation:	16	<b>Situation of Mode A store</b>		30/06/1997
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No Mode A store shall be situated nearer to any public place than the Authority in each case may permit and every such store shall be fenced about in such manner as the Authority may require.

Regulation:	17	<b>Mode A store to be provided with lightning conductor</b>		30/06/1997
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Any Mode A store, unless it is an excavation, shall be provided with an efficient lightning conductor.

Regulation:	18	<b>The ground surrounding a Mode A store to be kept clear</b>		30/06/1997
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The ground surrounding any Mode A store shall be cleared of all obstructions including bushes, grass and other

vegetation to such distance as the Authority may require.

Regulation:	19	<b>Marking of Mode A and Mode B stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) The words "DANGEROUS-EXPLOSIVES" and "危險-爆炸品" shall be painted in a conspicuous colour, in legible lettering and characters of not less than 100 mm in height on the outside of every entrance to any Mode A store and of not less than 40 mm in height on the outside of any Mode B store. (L.N. 119 of 1983; 80 of 1997 s. 122)

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

Regulation:	20	<b>Police guard to be maintained at Mode A store if required by the Authority</b>		30/06/1997
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The licensee of any Mode A store shall, at his own expense, maintain a police guard at the store if so required by the Authority.

Regulation:	21	<b>Precautions to be taken during work done in store</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No repairs shall be carried out in or to any Mode A store unless-

- (a) all explosives have been removed therefrom; and
- (b) the store has been thoroughly washed out and cleaned.

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

Regulation:	22	<b>Smoking prohibited in or near Mode A store or when Mode B stores are open</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall smoke or expose any naked light in any Mode A store or within 10 m thereof or, if the Authority has directed that such store be fenced about, inside such fencing. (L.N. 119 of 1983)

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

Regulation:	23	<b>Precautions to be taken by licensee of store</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) The licensee of any store shall take all proper precautions to prevent-

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

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

Regulation:	24	<b>Deterioration of explosives in a store</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) The licensee of any store shall cause all explosives therein which are liable to deterioration to be inspected not less than once in each month by a person having reasonable experience in the handling of explosives.

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

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

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

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

Regulation:	25	<b>Licensee to comply with directions given by the Authority</b>		30/06/1997
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- (1) The Authority may give directions as to the method of storage of any explosive in any store.
- (2) The licensee of any store in respect of which directions have been given under paragraph (1) shall, so soon as may be, comply with such directions.

Regulation:	26	<b>Certain explosives to be stored separately</b>		30/06/1997
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No explosive of any group specified hereunder shall be stored in any receptacle together with any explosive of any other group specified hereunder, unless it is so separated by intervening partitioning as to prevent explosion or fire communicating from one to the other-

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

Group B-All explosives in category 1, class 6, division 1. Group C-All explosives in category 1, class 6, division 2 which contain exposed iron or steel.

Group D-All explosives in category 1, class 6, division 3. Group E-Firework.

Regulation:	27	<b>Stock book to be kept in or near store</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) The licensee of any Mode A store shall keep in or near the store a stock book, in such form as the Authority may prescribe.

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

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

(4) Each entry in such stock book shall be written in ink, and shall be initialled by the person responsible for the custody of the keys of the store. (L.N. 104 of 1967)

Regulation:	28	<b>(Repealed L.N. 104 of 1967)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	29	<b>Application for licence to manufacture explosives</b>		30/06/1997
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#### Manufacture of explosives

(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture explosives shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the whole of the area to be occupied by the factory at which the manufacture is to be carried on, and, so far as may be applicable having regard to the nature of the business, every such plan shall include the following particulars-

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

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

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

retained by the Authority.

Regulation:	30	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Subject to paragraph (2), no licence for the manufacture of explosives shall be granted or renewed unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the factory at which such manufacture is to be carried on that- (L.N. 68 of 1979)

- (a) the plan referred to in regulation 29 has been approved by him and the construction of the factory conforms with the plan;
- (b) the perimeter of the factory is fenced about to his satisfaction;
- (c) no danger building in the factory is situated less than 30 m from any other building or structure on the surface of the ground or from any public place;
- (d) any danger building in the factory, other than a danger building constructed below the surface of the ground, is surrounded by an earth or sand embankment not less than 2.5 m in height and 0.6 m wide at the top and that any opening therein is provided with a gate covered on one side by sheet steel plating not less than 4 mm thick and fitted with an appropriate lock; (L.N. 119 of 1983)
- (e) the flooring of any danger building is surfaced with smooth impervious material;
- (f) any danger building consists of a single storeyed detached structure having smooth impervious flooring and is divided to his satisfaction into compartments, in such manner as to prevent, so far as may be, an explosion occurring in the course of one process giving rise to any other explosion in the factory;
- (g) no danger building contains in its structure or fittings any exposed ferrous metal;
- (h) any path connecting any one danger building with any other such building consists of a covered way having smooth impervious flooring and so constructed as to prevent the admission of grit or dirt to the way;
- (i) any danger building is fitted with one or more efficient lightning conductors installed to his satisfaction;
- (j) all electric wiring or other fittings in any danger building are properly installed and insulated to his satisfaction; and
- (k) outside every entrance to any danger building there is displayed to his satisfaction a notice, in English and Chinese, bearing the words "DANGER-EXPLOSIVES" and "危險-爆炸品" and a statement of the maximum number of persons permitted to be employed at any one time therein and the maximum quantity of explosives or the ingredients thereof permitted at any one time to be contained therein. (80 of 1997 s. 123)

(2) Paragraph (1)(d) and (g) shall not apply to the factory situated on Stonecutters Island at which the manufacture of nitrate mixture, as defined in category 1, class 2, is carried on. (L.N. 68 of 1979)

Regulation:	31	<b>Alterations to and maintenance of factory premises, etc. after grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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After the grant or renewal of any licence for the manufacture of explosives-

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

Regulation:	31A	<b>Licence to manufacture explosives outside factory</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Notwithstanding regulations 29 and 30, the Authority may, if he thinks fit, grant a licence to manufacture a nitrate mixture as defined in category 1, class 2, elsewhere than in a factory. (L.N. 40 of 1973)

(2) A licence granted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be subject to such conditions as the Authority thinks fit. (L.N. 104 of 1967)



Regulation:	32	<b>Restriction on employment of persons in danger buildings</b>		30/06/1997
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Except with the permission in writing of the Authority, not more than the number of persons specified in the plan referred to in regulation 29 in respect of any danger building shall be employed at the same time in such building.

Regulation:	33	<b>Matches, etc. not to be carried in factory</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person in any factory shall carry on his person any ferrous metal or any matches or other means of ignition.

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

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

Regulation:	34	<b>Employees in danger buildings to wear clothing and footwear approved by the Authority</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any person employed in any danger building shall wear only such clothing and footwear as may be approved by the Authority.

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

Regulation:	35	<b>Only certain tools to be used in danger buildings</b>		30/06/1997
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No tools other than tools made of non-ferrous metal or wood or such other material as may be approved by the Authority shall be used in any danger building.

Regulation:	36	<b>Supervisors to be employed in danger buildings</b>		30/06/1997
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While work is being carried on in any danger building there shall be present on duty in the building at least one supervisor; and if more than 20 persons are employed at any one time in such building there shall be at least one supervisor for every 20 persons.

(Amended 67 of 1995 s. 91(2))

Regulation:	37	<b>Prohibition of smoking, etc.</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall smoke or use or exhibit any naked light in any danger building.

Regulation:	38	<b>Employment of watchmen</b>		30/06/1997
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There shall be at all times employed at any factory such number of watchmen as the Authority may require having regard to the situation of and the circumstances pertaining to the factory.

Regulation:	39	<b>Interior of package to be clean</b>		30/06/1997
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#### Packing of explosives

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

Regulation:	40	<b>No package to be constructed of iron or steel unless covered</b>		30/06/1997
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No outer or inner package containing explosives and no binding of any such package shall be constructed, either wholly or partly, of iron or steel unless the iron or steel is so covered with suitable material as to prevent its being or becoming exposed.

Regulation:	41	<b>Contents of package</b>		30/06/1997
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No outer or inner package containing explosives shall contain more than one kind of explosive or contain any other article or substance:

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

- (a) an inner package containing a propellant and an inner package containing a different kind of propellant or gunpowder; or
- (b) an inner package containing an explosive in category 1, class 6, division 1 and any article or substance which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature or liable to cause fire or explosion.

Regulation:	42	<b>Packing of blasting explosives</b>		30/06/1997
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Either the outer or the inner package of any parcel of blasting explosive in category 1, class 2, 3 or 4, in which ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate or sodium chloride is an ingredient shall be waterproof.

Regulation:	43	<b>Prescribed labels for explosives</b>		30/06/1997
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Every main, inner and outer package containing manufactured fireworks shall bear a label in the form of label C specified in the First Schedule and every main, inner or outer package containing any other explosive shall bear a label in the form of label A specified in that Schedule.

Regulation:	44	<b>Requirements as to marking of packages</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any outer package containing explosives shall, in addition to any other labels or markings required under the Ordinance, be marked on the outside thereof as follows-

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

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

Regulation:	45	<b>Manner of packing explosives</b>		30/06/1997
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Any explosive of the class or division specified in the first column of the table to this regulation shall be packed in the manner specified opposite thereto in the second column of the table and the amount of such explosive packed in any one outer package and in any one inner package shall not exceed the quantity, if any, specified opposite thereto in the third and fourth columns respectively of the table.

TABLE

Explosive (1)	Packing (2)	Maximum amount in any one inner package (3)	Maximum amount in any one outer package (4)
Class 1 (gunpowder)	In an inner package contained in an outer package except that where the weight of explosive is not more than 2.5 kg no inner package shall be required.	When gunpowder and a propellant are packed together, 25 kg; otherwise, 50 kg.	When gunpowder and a propellant are packed together, 10 kg; otherwise, 50 kg.

Class 2 (nitrate mixture).	As for class 1.	25 kg.	25 kg.
Class 3 (nitrocompound) division 1.	As for class 1, but so that either the inner or outer package, or, if there is an outer package only, that package, shall be thoroughly waterproof. No metal shall be used in the construction of any package, except that nails or wire binding coated with or made of brass, zinc or other soft metal may be used for securing the outer package, and wire stitching may be used for securing an inner package if the wire is effectively prevented from coming into contact with the explosive by means of a sheet of stout cardboard or by some other suitable means.	25 kg.	25 kg.
Class 3 (nitrocompound) division 2.  (except as specified hereunder).	As for class 1.	25 kg.	25 kg.
Guncotton so wetted with water as unflammable.	As for class 1, but so that the inner or outer package, or, if there is an outer package only, that package, shall be of such a nature and so closed as to prevent any material loss of water.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Cyclotri-methylene trinitramine. (RDX).	In an inner package contained in an outer package; the explosive shall be wetted with not less than 10% of water calculated on the wet explosive, and the inner and outer packages shall be of such a nature and so constructed as to prevent any material loss of moisture.	25 kg.	25 kg.
Pentaerythritol-tetranitrate. (P.E.T.N.)	In an inner package contained in an outer package; the explosive shall be wetted with not less than 25% of water calculated on the wet explosive, and the inner and outer packages shall be of such a nature and so constructed as to prevent any material loss of moisture.	25 kg.	25 kg.
Tri-nitro-resorcinol. (Styphnic acid).	In an inner package contained in an outer package; the explosive shall be wetted with not less than 20% of water calculated on the wet explosive, and the inner and outer packages shall be of such a nature and so constructed as to prevent any material loss of moisture.	25 kg.	25 kg.
Class 4	As for class 3, division 1.	25 kg.	25 kg.



<p>division 1</p> <p>(except as specified hereunder).</p> <p>Bulleted cartridges of class 6</p> <p>(ammunition)</p> <p>division 1</p> <p>of a calibre exceeding 13 mm.</p>	<p>In an outer package so that the point of any bullet cannot come into contact with the cap of any cartridge.</p>	<p>Unlimited.</p>	
<p>Class 6</p> <p>(ammunition)</p> <p>division 2</p> <p>(except as specified hereunder).</p> <p>Class 6</p> <p>(ammunition)</p> <p>division 2</p> <p>when made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose.</p> <p>Fuse heads.</p>	<p>In an outer package.</p> <p>In such manner as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; where an inner as well as an outer package is required, the enclosing case of a cartridge or charge shall, if it is within the definition of inner package in these regulations, be deemed to be an inner package, but, where an outer package only is employed, shall not be deemed to be an outer package.</p> <p>As may be required by the Authority.</p>	<p>50 kg.</p> <p>Maximum amount allowed for the same explosive when not so made up.</p>	<p>Maximum amount allowed for the same explosive when not so made up.</p>
<p>Class 6</p> <p>(ammunition)</p> <p>division 3</p> <p>(except as specified hereunder).</p>	<p>In an inner package contained in an outer package.</p>	<p>25 kg.</p>	<p>1 kg or 10 in number whichever may be the greater.</p>
<p>Bulleted cartridges of class 6</p> <p>(ammunition)</p> <p>division 3</p> <p>of a calibre exceeding 13</p>	<p>In an inner package contained in an outer package so that the point of any bullet cannot come into contact with the cap of any cartridge.</p>	<p>25 kg.</p>	<p>1 kg or 10 in number whichever may be the greater.</p>

<p>mm.</p> <p>Detonators other than electric detonators.</p>	<p>In an inner package contained in an outer package; the inner package, if of metal or other solid material, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; a layer of felt or other soft material shall be placed on top of and underneath the detonators and so secured that both ends of the detonators shall at all times be resting on and be covered by the said layer; the detonators and all spaces in the inner package may be filled so far as practicable with fine sawdust or other similar material; the inner package shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal so made and closed as to prevent any of the inner packages contained therein from escaping therefrom and such case shall be placed inside the outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a space of not less than 75 mm between the case and every part of the interior of the outer package, and the said space shall either be kept clear by means of a light framework or battens of wood securing the said case in position in the outer package, or be filled with sawdust, straw or other similar material; where the number of detonators in the outer package exceeds 5000, the outer package shall be fitted with handles or other contrivance by means of which it may safely and conveniently be carried:</p> <p>Provided that where the number of detonators does not exceed 1000 the requirements with regard to placing the inner package in a case inside the outer package need not be observed.</p>	<p>10000 in number.</p>	<p>100 in number.</p>
<p>Electric detonators.</p>	<p>In an inner package contained in an outer package, and where the number of detonators in any one outer package exceeds 3000, the outer package shall be fitted with handles or other suitable contrivance by means of which it may safely and conveniently be carried.</p>	<p>5000 in number.</p>	<p>100 in number.</p>
<p>Class 7 (firework composition)  division 1.</p> <p>Class 7 (manufactured fireworks)  division 2.</p>	<p>In an inner package contained in an outer package, the inner package being hermetically closed.</p> <p>In an outer package.</p>	<p>10 kg.</p> <p>50 kg.</p>	<p>500 g.</p>

Regulation:	46	<b>Permission required for blasting</b>	30/06/1997
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## Use of explosives in blasting

(1) No person shall carry out any blasting without the permission of the Authority.

(2) Any permission granted for the purposes of paragraph (1) may be for one occasion only or for several occasions or continuously over a period of time and may be granted subject to such conditions or restrictions specified in the permit as the Authority may think fit.

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

Regulation:	47	<b>Authorized persons only may use explosives for blasting</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall-

(a) prepare any charge for blasting or fire any charge unless he is in possession of a valid mine blasting certificate or is otherwise authorized by the Authority; or

(b) cause or permit any person who is not in possession of a valid mine blasting certificate or otherwise authorized by the Authority to prepare any charge for blasting or fire any charge.

(L.N. 104 of 1967)

Regulation:	48	<b>(Repealed L.N. 21 of 1971)</b>	30/06/1997
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Regulation:	49	<b>(Repealed L.N. 104 of 1967)</b>	30/06/1997
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Regulation:	50	<b>Smoking not permitted while charges are being prepared</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall smoke at or near any blasting site while explosives are being removed from a store thereat or while charges are being prepared for blasting or are being laid.

Regulation:	51	<b>Persons engaged in preparing charges not to carry matches, etc.</b>	30/06/1997
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No person engaged in preparing charges or handling explosives at any blasting site shall carry about his person any metal object or other articles intended or liable to create flame or sparks except such articles as are required by him expressly for the purpose of igniting fuses.

Regulation:	52	<b>Removal of explosives for blasting</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) When removing explosives from a store at a blasting site for the purpose of blasting-

(a) gunpowder shall be placed in a container fitted with a closefitting lid and made of rigid, impermeable, non-ferrous material; and

(b) detonators and fuses shall not be carried in the same container as other explosives.

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

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

Regulation:	53	<b>Preparing of charges for blasting</b>	30/06/1997
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When charges are prepared for blasting-

(a) detonators shall not be crimped on to fuses in or near any explosives store;

(b) detonators shall not be crimped to fuses otherwise than with a crimping tool;

- (c) not more than one detonator shall be inserted in any primer charge;
- (d) no hole shall be made in any cartridge of explosive other wise than by the use of a non-ferrous pricker.

Regulation:	54	<b>Loading of charges for blasting</b>	30/06/1997
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When charges are loaded for blasting-

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

Regulation:	55	<b>Firing of charges for blasting</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) When blasting is carried out-

- (a) save as provided in regulation 57(1)(i), blasting shall be done by means of bore hole charges only and no surface charges shall be used except with the permission of the Authority;
- (b) no bore hole shall be loaded with more than such quantity of explosive as shall be determined by the shot firer in each particular case;
- (c) no blast shall be fired unless effective and adequate precautions are taken to prevent any fragments being projected in a dangerous manner;
- (d) (Repealed L.N. 104 of 1967)
- (e) for a period lasting from 5 minutes prior to the blasting until all charges have been fired, warning gongs shall be beaten continuously so as to be audible at a distance of 150 mm therefrom and red flags shall be displayed continuously at all points of access to the place of blasting and at a distance of 150 mm from such place; (L.N. 104 of 1967; L.N. 119 of 1983; L.N. 386 of 1993)
- (f) no fuse with a burning time of less than 2 minutes shall be used if ignition is not effected by means of igniter cord; (L.N. 21 of 1971)
- (fa) no fuse with a burning time of less than 1 1/2 minutes shall be used if ignition is effected by means of igniter cord; (L.N. 21 of 1971)
- (g) if matches are used to light fuses, not more than 2 fuses shall be lit by any one person at any one time, and if 2 fuses are so lit, the first fuse lit shall be of not less than 3 minutes burning time (2 m of standard safety fuse); (L.N. 119 of 1983)
- (h) no fuse shall be lit by means of an acetylene lamp; (L.N. 104 of 1967)
- (i) if fuses are to be lit in a series by means of an igniting squib, then, except with the prior permission in writing of the Authority-
  - (i) the series shall consist of not more than 10 fuses,
  - (ii) each fuse of the series shall be longer than the preceding fuse by not less than 15 seconds burning time (150 mm of standard safety fuse), (L.N. 119 of 1983)
  - (iii) the person using the igniting squib shall be accompanied by another person having a box of matches or other suitable means of immediately relighting the igniting squib if it should become extinguished, and
  - (iv) the fuses shall be lit seriatim commencing with the longest fuse; (L.N. 104 of 1967)
- (j) no dynamite or home-made igniting squibs shall be used to light fuses;
- (k) any electric exploder used for firing charges shall be fitted with a detachable handle or key and shall be so designed as to prevent unauthorized use, the leads to the exploder or firing switch shall not be connected until the shot firer has tested the circuit with a galvanometer, or until immediately before firing takes place, the exploder shall be set in a position where the shot firer can see it while he is connecting the charges and the shot firer shall carry with him the detachable handle or key of the exploder while he is so connecting the charges;
- (l) no electric mains shall be used for firing except with the permission of the Authority; and when so used the switch controlling the circuit shall be contained in a box so arranged that the box cannot be closed unless the switch is removed from the box, and the shot firer shall carry the key of the switch while he connects the charges and shall carry out the firing himself;
- (m) if a detonating fuse is used, the single detonator required to discharge all blasts shall not be inserted until after the warning signals required by sub-paragraph (e) have been commenced; (L.N. 104 of 1967)



(n) on completion of the blasting the shot firer in charge thereof shall ensure that all charges have been detonated and that no unexploded explosives remain at the place of blasting. (L.N. 104 of 1967)

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

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

Regulation:	56	<b>Register of blasting operations to be kept</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) The shot firer in charge of any blasting shall keep a register in such form as may be prescribed by the Authority of the holes bored, depth of the holes, the amount of explosives used in each bore and the time of each firing. (L.N. 104 of 1967)

(2) The register shall be compiled as soon as the holes have been loaded. (L.N. 104 of 1967; L.N. 386 of 1993)

Regulation:	57	<b>Misfires</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) Where any shot fails to fire-

- (a) if the firing was effected electrically, the circuit shall be tested again, and an attempt shall be made to re-fire the charge before it is approached by any person, and, if the attempt fails, the leads shall be disconnected from the exploder by the shot firer and 5 minutes shall be allowed to elapse before the charge is approached;
- (b) if the firing was effected by safety fuse, the charge shall not be approached by any person until not less than one-half of an hour has elapsed since the firing;
- (c) if the bore hole is tamped but undamaged, the tamping shall be carefully removed with a wooden or copper scraper or scoop and a fresh primer shall be placed against the charge, tamped and fired;
- (d) if the bore hole is damaged, another hole shall be drilled parallel to the first hole and not less than 300 mm distant from it and shall be loaded, tamped and fired; (L.N. 119 of 1983)
- (e) the place where the misfire occurred shall be searched after the firing for any unexploded explosive;
- (f) no explosive, detonator, detonator wire or fuse shall be withdrawn from the bore hole containing the charge;
- (g) the misfired explosive shall not be used again or returned to the store but shall be destroyed by some safe and suitable method by the shot firer in charge of the blasting;
- (h) the charge shall not be approached within 15 m by any person other than the shot firer in charge of the blasting until the explosive has been removed or fired or rendered safe; (L.N. 119 of 1983)
- (i) if the direction of the bore hole cannot be accurately ascertained, a surface charge may be used.

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

Regulation:	58	<b>Special precautions</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) Any shot firer in charge of blasting shall notify the person by whom he is employed of any special precautions which he may consider necessary for the safety of persons or property in the neighbourhood.

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

Regulation:	59	<b>Discharge of firework</b>	30/06/1997
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#### Discharge of firework

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

(2) Every such permit shall be granted subject-

- (a) to payment of the appropriate fee prescribed in regulation 183; and

(b) to such conditions or restrictions as the Authority may specify in the permit.

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

Regulation:	60	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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#### Penalties

(1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 4, 46 or 47 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$25000 and imprisonment for 3 months.

(2) Any person who stores any explosive or causes or permits any explosive to be stored in contravention of any of the provisions of regulation 10 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$25000 and imprisonment for 3 months. (L.N. 386 of 1993)

(3) The owner and person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 6 or 8 is contravened shall each be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(4) Any person in possession of explosives in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 7 or 54 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month. (L.N. 21 of 1971)

(5) The licensee of any store in respect of which, or containing explosives in respect of which, any of the provisions of regulation 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25(2) or 26 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month. (L.N. 104 of 1967)

(6) The licensee of any store who fails to keep and maintain a stock book in accordance with provisions of regulation 27 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(7) The licensee of any factory in respect of which, or containing explosives in respect of which, any of the provisions of regulation 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 or 38 is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(8) The owner of any explosives contained in any package in respect of which any of the provisions of regulation 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 or 45 is contravened or packed in contravention of any such provisions shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(9) Any person who is carrying out or has undertaken any operation involving blasting in the course of which any of the provisions of regulation 52, 53, 55(1), 57 or 58 is contravened and the shot firer in charge of any such blasting shall each be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction-

(a) except in the case of a contravention of paragraph (c) or (e) of regulation 55(1), to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month;

(b) in the case of contravention of paragraph (c) or (e) of regulation 55(1), to a fine of \$25000 and imprisonment for 3 months. (L.N. 249 of 1984)

(10) Any shot firer in charge of any blasting who contravenes the provisions of regulation 56 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2000.

(11) Any person who contravenes the provisions of regulation 22, 33, 37, 50, 51, 55(2) or 59 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2000. (L.N. 104 of 1967)

(L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	III	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 2 (COMPRESSED GASES)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	61	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part unless the context otherwise requires-

"cylinder" (氣瓶) means any metal container used or to be used under pressure for the storage of permanent liquefied

or dissolved gas not being a boiler or pressure vessel within the meaning of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance (Cap 56) or a bulk storage tank; (87 of 1988 s. 59)

"dissolved gas" (溶解氣體) means any dangerous goods in category 2 class 3;

"gas" (氣體) except where a particular type of gas is mentioned means any dangerous goods in category 2 except liquefied petroleum gas within the meaning of the Gas Safety Ordinance (Cap 51); (49 of 1990 s. 38)

"in bulk" (散裝) in relation to storage means storage in any tank;

"liquefied gas" (液化氣體) means any dangerous goods in category 2 class 2 except liquefied petroleum gas within the meaning of the Gas Safety Ordinance (Cap 51); (49 of 1990 s. 38)

"manufacture" (製造) in relation to any gas includes the filling of any cylinder with any such gas:

Provided that nothing in this definition shall be construed to refer to any boiler or pressure vessel within the meaning of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance (Cap 56); (87 of 1988 s. 59)

"permanent gas" (永久氣體) means any dangerous goods in category 2 class 1, other than town gas (which is primarily a mixture of hydrogen and methane); (L.N. 88 of 1991)

"tank" (貯槽) means any static tank or reservoir used to contain any liquefied gas and "tankage" (貯槽設施) shall be construed accordingly.

(49 of 1990 s. 38)

Regulation:	61A	<b>Regard to be had of accepted standards</b>		30/06/1997
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In granting or renewing a licence to manufacture, store or convey any gas, the Authority may have regard to any relevant standard or code set by the British Standards Institution or by any other reputable body or organization in relation to the matters affected by the licence.

(L.N. 266 of 1980)

Regulation:	62	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store gases</b>		30/06/1997
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#### Storage of gases in cylinders

(1) Every application pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance for any licence to manufacture or store any gas shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and in the case of any application for a licence to store gas in cylinders shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan as nearly as may be to scale of the store and every such plan shall include the following particulars-

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) the material of which it is or is to be constructed;
- (c) the means of ventilation;
- (ca) the routing of and method of fixing any pipeline which is to be installed for the purpose of distributing gas from the store to any part of the premises which the store serves or is intended to serve, and the material of which it is to be constructed; and (L.N. 266 of 1980)
- (d) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

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

- (a) a statement in writing declaring the nature of the gas or gases to be stored and the maximum quantities thereof in respect of which the licence is required; and
- (b) 2 copies of the design and specifications to which it is intended that any distribution pipeline or other ancillary equipment is to be constructed. (L.N. 266 of 1980)

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

Regulation:	63	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage in cylinders of any gas unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 62 have been approved by him and the

- construction of the store conforms with the plan; and  
 (b) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require.

Regulation:	64	<b>Cylinders to be approved by the Authority</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, for the storage of any gas, any cylinder or other container except of a type appropriate to the storage of such gas and approved by the Authority.

Regulation:	65	<b>Marking of cylinders</b>	30/06/1997
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Without prejudice to the requirements of any other regulation relating to marking or labelling, no person shall-

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

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

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

Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any cylinder which is in Hong Kong reason only that it is in course of transit from one place outside Hong Kong to another place outside Hong Kong. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

Regulation:	66	<b>Examination and testing of cylinders for permanent and liquefied gases</b>	30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall use any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be used, to contain any permanent or liquefied gas unless such cylinder has been tested and examined within the preceding 5 years by a person approved by the Authority for that purpose.

(2) Every cylinder shall be tested-

- (a) in the case of a cylinder for any permanent gas-
- (i) by hydraulic stretch test to a pressure of not less than 21 MPa, and  
 (ii) by hydraulic pressure test to a pressure of not less than 20 MPa;
- (b) in the case of a cylinder for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, ethylene or monochlorotrifluoromethane (Arcton 13, Freon 13)-
- (i) by hydraulic stretch test to a pressure of not less than 23 MPa, and  
 (ii) by hydraulic pressure test to a pressure of not less than 21 MPa;
- (c) (Repealed 49 of 1990 s. 38)
- (d) in the case of a cylinder for any liquefied gas, other than a gas mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), by hydraulic pressure test in each case to a pressure of not less than one and one-third times the working pressure, if any, specified in the third column of the table to regulation 70(2) for the gas for which such cylinder is intended; and (49 of 1990 s. 38)
- (e) in the case of a cylinder in respect of which permission is granted by the Authority pursuant to the provisions of regulation 69 to exceed the filling pressures specified in that regulation, such hydraulic stretch test or hydraulic pressure test, or both, as the Authority may require either generally or in any particular case. (L.N. 119 of 1983)

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

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

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

(6) (Repealed 49 of 1990 s. 38)

Regulation:	67	<b>Examination of cylinders containing dissolved gases</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall use any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be used, to contain any dissolved gas unless such cylinder has been subjected to internal and external examination within the preceding 12 months by a person approved by the Authority for that purpose.

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

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

Regulation:	68	<b>Destruction of defective cylinders</b>	71 of 1999	01/07/1997
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**Remarks:**

Adaptation amendments retroactively made - see 71 of 1999 s. 3

(1) If any cylinder-

- (a) upon being subjected to hydraulic stretch testing or hydraulic pressure testing pursuant to the provision of regulation 66-
  - (i) is found to have suffered a permanent volumetric expansion of more than 10% of the total volumetric expansion under the test pressure; or
  - (ii) shows signs of leakage, deformation or defect; (L.N. 88 of 1991)
- (b) upon being examined pursuant to the provisions of regulation 67, is found to have suffered internal or external damage or deterioration which, in the opinion of the person who carried out the examination, renders it unsafe,

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

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

(2) Upon receipt of any notice pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), the Authority shall cause the cylinder in question to be destroyed in such manner as he may consider appropriate and may in his discretion recover the whole or any part of any expense incurred thereby from the owner of the cylinder as a civil debt due to the Government. (71 of 1999 s .3)

Regulation:	69	<b>Filling of cylinders containing permanent gases</b>		30/06/1997
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Except with the permission in writing of the Authority, given either generally or in any particular case, no person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any permanent gas to such an extent that the internal pressure on the cylinder at 15.5 degrees Celsius exceeds-

- (a) in the case of boron trifluoride, 10 MPa;
- (b) in the case of krypton, 12 MPa;
- (c) in the case of fluorine, such pressure as the Authority may permit;
- (d) in the case of any other permanent gas, 14 MPa; and
- (e) in the case of any gas contained in a special light metal cylinder not exceeding a capacity of 600 L of free gas, such pressure as the Authority may prescribe as a condition of the licence required for the filling thereof.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	70	<b>Filling of cylinders containing liquefied gases</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with liquefied gas unless the cylinder has been rendered free from moisture.

(2) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any liquefied gas specified in the first column of the table to this paragraph in excess of a quantity equivalent in weight to the number of

kilograms of water which the cylinder is capable of containing multiplied by the filling ratio specified in the second column of the table for that gas. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

TABLE

Gas (1)	Fillingratio (2)	Working pressure in kPa (3)
Ammonia, Anhydrous	0.51	2840
Butadiene	0.50	720
Carbon Dioxide (if the cylinder is fitted with a bursting disc which will discharge the contents before a pressure of 20 MPa is attained)	0.667	-
Carbon Dioxide (except as specified above)	0.60	-
Chlorine	1.19	1950
Chlorotrifluoromethane (Arcton 13, Freon 13)	0.90	-
Cyclopropane	0.48	1875
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 12, Freon 12)	1.08	1585
Dichlorofluoromethane (Arcton 21, Freon 21)	1.20	494
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Arcton 114, Freon 114)	1.26	556
Dimethylamine	0.44	607
Ethyl Chloride	0.79	415
Ethylene	0.27	-
Ethylene Oxide	0.76	530
Hydrocyanic Acid Gas (Stabilized)	0.57	275
Methyl Bromide	1.39	700
Methyl Chloride	0.78	1430
Monochlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 22, Freon 22)	0.90	2620
Monomethylamine	0.54	1075
Nitrous Oxide (if impurities present do not exceed 0.1%)	0.667	-
Nitrous Oxide (except as specified above)	0.625	-
Sulphur Dioxide	1.19	1160
Trichloromonofluoromethane (Arcton 11, Freon 11)	1.30	258
Trimethylamine	0.51	1075
Any other liquefied gas not above specified, excepting liquefied air or oxygen or a gas which liquefies at atmospheric pressure.	As determined by the Authority.	As determined by the Authority.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

(3) (Repealed 49 of 1990 s. 38)

Regulation:	71	<b>Filling of cylinders containing dissolved gases</b>	30/06/1997
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- (1) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any dissolved gas unless-
- (a) the cylinder is completely filled with a homogeneous porous substance of porosity not exceeding 88 per cent; (L.N. 40 of 1973)
  - (b) without prejudice to sub-paragraph (a), if the cylinder contains a solvent, the solvent-
    - (i) is not of a kind capable of chemical reaction with the gas in the cylinder, the homogeneous porous substance or the metal of the cylinder; and (L.N. 386 of 1993)
    - (ii) when the cylinder is fully charged, does not completely fill the porosity of the homogeneous porous substance at a temperature of 65 degrees Celsius.
  - (c) the tare weight is stamped in a conspicuous place on the outside of the cylinder;
  - (d) the cylinder valve contains not more than 70 per cent of copper in its composition;
  - (e) the cylinder bears a conspicuous metal tag, ring or plate securely attached to the cylinder, otherwise

than by welding or brazing, declaring the name of the manufacturer of the cylinder; and in addition thereto is labelled with the date when it was last charged, and the name and address of the person, company or firm by whom it was last charged, and the weight of gas and equivalent volume in litres at 15.5 degrees Celsius and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder at such temperature, and the name of the gas in the cylinder.

(2) No person shall fill any cylinder, or cause or permit any cylinder to be filled, with any dissolved gas to such an extent that, at a temperature of 15.5 degrees Celsius, the internal pressure on the cylinder exceeds 1550 kPa:

Provided that in the case of a cylinder filled for use exclusively for marine lighting purposes the cylinder may be filled to a pressure of 2300 kPa.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	72	<b>Precautions against fire in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall smoke in any store.

(2) No naked light and no heating equipment shall be used in any store.

(3) No electrical equipment shall be used or installed in any store other than equipment of a type approved by the Authority.

(4) There shall be at all times conspicuously displayed outside any store a notice, in English and Chinese, prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights.

Regulation:	73	<b>Storage of cylinders containing liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No container containing liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen shall be stored otherwise than in a place approved by the Authority and marked, to the satisfaction of the Authority, by one or more notices, in English and Chinese, indicating the storage of liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen, as the case may be.

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

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	74	<b>General provisions relating to storage, etc.</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the storage or conveyance of any gas specified in the first column of the table to this regulation in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for such gas in the second column of the table: (L.N. 71 of 1964)

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply where the aggregate of the quantities of all such gases stored in the same store exceeds 5 cylinders or 25 L of gases where 1 cylinder is deemed to be equivalent to 5 L.

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

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

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

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

- (a) otherwise than in a cool place and protected from the direct rays of the sun or other direct source of heat;
- (b) above or nearer than 600 mm from any gas or other burner, whether connected therewith or not;
- (c) except when stored under licence in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and these regulations otherwise than resting on the floor of any premises or on the ground or on a stand constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority and resting on the floor or on the ground;
- (d) in any common passageway, stairway or doorway;
- (e) below ground level, except with the permission in writing of the Authority; or

(f) in any place which is not provided with adequate low level ventilation.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

TABLE

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

Gas (1)	Quantity for which licence not required (2)	Label (3)
Class 1-Permanent gases		
Air	2 cylinders	
Argon	1 cylinder	
Boron Trifluoride		D1
Carbon Monoxide		B3 and D1
Coal Gas		B3 and D1
Fluorine		D1
Helium	1 cylinder	
Hydrogen	1 cylinder	B3
Krypton	1 cylinder	
Methane	1 cylinder	B3
Neon	1 cylinder	
Nitrogen	1 cylinder	
Oxygen	2 cylinders	
Class 2-Liquefied gases		
Air, liquid	25 L	
Ammonia, Anhydrous	1 cylinder	D1
Boron Trichloride		
Butadiene	1 cylinder	B3
Carbon Dioxide	1 cylinder (unlimited when intended for use with fire extinguishers)	
Chlorine		D1
Chlorotrifluoromethane (Arcton 13, Freon 13)	2 cylinders	
Cyanogen		B3 and D1
Cyclopropane	1 cylinder	B3
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 12, Freon 12)	2 cylinders	
Dichlorodifluoromethane/Trichlorofluoromethane Mixtures (Arcton 12/11, Freon 12/11)	2 cylinders	
Dichlorofluoromethane (Arcton 21, Freon 21)	2 cylinders	
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Arcton 114, Freon 114)	2 cylinders	
Dimethyl Ether		B3
Dimethylamine		B3
Ethane		B3
Ethyl Chloride	1 cylinder or 10 kg	B3
Ethylene	1 cylinder	B3
Ethylene Oxide	1 cylinder or 10 kg	B3
Ethylene Oxide (in a concentration not greater than 12% by weight) mixed with an inactive carrier gas (such as dichlorodifluoromethane)		
Hydrogen Cyanide (Hydrocyanic Acid)		D



Hydrogen Chloride (Hydrochloric Acid, Anhydrous)		
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous)		D1
Hydrogen Sulphide (Sulphuretted Hydrogen)		B3 and D1
Methyl Bromide	1 cylinder or 25 kg	
Methyl Chloride	1 cylinder	B3
Monochlorodifluoromethane (Arcton 22, Freon 22)	2 cylinders	
Monomethylamine		B3
Nitrogen (liquid)	2 cylinders	
Nitrogen Tetroxide (Nitrogen Peroxide)		D1
Nitrosyl Chloride		D1
Nitrous Oxide	2 cylinders	
Oxygen, Liquid	10 L	
Phosgene		D1
Propylene	1 cylinder	B3
Sulphur Dioxide	1 cylinder or 25 kg	
Trichloromonofluoromethane (Arcton 11, Freon 11)	2 cylinders	
Trimethylamine		B3
Any other liquefied gas		As may be directed by the Authority in each case.
Class 3-Dissolved gases		
Acetylene	2 cylinders	B3

(L.N. 40 of 1973; L.N. 119 of 1983; 49 of 1990 s. 38)

Regulation:	75	<b>Conveyance of dangerous goods in category 2 on vehicles</b>		30/06/1997
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Conveyance of dangerous goods by road

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

(1) No person shall use or cause or permit to be used any mechanically propelled vehicle for the conveyance by road of any dangerous goods in category 2 unless the use of such vehicle therefor has been approved by the Authority. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

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

(2A) The approval by the Authority under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be in the form of a licence granted by the Authority. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

(3) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall apply in the case of dangerous goods conveyed as permitted by regulation 74(1).

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	76	<b>Safety precautions in relation to the conveyance, etc., of liquefied gases in road tankers</b>		30/06/1997
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When any liquefied gas is being loaded into, conveyed by or discharged from any tank wagon-

- (a) there shall be prominently displayed in English and Chinese on the front and rear of the wagon the words "caution" and "小心" followed by the name of the gas; (80 of 1997 s. 124)
- (b) the wagon shall be attended by at least one person having reasonable experience in the handling of the gas;
- (c) no smoking, no light (other than electric light) and no fire of any kind shall be permitted on or near the wagon;
- (d) the wagon shall be provided with fire extinguishing apparatus;
- (e) the wagon shall carry no passengers other than persons employed on the wagon; and

- (f) the wagon shall be provided with not less than one set of protective goggles and gloves for each person employed on the wagon at any one time.

Regulation:	77	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store liquefied gases in bulk</b>		30/06/1997
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Manufacture or storage of permanent and liquefied gases in bulk

(L.N. 88 of 1991)

(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store in bulk any permanent gas or liquefied gas shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the place or area to be occupied by the installation including, if applicable, accommodation for office or other administrative purposes required in respect of such manufacture or storage, and every such plan shall include, so far as may be applicable, the following particulars- (L.N. 88 of 1991)

- (a) the siting of every tank, pipeline or other structure to be erected at such place or within such area;
  - (b) the plan of every such tank, pipeline or other structure and the use to which it will be put;
  - (c) the distance between any such tank, pipeline or structure and any other tank, pipeline or structure or any domestic or other premises or any public place;
  - (d) the capacity of every such tank;
  - (da) the routing of and method of fixing any pipeline which is to be installed for the purpose of distributing gas from any such tank to any part of the premises in which the tank is situated, and the material of which it is to be constructed; and (L.N. 266 of 1980)
  - (e) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.
- (2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by-
- (a) a statement in writing declaring the type of gas or gases which it is intended to manufacture or store; and
  - (b) 2 copies of the design and specifications to which it is intended that-
    - (i) any tankage,
    - (ii) any liquid gas vaporiser,
    - (iii) any other ancillary container of permanent gas or liquid gas, and (L.N. 88 of 1991)
    - (iv) any pipeline or other ancillary equipment,
 is to be constructed.

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

Regulation:	77A	<b>Application for licence to store or use ethylene oxide</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall use ethylene oxide as a sterilant in any installation unless it is mixed with an inert carrier gas so that the mixture contains not more than 12% by weight of ethylene oxide.

(2) Every application made pursuant to section 6 of the Ordinance for any licence to store or use ethylene oxide as a sterilant shall be in writing addressed to the Authority and shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan as nearly as may be to scale, of the place or area to be occupied by the installation including the cylinder store and every such plan shall include so far as may be applicable, the following particulars-

- (a) the siting of every cylinder store, pipeline, sterilizing apparatus, sterilized equipment drying off area or other equipment within the area;
- (b) the means of ventilation of the cylinder store, the sterilizing apparatus room or place and the sterilized equipment drying off area; and
- (c) details of the means for disposing of used sterilant gas.

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	78	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence to manufacture or store in bulk any permanent gas or liquefied gas shall be granted or renewed by the Authority unless he is satisfied in relation to the installation that-

- (a) the plan referred to in regulation 77 has been approved by him and the construction of the installation conforms with the plan;
- (b) any tankage or other plant comprised in the installation has been constructed according to the design and specifications approved together with such plan;
- (c) every tank or group of tanks is fenced about or otherwise protected to the satisfaction of the Authority against access thereto by unauthorized persons;
- (d) on every tank or near to every group of tanks there is prominently displayed a notice, in English and Chinese, naming the gas and prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights;
- (e) all tanks and pipelines are electrically bonded and earthed to the satisfaction of the Authority; and
- (f) the installation is provided with such fire extinguishing devices as the Authority may require having regard to the nature of the permanent gas or liquefied gas to be manufactured or stored therein.

(L.N. 88 of 1991)

Regulation:	78A	<b>Conditions for grant of licence to store or use ethylene oxide</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence to store or use ethylene oxide as a sterilant shall be granted or renewed by the Authority unless he is satisfied in relation to the installation that-

- (a) the plan referred to in regulation 77A has been approved by him and the construction of the installation conforms with the plan;
- (b) on or near to every installation there is prominently displayed a notice, in English and Chinese, naming the gas and prohibiting smoking; and
- (c) the installation is provided with such fire extinguishing devices as the Authority may require having regard to the nature of the gas.

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	78B	<b>(Repealed 49 of 1990 s. 38)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	78C	<b>Alterations to and maintenance of distribution pipelines</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) After the grant or renewal of any licence for the storage of gas-

- (a) no alteration or addition to any distribution pipeline leading from the store shall, except with the permission in writing of the Authority, be made which results in a deviation in any material particular from the plan of such pipeline as is, for the time being, approved by the Authority;
- (b) every distribution pipeline leading from the store shall be maintained at all times in good order and condition to the satisfaction of the Authority.

(2) The Authority may refuse to grant his permission for the making of an alteration or addition specified in paragraph (1)(a) until he has received and approved a plan of the same.

(3) The licensee of any store in respect of which any of the provisions of paragraph (1) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$8000 and imprisonment for 6 months.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation "Authority" (主管當局) means the Authority by whom the licence was granted or renewed.

(5) This regulation is in addition to, and not in derogation of regulation 178.

(L.N. 266 of 1980)

Regulation:	79	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 75 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$25000 and imprisonment for 3 months.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 64, 66, 69, 70, 71 or 73 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 74(2), (3) or (4) or 77A(1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 65, 67, 68(1), 72 or 76 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	IV	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 3 (CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	80	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

"dangerous goods" (危險品) means any dangerous goods in category 3.

Regulation:	81	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store corrosive substances</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any dangerous goods shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store any such goods, shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars-

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

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

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

Regulation:	82	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of any corrosive substance unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

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

Regulation:	83	<b>Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods in category 3 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods of that category.

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

#### TABLE

(1)	(2)
Acetic Anhydride	{ Chlorosulphonic Acid Nitric Acid Perchloric Acid Sulphuric Acid (concentrated or oleum)
Hydrobromic Acid } Hydrochloric Acid } Hydrofluoric Acid } Perchloric Acid }	Nitric Acid  { Chlorosulphonic Acid Sulphuric Acid (concentrated or oleum)

Regulation:	84	<b>General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of corrosive substances</b>	71 of 1999	19/11/1999
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(1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Section 6 of the ordinance shall not apply to the storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation- (L. N. 71 of 1964)

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the eighth column of the table if it is stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L. N. 175 of 1969)
  - (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136)
  - (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner

- within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
- (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
- (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap138); or
- (vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory. (L. N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE

(L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983;  
L.N. 386 of 1993; 71 of 1999 s. 3)

Substance  (1)	Details of main or inner packing  (2)	Minimum air space or ullage  (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents  (4)	Details of protective or outer packing  (5)	Label required  (6)	Maximum quantity for which licence not required	
						Generally  (7)	When used for medical, etc. purposes  (8)
ACETIC ACID over 80% strength by weight	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	50 L	50 L
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of individual capacity not exceeding 30L of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	30 L	(2) For transport only- Packed in pairs in stout slatted crates lined with stout corrugated paper and with adequate protection for the neck of the container.			
	(3) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	70 L	(3) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(4) Suitable stainless steel, aluminium-lined iron, aluminium-lined steel, or aluminium drums strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, effectively closed.	10%	500 L	(4) -			
	(5) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) -			
	(6) Large containers approved by the Authority.	10%	250 L	(6) -			
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	7 1/2%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) For transport only-	E	25 L	25 L

	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of individual capacity not exceeding 30 L, of suitable make, effectively closed.	7 1/2%	30 L	Packed in pairs in stout slatted crates lined with stout corrugated paper and with adequate protection for the neck of the container.			
	(3) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	7 1/2%	70 L	(3) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(4) Suitable stainless steel, aluminium-lined iron, aluminium-lined steel, or aluminium drums strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, effectively closed.	7 1/2%	500 L	(4) -			
ACETYL CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and H	-	5 L
	(2) -do-	10%	30 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	3 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 13 kg per case.	E and H	10 kg	10 kg
	(2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	300 kg	(2) -			
AMMONIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (Ammonium Bifluoride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	E	-	5 kg
	(2) -do-	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately			

				<p>equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.</p> <p>(3) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.</p> <p>(4) -</p> <p>(5) -</p> <p>(6) -</p>			
	<p>(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.</p> <p>(4) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.</p> <p>(5) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed.</p> <p>(6) Suitable drums of fibreboard or plywood, lined or coated internally with wax or other suitable material, effectively closed.</p>	-	-				
		-	-				
		-	-				
		-	-				
ANTIMONY PENTACHLORIDE (Antimony Perchloride).	<p>(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.</p> <p>(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.</p>	5%	10 L	<p>(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L of liquid in each case.</p> <p>(2) Packed singly in-</p> <p>(a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or</p> <p>(b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or</p> <p>(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or</p> <p>(d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.</p>	D and E	-	5 kg
ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE (Antimonious Chloride).	<p>(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.</p> <p>(2) -do-</p> <p>(3) For Antimony Trichloride Crystalline only- Suitable polythene liners</p>	<p>5% if liquid</p> <p>5% if liquid</p> <p>-</p>	<p>10 L if liquid</p> <p>30 L if liquid</p> <p>50 kg</p>	<p>(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L of liquid in each case.</p> <p>(2) Packed singly in-</p> <p>(a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or</p> <p>(b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or</p> <p>(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or</p> <p>(d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.</p>	D and E	-	5 kg



	hermetically sealed, in outer steel drums, hermetically sealed.						
BATTERY FLUID (ELECTROLYTE).							
(a) Sulphuric Acid of strength not exceeding 50% by weight.	May be carried and stored under conditions laid down for Sulphuric Acid of strength not exceeding 50% by weight.				E	(a) 25 L	(a) 25 L
(b) Sulphuric Acid of strength exceeding 50% by weight.	May be carried and stored under conditions laid down for Sulphuric Acid of strength exceeding 50% by weight.				E	(b) 10 L	(b) 10 L
(c) Solution of Potassium Hydroxide (Caustic Potash).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (4) -	E	(c) 50 L	(c) 50 L
BENZOYL CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%  5%  5%	10 L  50 L  200L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) -			
BORON TRIFLUORIDE (Acetic Acid Complex).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable aluminium drums, effectively closed.	-  -	10 L  -	(1) Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) -	D and E	-	5 L
CALCIUM	(1) Glass or earthenware containers	5%	10 L	(1) Packed with effective absorbent	-	250 L	250 L

HYDROGEN SULPHITE SOLUTION (Calcium bisulphite Solution).	of suitable make, effectively closed.			material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.			
	(2) -do-	5%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) -			
	(3) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed.	5%	-		-		
CHLOROACETIC ACID (Monochloroacetic Acid).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.			
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.		70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) -			
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed, in suitable steel drums.	10%	-	(4) -			
	(4) Suitable watertight hardwood casks or barrels, effectively closed.	10%	250kg				
CHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and H	-	5 L
	(2) -do-	10%	30 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID (with or without Sulphur	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with whitening or other effective absorbent material in	E and H	-	5 L



FLUOBORIC ACID (Hydrofluoboric Acid). Free from all but traces of Hydrogen Fluoride, otherwise as for Hydrofluoric Acid.	(1) Glass, earthenware, guttapercha, wax or suitable plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed with suitable stoppers.	10%	5 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with whiting or other effective non-siliceous absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	D and E	-	5 kg
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed with suitable stoppers.	10%	50 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable sound leaden bottles, effectively closed.	10%	50 L	(3) Packed with whiting or other effective non-siliceous absorbent material in wooden cases. (4) -			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with rubber or lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	250 L	(5) -			
	(5) Suitable wooden barrels, lined or coated internally with asphaltum or bitumen or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	250 L				
FORMIC ACID.	(1) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene, containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	25 L	25 L
(2) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of individual capacity not exceeding 30 L of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.	10%	30 L	(2) For transport only- Packed in pairs in stout slatted crates lined with stout corrugated paper and with adequate protection for the neck of the container.				
(3) Suitable polythene containers, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.	10%	32 L	(3) Totally enclosed singly in a tight fibreboard container of suitable on construction.				
(4) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.	10%	70 L	(4) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or				

	(5) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with rubber or other suitable material, effectively closed.  (6) Suitable unlined stainless steel drums, effectively closed.	10%	500 L	(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (5) -  (6) -			
		10%	500 L				
HYDRIODIC ACID (Hydrogen Iodide Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	25 L	25 L
		10%	30 L	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
HYDROBROMIC ACID (Hydrogen Bromide Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Glass stoppered glass containers or polythene stoppered polythene containers, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden case. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	25 L	25 L
		10%	50 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Muriatic Acid or Spirits of Salt).	(1) Glass, polythene or earthenware container of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.  (2) -do-	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden case. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	25 L	25 L
		5%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and			

				<p>with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or</p> <p>(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or</p> <p>(d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.</p> <p>(3) For transport only- Packed singly in tight-fitting wooden cases of suitable make.</p>			
	<p>(3) Polythene bottles of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.</p> <p>(4) suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with rubber or other suitable material, effectively closed.</p> <p>(5) Large welded containers approved by the Authority.</p>	10%	65 L	(4) -			
		5%	250 L	(5) -			
		5%	-				
HYDROFLUORIC ACID SOLUTION (Fluoric Acid, Hydrogen Fluoride Solution).	<p>(1) Sound gutta-percha, wax, ebonite or suitable plastic bottles, effectively closed.</p> <p>(2) Sound leaden or polythene bottles, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.</p> <p>(3) (a) Hydrofluoric Acid of all strength. Suitable metal drums each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.</p> <p>(3) (b) Hydrofluoric Acid of not less than 70% w/w. Suitable iron or steel drums, effectively closed. Drums must be free from scale.</p>	10%	5 L	<p>(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Kieselguhr or other siliceous material is not allowed. Not more than 50 L in each case.</p> <p>(2) Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Kieselguhr or other siliceous material is not allowed.</p> <p>(3) (a) -</p> <p>(3) (b) -</p>	D and E	-	5 L
		10%	50 L				
		10%	250 L				
		10%	400 L				
HYDRO-FLUOSILICIC ACID (Sand acid).	-	-	-	-	D and E	10 L	10 L
MIXED ACID (when consisting of a mixture of Sulphuric and Nitric Acid).	-			As for Nitric Acid.	E	10 L	10 L
NITRIC ACID.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. *In the case of Nitric Acid not exceeding 70% w/w or 1.420 S.G. the absorbent and protective packing material may consist of	E and G	10 L	10 L

				<p>kieselguhr, whiting or an intimate mixture of sawdust and whiting, such that there is present in the mixture not less than 700 g of whiting and not more than 600 g of sawdust per kg of Nitric Acid. Any sawdust used must be of sufficient fineness and sufficiently intimately mixed with the whiting to prevent any dangerous segregation of the sawdust. Any additional amount of packing material necessary completely to fill the case when the packing material is well pressed down must consist of whiting or other non-organic material. For Nitric Acid above 70% w/w or 1.420 S.G. the absorbent and protective packing material must not consist of unapproved organic material, but may consist of whiting, whiting kieselguhr, kieselguhr or an intimate mixture of coarse exfoliated vermiculite and whiting consisting of 70%-80% whiting by weight and 20%-30% exfoliated vermiculite by weight or other substance approved by the Authority. The use of a mixture of whiting and sawdust is not permissible. For Nitric Acid of or under 8% w/w or 1.045 S.G. sawdust alone may be used. No more than 50 L in each case.</p>			
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\*Note: Regulations for packing Nitric Acid exceeding 8% w/w or 1.045 S.G. in glass or earthenware containers, in cases. Cases containing Nitric Acid in glass or earthenware containers must, as regards packing (1), conform to the following requirements-

- (1) When 2 or more containers of a diameter exceeding 90 mm are packed in a case, the case must contain an internal partition or partitions, with the object of maintaining the position of each such container in relation to each other such container in the case.
- (2) The packing material surrounding containers must be well pressed down so as to prevent movement of the containers within the case and to keep each container from contact with each other container.
- (3) If there is a risk of the timber (of which the case is made) shrinking through drying, steps must be taken to avoid loss of packing material; such steps may include the lining of the case with strong paper.

(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	50 L	<p>(2) Packed singly in-</p> <p>(a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or</p> <p>(b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper; or</p> <p>(c) wooden cases, the container being packed with protective packing material specified for packing (1) above, well pressed down and enclosed to prevent loss of packing. The thickness of such packing between any part of the container and any part of the inside of the cases must not be less than 40 mm.</p> <p>(3) -</p>			
(3) For acid of not less than 95% strength and S.G. of not less than 1.5, strong aluminium lined or aluminium drums strengthened by rolling hoops or protected by a steel cage, with efficient screw plugs.	10%	-	<p>(4) -</p>			
(4) For acid of not less than 50% strength and S.G. not less than 1.32 and not more than 95% strength and S.G. 1.5, specially approved drums of acid resisting steel, effectively closed.	10%	-				

PERCHLORIC ACID not exceeding 72% w/w in solution. (Over 72% is prohibited).	Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	4 L	For transport only- Packed with kieselguhr or other absorbent non-combustible material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and G	-	5 L
PHOSPHORIC ACID (Orthophosphoric Acid).	(1) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	-	25 L	25 L
	(2) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.	5%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	5%	-	(3) -			
	(4) Specially constructed tanks approved by the Authority.	5%	-	(4) -			
		-	-				
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE (Phosphoryl Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and H	-	5 L
	(2) Suitable nickel drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead, effectively closed.	10%	-	(2) -			
PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	E and H	-	5 kg
	(2) Suitable metal drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead or polythene, effectively closed, or such drums lined or coated internally with polypropylene, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene will be suitable in the circumstances and that such drums will not be used below - 10°C.	-	-	(2) -			
PHOSPHORUS TRIBROMIDE (Phosphorus Bromide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective inorganic absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and H	-	5 L



	(2) Suitable nickel drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead, effectively closed.	10%	-	(2) -			
	(3) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	50 L	(3) For transport only- Packed singly with effective inorganic absorbent material in strong wooden cases. The neck of the container to be adequately protected by fitted solid hood bolted down to give total enclosure.			
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE (Phosphorus Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective inorganic absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and H	-	5 L
	(2) Suitable nickel drums or suitable steel drums lined or coated internally with lead, effectively closed.	10%	-	(2) -			
	(3) For Anhydrous Phosphorus Trichloride only- Suitable unlined metal drums of not less than 1.6 mm body and 2 mm ends, effectively closed.	10%	250 L	(3) -			
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (Caustic Potash Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	50 L	50 L
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Polythene bottles of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used below -10°C.	5%	5 L	(3) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.			(4) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	-	(5) -			
		5%	500 L				
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (Caustic Potash). (Solid).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	E	50 kg	50 kg
				(2) For transport only-			

	(2) -do-	-	-	<p>Packed singly in-</p> <p>(a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or</p> <p>(b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or</p> <p>(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper</p> <p>(3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.</p> <p>(4) -</p>			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-				
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	500 L				
PROPIONIC ACID.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	7 1/2%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	-	50 L	50 L
	(2) -do-	7 1/2%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Steel drums effectively closed containing a closed fitting polythene inner container or a polypropylene inner container, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that a polypropylene container will be suitable in the circumstances and that such drums are not likely to be used below -10°C. Drums of suitable metal may be used without a polythene or polypropylene lining.	7 1/2%	500 L	(3) -			
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE (Silicon Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and H	-	5 L
	(2) -do-	10%	30 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container;			

				<p>or</p> <p>(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or</p> <p>(d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.</p> <p>(3) -</p>			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	250 L				
SLUDGE OR SPENT ACID (not containing Nitric Acid or Nitrous Acid). (Acid residues usually resulting from various processes in chemical manufacture or oil refining. If containing Nitric Acid or Nitrous Acid the rules covering Mixed Acids apply).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	50 L	50 L
	(2) -do-	5%	50 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	5%	-	(3) -			
SODIUM BISULPHITE SOLUTION over 10%	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	250 L	250 L
	(2) -do-	10%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, create or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
				(3) -			

	(3) Suitable wooden barrels, effectively closed.	-	-				
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (Caustic Soda). (Solide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (4) -do-  (5) suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -  -  -	-  -  1 kg  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.  (3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (4) For transport only- Packed in strong fibreboard containers, not more than 25 kg per container.  (5) -	E	50 kg	50 kg
SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (Caustic Soda Solution).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (4) suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%  5%  -  -	10 L  70 L  -  500 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (4) -	E	50 L	50 L
STANNIC CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only-	D and E	-	5 L

ANHYDROUS (Tin Tetrachloride).	of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	500 L	Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) -			
SULPHUR CHLORIDES (Sulphur Dichloride, Sulphur Monochloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) -	D and E	-	5 L
SULPHURIC ACID of strength not less than 10% w/w and not more than 50% w/w.	Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed, or polypropylene containers, where manufacturers have satisfied themselves that polypropylene containers, effectively closed, will be suitable in the circumstances and that such containers are not likely to be used at below -10°C.	5%	10 L	For transport only- Packed with whiting/sawdust mixture or other effectively absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E	10 L	10 L
SULPHURIC ACID exceeding 50% w/w including concentrated sulphuric acid (Oil of Vitriol), but excluding Oleum of "Nordhausen" Acid.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) For sulphuric acid of not less than 95% w/w, steel drums approved by the Authority.	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- packed with whiting, whiting/sawdust mixture or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) -	E	10 L	10 L
SULPHURIC ACID, fuming (Oleum or "Nordhausen" Acid).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Steel drums approved by the Authority for Sulphuric Acid of specific gravity not less than 1.84, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	(1) Packed with whiting or other effectively non-organic absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) -	E and H	-	5 L
SULPHURYL CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or	D and E	-	5 L
		10%	30 L				

	closed.			(b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) -			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	-				
SULPHUR TRIOXIDE (stabilized liquid).	(1) Glass ampoules of suitable make, hermetically sealed, and capable of withstanding an internal pressure of 275 kPa, packed in kieselguhr or vermiculite in tins.  (2) Strongly made and perfectly tight drums of 2.5 mm body and 3 mm ends fitted with rolling hoops and reinforced ends. For drums below 70 L, the body may be 2 mm and the ends 2.5 mm. Test pressure 140kPa. For tropical climates the ends of the drums must be dished or fitted with stiffeners and tested by hydraulic pressure to 275 kPa.	10%	1 kg	(1) For transport only- In wooden cases. Not more than 6 glass ampoules in tins in each case.  (2) -	E and H	-	5 kg
		10%	560 kg				
THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.	(1) Glass or earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material; (e) for plastic containers only: suitable metal drums so designed as to fit the plastic containers firmly.	E and F	25 L	25 L
		10%	70 L				
THIONYL CHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable	D and E	-	5 L
		10%	50 L				

	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	-	protective material. (3) -			
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with whiting or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	E and H	-	5 L
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	30 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	50 L	(3) - (4) -			
	(4) Steel drums approved by the Authority.	10%	250 L	(5) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) Specially strong steel containers.	-	-				

Regulation:	85	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 83 or 84 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

Part:	V	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 4 (POISONOUS SUBSTANCES)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	86	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-  
"container" (盛器), except where a particular type of container is mentioned, means any receptacle used for the storage or conveyance of poisonous substances;  
"poisonous substance" (有毒物質), except where a particular type of poisonous substance is mentioned, means any dangerous goods in category 4.

Regulation:	87	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store poisonous substances</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any poisonous substance shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store any poisonous substance, shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars-

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

(c) any means of ventilation; and

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

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

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

Regulation:	88	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of any poisonous substance unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

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

(b) in the case of any part of the store intended for the storage of any poisonous substance in category 4, class 1, the means of ventilation is adequate. (L.N. 386 of 1993)

Regulation:	89	<b>Store to be kept locked</b>		30/06/1997
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Any person being in charge of any store shall cause every entrance thereto to be at all times securely closed and locked except when access is required to the store for the purposes of inspection, maintenance or the handling of goods.

Regulation:	90	<b>Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in store</b>		30/06/1997
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No person under the age of 14 years, and, except with the permission of the licensee of the store, no person over that age, shall be in any store containing any poisonous substance.

Regulation:	91	<b>Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods in category 4 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods in that category.

Regulation:	92	<b>General provisions relating to packing, conveyance and storage of poisonous substances</b>	71 of 1999	19/11/1999
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(1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

(5) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the



first column of the table to this regulation unless every main or inner packing and every protective or outer packing containing such substance bears the label or labels prescribed in the First Schedule indicated by the letter or letters appearing the sixth column of the table opposite that substance: (L.N. 386 of 1993)

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

(6) Section 6 of the ordinance shall not apply to the storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation- (L. N. 71 of 1964)

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the eighth column of the table if it is stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L. N. 175 of 1969)
  - (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136)
  - (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
  - (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
  - (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap 138); or
  - (vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory. (L. N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE (L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 219 of 1975; L.N. 83 of 1976; L.N. 273 of 1977; L.N. 119 of 1983; L.N. 386 of 1993; 71 of 1999 s. 3)

Substance (1)	Details of main or inner packing (2)	Minimum air space or ullage (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents (4)	Details of protective or outer packing (5)	Label required (6)	Maximum quantity for which licence not required	
						Generally (7)	When used for medical, etc. purposes (8)
Glass 1- Substances giving off poisonous gas or vapour.  ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN effectively stabilized.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable steel drums, effectively closed.	5%  5%	10 L  250 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with sawdust or other effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) -	D	25 L	25 L
ALKALINE SOLUTIONS of sodium chlorite.	Glass, earthenware or compatible plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	10 L  200 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden case. (Earthenware containers need only be wickered to the shoulder in lieu of absorbent material).  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper	E  E	250 L	250 L

				is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
AMMONIA SOLUTIONS containing not less than 10% ammonia by weight.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Suitable steel drums or steel barrels hydraulically tested to 275 kPa if the specific gravity of the ammonia solution exceeds 0.981, or to 450 kPa if the specific gravity of the solution is 0.891 or less. (4) Large containers approved by the Authority.	10%  10%  10%  -	10 L  70 L  500 L  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case. (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) -  (4) -	D	50 L	100 L
ANILINE (Aniline Oil).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%  5%  5%	10L  -  500 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) -do-  (3) -	D	25 L	25 L
ARSENIC BROMIDE.	Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D	-	2.5 kg
ARSENIC CHLORIDE.	Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	D	-	2.5 kg
BERYLLIUM Powder, Flake or Swarf, and BERYLLIUM HYDROXIDE, BERYLLIUM OXIDE and BERYLLIUM SULPHATE.	(1) Suitable polythene or glass containers, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -	10 kg  -	(1) Packed singly in a suitable outer metal container or in a fire resisting wooden case. A 40 mm space must be left between the inner and outer packing. This space must be filled with an inert fire resisting material (e.g. calcium fluoride or kieselguhr).  (2) Packed singly in a suitable outer metal container. A space of not less than 75 mm must be left between the inner and outer packing and maintained by suitable fire resisting spacers. This space must be filled with an inert fire resisting material (e.g. calcium fluoride or kieselguhr).	D	5 kg	5 kg
BERYLLIUM CHLORIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene or glass containers, effectively closed.  (2) Rigid polythene containers,	-  -	10 kg  -	(1) Packed singly in a suitable polythene lined outer metal container or in a polythene lined fire resisting wooden case. A 40 mm space must be left between the inner and outer packing. This space must be filled with an inert fire resisting material (e.g. calcium fluoride or kieselguhr).  (2) Packed singly in a polythene lined mild	D	5 kg	5 kg

	effectively closed.			steel drum, effectively closed. A 75 mm space must be left between the inner and outer packing. This space must be filled with an inert fire resisting material (e.g. calcium fluoride or kieselguhr).				
BERYLLIUM NITRATE.	As for Beryllium Chloride.				D & G	5 kg	5 kg	
BERYLLIUM or BERYLLIUM OXIDE, Ingots and Solid Components of.	Components or ingots to be individually wrapped.  Note: Ingots or Components less than 0.8 mm thick should be packed as for Beryllium Powder. Flake or Swarf.	-	-	Embedded in not readily inflammable material and packed in substantial metal or fire resisting wooden containers. The component or ingot to be so packed as to prevent excessive movement.	D	5 kg	5 kg	
BLEACHING POWDER (Chloride of Lime, Calcium hypochlorite).	-	-	-	-	D	250 kg	250 kg	
BROMINE, and Solutions of Bromine.	Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	3 L	For transport only- Packed in substantial wooden cases. Not more than 30 L in each case; each container completely surrounded by kieselguhr, exfoliated vermiculite or an intimate mixture of equal parts by weight of whiting and sawdust.	D	-	5 kg	
CARBON TETRA-CHLORIDE.	(1) Capsules.  (2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) -do-  (4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	- 10% 10% 10% 10%	- 10 L 70 L - 500 L	(1) Bottles or tins.  (2) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (3) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (4) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (5) -	Bottles and cases D	100 L	100 L	
CHLORO-BROMO-METHANE.	As for Carbon Tetrachloride.							
CHLOROFORM.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	10% 10% 10%	10 L 70 L -	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50	-	100 L	100 L	

	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	500 L	L in each case. (4) -			
CHLOROPICRIN (Trichloronitro- methane).	(1) Glass bottles of suitable make, stoppered and luted, packed with effective absorbent material in tins.  (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%  5%	3 L  250 L	(1) For transport only- In wooden cases. Nnt more than 30 L in each case.  (2) -	D	-	5 kg
DICHLORO- METHANE (Methylene Chloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%  10%  10%	10 L  -  500 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- In wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (3) -	-	100 L	100 L
DIETHYL SULPHATE (Ethyl Sulphate).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%  10%  10%	3 L  30 L  250 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) -	D	-	5 kg
DIMETHYL SULPHATE (Methyl Sulphate).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%  10%	3 L  250 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) -	D	-	5 kg
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE.	(1) Glass or polythene bottles of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Glass stoppered glass containers or polythene stoppered polythene containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable polythene containers of not less than 1.25 mm thickness, effectively closed.  (4) Polythene liner of not less than 1.4 mm.  (5) Suitable stainless steel drums tested by hydraulic pressure to 350 kPa, effectively closed.  (6) Suitable polythene containers of not less than 1.6 mm thickness, effectively closed.	5%  5%  5%  5%  5%	3 L  50 L  50 L  200 L  250 L  200 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 30 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) Packed singly and tightly in suitable steel drums not thinner than 0.8 mm, effectively closed.  (4) Packed singly and tightly in suitable steel drums not thinner than 10 mm, effectively closed.  (5) -  (6) Packed singly and tightly in a suitable steel drum not thinner than 1.2 mm with securely fastened lid.	D and E	2.5 kg	10 kg
HYDROCYANIC ACID SOLUTIONS (Prussic	Glass containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	3 L	For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in	D	-	2.5 kg

Acid).				wooden cases. Not more than 25 L in each case.			
HYDROGEN CYANIDE ANHYDROUS (stabilized).	(1) In cylinders subject to the provisions of Part III of these regulations.  (2) Absorbed in a suitable porous material and contained in stout tin containers, hermetically sealed.  (3) Glass bottles, made from glass as free as possible from surface alkali, effectively closed.	-  -  10%	-  1 kg  0.5 kg	(1) -  (2) For transport only- Tins protected with suitable packing material packed in wooden cases. Not more than 16 kg of acid in each case. (3) Bottles to be wrapped in packing material and packed in tin cases with sufficient slaked lime to neutralise the whole of the contents of the bottles in the event of breakage. Not more than 10 kg of liquid in each case.	D	-	0.5 kg
ISO-CYANATES of types TDI and HDI (2, 4 tolylenediisocyanate 2, 6 tolylenediisocyanate, and hexamethylene diisocyanate.)	(1) Glass containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Drums or tins of suitable make effectively closed.	5%	200 L	Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases.	D	30 L	30 L
LEAD TETRAETHYL.	(1) Glass containers of suitable make, stoppered and luted, packed with effective absorbent material in tins.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed, packed in outer metal containers.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%  10%  10%	3 L  3 L  250 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in cases. Not more than 30 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 30 L in each case.  (3) -	D	-	2.5 kg
LEAD TETRAMETHYL.	(1) Glass containers of suitable make, stoppered and luted, packed with effective absorbent material in tins.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed, packed in outer metal containers.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%  10%  10%	3 L  3 L  250 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in cases. Not more than 30 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 30 L in each case.  (3) -	D	-	2.5 kg
METHYLENE DIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE.	(1) Glass containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Drums or tins of suitable make effectively closed.	5%	200 L	Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases.	D	30 L	30 L
MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUNDS (Ethyl Fluid).	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed, packed in metal containers.  (2) Suitable metal drums, hermetically sealed.  (3) Specially constructed tanks approved by the Authority.	5%  5%  -	3 L  250 L  -	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 30 L in each case.  (2) -  (3) -	D	-	5 kg
1, 5-NAPHTHALENE DIISOCYANATE.	(1) Glass containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Drums or tins of suitable make effectively closed.	5%	200 L	Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases.	D	30 L	30 L
NITROBENZENE (Nitrobenzol, Mirbane oil).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively	5%  5%	10 L  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (3) -	D	50 L	100 L

	closed.	5%	500 L				
NITROCHLORO-BENZENES (Ortho-, Meta-, and Para-).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.  (5) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-  -  -  -  -	-  -  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.  (3) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (4) -  (5) -	D	10 L	25 L
ORTHODICHLORO-BENZENE.	Any suitable containers.	5%	-	-	-	10 L	25 kg
PARADICHLORO-BENZENE.	Any suitable containers.	-	-	-	-	25 kg	25 L
PARATHION (Diethyl p-nitro-phenyl thiophosphate).	(1) Glass bottles of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid  5% if liquid  5% if liquid	120 mL if liquid  1200 mL if liquid  500 mL if liquid	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 30 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 60 L in each case.  (3) -	D	-	-
PENTACHLORO-ETHANE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%  5%  5%	10 L  -  500 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.  (3) -	-  -  -	100 L	100 L
PHENOL (CARBOLIC ACID) and its homologues, e.g. cresols (CRESYLIC ACID) and other tar acids and liquid preparations thereof.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid  5% if liquid  5% if liquid	10 L if liquid  70 L if liquid  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with protective material.  (3) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in	D and E	250 kg if solid 250 L if liquid	250 kg if solid 250 L if liquid

	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	500 L if liquid	wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 50 L in each case. (4) -			
POTASSIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. Vented containers to be used when there is more than 5% available chlorine in the solution.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. (Earthenware containers need only be wickered to the shoulder in lieu of absorbent material).	D	250 L	250 L
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with protective material.			
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. Vented containers to be used when there is more than 5% available chlorine in the solution.	10%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. (Earthenware containers need only be wickered to the shoulder in lieu of absorbent material).	D	250 L	250 L
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	70 L	(2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
TETRACHLOROETHANE (Acetylene Tetrachloride).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	-	100 L	100 L
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	-	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	500 L	(3) -			
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (Perchloroethylene).	(1) No restriction, other than licensing, on this substance when contained in capsules packed in bottles in wooden cases.				-	100 L	100 L
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	(2) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	-	(3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5%	500 L	(4) -			
TRICHLOROETHANE (1, 1, 1- and 1, 1, 2-)	(1) Capsules	5%	10 L	(1) Packed in bottles in wooden cases.	-	100 L	100 L
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.			(2) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	-	100 L	100 L
TRICHLORO-	(1) No restrictions, other than licensing, on this substance when contained in capsules packed in bottles in					100 L	100 L





				crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			
	(5) Suitable wooden barrels, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) -			
	(6) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	-	-	(6) Packed tightly in outer cases.			
BARIUM SALTS (except Barium Sulphate, Barium Cyanide and such salts of Barium as are included in Category 7).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D 1	10 kg	25 kg
	(2) -do-	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.			
	(4) Suitable vulcanized rubber lined cartons, effectively closed with a double cap.	-	-	(4) -do-			
	(5) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(6) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(6) -			
	(7) Suitable wooden barrels, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(7) -			
	(8) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	-	-	(8) Tightly packed in outer cases.			
	(9) Sound hessian bags, paper lined, securely closed.	-	-	(9) -			
	(10) 5 ply paper bags, the inner ply being coated with polythene, securely closed.	-	-	(10) -			
CYANIDES, METALLIC (except Ferricyanides and Ferrocyanides).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D 1	5 kg	10 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.			

	(4) Suitable vulcanized rubber lined cartons, effectively closed with a double cap.	-	-	(4) -do-			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) -			
DINITRO-BENZENES; DINITRO-TOLUENES.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	-	10 kg	10 kg
	(2) -do-	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			
	(5) Provided substance will remain solid at any temperature likely to be met with under all conditions of transport, suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) -			
DINITRO-CHLORO-BENZENES (Chlorodinitro-benzenes).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D 1	-	2.5 kg
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			
LEAD ACETATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D 1	10 kg	25 kg
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in			

	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	wooden cases. (5) -			
	(6) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(6) -			
	(7) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	-	-	(7) Tightly packed in outer cases.			
	(8) Sound hessian bags, paper lined, securely closed.	-	-	(8) -			
MERCURY SALTS (except Mercurous Chloride, Mercuric Cyanide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 50 L in each case.	D 1	10 kg	25 kg
	(2) -do-	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable vulcanized rubber lined cartons, effectively closed with a double cap.	-	-	(3) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) -			
	For solids only-						
	(6) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	-	-	(6) Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.			
	(7) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(7) -			
	(8) Double-walled paper bags, securely closed.	-	-	(8) Tightly packed in outer cases.			
	(9) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	-	-	(9) Packed in fibreboard drums of suitable make, effectively closed. Not more than 50 kg in each drum.			
NICOTINE, Salts of NICOTINE, preparations containing NICOTINE or any Salt of NICOTINE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	10 L if liquid	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 50 L in each case.	D 1	100 L if liquid	100 L if liquid
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	10 L if liquid	(2) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in fibreboard containers approved by the Authority. If liquid, not more than 35 L in each case.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	10 L if liquid	(3) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 50 L in each case.			
	(4) -do-	5% if liquid	10 L if liquid	(4) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in fibreboard containers approved by the Authority. If liquid, not more than 35 L in			

	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid	10 L if liquid	each case. (5) -			
NITRO-TOLUENES (Ortho-, Meta-, and Para-).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	5% if liquid  5% if liquid  5% if liquid	10 L if liquid  70 L if liquid  -  500 L if liquid	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 50 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper; or (d) wooden cases with suitable protective material.  (3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. If liquid, not more than 50 L in each case.  (4) -	D 1	50 kg if solid 50 L if solid	50 kg if solid 50 L if solid
PARANI-TROANILINE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.  (5) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-  -  -  -	-  -  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.  (3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (4) -  (5) -	D 1	5 kg	5 kg
PENTACHLORO-PHENOL.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Double-walled paper bags, effectively closed.  (4) Polythene-lined fibre drums, securely closed.  (5) Polythene-lined plywood drums, securely closed.  (6) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -  -  -  -	-  -  100 kg  100 kg  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Authority.  (2) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Authority.  (3) Packed tightly in outer wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Authority.  (4) -  (5) -  (6) -	D 1	5 kg	5 kg

PHENYLENE DIAMINES AND TOLUYLENE DIAMINES.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D 1	5 kg	10 kg
	(2) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			
	(5) Sound wooden casks or barrels, paper lined.	-	-	(5) -			

Regulation:	93	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 91 or 92 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 89 or 90 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

Part:	VI	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 5 (SUBSTANCES GIVING OFF INFLAMMABLE VAPOUR)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	94	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

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

"dangerous goods" (危險品) means dangerous goods in category 5;

"flash point" (引火點) means, in relation to any liquid, the lowest temperature, if any, at which such liquid will give off vapour which will ignite or explode if mixed with air and exposed to a naked light; (L.N. 88 of 1991)

"in bulk" (散裝), in relation to storage, means storage in any tank;

"tank" (貯槽) means any static tank or reservoir used for the storage of dangerous goods in liquid form, and "tankage" (貯槽設施) shall be construed accordingly.

Regulation:	95	<b>Application in relation to fuel tanks of vehicles</b>		30/06/1997
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Nothing in this Part shall apply to any fuel conveyed in the fuel tank of any mechanically propelled vehicle.

Regulation:	96	<b>Application for licence to manufacture dangerous goods in category 5 or to store such goods in containers</b>		30/06/1997
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Manufacture, conveyance and storage (in containers)

(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture any dangerous goods, or to store any such goods in containers, shall be made in writing addressed to the

Authority and, in the case of any application for any licence to store such goods in containers, shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store and every such plan shall include, so far as may be applicable, the following particulars-

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) the material of which the store is or is to be constructed;
- (c) where the store does not form part of other premises-
  - (i) the distance between the store and any other premises or public place; and
  - (ii) the means of ventilation of the store;
- (d) where the store forms part of other premises, sufficient particulars to indicate the position of the store in relation to-
  - (i) such other parts of the premises as are adjacent to the store;
  - (ii) any staircase, external fire escape, window or other means of egress from the premises;
  - (iii) the means of ventilation of the store; and
- (e) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

(2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a statement in writing declaring-

- (a) the maximum quantity and the type of dangerous goods in respect of which the licence is required; and
- (b) where the store forms part of any other premises, the purpose for which the other parts of such premises are used.

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

Regulation:	97	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage in containers of any dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 96 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan;
- (b) the floors, walls, ceiling or roofing, as the case may be, and doors are constructed to his satisfaction of fire resisting materials;
- (c) if any part of the store is to be used for the storage of dangerous goods in liquid form, the flooring and walls of such part are surfaced with impervious material and such part of the store is so constructed as to retain-
  - (i) in the case of spillage of dangerous goods being potable spirits, not less than half the quantity of liquid stored therein; and
  - (ii) in the case of spillage of dangerous goods not being potable spirits, the total quantity of liquid stored therein; (L.N. 139 of 1984)
- (d) the means of ventilation at both high and low levels are to his satisfaction and, where applicable, adequately protected by flame traps;
- (e) any electrical equipment or fittings are insulated and installed to his satisfaction;
- (f) no opening into any sewer or drain is situated inside the store;
- (g) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing appliances as he may require; and
- (h) every entrance to the store bears a notice in English and Chinese painted thereon in a conspicuous colour indicating that the store contains dangerous goods and prohibiting smoking or the use of naked lights.

Regulation:	98	<b>Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods in category 5 in any store together with goods other than dangerous goods in that category.

(1A) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to the storage of any liquid being beer, spirits, wine, alcoholic liquor, liquor, spirituous liquor and denatured spirits within the meaning of the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (Cap 109). (L.N. 139 of 1984; 46 of 1996 s. 42)

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

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

Regulation:	99	<b>General provisions relating to packing, conveyance and storage in containers of dangerous goods in category 5</b>	71 of 1999	19/11/1999
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(1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the conveyance or storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation-

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table;
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the eighth column of the table if it is conveyed or stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L.N. 175 of 1969)
  - (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136);
  - (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
  - (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
  - (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap 138); or
  - (vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory. (L.N. 71 of 1964)

(7) Subject to paragraph (6), nothing in this regulation shall apply to the conveyance or storage in bulk in liquid form of any dangerous goods in category 5. (L.N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE

(L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983;  
L.N. 139 of 1984; 71 of 1999 s. 3)

Substance (1)	Details of main or inner packing (2)	Minimum air space or ullage (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents (4)	Details of protective or outer packing (5)	Label required (6)	Maximum quantity for which no licence is required	
						Generally (7)	When used for medical etc. purposes (8)
Dangerous Goods in Category 5, Class 1. GENERALLY (Flash point below 23 degrees). (except substances specifically mentioned elsewhere in this Table).	(1) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2 %	5 L	(1) For transport- Packed in wooden cases with suitable protective material such as sawdust or thick corrugated paper. Not more than 75 L in each case. For storage- No outer packing required.	B1 Containers of the following substances shall also bear a label D- Acrolein, Acrylonitrile, Allyl Alcohol, Amyl Nitrite.	20 L of any one substance but not more than 40 L in the aggregate.	20 L of any one substance but not more than 120 L in the aggregate.
	(2) Tins or tubes of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2 %	5 L	(2) For transport- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 75 L in each case. For storage- No outer packing required.			
	(3) Metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2 %	25 L	(3) -			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2 %	500 L	(4) -			
Dangerous Goods in Category 5, Class 2. GENERALLY (Flash point of or exceeding 23 degrees but not exceeding 66 degrees). (except substances specifically mentioned elsewhere in this Table).	(1) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2%	5 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases, or strong fibreboard cases with suitable protective material such as sawdust or thick corrugated paper. Not more than 75 L in each case.	B2	20 L of any substance but not more than 40 L in the aggregate. In the case of Polishes, 250 L if liquid or 250 kg if solid.	40 L of any substance but not more than 120 L in the aggregate. In the case of Polishes, 250 L if liquid or 250 kg if solid.
	(2) Tins or tubes of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2%	5 L	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases, or strong fibreboard cases approved by the Authority. Not more than 75 L in each case.			
	(3) Suitable metal containers, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2%	500 L	(3) -			
Dangerous Goods in Category 5, Class 3. (Fuel oils including diesel oil and furnace oil, having a flash point of or exceeding 66 degrees).	Any appropriate packing.	-	-	-	-	2500 L	2500 L



BENZYL CHLORIDE	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	5%	10 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	B2 and D	-	10 L
	(2) Suitable metal drums each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	10%	250 L	(2) -			
	(3) When packed with a caustic stabilizer, suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	10%	250 L	(3) -			
	(4) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	50 L	(4) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with protective material.			
CARBON DISULPHIDE (Carbon bisulphide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	10%	3 L	(1) For transport only- Packed upright with suitable protective material in tightly closed containers either of sufficient strength to withstand rough usage or protected by outer cases and marked to indicate the upright position. Not more than 14 L in each case.	B1 and D	-	10 L
	(2) Strongly made and perfectly tight drums tested by hydraulic pressure to 275 kPa.	10%	100 L	(2) -			
	(3) Strongly made and perfectly tight drums	10%	250 L	(3) -			

	tested by hydraulic pressure to at least 275 kPa and approved by the Authority.						
CELLULOSE and other ENAMELS, LACQUERS, PAINTS and VARNISHES, but excluding THINNERS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (2) Tins or tubes of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (3) Metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (4) Suitable metal drums, hermetically sealed.	2 1/2%  2 1/2%  2 1/2%  2 1/2%	5 L  5 L  50 L  500 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases, or fibreboard cases approved by the Authority with suitable protective material. Not more than 75 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in- (a) suitable wooden cases or casks, not more than 120 L in each case or cask; or (b) fibreboard cases approved by the Authority. Not more than 75 L in each case.  (3) -  (4) -	B1 if in Category 5, Class 1.  B2 if in Category 5, Class 2.	Not exceeding an aggregate of 250 L.	Not exceeding an aggregate of 250 L.
DIETHYL ETHER (Ether commonly so called); DI-ISOPROPYL ETHER (di-isopropyl oxide); PROPYLENE OXIDE(propene oxide; 1-2 epoxy propene).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (3) Steel drums. The drums must be tested by hydraulic pressure to 275 kPa.	10%  10%  10%	5 L  5 L  500 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases with suitable protective material such as sawdust or thick corrugated paper. Not more than 75 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases with suitable protective material such as sawdust or thick corrugated paper. Not more than 75 L in each case.  (3) -	B1	Not exceeding 2.5 L in the aggregate.	Not exceeding 2.5 L in the aggregate.
ETHYL CHLORO-FORMATE (Ethyl Chloro-carbonate) and METHYL CHLORO-FORMATE (Methyl Chlorocarbonate).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) - do -	10%  10%	5 L  50 L	(1) Packed in wooden cases with suitable protective material. Not more than 30 L in each case.  (2) Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers	B1 and D	-	Not exceeding 10 L in the aggregate.

	(3) Suitable polythene bottles hermetically sealed, fitted with a screw cap effectively closed.	10%	50 L	with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or (c) wooden cases with protective material.  (3) Packed singly and tightly in suitable steel drums with securely fastened lids.			
INFLAMMABLE PRINTERS INKS.	Any appropriate packing.	-	-	-	-	20 L	20 L
NICKEL CARBONYL.	Suitable iron or steel cylinders.	10% filled with carbon monoxide or inert gas	-	-	B and D	-	5 L
NITROGLYCERIN Solutions in Ethyl Alcohol, containing not more than 5% nitroglycerin by weight.	Glass containers of suitable make, adequately stoppered with rubber stoppers or waxed corks and securely sealed.	7 1/2%	500 g of solution	Packed in wooden cases with inorganic material such as kieselguhr or whiting sufficient to absorb all the liquid in the containers in the event of leakage.	B1	-	5 kg
POTABLE SPIRITS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (2) Suitable metal drums or wooden barrels, effectively closed.-	2 1/2%  2 1/2%	-  -	(1) For transport only- Wooden or fibreboard cases with suitable packing material.  (2) -	-	(1) For transport only, any quantity not exceeding 12500 L in the aggregate.  (2) For storage only- (a) any quantity not exceeding 12500 L in the aggregate when packed in individual receptacles not exceeding a capacity of 5 L and stored or used in premises protected throughout by automatic sprinkler installations;	(1) For transport only, any quantity not exceeding 12500 L in the aggregate.  (2) For storage only- (a) any quantity not exceeding 12500 L in the aggregate when packed in individual receptacles not exceeding a capacity of 5 L and stored or used in premises protected throughout by automatic sprinkler installations;

						(b) any quantity not exceeding 6250 L in the aggregate when packed in individual receptacles not exceeding a capacity of 5 L and stored or used in premises not protected throughout by automatic sprinkler installations;	(b) any quantity not exceeding 6250 L in the aggregate when packed in individual receptacles not exceeding a capacity of 5 L and stored or used in premises not protected throughout by automatic sprinkler installations;
						(c) any quantity not exceeding 2500 L in the aggregate when packed in individual receptacles exceeding a capacity of 5 L and stored or used in any premises.	(c) any quantity not exceeding 2500 L in the aggregate when packed in individual receptacles exceeding a capacity of 5 L and stored or used in any premises.

Regulation:	99A	<b>Storage of dangerous goods in category 5, class 3</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store in bulk in liquid form any dangerous goods in category 5, class 3, except in a tank which has been approved in writing by the Authority.

(2) Every application for approval in writing pursuant to paragraph (1) shall comply with the provisions of regulation 124.

(3) No approval in writing shall be granted by the Authority under paragraph (1) unless the conditions set out in regulation 125 are complied with.

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	100	<b>Conveyance of dangerous goods in category 5 on bicycles or tricycles</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No dangerous goods in category 5 shall be conveyed on any pedal bicycle or on any motor cycle:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken to prevent the carriage of not more than 2 twenty-litre tins of kerosene at any one time on any cycle. (L.N. 119 of 1983)

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

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	101	<b>Conveyance of dangerous goods in category 5, on vehicles</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, any mechanically propelled vehicle for the conveyance by road of any dangerous goods in category 5 in containers unless the use therefor of such vehicle has been approved by the Authority. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

(2) No approval pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be granted by the Authority unless- (L.N. 88 of 1991)

- (a) the vehicle in respect of which the approval is required has a means of propulsion of a kind approved by the Authority, either generally or in the particular case;
- (b) the engine, fuel tank, electric batteries and exhaust system of the vehicle is effectively screened from the load by a fire resisting shield projecting upwards above the topmost level of the load when the

vehicle is fully loaded and downwards to a level not more than 300 mm from the ground; (L.N. 119 of 1983)

(c) any fuel pipe forming part of a gravity feed system is fitted with a cut-off valve situated in a readily accessible position and clearly marked as such; and

(d) the vehicle is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as the Authority may require.

(2A) The approval by the Authority under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be in the form of a licence granted by the Authority. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

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

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

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	102	<b>Vehicles to be marked</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall convey, or cause or permit to be conveyed, any dangerous goods in category 5 in containers on any vehicle unless such vehicle bears a notice in English and Chinese conspicuously displayed at the front and rear of the vehicle declaring the presence of inflammable goods:

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

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	103	<b>Vehicles to be attended</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall convey, or cause or permit to be conveyed, any dangerous goods in category 5, class 1, in containers on any vehicle unless such vehicle is attended by at least one person in addition to the driver of the vehicle:

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

Regulation:	104	<b>Fire, etc., not permitted on vehicles</b>	30/06/1997
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No fire or matches or other means of ignition or artificial lighting, other than electric lighting, shall be carried on any vehicle conveying any dangerous goods in category 5 in containers:

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

(L.N. 40 of 1973; L.N. 386 of 1993)

Regulation:	105	<b>Fire, forges, etc., not to be sited near stores</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall site or cause or permit the siting of any fire, forge, furnace or other source of substantial heat within 6 m of any store containing dangerous goods in containers unless-

(a) the site of such fire, forge, furnace or other source of heat is approved by the Authority; and

(b) such site is separated from the store by a fire resisting wall of such dimensions and construction as the Authority may require.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	106	<b>Storage of containers in store forming a part of other premises</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any container containing dangerous goods in any store nearer than 600 mm from any wall or the ceiling of the store, and, if stored in stacks, unless a free air space of not less than 600 mm is left between each stack.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	107	<b>Storage of leaking or damaged containers</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall store or retain, or cause or permit to be stored or retained, any leaking or damaged container containing any dangerous goods except in a separate compartment or place made of fire resisting material impervious to liquids and inflammable vapours and which has been approved for that purpose by the Authority.

Regulation:	108	<b>Repairs to stores, containers, etc.</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall cause or permit any repairs or other work whatsoever involving any process producing heat or sparking, or likely to produce heat or sparking, to be carried out in any store, either to the store itself or to any fitting, container or other thing therein, unless the store and such container or thing has been certified free from inflammable vapour by a person approved for that purpose by the Authority.

Regulation:	109	<b>Smoking, etc., prohibited in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall smoke in any store or introduce into or have in any store any naked light, flame or other means of igniting inflammable substances or vapour.

Regulation:	110	<b>Certain dangerous goods not to be taken into or out of certain stores between sunset and sunrise</b>		30/06/1997
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Unless the store is equipped with electric lighting or is adequately illuminated from an outside source, no dangerous goods shall be introduced into, or taken from or handled in, any store between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Regulation:	111	<b>Restriction on depositing dangerous goods otherwise than in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any dangerous goods in category 5 in any place, other than a store, for any purpose or for any length of time except such as is reasonably necessary in the course of handling such goods in transit:

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

(L.N. 40 of 1973)

Regulation:	112	<b>Dangerous goods not to be admitted to sewers, drains, etc.</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall cause or permit any dangerous goods to enter any sewer or drain or, in the case of any substance immiscible with water, the waters of Hong Kong.

(L.N. 88 of 1991)

Regulation:	113	<b>Unauthorized persons not permitted in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person, except with the permission of the licensee of the store, shall enter or remain in any store.

Regulation:	114	<b>Stores to be kept locked</b>		30/06/1997
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All means of access to any store shall be kept securely locked except while access thereto is required for the purpose of inspection, maintenance or the handling of dangerous goods.

Regulation:	115	<b>Particulars of goods in stores to be furnished on request</b>		30/06/1997
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The licensee of any store shall, if so requested by the Authority, furnish him with particulars of the nature and quantity of any dangerous goods contained in the store.

Regulation:	116	<b>Carriage of dangerous goods in category 5 by road tanker</b>		30/06/1997
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Conveyance in bulk

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

(2) The approval by the Authority under paragraph (1) shall be in the form of a licence granted by the Authority.

(L.N. 88 of 1991)

Regulation:	117	<b>Dipping pipes on tank wagon to be kept closed</b>		30/06/1997
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The dipping pipes on any tank wagon shall be kept securely closed at all times except during loading or discharging.

Regulation:	118	<b>Filling pipe covers on tank wagon to be kept locked or sealed</b>		30/06/1997
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When the filling pipes on any tank wagon are not provided with liquid seals, all such pipes shall be fitted with covers which shall be kept locked or sealed at all times except during the filling or emptying of the tank.

Regulation:	119	<b>Loading and unloading of tank wagons</b>		30/06/1997
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When any tank wagon is being loaded or unloaded-

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

Regulation:	120	<b>Repairs to tanks on tank wagons</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall repair, or cause or permit to be repaired, on any tank wagon any tank or self contained compartment involving the use of artificial heat, unless the tank and the compartment has been certified free from inflammable vapour by an approved person.

Regulation:	121	<b>Vehicles not to be fuelled directly from tank wagons</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall fuel any vehicle directly from any tank wagon.

Regulation:	122	<b>Tank wagons to be attended</b>		30/06/1997
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Except in the case of a tank wagon equipped with a radio communication system to the satisfaction of the Authority, no person shall convey, or cause or permit to be conveyed, on any tank wagon any dangerous goods in category 5 in liquid form unless the wagon is attended by at least one person, in addition to the driver, having reasonable experience in the carriage of such liquids in bulk.

(L.N. 40 of 1973; L.N. 273 of 1977)

Regulation:	123	<b>Fire, etc., not permitted on vehicles conveying dangerous goods in category 5</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall carry, or cause or permit to be carried, any fire, matches or other means of ignition, or any artificial lighting capable of igniting inflammable vapour, on any tank wagon containing any dangerous goods in category 5 in liquid form.

Regulation:	124	<b>Application for licence to store</b>	30/06/1997
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### Bulk storage and dispensing facilities

(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to store in bulk any dangerous goods in liquid form shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the place or the area to be occupied by the installation including, if applicable, accommodation for offices or other administrative purposes required in respect of such storage, and every such plan shall include, so far as may be applicable, the following particulars-

- (a) the siting of every tank, pipeline or other plant or structure to be erected at such place or within such area;
  - (b) the plan of every such tank, pipeline or other plant or structure and the use to which it will be put;
  - (c) the distance between any such tank, pipeline, plant or structure and any other tank, pipeline, plant or structure or any domestic or other premises or any public place;
  - (d) the capacity of every such tank;
  - (e) the plan of any bunding walls or protective fencing;
  - (f) the plan of any drainage system; and
  - (g) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.
- (2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by-
- (a) a statement in writing declaring the type or types of liquid to be stored; and
  - (b) 2 copies of the design and specifications to which it is intended that-
    - (i) any tankage,
    - (ii) any ancillary container,
    - (iii) any pipeline or other plant, or
    - (iv) any filling, dispensing or pumping equipment,
 is to be constructed.

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

Regulation:	125	<b>Conditions for grant of licences to store in bulk</b>	30/06/1997
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No licence for the storage of any dangerous goods in liquid form shall be granted or renewed by the Authority unless he is satisfied in relation to the installation required that-

- (a) the site of the installation and the plan referred to in regulation 124 have been approved by him and the construction of the installation conforms to the plan;
- (b) any-
  - (i) tankage,
  - (ii) ancillary container,
  - (iii) pipeline or other plant, or
  - (iv) filling, dispensing or pumping equipment,
 is constructed according to the designs and specifications therefor approved together with such plan;
- (c) all electrical equipment is securely insulated and, where necessary, earthed and otherwise installed and fitted to his satisfaction;
- (d) the installation is free from traps likely to accumulate inflammable liquid or vapour;
- (e) any drainage outlets are so constructed as to prevent the escape of waste oils into any sewer or drain or into the waters of Hong Kong; (L.N. 88 of 1991)
- (f) the installation is fenced about or otherwise protected to his satisfaction against access thereto by unauthorized persons;
- (g) on every tank or near to every group of tanks there is prominently displayed a notice, in English and Chinese, naming the substance stored therein and prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights;
- (h) the installation is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may, having regard to the nature of the substance to be stored, require; and



- (i) the layout of the installation is such as to permit the ready access of mobile fire fighting equipment.

Regulation:	126	<b>Copies of certificates of inspection of tanks to be furnished</b>		30/06/1997
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Whenever any inspection of a tank is carried out under regulation 8 of the Building (Oil Storage Installations) Regulations (Cap 123 sub. leg. K), the licensee of the tank shall as soon as possible deliver to the Authority a copy of any certificate of inspection issued in pursuance of that regulation.

(L.N. 76 of 1978)

Regulation:	127	<b>Defective tanks</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Where it appears at any time to the Authority that any tank by reason of its condition ought not to be used for the storage of dangerous goods in liquid form, he may serve upon the licensee thereof a notice in writing prohibiting the continued use therefor of such tank or permitting the continued use therefor of such tank subject to conditions. (L.N. 76 of 1978)

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

(3) If the licensee of any tank considers himself aggrieved by the service upon him of any notice pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), he may appeal to the Administrative Appeals Board: (6 of 1994 s. 55)

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

Regulation:	128	<b>Repairs to tanks</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall repair or cause or permit the repair of any tank by any means involving the use of any source of artificial heat unless the tank has been certified by a person approved by the Authority for that purpose to be free from inflammable vapour.

Regulation:	129	<b>Leaking tanks to be reported</b>		30/06/1997
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If the licensee of any tank has reasonable grounds to suspect that such tank is leaking he shall forthwith report the circumstances in writing to the Authority.

Regulation:	130	<b>Combustibles not to be kept at bulk stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No combustible articles or goods shall be kept at any store used for the storage in bulk of dangerous goods in liquid form, other than such reasonable quantities thereof as are required for the purposes of the store.

Regulation:	131	<b>Smoking, etc., prohibited in bulk stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall smoke or use any naked light whatsoever in or at any store used for the storage in bulk of dangerous goods in liquid form, except in such part thereof as is specifically allocated therefor by the licensee and has the approval of the Authority.

Regulation:	132	<b>Fires, forges, etc., not to be sited near bulk stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall site or cause or permit the siting of any fire, forge, furnace or other source of substantial heat within 6 m of any tank unless-

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

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	133	<b>Dangerous goods not to be discharged from bulk stores into sewers, drains, etc.</b>		30/06/1997
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No dangerous goods shall be discharged or permitted to flow from any tank into any sewer or drain or, in the case of any substance immiscible with water, the waters of Hong Kong.

(L.N. 88 of 1991)

Regulation:	134	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 101(1) or 116 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$25000 and imprisonment for 3 months.

(2) Any person who contravenes regulation 107 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 98, 99, 99A(1), 105, 108, 109 or 126 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 104, 112, 120, 123, 127(2), 128, 130, 132 or 133 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(5) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 103, 111, 121, 122, 129 or 131 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000.

(6) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 106 or 110 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(7) Any person who contravenes regulation 100 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2000.

(8) any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 102, 113, 114 or 115 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

(9) In the event of a contravenes of any of the provisions of regulation 117, 118 or 119, the person at the material time in charge of the tank wagon in question shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	VII	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 6 (SUBSTANCES WHICH BECOME DANGEROUS BY INTERACTION WITH WATER)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	135	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-  
"dangerous goods" (危險品) means dangerous goods in category 6.

Regulation:	136	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods in category 6</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any dangerous goods shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store any such goods, shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars-

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

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

which the licence is required.

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

Regulation:	137	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 136 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan;
- (b) the store is secured against the entry thereto of water;
- (c) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require; and
- (d) in the case of a store for the storage of calcium carbide, the store does not form part of any premises used for domestic purposes and is not sited within 6 m of any premises so used. (L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	138	<b>Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods in category 6 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods in that category.

Regulation:	139	<b>General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods in category 6</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation-

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the eighth column of the table if it is stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is

registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L.N. 175 of 1969)

- (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136);
- (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
- (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
- (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap 138); or
- (vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory.

(L.N. 71 of 1964; L.N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE

Substance  (1)	Details of main or inner packing  (2)	Minimum air space or ullage  (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents  (4)	Details of protective or outer packing  (5)	Label required  (6)	Maximum quantity for which no licence is required	
						Generally  (7)	When used for medical, etc. purposes  (8)
ALUMINIUM FERROSILICON.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -  -	-  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (3) -	H	-	5 kg
ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE.	As for Lithium Aluminium Hydride.				H	-	5 kg
ALUMINIUM METAL OR ALLOY in unpolished powder form.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable paper bags.  (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -  -	-  -  500 g	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (3) Packed in hermetically sealed tin lined wooden cases.  (4) -	H	10 kg	10 kg
ALUMINIUM SILICON in powder form.	As for Aluminium Metal or Alloy.				H	25 kg	25 kg
BARIUM ALLOYS non-pyrophoric.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -  -	-  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.  (3) -	H	-	5 kg
BARIUM METAL.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-  -	600 g  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.	H	-	5 kg

	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -				
CALCIUM CARBIDE (Carbide of Calcium).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	115 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.	H	5 kg	5 kg	
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.				
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -				
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE (Nitrolim).	(a) Containing not more than 0.5% of calcium carbide.	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.	H	10 kg	10 kg
		(2) Hessian sacks with a double lining of paper impregnated with tar or twill bags coated with tar internally and lined with strong crepe paper.	-	-	(2) -			
		(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -			
	(b) Containing more than 0.5% of calcium carbide.	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.			
		(2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	100 kg	(2) -			
CALCIUM HYDRIDE.	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	-	500 g	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.	H		5 kg	
	(2) Steel drums subject to the following conditions. Each drum must be made of sheet of not less than 1.6 mm thick. It must be watertight and closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid must be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried in the lid. The lid must be securely fastened.	-	50 kg	(2) -				
CALCIUM METAL and ALLOYS (non-pyrophoric).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.		600 g	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 5 kg per case. No outer packing required.	H		5 kg	
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.			(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.				
	(3) Suitable metal drums, 250 kg effectively closed.			(3) -				
CALCIUM PHOSPHIDE or articles charged wholly or mainly with calcium phosphide.	(1) Tins or cans of suitable material, hermetically sealed.	-	15 kg	(1) Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.	H		5 kg	
	(2) In the form of floats, flares, etc.	-	-	(2) Packed in wooden or metal cases, effectively closed.				
CALCIUM SILICIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware	-	600 kg	(1) For transport only-	H		5 kg	

	containers of suitable make, effectively closed.			Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.			
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -			
CALCIUM SILICON (Calcium Manganese Silicon).	As for Calcium Silicide.				-	-	5 kg
FERROSILICON.	As directed by the Authority.				-	-	5 kg
(a) Containing less than 30% or more than 70% silicon.							
(b) Containing between 30% and 70% silicon.	(1) Cases, barrels or drums of suitable material perforated with four holes of 25 mm diameter.	-	-	(1) -	H		5 kg
	(2) Cases, barrels or drums of suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) -			
	(3) Glass or earthenware 1 kg containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.			
	(4) Tins, cans or bags of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	1 kg	(4) For transport only- Packed in wooden barrels or cases.			
LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE.	(1) Steel drums subject to the following conditions. Each drum must be made of sheet of not less than 1.6 mm thick and must be watertight and closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid must be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried in the lid. The lid must be securely fastened.	-	50 kg	(1) Overkegged by an additional suitable steel drum. The space between the inner and outer containers must be packed with a suitable dry insert material.	H		5 kg
	(2) Small packings for laboratory use.	As approved by the Authority.					
LITHIUM BOROHYDRIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene lined bags packed in tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	-	6 kg	(1) Packed in metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed. The space between the inner and outer containers must be packed with suitable dry inert material.	H	-	5 kg
	(2) Steel drums of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	-	50 kg	(2) Overkegged by an additional steel drum. The space between the inner and outer containers must be packed with suitable dry inert material.			
LITHIUM HYDRIDE.	As for Calcium Hydride.					-	5 kg
MAGNESIUM ALLOYS OR METAL containing 50% or more Magnesium (excluding ingots, bars or sticks).							
(a) Powder.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	H	5 kg	10 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	100 kg	(3) -	H	10 kg	10 kg
(b) Ribbon, boring, etc.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective			

	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Strong tin-lined cases of suitable make, effectively closed.  (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -  -	-  -  -	material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (3) -  (4) -			
MANGANESE ETHYLENE- BISDITHIOCARBAMATE (polymeric)(Maneb) preparations concentrations of 60% or over.	(1) Airtight, impervious containers effectively sealed.  (2) Paper bags with internal water proof coating, heat and airtight sealed.  (3) Airtight plastic bag, effectively sealed, in burlap, woven polypropylene, fabric or 5-ply paper bag.  (4) Airtight fibre or plywood drum effectively sealed.  (5) Airtight metal can or drum or wooden barrel, effectively sealed.	-  -  -  -	2 kg  6 kg  30 kg  55 kg  -	(1) Packed in a fibreboard box not exceeding 30 kg gross.  (2) Packed in a fibreboard box not exceeding 30 kg gross.  -  -  -	H  H  H  H  H	25 kg  25 kg  25 kg  25 kg  25 kg	25 kg  25 kg  25 kg  25 kg  25 kg
POTASSIUM BOROHYDRIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene lined bags, packed in tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (2) Steel drums of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	-  -	6 kg  50 kg	(1) Packed in metal containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed. The space between the inner and outer containers to be packed with suitable dry inert material.  (2) Overkegged by an additional steel drum. The space between the inner and outer containers to be packed with suitable dry inert material.	H	-	5 kg
POTASSIUM METAL.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. Each ingot to be plunged into a bath of mineral oil before packing.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. Each ingot to be plunged into a bath of mineral oil before packing.  (3) Steel drums subject to the following conditions. Each steel drum must be made of sheet of not less than 1.6 mm thick. It must be watertight and closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid should be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried in the lid. The lid should be securely fastened by an efficient means.  (4) Fused solid in steel drums of sheet of not less than 1.2 mm thick, effectively closed.	2 1/2%  -  -	600 g  15 kg  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 5 kg per case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.  (3) -  (4) -	H	-	5 kg

		-	-				
SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE.	As for Potassium Borohydride.					-	5 kg
SODIUM METAL.	(1) Packed in mineral oil in glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	2 1/2%	600 g	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined cases. Not more than 5 kg per case.	H	-	5 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	-	15 kg	(2) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg per case.			
	(3) Steel drums subject to the following conditions. Each steel drum must be made of sheet of not less than 1.6 mm thick. It must be watertight and closed with an air and watertight lid. The lid should be of such construction that the neck of the drum closes on to a rubber or other suitable composite seating material carried in the lid. The lid should be securely fastened by an efficient means.	-	-	(3) -			
	(4) Fused solid in steel drums of sheet of not less than 1.2 mm thick, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			
SODIUM PHOSPHIDE.	As for Calcium Phosphide.				-	-	5 kg
STRONTIUM ALLOYS Non-pyrophoric.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.	H	-	5 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -			
THERMITES (Commerical, consisting of finely divided aluminium and iron oxide only).	As for Aluminium Metal or Alloy in unpolished powder form.				H	-	10 kg
ZINC POWDER or DUST.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	H	10 kg	10 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -			
ZINC PHOSPHIDE.	Tins or cans of suitable material, hermetically sealed.	-	15 kg	For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg per case.	H		5 kg

(L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 108 of 1980; L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	140	<b>Water not to be introduced into stores</b>	30/06/1997
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No person shall introduce any water, or cause or permit the introduction of any water, into any store containing any dangerous goods.



Regulation:	141	<b>Containers to be kept closed</b>		30/06/1997
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Except when opened for the purpose of access to the contents, every container in any store containing any dangerous goods shall be kept securely closed.

Regulation:	142	<b>Children and unauthorized persons not permitted in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person under the age of 14 years, and, except with the permission of the licensee, no person over that age shall enter any store containing any dangerous goods.

Regulation:	143	<b>Storage of calcium carbide in apparatus</b>		30/06/1997
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Except with the approval of the Authority, no person shall keep, or cause or permit to be kept, any calcium carbide in excess of 50 kg in any apparatus capable of producing acetylene at any one time.  
(L.N. 95 of 1974; L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	144	<b>Disposal of calcium carbide residue</b>		30/06/1997
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Except with the approval of the Authority, no person shall dispose of, or cause or permit the disposal of, any residue from calcium carbide used for the generation of acetylene gas unless such residue has first been placed in an open air tank together with 10 times its quantity of water for a period of not less than 10 hours.

Regulation:	145	<b>Calcium carbide residue not to be discharged into sewers or drains</b>		30/06/1997
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Notwithstanding prior treatment thereof in accordance with the provisions of regulation 144, no person shall discharge, or cause or permit to be discharged, any calcium carbide or calcium carbide residue into any sewer or drain.

Regulation:	146	<b>Fire, etc., not permitted in stores containing calcium carbide</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall introduce into, or cause or permit to be introduced into, any store containing calcium carbide any fire or naked light or any article or thing capable of igniting acetylene gas.  
(L.N. 386 of 1993)

Regulation:	147	<b>Electrical equipment in stores containing calcium carbide</b>		30/06/1997
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No electrical equipment shall be installed or used in any store containing calcium carbide unless such equipment is installed to the satisfaction of the Authority and is of a type approved by him.

Regulation:	148	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 138, 139, 140, 144 or 145 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 143 or 146 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 147 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2000. (L.N. 249 of 1984)

(4) In the event of any contravention of any of the provisions of regulation 141 or 142 the licensee of the store at which the contravention occurred shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

Part:	VIII	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 7 (STRONG SUPPORTERS OF COMBUSTION)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	149	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-  
 "dangerous goods" (危險品) means dangerous goods in category 7.

Regulation:	150	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods in category 7</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any dangerous goods shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store any such goods, shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars-

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

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

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

Regulation:	151	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 150 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms with the plan; and
- (b) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require.

Regulation:	152	<b>Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods in category 7 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods in that category.

Regulation:	153	<b>General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods in category 7</b>	71 of 1999	19/11/1999
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(1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Section 6 of the ordinance shall not apply to the storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation- (L. N. 71 of 1964)

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the eighth column of the table if it is stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L. N. 175 of 1969)
  - (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136)
  - (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
  - (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
  - (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap 138); or
  - (vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory. (L. N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE

(L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983;  
L.N. 386 of 1993; 71 of 1999 s. 3)

Substance  (1)	Details of main or inner packing  (2)	Minimum air space or ullage  (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents  (4)	Details of protective or outer packing  (5)	Label required  (6)	Maximum quantity for which licence not required	
						Generally  (7)	When used for medical, etc. purposes  (8)
AMMONIUM BICHROMATE (Ammonium Dichromate).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) -do-	-  -	-  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the	G	5 kg	10 kg

				diameter of the top of the hamper. (3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. (4) - (5) - (6) -			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (4) Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed. (5) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed. (6) Sound fibreboard drums with a suitable polythene liner, effectively closed.	-	-				
AMMONIUM NITRATE, free from added organic matter other than of a nature and within a limit approved by the Authority and excluding Dangerous goods in Category 1 (Explosives).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) -do-  (3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed. (4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (5) Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed, which may or may not be lined with a suitable material, or coated internally with suitable paint or lacquer.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.  (3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases with suitable inorganic protective material. Not more than 50 kg per case.  (4) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. (5) -	G	-	25 kg
AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) -do-	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the	G	10 kg	10 kg

				diameter of the top of the hamper. (3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. (4) -			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (4) Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-				
BARIUM NITRATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) -do- (3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed. (4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed. (6) Paper-lined wood or fibreboard casks or kegs of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper. (3) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case. (4) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. (5) - (6) -	G and D 1	25 kg	25 kg
BARIUM PERCHLORATE.	As for Ammonium Perchlorate.				G and D 1	10 kg	10 kg
BARIUM PERMANGANATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) -do- (3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper. (3) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in	G and D 1	10 kg	10 kg



	(3) Suitable polythene bags, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) -			
	(6) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, lined or coated internally with paper or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(6) -			
CALCIUM PEROXIDE.	As for Barium Peroxide				G	10 kg	10 kg
CHLORIC ACID Solutions not exceeding 10% acid by weight (exceeding 10% prohibited-vide reg. 182).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective inorganic absorbent material, such as kieselguhr or exfoliated vermiculite, in wooden cases.	G and D	-	25 L
	(2) -do-	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
CHROMIC ACID Solid. (Chromium Trioxide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. The protective material may consist of kieselguhr, whiting or an intimate mixture of coarse exfoliated vermiculite and whiting consisting of 70% to 80% whiting by weight and 20% to 30% exfoliated vermiculite by weight, or other substance approved by the Authority.	G and D 1	10 kg	15 kg
	(2) Suitable metal drums, each lined or coated internally with lead or other suitable material, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) -			
	(3) Suitable thickness steel drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -			
GUANIDINE NITRATE.	As for Ammonium Nitrate.				G	25 kg	25 kg
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (a) Solutions of a strength greater than 6% and not exceeding 35% by weight.	(1) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	10%	3 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 L in each case.	G	25 L	50 L
	(2) Glass, earthenware or plastic containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	10 L	(2) -do-			

<p>(b) Solutions of a strength greater than 35% and not exceeding 60% by weight.</p> <p>(N.B. solutions exceeding 60% hydrogen peroxide by weight are prohibited).</p>	(3) -do-	10%	70 L	<p>(3) Packed singly in-</p> <p>(a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets;</p> <p>(b) wooden cases with suitable protective material;</p> <p>(c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper; or</p> <p>(d) for plastic containers only- strong iron hampers with iron bonnets.</p>	G	-	25 L
	(4) Steel, aluminium or aluminium alloy drums with a close fitting polythene inner container fitted with a pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	200 L	(4) -			
	(5) Suitable aluminium drums or barrels, suitably vented.			(5) -			
	(1) Suitable glass containers fitted with a pressure relief valve.	5%	180 L	(1) For transport only- Packed with kieselguhr free from organic matter or other suitable absorbent non-combustible material in metal cases, or wooden cases with a watertight metal lining, the containers to be so surrounded that in the event of spillage or breakage all the liquid shall be satisfactorily absorbed. Not more than 20 L in each case.			
		331/3%	3 L	(2) -do-			
	(2) Plastic containers of suitable make, effectively closed.			(3) Packed singly in strong iron hampers with iron bonnets.			
	(3) Plastic containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valve or vent.	331/3%	3 L	(4) -			
	(4) Steel or aluminium or aluminium alloy drums with a closed fitting polythene inner container, fitted with a pressure relief valve or vent.	10%	70 L	(5) -			
	(5) Suitable barrels or drums of aluminium of not less than 99.5% purity, provided with fitted cap and so constructed as to stand on one end only, the other end being provided with a vent so constructed as to prevent effectively any leakage of the contents and the ingress of matter from outside.	10%	200 L				
		10%	180 L				
LEAD NITRATE.	As for Barium Nitrate.			G and D 1	25 kg	25 kg	



LEAD PERCHLORATE.	As for Ammonium Perchlorate.				G and D 1	10 kg	10 kg
LEAD PEROXIDE (Lead dioxide).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg per case.	G and D 1	25 kg	25 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	25 kg	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg per case.			
	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -			
MAGNESIUM PERCHLORATE.	As for Ammonium Perchlorate.				G	10 kg	10 kg
MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	10 kg	10 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	25 kg	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(3) Sound fibreboard drums, with suitable plastic lining, securely closed.	-	50 kg	(3) -			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			
	(5) Suitable wooden barrels, securely closed.	-	-	(5) -			
POTASSIUM NITRATE (Saltpetre).	Hessian sacks or other suitable containers.	-	-	-	G	50 kg	50 kg
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	10 kg	10 kg
	(2) -do-	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(4) Suitable new metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			
	(5) Strong wooden cases, paper lined.	-	-	(5) -			
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.	As for Calcium permanganate.				G	10 kg	15 kg
POTASSIUM PEROXIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	3 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg per case.	G	10 kg	20 kg
	2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	25 kg	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 150 kg in each case.			

	(3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -			
SODIUM NITRATE (Chile Saltpetre).	Hessian sacks or other suitable containers.	-	-	-	G	5 kg	10 kg
SODIUM PERCHLORATE.	As for Ammonium Perchlorate.				G	10 kg	10 kg
SODIUM PERMANGANATE.	As for Calcium Permanganate.				G	10 kg	10 kg
SODIUM PEROXIDE.	As for Potassium Peroxide.				G	10 kg	20 kg
STRONTIUM NITRATE.	As for Barium Nitrate.				G	25 kg	25 kg
STRONTIUM PEROXIDE.	As for Lead Peroxide.				G	10 kg	10 kg
ZINC PERMANGANATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	G	10 kg	10 kg
	(2) -do-	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; or (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.			
	(3) Suitable polythene bags, securely closed.	-	-	(3) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.			
	(4) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.			
	(5) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(5) -			
ZINC PEROXIDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg in each case.	G	10 kg	10 kg
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	25 kg	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg in each case.			
	(3) Sound fibreboard drums with suitable plastic lining, effectively closed.	-	50 kg	(3) -			
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -			

Regulation:	154	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 153 shall be guilty of an offence and shall

be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 152 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month. (L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	IX	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 8 (READILY COMBUSTIBLE SUBSTANCES)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	155	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

"celluloid" (賽璐珞) includes raw celluloid and celluloid scrap, dust, shavings or pieces and substances containing nitrated cellulose or other nitrated products; (L.N. 386 of 1993)

"dangerous goods" (危險品) means dangerous goods in category 8;

"film" (膠卷) means nitrated film, whether designed for photographic purposes or otherwise, and whether washed, scrap or waste.

Regulation:	156	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods in category 8</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any dangerous goods shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for a licence to store any such goods, shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars-

- (a) the siting of the store;
- (b) in the case of an application to store celluloid film- (L.N. 386 of 1993)
  - (i) the material of which the store is or is to be constructed; and
  - (ii) the means of ventilation; and
- (c) such other particulars, if any, as the Authority may require to be shown on the plan.

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

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

Regulation:	157	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 156 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms to the plan;
- (b) in the case of an application for a licence to store celluloid or film-
  - (i) the walls, flooring and ceiling of the store are constructed of brick, masonry or reinforced concrete of thickness not less than 150 mm; (L.N. 119 of 1983)
  - (ii) the doors are self closing and open outwards, except in the case of sliding doors;
  - (iii) the store has no windows but is fitted with an efficient explosion hatch;
  - (iv) the store is adequately ventilated; and
  - (v) the words "celluloid" and "賽璐珞", or "film" and "膠卷", as the case may be, are conspicuously displayed on the outside of any door leading into the store; and (80 of 1997 s. 125)
- (c) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require.

Regulation:	158	<b>Restriction on the storage together of certain substances in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods in category 8 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods in that category.

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

TABLE

Celluloid Film (nitrocellulose based)	}	any other goods.
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Regulation:	159	<b>General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods in category 8</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

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

(5) Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation-

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the sixth column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table if stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L.N. 175 of 1969)
  - (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136);
  - (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
  - (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
  - (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap 138); or

(vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory. (L.N. 71 of 1964; L.N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE

(L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983;  
L.N. 386 of 1993)

(1) Substance	(2) Details of main or inner packing	(3) Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents	(4) Details of protective or outer packing	(5) Label required	(6) Maximum quantity for which licence not required	
					(6) Generally	(7) When used for medical, etc. purposes
CELLULOID (raw celluloid and articles composed wholly or mainly of celluloid).	Wooden cases.	-	-	F	10 kg	10 kg
CELLULOID SCRAP (including film scrap).	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Zinc or tin-lined cases of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (2) -  (3) -	F	10 kg	10 kg
FILM (Nitrocellulose base).	Zinc or tin-lined cases of suitable make, effectively closed. If packed with other material which is non-flammable, and if each film is contained in a separate tin, the zinc or tin lining of the outside case is not required.	-	-	F	40 kg	40 kg
HEXAMINE (Hexamethylene-tetramine).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable barrels or cases of wood in fibreboard, securely closed.  (4) Fibreboard cartons of suitable make, securely closed, and dipped in a high melting point wax and then wrapped in wax paper.  (5) 5 ply paper bags with suitable waterproof linings, securely closed.  (6) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -  -  250g  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (3) -  (4) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (5) Packed in jute outer bags.  (6) -	F	50 kg	50 kg
METALDEHYDE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable drums or cases of wood or fibreboard, effectively closed.	-  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases or fibreboard cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden or fibreboard cases.  (3) -	F	30 kg	30 kg

MISCHMETAL (powder).	Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.	F	-	5 kg
MISCHMETAL (Slabs or ingots).	(1) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	100 kg  -	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (2) -	F	-	5 kg
NAPHTHALENE, Crude or Refined.  (a) Melting Point below 74 °C (165 °F).  (b) Melting point 74 °C (165 °F) and above (e.g. Flake naphthalene, moth balls, etc.)	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Sound metal drums or hard or ply wood casks of suitable make, effectively closed.  Any suitable packing.	-  -  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (3) -	F    F	50 kg    50 kg	50 kg    50 kg
PHOSPHORUS AMORPHOUS (Red Phosphorus).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	15 kg  15 kg  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. Not more than 100 kg in each case.  (3) -	F	-	5 kg
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULPHIDE, free from white or yellow phosphorus.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.  (3) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  15 kg  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases, not more than 100 kg in each case.  (3) -	F and H	-	5 kg
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE, free from white or yellow phosphorus.	As for Phosphorus Pentasulphide.			F	-	5 kg
PLASTICIZED NITROCELLULOSE FLAKES.	(1) Wooden containers of suitable make, securely closed, with waterproof lining of metal, plastic or paper.  (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-  -	(1) -  (2) -	F	10 kg	10 kg

Regulation:	160	<b>Special conditions for storage of celluloid or nitrocellulose based film</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, in the same compartment of any store more than 1 t, in the aggregate, of celluloid or film at any one time. (L.N. 119 of 1983)

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), no part of a store shall be deemed to be a compartment unless it is

separated from any other part of the store by fireproof walls or partitions constructed to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Regulation:	161	<b>Naked lights, etc., not to be used in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall smoke in any store or use in or introduce into, or cause to be used in or introduced into, any store any naked light or unprotected flame.

Regulation:	162	<b>Repair, etc., of nitrocellulose based film</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall use any room or cause or permit any room to be used, for the examination, cleaning, repair, packing or otherwise handling of film unless such room-

- (a) is not used at the same time for any other purpose;
- (b) is adequately ventilated;
- (c) is fitted only with self closing doors which, except in the case of sliding doors, are so constructed as to open outwards;
- (d) is furnished and equipped, so far as is reasonably practicable, only with articles made of non-inflammable or fire resistant materials so arranged in the room as not to obstruct the egress therefrom of persons in the room in the event of fire; and
- (e) bears a notice in English and Chinese, conspicuously posted, prohibiting smoking and the use of naked lights.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to the examination, cleaning, repair, packing or handling of film used otherwise than for the purposes of a business.

Regulation:	163	<b>Restriction on use of film solvents</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall have, or cause or permit to be, in any room in which film is being examined, cleaned, repaired, packed or otherwise handled more than 60 mL of any film solvent at any one time.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	164	<b>Smoking and use of naked lights</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall smoke or use any artificial lighting, other than electric lighting, in any room in which film is being examined, cleaned, repaired, packed or otherwise handled, or stored.

Regulation:	165	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 159 or 160 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 2 months.

(2) Any person who contravenes regulation 158 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(3) Any person who contravenes regulation 161 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 162 or 164 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(5) Any person who contravenes regulation 163 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1000.

(L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	X	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 9 (SUBSTANCES LIABLE TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION)</b>		30/06/1997
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(3) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any container containing any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such container is enclosed in protective or outer packing of a type specified in the fourth column of the table opposite the type of packing for that substance specified in the second column of the table.

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

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

(5) Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation-

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the sixth column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table if it is stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L.N. 175 of 1969)
  - (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136);
  - (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
  - (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
  - (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap 138); or
  - (vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory.

(L.N. 71 of 1964; L.N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE

Substance (1)	Details of main or inner packing (2)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents (3)	Details of protective or outer packing (4)	Label required (5)	Maximum quantity for which licence not required.	
					Generally (6)	When used for medical, etc. purposes (7)
BARIUM ALLOYS (Pyrophoric).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, filled with carbon dioxide and effectively closed.  (3) Specially approved metal barrels or drums, filled with carbon dioxide and effectively closed.	-  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in tin-lined wooden cases.  (3) -	I	-	5 kg
CALCIUM ALLOYS (Pyrophoric).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, filled with carbon dioxide and	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined wooden cases.  (2) For transport only-	I	-	5 kg

	effectively closed.  (3) Specially approved metal barrels or drums, filled with carbon dioxide and effectively closed.	-	Packed in tin-lined wooden cases.  (3) -			
DIETHYL ZINC (Zinc Ethyl).	Glass ampoules, packed in sawdust in sealed metal containers. Not to be packed with any other commodity.	500 g	-	I	-	5 kg
DIMETHYL-P-NITROSOANILINE (Accelerene).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) With 50% moisture. Sound watertight wooden casks or barrels. Iron containers should not be used.	-  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) -	I	5 kg	10 kg
MAGNESIUM ALLOYS (Pyrophoric).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, filled with carbon dioxide and effectively closed.  (3) Specially approved metal barrels or drums, filled with carbon dioxide and effectively closed.	-  -  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in tin-lined wooden cases.  (3) -	I	-	5 kg
PHOSPHORUS, WHITE or YELLOW.  (a) Dry.  (b) In water.	Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.  (1) Packed in water in glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Packed in water in an effectively closed metal container of adequate strength.  (3) Packed in water in suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	250 kg  -  25 kg  250 kg	-  (1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed with sawdust in wooden cases. Not more than 50 kg per case.  (3) -	I and D1	-	5 kg
POTASSIUM SULPHIDE ANHYDROUS.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.		(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) -	I	25 kg	25 kg
SODIUM HYDRO-SULPHITE (Sodium Dithionite).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed. No organic matter must be used for sealing.  (2) New tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed. No organic matter must be used for sealing.  (3) New iron or steel barrels or drums of suitable make, hermetically sealed. No organic matter must be used for sealing.  (4) Double polythene bags not less than 0.075 mm thick, hermetically sealed. No organic matter must be used for sealing.	-  -  -  50 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.  (3) -  (4) Packed in new steel drums, hermetically sealed. No organic matter must be used for sealing.	I	50 kg	50 kg

SODIUM SULPHIDE (containing less than 30% water of crystallization).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.		(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) -	I	25 kg	25 kg
STRONTIUM ALLOYS (Pyrophoric).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, filled with carbon dioxide and effectively closed. (3) Specially approved metal barrels or drums, filled with carbon dioxide and effectively closed.		(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in tin-lined wooden cases. (2) For transport only- Packed in tin-lined wooden cases. (3) -	I	-	5 kg
TITANIUM HYDRIDE POWDER.	Suitable metal drums, hermetically sealed.	5 kg	Packed with slag wool or other suitable inorganic cushioning material in wooden cases. Not more than 35 kg in each case.	I	-	5 kg
ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE POWDER.	As for Titanium Hydride Powder.			I	-	5 kg
ZIRCONIUM METAL POWDER.	As for Titanium Hydride Powder.			I	-	5 kg

(L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983)

Regulation:	171	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 169 or 170 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	XA	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 9A (COMBUSTIBLE GOODS EXEMPTED FROM SECTIONS 6 TO 11 OF THE ORDINANCE)</b>		30/06/1997
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(Part XA added L.N. 17 of 1966)

Regulation:	171A	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

"combustible goods" (可能燃燒物品) means any of the goods in category 9A;

"industrial undertaking" (工業經營) has the meaning that it has for the purposes of the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Cap 59), and includes any place used exclusively for storing combustible goods.

Regulation:	171B	<b>Authority to be notified of storage of combustible goods or articles made thereof</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Subject to paragraph (1A), where the quantity of combustible goods stored in any premises or place, or the quantity of combustible goods comprised in any articles stored in any premises or place, exceeds- (L.N. 95 of 1974)

- (a) in a case where the premises or place are also used for residential purposes or in any other way otherwise than for the purposes of an industrial undertaking, or any other premises in the same building are used for residential purposes or in any other way otherwise than for the purposes of an industrial undertaking, the quantity specified in relation to such combustible goods in the second column of the Table;
- (b) in any other case, the quantity specified in relation to such combustible goods in the third column of the Table,

the person in control of such premises or place shall, within 48 hours, send a notice in writing to the Authority setting out-

- (i) the address of the premises or place (including the number of the floor, where the premises or place form part only of a building and other premises in the building are used for residential purposes or in any other way otherwise than for the purposes of an industrial undertaking);
- (ii) the type of combustible goods, and the quantity of combustible goods or such articles stored in the premises or place; and
- (iii) the purpose for which the combustible goods or such articles are stored in the premises or place.

TABLE

Combustible goods	Premises forming part of a building in which other premises are used for residential purposes or otherwise than for the purposes of industrial of an industrial undertakings	Buildings used exclusively for purposes of industrial undertakings.
Cotton (raw)	50 kg	2 t
Kapok	50 kg	2 t
Cotton waste	100 kg	2 t
Matches	30 kg	500 kg
Polyetrafluoroethylene	250 kg	2 t
Polythene (raw material)	250 kg	2 t
Polystyrene (raw material)	250 kg	2 t
Polyvinyl Chloride (raw material)	250 kg	2 t
Polymethylmethacrylate (raw material)	250 kg	2 t
Polypropylene (raw material)	250 kg	2 t
Rubber (raw)	100 kg	2 t
Rubber tyres	50 tyres	500 tyres

(L.N. 40 of 1973; L.N. 119 of 1983)

(1A) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to an approved container terminal specified in the Third Schedule to the Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations (Cap 295 sub. leg. C). (L.N. 95 of 1974)

(2) Where in accordance with paragraph (1) a notice in writing has been sent to the Authority in respect of any premises or place, the person in control of such premises or place shall, within 48 hours, send to the Authority notice in writing of any increase in the quantity of the combustible goods or articles to which the notice related with is stored in such premises or place.

(3) Any person who-

(a) contravenes paragraph (1) or (2); or

(b) in any notice sent to the Authority in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2), wilfully or recklessly makes any statement or furnishes any information which is false in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000. (L.N. 249 of 1984)

Regulation:	171C	<b>Powers of Authority</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) The Authority may, in respect of any premises or place used for the storage or processing of combustible goods or the storage of articles made, either wholly or partly, of combustible goods, issue directions to the person having control thereof-

(a) prohibiting the use therein of naked lights or flames of any description;

(b) requiring the placing of notices therein, bearing the words "Smoking Prohibited" and "嚴禁吸煙", such words being not less than 180 mm in height; (L.N. 119 of 1983; 80 of 1997 s. 126)

(c) prescribing conditions under which such goods or articles shall be stored including-

(i) the nature and construction of the receptacles in which such goods or articles are stored;

(ii) the maintenance of free access ways within the premises or place; and

(iii) the provision and maintenance in good working order of adequate fire extinguishing appliances in the premises or place.

(2) The failure to comply with any direction issued by the Authority under paragraph (1) shall be deemed to constitute a fire hazard within the meaning of the Fire Services Ordinance (Cap 95).

Part:	XI	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN CATEGORY 10 (OTHER DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES)</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	172	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-  
 "dangerous goods" (危險品) means dangerous goods in category 10.

Regulation:	173	<b>Application for licence to manufacture or store dangerous goods in category 10</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Every application, pursuant to any of the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, for any licence to manufacture or store any dangerous goods shall be made in writing addressed to the Authority and, in the case of any application for any licence to store any such goods, shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a plan, as nearly as may be to scale, of the store, and every such plan shall include the following particulars- (L.N. 386 of 1993)

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

(2) Every plan submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a statement in writing declaring the nature of the dangerous goods to be stored and the maximum quantities thereof in respect of which the licence is required. (L.N. 386 of 1993)

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

Regulation:	174	<b>Conditions for grant of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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No licence shall be granted or renewed by the Authority for the storage of dangerous goods unless the Authority is satisfied in relation to the store that-

- (a) the site of the store and the plan referred to in regulation 173 have been approved by him and the construction of the store conforms to the plan; and
- (b) the store is provided with such fire extinguishing equipment as he may require.

Regulation:	175	<b>Restriction on storage together of certain substances in stores</b>		30/06/1997
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No person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, any dangerous goods in category 10 in any store together with any goods other than dangerous goods in that category.

Regulation:	176	<b>General provisions relating to storage, conveyance and packing of dangerous goods in category 10</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) No person shall store or convey, or cause or permit to be stored or conveyed, any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation unless such substance is contained in main or inner packing, as the case may be, of a type specified for that substance in the second column of the table.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the storage of any substance specified in the first column of the table to this regulation-

- (a) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the seventh column of the table; or
- (b) in any quantity not exceeding that, if any, specified for that substance in the eighth column of the table if it is stored solely-
  - (i) for use in and for the purposes of a hospital or maternity home in respect of which a person is registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap 165); (L.N. 175 of 1969)
  - (ii) for use in and for the purposes of a mental hospital within the meaning of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap 136);
  - (iii) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Registration Ordinance (Cap 161);
  - (iv) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the practice of, a registered dentist within the meaning of the Dentists Registration Ordinance (Cap 156);
  - (v) by or on behalf of, and for the purposes of the business of, an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap 138); or
  - (vi) for use in and for the purposes of any laboratory. (L.N. 71 of 1964; L.N. 40 of 1973)

TABLE

(L.N. 17 of 1966; L.N. 119 of 1983; L.N. 386 of 1993)

Substance  (1)	Details of main or inner packing  (2)	Minimum air space or ullage  (3)	Maximum quantity of substance in inner container or net weight of contents  (4)	Details of protective or outer packing  (5)	Label required  (6)	Maximum quantity for which licence not required	
						Generally  (7)	When used for medical, etc. purposes  (8)
ACETYLDEHYDE AMMONIA (Aldehyde Ammonia).	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.  (2) - do -	-  -	-  -	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in- (a) wicker hampers with wicker bonnets; (b) stout slatted crates lined with suitable protective material and with adequate protection for the neck of the container; or (c) strong iron hampers with iron bonnets, with not less than 12 mm of packing material; the whole to be contained in a case, crate or hamper unless the diameter of the base of the metal hamper is approximately equal to the diameter of the top of the hamper.  (3) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.	-	10 kg	10 kg

	(3) Tins or cans of suitable make, hermetically sealed. (4) Iron or steel barrels or drums of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	-	-	(4) -			
AMMONIUM DINITRO-ORTHO-CRESOLATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed. (3) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, effectively closed. (4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases. (2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases. (3) - (4) -	D1	10 kg	10 kg
BENZOYL PEROXIDE (Dibenzoyl Peroxide).					F and G	-	5 kg
(a) Dry or containing less than 10% water w/w.	Polythene bags packed separately in moisture resistant paperboard cartons, effectively closed.	-	500 g	For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, lined internally with bitumen paper. Not more than 15 kg per case.			
(b) Wet with not less than 10% water w/w.	(1) Watertight polythene bags in suitable fibreboard cases or kegs. (2) Suitable watertight polythene bags.	-	1 kg 1 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases. Not more than 30 kg per case. (2) For transport only- Packed in suitable metal drums. Not more than 30 kg per drum.			
(c) Wet with not less than 25% water w/w.	(1) Heavily tinned cans, or glass bottles in tins, or polythene bottles of suitable make, effectively closed. (2) Suitable watertight polythene bags in fibreboard kegs.	-	5 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 30 kg per case. (2) For transport only- Packed singly in suitable metal drums.			
(d) Paste with not less than 30% inhibitor w/w.	(1) Suitable polythene bags in vented tins, or suitable vented aluminium cans. (2) Suitable heavily tinned steel kegs, fitted with vents. (3) Suitable polythene bottles, fitted with vents. (4) Suitable double polythene 30 kg bags.	-	30 kg 10 kg 10 kg 30 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 55 kg per case. (2) - (3) For transport only- Packed singly in metal crates. (4) Packed in vented steel drums.			
BLOWING AGENTS for rubber manufacture.	Any suitable packing.	-	-	-	B4	5 kg	5 kg
CUMENE HYDROPEROXIDE 80% solution stabilized.	(1) Glass, earthenware or polythene containers of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valves. (2) Polythene bottles of suitable make, fitted with pressure relief valves. (3) Suitable polythene lined steel drums, fitted with pressure relief valves.	5% 5% 5%	10 L 70 L 100 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed with effective absorbent material in wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 50 L in each case. (2) For transport only- Packed singly in suitably vented mild steel drums. (3) -	B2 and G	5 kg	5 kg
CYCLOHEXANONE					F and G	-	5 kg

PEROXIDE.								
(a) Dry or containing less than 10% water w/w.	Polythene bags packed separately in moisture resistant paperboard cartons, effectively closed.	-	500 g	For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, lined internally with bitumen paper. Not more than 15 kg per case.				
(b) Wet with not less than 10% water w/w.	(1) Watertight polythene bags in suitable fibreboard cases or kegs, effectively closed.	-	1 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases. Not more than 25 kg per case.				
	(2) Suitable watertight polythene bags.	-	1 kg	(2) For transport only- Packed in suitable metal drums, fitted with vents. Not more than 30 kg per drum.				
	(3) Suitable watertight polythene bags in fibreboard kegs, effectively closed.	-		(3) For transport only- Packed singly in suitable metal drums, fitted with vents.				
	(1) Suitable polythene bags in vented tins; or suitable vented aluminium cans.	-	30 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 55 kg in each case.				
	(2) Suitable heavily tinned steel kegs, fitted with vents.	-		(2) -				
(c) Paste with not less than 40% inhibitor w/w.	(3) Suitable polythene bottles, fitted with vents.	-	10 kg	(3) For transport only- Packed singly in metal crates.				
	(4) Suitable polythene bags in fibreboard kegs.	-	30 kg	(4) For transport only- Packed singly in suitable metal drums, fitted with vents.				
	(5) Suitable double polythene bags.	-	30 kg	(5) Packed singly in vented steel drums.				
		-	30 kg					
2:4 DICHLOROBEN ZOYL PEROXIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene bags in vented tins, or suitable vented aluminium cans.	-	10 kg	(1) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 55 kg in each case.	F and G	-	5 kg	
	(2) Suitable heavily tinned steel kegs, fitted with vents.	-	10 kg	(2) -				
	(3) Suitable polythene bottles, fitted with vents.	-	25 kg	(3) For transport only- Packed singly in metal crates.				
	(4) Suitable double polythene bags.	-	30 kg	(4) Packed singly in vented steel drums.				
DINITRO- ORTHO-CRESOL.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(1) For transport only- Packed with suitable protective material in wooden cases.	D1	10 kg	10 kg	
	(2) Tins or cans of suitable make, effectively closed.	-	-	(2) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases.				
	(3) Suitable barrels, or cases of wood with polythene liners, effectively closed.	-	-	(3) -				
	(4) Suitable metal drums, effectively closed.	-	-	(4) -				
DITERTIARY BUTYL PEROXIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene bottles packed with vermiculite or perlite in tins, effectively closed.	10%	1200 mL	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 25 L per case.	B1 and G	-	5 kg	
	(2) Suitable aluminium cans, effectively closed.	10%	1200 mL	(2) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 25 L per case.				



	(3) Suitable polythene bottles.  (4) - do -  (5) Suitable polythene lined steel drums.	10%  10%  10%	32 L  50 L  50 L	(3) For transport only- Packed singly in metal crates.  (4) For transport only- Packed singly in metal drums or cases.  (5) -			
LAUROYL PEROXIDE (Dilauroyl peroxide).	Polythene bags in suitable fibreboard cases or kegs, effectively closed.	-	50 kg	For transport only- Packed in suitable metal drums, fitted with vents.	F and G	-	5 kg
METHYL ETHYL KETONE PEROXIDE.	(1) Suitable polythene bottles packed with vermiculite or perlite in tins, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable polythene bottles, fitted with pressure relief valves.  (3) - do -  (4) Suitable polythene lined steel drums, fitted with pressure relief valves.	25%  5%  5%  5%	1200 mL  5 L  32 L  50 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in suitable wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 25 L per case.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in metal crates.  (3) For transport only- Packed singly in suitable vented metal drums or cases.  (4) -	B2 and G	-	5 kg
NITROCELLULOSE containing less than 12.3% of nitrogen, and wet with not less than one-third of its weight of water.	Any suitable airtight container.	-	-	-	-	2 kg	5 kg
POTASSIUM SULPHIDE (hydrated).	Any suitable container of sufficient strength to prevent escape of the contents.	-	-	-	H	25 kg	25 kg
SODIUM AZIDE.	Tinned iron containers of suitable make, hermetically sealed.	-	-	For transport only- Packed with insulating material, such as wood wool, in wooden cases.	D1	10 kg	10 kg
SODIUM DI-NITRO-ORTHO-CRESOLATE.	(1) Glass or earthenware containers of suitable make, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable barrels or cases of wood, effectively closed.	-  -	-  -	-  -	D1	10 kg	10 kg
SODIUM SULPHIDE containing not less than 30% water of crystallization.	Any suitable container of sufficient strength to prevent escape of the contents.	-	-	-	H	25 kg	25 kg
TERTIARY BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE 75% Solution.	(1) Suitable polythene bottles packed with kieselguhr, vermiculite or perlite in tins, effectively closed.  (2) Suitable polythene bottle fitted with a pressure relief valve and flame arrester.  (3) Suitable polythene bottles fitted with pressure relief valves.  (4) Suitable polythene lined steel drums fitted with pressure relief valves.	25%  5%  5%  5%	1200 mL  5 L  32 L  50 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 25 L per case.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in open-work metal crates.  (3) For transport only- Packed singly in vented metal drums or cases.  (4) -	B1 and G	-	5 kg
TERTIARY BUTYL PERBENZOATE.	(1) Suitable polythene bottles.  (2) Suitable polythene bottles, fitted with pressure relief valves.  (3) - do -	25%  5%  5%	1200 mL  32 L  50 L	(1) For transport only- Packed in wooden cases, marked to indicate the correct way up. Not more than 25 L in each case.  (2) For transport only- Packed singly in metal crates.  (3) For transport only- Packed singly in vented metal drums or cases.	B1 and G	-	5 kg

	(4) Suitable polythene lined steel drums, fitted with pressure relief valves.	5%	50 L	(4) -			
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Regulation:	177	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 175 or 176 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for 1 month.

(L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	XIA	<b>DANGEROUS GOODS IN FREIGHT CONTAINERS</b>		30/06/1997
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(Part XIA added L.N. 95 of 1974)

Regulation:	177A	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

"approved container terminal" (認可貨櫃碼頭) means an approved container terminal specified in the Third Schedule to the Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations (Cap 295 sub. leg. C);

"Blue Book" means the edition of the Report of the Standing Advisory Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships dated the 27th January 1966 from time to time in use in the United Kingdom as amended from time to time, and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London; (L.N. 2 of 1976)

"container base" (貨櫃裝卸區) means an area, within a container terminal, in which-

- (a) freight containers are packed or unpacked; and
- (b) freight containers are stacked prior to delivery to, or subsequent to receipt from, a container terminal;

"container terminal" (貨櫃碼頭) means any wharf comprising one or more berths for ships, where cargo is handled in freight containers loaded on or discharged from vessels specially designed or converted for that purpose, and also means a container base;

"container terminal operator" (貨櫃碼頭經營人) means any person owning or managing an approved container terminal and any servant or agent of such person;

"freight container" (貨櫃) means any rigid or collapsible case or receptacle of rectangular shape-

- (a) having an internal volume of not less than 1 cubic metre;
- (b) specifically constructed for permanent and continuous use as an adjunct to cargo handling;
- (c) fitted with devices permitting its transfer from one mode of transport to another; and
- (d) used for enclosing and transporting a number of package of cargo or bulk material;

"handle" (處理) includes all operations connected with loading, unloading, discharging, stacking, stowing or restowing of dangerous goods or other cargo;

"owner" (擁有人), in relation to any freight container, includes any person acting as agent for the owner;

"package" (包裝), in relation to dangerous goods, includes every method by which such goods may be cased, covered, enclosed, contained or packed;

"vehicle" (車輛) includes any kind of trailer.

Regulation:	177B	<b>Storage of dangerous goods in freight containers</b>		30/06/1997
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Section 6 of the Ordinance shall not apply to the storage of dangerous goods, irrespective of their quantity, if they are stored in a freight container in compliance with the provisions of regulation 177D(3).

Regulation:	177C	<b>Certain freight containers to be labelled</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Subject to regulations 43 and 44, every freight container containing manufactured fireworks and other explosives shall bear labels fixed in a conspicuous place on the outside of the freight container.

(2) The labels referred to in paragraph (1) shall comply with the recommended labels set out in the Blue Book.

(L.N. 2 of 1976)

Regulation:	177D	<b>Restrictions on storage of freight containers</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Subject to paragraph (2), no person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, a freight container containing dangerous goods-

- (a) in category 2, or in category 5, class 1 or 2; or
- (b) of the types specified in the table to this regulation,

except in licensed premises.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to -

- (a) a freight container during the first 72 hours during which it is at an approved container terminal;
- (b) a freight container during the period it is at an approved container terminal, if that period does not exceed 7 days and documentary proof is submitted during that period to the satisfaction of the Authority that -
  - (i) a delay has occurred in the arrival of a connecting vessel and that that vessel was originally scheduled to arrive at the terminal within 72 hours of the time at which the container was unloaded; and
  - (ii) an onward carrying vessel has been arranged to remove the container from the terminal not later than 7 days after the container was unloaded at the terminal. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

(3) Subject to regulation 10, no person shall store, or cause or permit to be stored, in an approved container terminal, a freight container containing any dangerous goods other than those specified in paragraph (1), unless-

- (a) the provisions of regulation 84, 92, 139, 153, 159, 170 or 176 relating to the packing, conveyance and storage of dangerous goods are complied with;
- (b) not later than 21 days from the time the freight container was deposited at the terminal, it is removed to licensed premises; and
- (c) the freight container is segregated in stacks at the approved container terminal in accordance with the recommendations of the Blue Book relating to horizontal and longitudinal separations.

(L.N. 267 of 1980)

#### TABLE

##### Category 4

- Class 1-Hydrazine Hydrate
- Class 2-1:2-Dinitrobenzene
- 2:4-Dinitrotoluene

##### Category 6

- Aluminium Hydride
- Aluminium Silicon in powder form
- Barium Alloys (non-pyrophoric)
- Barium Metal
- Calcium Carbide
- Calcium Hydride
- Calcium Metal or its Alloys (non-pyrophoric)
- Calcium Phosphide
- Calcium Silicide
- Calcium Silicon (Calcium Manganese Silicon)
- Ferrosilicon
- Lithium Aluminium Hydride
- Lithium Borohydride
- Lithium Hydride
- Magnesium Metal or its Alloys containing 50% or more of Magnesium by weight (except ingots, bars or sticks)
- Potassium Borohydride
- Potassium Metal
- Sodium Borohydride

Sodium Metal  
Sodium Phosphide  
Strontium Alloys (non-pyrophoric)  
Zinc Phosphide

#### Category 7

Ammonium Bichromate (Ammonium Dichromate)  
Ammonium Nitrate, free from added organic matter and not being included in Category 1  
Ammonium Perchlorate  
Barium Chlorate  
Barium Nitrate  
Barium Perchlorate  
Barium Permanganate  
Barium Peroxide (Barium Dioxide)  
Calcium Chlorate  
Calcium Chlorite  
Calcium Perchlorate  
Calcium Permanganate  
Calcium Peroxide  
Chloric Acid Solutions not exceeding 10% acid by weight  
Chromic Acid Solid (Chromium Trioxide)  
Guanidine Nitrate  
Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions exceeding 6% but not exceeding 60% hydrogen peroxide by weight  
Lead Nitrate  
Lead Perchlorate  
Lead Peroxide  
Magnesium Perchlorate  
Magnesium Peroxide  
Potassium Bromate  
Potassium Chlorate (Chlorate of Potash)  
Potassium Nitrate (Saltpetre)  
Potassium Perchlorate  
Potassium Permanganate  
Potassium Peroxide  
Sodium Bromate  
Sodium Chlorate  
Sodium Chlorite  
Sodium Nitrate (Chile Saltpetre)  
Sodium Perchlorate  
Sodium Permanganate  
Sodium Peroxide  
Strontium Chlorate  
Strontium Nitrate  
Strontium Peroxide  
Zinc Chlorate  
Zinc Permanganate (L.N. 386 of 1993)  
Zinc Peroxide (L.N. 386 of 1993)

#### Category 8

Celluloid  
Naphthalene in powder form  
Phosphorus Amorphous (Red Phosphorus)  
Phosphorus Pentasulphide  
Phosphorus Sesquisulphide  
Plasticised Nitrocellulose Flakes

Category 9

- Barium Alloys (pyrophoric)
- Calcium Alloys (pyrophoric)
- Diethyl Zinc
- Magnesium Alloys (pyrophoric)
- Phosphorus (white or yellow)
- Potassium Sulphide (Anhydrous)
- Sodium Sulphide (containing less than 30% water of crystallisation)
- Strontium Alloys (pyrophoric)
- Titanium Hydride Powder
- Zirconium Hydride Powder
- Zirconium Metal Powder

Category 9A

- Matches

Category 10

- Acetaldehyde Ammonia (Aldehyde Ammonia)
- Benzoyl Peroxide (Dibenzoyl Peroxide)
- Blowing Agents for rubber manufacture
- Cumene Hydroperoxide
- Cyclohexanone Peroxide
- 2, 4-Dichlorobenzoyl Peroxide
- Ditertiary Butyl Peroxide
- Lauroyl Peroxide (Dilauroyl Peroxide)
- Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide
- Sodium Azide
- Tertiary Butyl Hydroperoxide
- Tertiary Butyl Perbenzoate

Regulation:	177E	<b>Freight containers to be conveyed in approved vehicles</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) A freight container containing any dangerous goods shall not be conveyed by road in any vehicle, except a vehicle of a type and size approved by the Authority.

(2) The approval by the Authority under paragraph (1) shall be in the form of a licence granted by the Authority.

(L.N. 88 of 1991)

Regulation:	177F	<b>Certain freight containers to be unpacked immediately on landing</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) A freight container in which dangerous goods and other goods are packed together shall be unpacked by the container terminal operator-

- (a) within 72 hours of being landed at a container terminal; or
- (b) within 7 days of being landed at a container terminal, if documentary proof is submitted during that period to the satisfaction of the Authority that-
  - (i) a delay has occurred in the arrival of a connecting vessel and that that vessel was originally scheduled to arrive at the terminal within 72 hours of the time at which the container was unloaded; and
  - (ii) an onward carrying vessel has been arranged to remove the container from the terminal not later than 7 days after the container was unloaded at the terminal. (L.N. 88 of 1991)

(2) Any dangerous goods unpacked in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be removed immediately to licensed premises by the container terminal operator.

(L.N. 267 of 1980)

Regulation:	177FA	<b>Container terminal operator to maintain records</b>		30/06/1997
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A container terminal operator shall maintain a record of any dangerous goods handled in his container terminal, which record shall contain, with respect to each consignment of dangerous goods, details of-

- (a) the date of receipt;
- (b) the category of the dangerous goods;
- (c) the amount of the dangerous goods;
- (d) the container serial numbers; and
- (e) the date of delivery out of the terminal,

and shall produce the record to the Authority at the request of the Authority.

(L.N. 267 of 1980)

Regulation:	177G	<b>Offences and penalties</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) In the event of a contravention of any of the provisions of regulation 177C, the owner of the freight container shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$8000 and imprisonment for 6 months.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 177D, 177E, 177F or 177FA shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$25000 and imprisonment for 6 months. (L.N. 267 of 1980; L.N. 249 of 1984)

Part:	XIB	<b>STORAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS AT HONG KONG AIR CARGO TERMINAL</b>		30/06/1997
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(Part XIB added L.N. 273 of 1977)

Regulation:	177H	<b>Interpretation</b>		30/06/1997
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In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Air Cargo Terminal" (空運貨站) means the franchised air-freight terminal at the Hong Kong International Airport;

"restricted article" (受限制物品) means an article-

- (a) falling within any category of dangerous goods other than category 1; and
- (b) specified as a restricted article by regulations (in this Part referred to as "I.A.T.A. Restricted Articles Regulations") of the International Air Transport Association for the time being in force in respect of restricted articles.

Regulation:	177I	<b>Storage of restricted articles at International Airport</b>		30/06/1997
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(1) Notwithstanding section 6 of the Ordinance or any other provision of these regulations relating to the storage of dangerous goods other than dangerous goods in category 1, any restricted article discharged from an aircraft at the Hong Kong International Airport may, subject to this regulation, be stored together with other restricted articles for a period not exceeding 24 hours in any store at the Air Cargo Terminal approved by the Authority for the purposes of this Part.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a restricted article contained in damaged packaging or not labelled in accordance with the I.A.T.A. Restricted Articles Regulations.

(3) Any restricted article referred to in paragraph (2) found in a store approved by the Authority for the purposes of this Part or any restricted article stored therein for a period exceeding 24 hours shall forthwith be removed.

Part:	XII	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		30/06/1997
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Regulation:	178	<b>Alterations to and maintenance of stores after grant or renewal of licence</b>		30/06/1997
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- (1) After the grant or renewal of any licence for the storage of dangerous goods in any category-
- (a) no alteration or addition to the store or to its fittings or equipment shall, except with the permission in writing of the Authority, be made which results in a deviation in any material particular from the plan of such store, or from the fittings or equipment thereof, as is, for the time being, approved by the Authority; and
  - (b) the store, and its fittings and equipment, shall be maintained at all times in good order and condition to the satisfaction of the Authority.
- (2) The Authority may refuse to grant his permission for the making of any alteration or addition as is specified in paragraph (1)(a) until he has received and approved a plan of the same.
- (3) The licensee of any store in respect of which any of the provisions of paragraph (1) is contravened shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$25000 and imprisonment for 6 months. (L.N. 266 of 1980; L.N. 249 of 1984)
- (4) For the purposes of this regulation, "Authority" (主管當局) means the Authority by whom the licence was granted or renewed.

Regulation:	179	<b>Special defences relating to warehouse owners and carriers</b>		30/06/1997
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No warehouse owner or carrier, acting in such capacity, who is accused of an offence under these regulations relating to the contents of any container or the inner packing of any dangerous goods or the labelling of any such inner packing shall be convicted thereof if he shows, to the satisfaction of the court, that he did not know the true nature of the contents of the container or the manner in or the extent to which the container was filled or the true nature of or the labelling of the inner packing of such goods, as the case may be, and that he could not, with reasonable diligence, have obtained such knowledge.

Regulation:	180	<b>Special defences relating to the transport of dangerous goods</b>		30/06/1997
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No person who is accused of an offence under these regulations relating to the conveyance, storage or packing of dangerous goods shall be convicted thereof if he shows, to the satisfaction of the court, that he was conveying, storing or packing such dangerous goods for his reasonable personal use and that the quantity thereof was sufficient only for such use, or that he was transporting such goods for delivery to some other person for such use and in such quantity.

Regulation:	181	<b>Chief Executive may permit the use of alternative packing for dangerous goods in certain cases</b>	71 of 1999	01/07/1997
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Remarks:  
Adaptation amendments retroactively made - see 71 of 1999 s. 3

Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations relating to the packing of any dangerous goods, in any particular case in which the Chief Executive is satisfied that some other packing provided for any dangerous goods, although not conforming to the requirements prescribed by these regulations in respect of the packing of such goods, provides a similar degree of safety to that which would have been provided by the prescribed packing, he may permit the use of such other packing.

(71 of 1999 s. 3)

Regulation:	182	<b>Prohibited substances</b>	71 of 1999	19/11/1999
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Remarks:  
Adaptation amendments retroactively made - see 71 of 1999 s. 3

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, but subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), the

following dangerous goods shall be prohibited goods for the purposes of section 7 of the Ordinance-

Ammonium Permanganate.

Ammonium Chlorate.

Ammonium Nitrate, if containing organic matter otherwise than of a nature and within a limit approved, either generally or in any particular case, by the Authority. (71 of 1999 s. 3)

Arsine, except when it is contained in cylinders not exceeding 1 cubic metre in volume at Standard Temperature and Pressure and of a type approved by the Authority, and is brought into Hong Kong exclusively for electronic production processes within Hong Kong, and is stored and used in licensed premises within a limit approved, either generally or in any particular case, by the Authority. (L.N. 343 of 1981; 71 of 1999 s. 3)

Calcium Azide, except in aqueous solution not exceeding 20 per cent of Calcium Azide by weight.

Chloric Acid solutions of strength greater than 10 per cent by weight.

Hydrazine Nitrate.

Hydrazine Perchlorate.

Hydrogen Cyanide, unstabilized.

Hydrogen Peroxide solutions of strength greater than 60 per cent by weight.

Manufactured fireworks (category 1, class 7, division 2) which explode on impact.

Organic Perchlorates.

Perchloric Acid solutions of strength greater than 72 per cent by weight. (L.N. 587 of 1995)

Vinyl Chloride Monomer. (L.N. 294 of 1979)

(2) Manufactured fireworks (dangerous goods in category 1, class 7, division 2) which are brought into Hong Kong on any vessel not carrying passengers and directly transhipped to another vessel to be taken out of Hong Kong and which are packed in the manner specified in the table to regulation 45 for dangerous goods in category 1, class 7, division 2, shall not be deemed to be prohibited goods for the purposes of paragraph (1). (L.N. 88 of 1991)

Regulation:	183	<b>Licences and permits</b>	L.N. 101 of 2006	07/07/2006
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(1) Where any licence or permit is required pursuant to any of the provisions of the Ordinance or of these regulations, such licence or permit shall be granted or renewed by the Authority upon payment of the fee, if any, specified in column 3 of the table to this regulation. (L.N. 342 of 1992)

TABLE

Item	Licence or permit	Fee for the grant or renewal of a licence or permit \$	Fee for the issue of a duplicate of a licence or permit \$	Fee for the making of an alteration or addition to, or endorsement on, a licence or permit \$
1.	For manufacture of dangerous goods in category 1 (explosives)	41900	600	995
2.	For storage of dangerous goods in category 1 (explosives), other than- (L.N. 440 of 1993)	29700	600	995
	(a) class 6 (ammunition); and			
	(b) class 7, division 2 (manufactured fireworks)			
3.	For storage of dangerous goods in category 1, class 6 (ammunition)-		600	995
	(a) in a Mode A store	40500		except in the case of the relocation of an explosive store, where a fee of \$2560 shall be
		per annum		
	(b) in a Mode B store	7370		
		per annum		



4.	For storage of dangerous goods in category 1, class 7, division 2 (manufactured fireworks)-		600	payable 995
	(a) in quantities not exceeding 200 kg	10300		except in the case of the relocation of an explosive store, where a fee of \$2560 shall be payable
	(b) in quantities exceeding 200 kg	per annum 13000 per annum		
5.	For permit to move dangerous goods in category 1 (explosives)	195 per permit		
6.	For permit to discharge dangerous goods in category 1 (explosives), other than-	44300 per annum	600	995 except in the case of a change of the licensed blasting area, \$2560 shall be payable
	(a) class 6 (ammunition); and			
	(b) class 7, division 2 (manufactured fireworks)			
7.	For permit to discharge dangerous goods in category 1, class 7, division 2 (manufactured fireworks)-			
	(a) at any restaurant, hotel or place of public entertainment	270 per permit	25	25
	(b) at any other place	15 per permit	15	15
8.	For storage, for each store, of dangerous goods in category 5, class 1, 2 or 3 (substances giving off inflammable vapour)-		230	230
	(a) in quantities not exceeding 500 L	250 per annum		
	(b) in quantities exceeding 500 L but not exceeding 2500 L	480 per annum		
	(c) in quantities exceeding 2500 L but not exceeding 5000 L	725 per annum		
	(d) in quantities exceeding 5000 L but not exceeding 25000 L	2300 per annum		
	(e) in quantities exceeding 25000 L	6580 per annum		
9.	For storage of dangerous goods in category 2, other than liquefied petroleum gas-		230	230
	(a) for each tank	1090 per annum		
	(b) for each store for-	440 per annum		
	(i) not more than 10 cylinders	870 per annum		
	(ii) more than 10 but not more than 50 cylinders	2170 per annum		
	(iii) more than 50 cylinders	per annum		
10.	For storage, for each store, of dangerous goods incategories 3 to 10 other than category 5, class 1,		230	230

	2 or 3 or category 9A-			
	(a) not exceeding 25 kg			
			480	
	(b) exceeding 25 kg but not exceeding 100 kg	per annum		
	(c) exceeding 100 kg		960	
		per annum		
			2200	
		per annum		
11.	For the manufacture of dangerous goods of any category other than category 1 or 9A	1300	230	230
		per annum for each category of goods manufactured		
12.	For conveyance of dangerous goods in category 2 or 5	835	230	230
		per annum		

(L.N. 342 of 1992; L.N. 65 of 1994; L.N. 84 of 1994; L.N. 12 of 1995; L.N. 63 of 1995; L.N. 269 of 1996; L.N. 475 of 1997; L.N. 101 of 2006)

(2) Every licence or permit shall specify each category of dangerous goods and the quantities of such goods to which the licence or permit relates.

(3) Every licence or permit granted or renewed, other than a licence or permit granted for the performance of an isolated act, shall be valid for 12 months with effect from the date of grant or renewal thereof or for such lesser period as may be specified in the licence or permit. (L.N. 21 of 1971)

(3A) If the fee specified in the Table to paragraph (1) for a licence or permit is expressed to be per annum and any such licence is granted or renewed for a period of less than 12 months, the fee payable in respect of such grant or renewal shall be one-twelfth of the fee specified in the Table for each month or part of a month for which the licence or permit is granted or renewed. (L.N. 21 of 1971)

(3B) In calculating any fee under paragraph (3A), any fraction of a dollar that is less than \$0.50 shall be disregarded and any fraction of a dollar that is more than \$0.50 shall be regarded as a whole dollar. (L.N. 21 of 1971)

(4) Except in the case of item 5 of the table to paragraph (1), where the issue by the Authority of any duplicate of, or the making by the Authority of any alteration or addition to, or endorsement on, any licence or permit is requested by the holder thereof, such duplicate or alteration or addition or endorsement may be issued or made by the Authority upon payment of the fee specified in column 4 or 5, as the case may be, of the table to paragraph (1). (L.N. 342 of 1992)

(5) Except where otherwise specified in these regulations, a licence to store any dangerous goods shall be deemed to include a licence to use such goods; and any exemption from any licensing requirement in respect of storage shall be deemed to include exemption from such requirement in respect of use.

(6) The Authority may in his discretion waive, in whole or in part, the fees prescribed in item 6 of the table to paragraph (1) in any case in which, pursuant to the provisions of regulation 59, he grants a permit for the discharge of manufactured fireworks in aid of or for the purposes of any charity, religious body or religious function approved by him. (L.N. 386 of 1993)

(7) No licence or permit shall be transferable.

(8) For the purposes of this regulation, "Authority" (主管當局) means the Authority by whom, pursuant to any of the provisions of these regulations, the licence or permit in question is granted or renewed.

Regulation:	184	<b>Delegation of powers</b>	L.N. 18 of 2012	01/04/2012
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The Commissioner of Police, the Secretary for Home Affairs, the Director of Fire Services, the Director of Marine, and the Commissioner of Mines may respectively authorize in writing any police officer, officer of Home Affairs Bureau, officer of the Fire Services Department, officer of the Marine Department, or officer of the Mines Division, Civil Engineering and Development Department to exercise any power vested in him or to perform any duty imposed upon him by virtue of any of the provisions of these regulations.

(L.N. 40 of 1991; L.N. 364 of 1991; L.N. 371 of 1996; L.N. 372 of 1996; L.N. 192 of 1998; L.N. 206 of 1998; L.N. 104 of 2004; 17 of 2011 s. 28)

Schedule:	1	<b>LABELS</b>		30/06/1997
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[regulations 43, 74, 84, 92, 99,  
139, 153, 159, 170 & 176]

The size of the labels is to be not less than 100x100 mm

LABEL A



LABEL B1




 Vermilion Red.  
 Yellow.

LABEL B2



LABEL B3




 Vermilion Red.

LABEL B4



LABEL C




 Vermilion Red.

LABEL C1



LABEL D




 Vermilion Red.

LABEL D1



LABEL E



 Vermilion Red.


LABEL F



LABEL G



 Vermilion Red.



 Yellow.

LABEL H



LABEL I



-  Ultramarine Blue.
-  Vermilion Red.

(L.N. 119 of 1983)

Schedule:	2	<b>SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES</b>	L.N. 18 of 2012	01/04/2012
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[regulation 2]

Regulation (1)	Authority (2)	Regulation (1)	Authority (2)
4	Commissioner of Mines, and, in the case of removal by water, the Director of Marine.	72	
5		73	}
6		74	}
9	Commissioner of Mines.	75	}
10		77	}
11		77A	}
12	Commissioner of Mines.	78	}
13		78A	}
		78B	}



16	}		81	}	
18			82		
20		Commissioner of Police.	84	}	
22	}		(Table)		
24			87	}	
25	}		88		
27			92	}	
29	}		(Table)		
30			96	}	
31	}		97		
31A			99	}	
32	}		(Table)		
33		Commissioner of Mines.	99A	}	
34	}		100		
35			101	}	
38	}		105		
45			107	}	
(Table)	}		108		
46			115	}	
47	}		116		
55			124	}	
56	}		125		
58			126		Director of Fire Services.
59		Secretary for Home Affairs for the whole of Hong Kong with the exception of the waters thereof; Director of Marine for the waters of Hong Kong.	127	}	
			128	}	
			129	}	
			131	}	
			132	}	
			136	}	
			137	}	
			139	}	
61A	}		(Table)	}	
62			143	}	
63	}		144	}	

64  
 66 } Director of Fire Services.  
 67 }  
 68 }  
 69 }  
 70 }  
 (Table)

147  
 150 }  
 151 }  
 153 }  
 (Table)  
 156 }  
 157 }  
 160 }  
 167 }  
 168 }  
 171B }  
 171C }  
 173 }  
 174 }  
 177E }  
 177FA }  
 177I }  
 182 }  
 177D }  
 177F } Director of Marine.

(L.N. 104 of 1967; L.N. 22 of 1969; L.N. 40 of 1973; L.N. 95 of 1974; L.N. 266 of 1980; L.N. 267 of 1980; L.N. 18 of 1983; L.N. 67 of 1985; L.N. 242 of 1989; L.N. 88 of 1991; L.N. 372 of 1996; L.N. 192 of 1998; L.N. 206 of 1998; 17 of 2011 s. 28)