

SABAH PORTS AUTHORITY ENACTMENT 1967

PORTS REGULATIONS 1968 (G.N.S 112 OF 1968)

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PORTS REGULATIONS 1968
(G.N.S 112 OF 1968)

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

<i>G.N.S No.</i>	<i>Regulations amended</i>	<i>Effective date of amendment</i>
118/1968	Corrigendum to G.N.S 112/68	31-10-1968
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SABAH PORTS AUTHORITY ENACTMENT 1967
PORTS REGULATIONS 1968
(G.N.S 112 of 1968)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Sabah Ports Authority Enactment 1967, the Sabah Ports Authority, with the approval of the Minister, has made the following Regulations:

PART I
PRELIMINARY

Title

1. These regulations may be cited as the Ports Regulations 1968 and shall apply to any area declared by the Minister under the provisions of section 3 of the Enactment to be a port or approach to a port.

Interpretation and saving

2. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires “contravention” includes, in relation to any provision of these Regulations, a failure to comply with the provision or with any requirement or condition lawfully made or imposed thereunder, and “contravene” shall be construed accordingly;

“dangerous petroleum” has the meaning ascribed thereto in the Petroleum Ordinance 1960.
[Ord. No. 21 1960]

“small ship” has the meaning ascribed thereto in the Merchant Shipping (Licensed Small Ships) Regulations 1961. [G.N.S 32/61]

“Wharf” means any quay, pier, jetty, other landing place which belongs to, or is under the immediate control of the Authority.

- (2) The provisions of these Regulations shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other written law relating to or affecting any of the matters with respect to which these Regulations apply.

Acceptance of Regulations

3. The application for the use of any of the premises or facilities of the Authority shall imply acceptance of all the provisions of these Regulations together with an undertaking to comply with any written law for the time being in force applicable to the port concerned.

PART II

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

Notice of arrival and application for berth

4. (1) The owner or agent of every vessel other than a small ship intending to call at a port shall, as soon as possible, and in any case not later than thirty-six hours prior to the estimated time of arrival of the vessel, give notice in writing to the Authority of such arrival and, if so desired, the requirement for a berth at a wharf.

(2) The notice under this regulation shall be in a form prescribed by the Authority and shall contain full particular regarding the cargo to be discharged and loaded, the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, heavy lifts, special or perishable cargo, hazardous and dangerous goods (whether to be discharged at the port or not), and any other matters of importance relating to the working or safety of the vessel in the port.

Hoisting national colours and signal letter

5. The master of every vessel entering or leaving a port between sunrise and sunset shall cause to be hoisted the national colours and the signal letters, if any, of the vessel. The national colours shall be exhibited from 8.00 a.m to sunset whilst the vessel remains in port.

Immigration and Quarantine signals

6. (1) The master of every vessel entering arising from outside the State of Sabah shall exhibit the Immigration and Quarantine signals contained in the First Schedule and shall also at the request of a customs officer hoist the Customs signals. Such signals shall remain exhibited until the appropriate officer has given permission for them to be lowered.

(2) No vessel shall approach within six hundred feet of any other vessel exhibiting the Immigration, Health or Customs signals.

(3) No person other than a pilot may board or disembark from any vessel until the vessel is cleared inwards and the Immigration, Quarantine and Customs signals have been lowered.

Vessel to secure before discharge

7. Every vessel entering a port shall be anchored or efficiently secured to a wharf or buoy before commencing the loading or discharging of cargo and or the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers.

Departure

8. No vessel shall leave any port unless in possession of a valid Port Clearance issued by or on behalf of the Director of Marine.

PART III PORTS-GENERAL

Obeying the Authority's directions

9. The master of every vessel in a port shall obey the directions of the Authority as to the berthing, mooring or anchoring of the vessel.

Collision Regulations

10. Every vessel whether lying at anchor or navigating within a port shall exhibit the respective lights and shapes prescribed by the International Collision Regulations.

Moderate speed

11. Mechanically driven vessel under way shall proceed with due caution and at a moderate speed. A moderate speed means a speed at which all way can be taken off a vessel is as short a time as possible having regard to the prevailing circumstances.

Damage caused by wash

12. Any vessel causing damage by her wash shall be held primarily responsible for such damage in the absence of any contributory negligence on the part of the owner or person in charge of the property or vessels so damaged.

Harbour craft

13. (1) Harbour craft shall not cross the bows or otherwise impede the movements of any sea-going vessel under way in the limits of the port and shall give such vessel as wide a berth as possible.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall relieve the master of a sea-going vessel from his duty to prevent a collision or accident wherever possible.

Restrictions on anchoring

14. (1) Special quarantine, explosives, dangerous petroleum, prohibited anchorages and

prohibited areas shall be those defined in the Second Schedule and shall only be used as specified in the said Schedule.

(2) No vessel shall anchor in a prohibited anchorage. No vessel shall use an anchor in a prohibited anchorage except for the purpose of assisting in berthing alongside or unberthing.

(3) No vessel shall anchor, berth, moor, or lie -

- (a) in the direct approaches to any port;
- (b) in any principal fairway within a port;
- (c) in such manner as to obstruct the approach to any anchorage or wharf used by other vessels;
- (d) in any cable reserve or any special anchorage specified in the Second Schedule except in the circumstances specified in such Schedule;
- (e) in a position which is likely to foul a vessel which is anchored, moored or made fast to a buoy.

Vessel to be ready to move

15. (1) No vessel within a port shall, without the written permission of the Authority, carry out engine repairs or other work which may render the vessel unable to move when required to do so.

(2) No vessel shall, without the written permission of the Authority, reduce main steam or power below a level adequate for moving the vessel when required.

(3) If a vessel is unable to move when required by the Authority, the Authority may perform or direct to be performed, at the vessel's risk and expense, all such work as may be necessary to enable the vessel to move.

Laid-up vessels

16. (1) The person in charge of every laid-up vessel shall anchor in a position directed by the Authority and shall ensure that such vessel is securely anchored or moored as not to swing outside such limits as directed and clear of all other vessels and fishing stakes during all conditions of wind and tide.

(2) Every laid-up vessel shall have at all times on board a sufficient number of men competent to tend the anchor lights, veer, cable, let-go and anchor, and to take appropriate action in case of emergency.

Oil, spirit, etc...

17. No oil, spirit or inflammable liquid shall be pumped or discharge from any vessel, or place on land into the sea.

Transfer of liquid cargo

18. No transfer of liquids shall be carried out either between two vessels anchored in a port or the approaches to a port or between one vessel lying alongside a wharf and another lying alongside such a vessel without the permission of the Authority.

Logs

19. (1) Except with the previous permission in writing of the Authority, no logs or timber shall lie afloat unattended within the limits of any port except alongside a vessel loading such logs or timber, or within a properly constructed log enclosure approved by the Authority.

(2) Log enclosures shall-

- (a) be situated clear of all wharves, mooring buoys, special anchorage, harbour channels and their approaches.
- (b) consist of at least six-inch diameter piles driven securely at intervals of not more than fifty feet with a boom of floating logs between them securely attached to each vertical pile by wire or chain cable, or such other suitable scheme approved by the Authority;
- (c) be maintained to the satisfaction of the Authority.

(3) Any log or raft found adrift or beached within any port except in accordance with paragraph (2) of this regulation may be impounded by the Authority and any log or raft found adrift or beached within any harbour may be impounded by the Authority for disposal by the Receiver of Wreck.

- (4) (a) No raft of logs or timber shall exceed 700 feet in length or sixty feet in breadth without the permission of the Authority.
- (b) The Authority may restrict the length and breadth of log raft in any port should it be considered necessary.
- (c) Rafts when being towed shall be moved with reasonable despatch and shall not be towed through any of the special anchorages.

- (d) All log-towing vessels shall carry conspicuously a black diamond shape at least two feet diameter by day, and at night three lights vertically.

(5) Every launch or tug used in the towing of raft shall be of sufficient horse-power to hold her tow in control under all tidal and normal weather conditions.

(6) All launches or tugs with rafts in tow shall, unless it is unsafe or impracticable to do so, leave the main channels in any port or approach, clear for shipping.

Smoke, soot, etc..

20. No vessel shall emit smoke, soot, ash, grit or oil from the funnel in such quantity as to be a nuisance.

Chipping and scaling

21. (a) No vessel shall, without the written permission of the Authority, carry out any chipping or scaling of metal within a port.

(b) This Regulation shall not apply to any vessel undergoing construction or repair in a recognized shipway or shipyard.

Lighting on private wharves, kelongs, etc..

22. The owner of every private wharf, kelong or other projection in the sea within a port or extending into the sea from the shore within a port shall comply with any requirement made by the Authority in respect to lighting to be provided.

Sinkings strandings, etc..

23. Where a vessel, raft or float from any cause whatsoever, sinks, strands, capsizes or catches fire in a port, the owner or master shall be held responsible for all consequences arising therefrom and shall remove such vessel, raft or float when called upon to do so by the Authority.

Buoys and moorings

24. No private buoy or mooring shall be laid in any port or harbour without the permission of the Authority and in accordance with such condition as the Authority may think fit and all such moorings and buoys shall be kept and maintained in good condition and in the correct position by the owners thereof at their own expense, and the Authority may inspect the same, and direct repairs or the relaying or removal thereof.

Damage, etc., to notices

25. No person shall remove, alter, deface, damage or otherwise interfere with any notice placed on any vessel in a port, or upon any of the premises of the Authority.

Excessive use of siren, etc..

26. No steam whistle, siren or other like instrument shall be used in a post otherwise than as a signal of danger or for signals properly essential to give notice of the vessel's manoeuvre.

Miscellaneous offences

27. No person shall-

- (a) smoke, or carry or ignite any naked flame, on any part of the premises of the Authority except in such places, and under such conditions, as may be expressly permitted by the Authority;
- (b) fish or bathe from or at any part of the premises of the Authority;
- (c) ease himself on any part of the premises of the Authority except in such place as may be set aside for the purpose;
- (d) without due authority, tamper with any machinery, water appliance, electric fitting or equipment of whatever kind on the premises of the Authority;
- (e) knowingly permit or cause any dog to be on the premises of the Authority otherwise than with the permission of the Authority and on a lead or chain.

Entry on to premises, etc..

28. (1) No person shall enter or remain on any of the premises of the Authority unless he is in possession of a valid pass issued by the Authority.

(2) No person shall bring any vehicle into the premises of the Authority unless he is in Possession of a valid pass issued by the Authority in respect of such vehicle.

(3) The person in charge of a vehicle on the premises of the Authority shall at the request of a servant of the Authority or a police officer allow such servant or officer to make an examination of such vehicle and its contents or to check the weight thereof.

(4) Any person on the premises of the Authority shall, if so required by a servant of the Authority or a police officer, truly state his business and shall leave such premises if so required by such servant or officer.

(5) No person or vehicle shall enter or leave the premises of the Authority otherwise than from or to a vessel or by the entrances and exits designated by the Authority.

Licence for trade

29. (1) No person shall carry on any trade or business or vendor of goods or refreshments, or solicit custom for any trade or business whatsoever, from any harbour craft in a port, or from any vessel alongside a wharf, or upon the premises of the Authority, unless he has the written permission of the Authority and complies with the provisions of any licensing law for the time being in force.

Road vehicles

30. (1) Vehicles shall be driven with due care within the Authority's premises and shall observe such speed limits and regulations as may from time to time be imposed by the Authority.

(2) Drivers of all vehicle within the Authority's premises shall keep a look out for trains and mechanical equipment and shall take all precautions to avoid collisions.

(3) No vehicle shall be taken, or driven along, or upon any wharf, dock or pier, or inside any shed or warehouse without the permission of the Authority.

(4) All persons shall obey all orders given by a police officer, or an officer or servant of the Authority for the purpose of regulating traffic within the Authority's premises.

(5) No vehicle shall park on or obstruct, any passage or gangway leading to or from any wharf, dock, shed, warehouse or pier, or any railway line.

(6) No motor lorry, tractor engine or craft on the Authority's premises shall be left unattended.

(7) No fuel shall be allowed to leak or overflow from any vehicle within the Authority's premises.

(8) No vehicle shall be refuelled without the permission of the Authority and except under such conditions as may be imposed.

(9) Where, in the opinion of the competent officer of the Authority, any vehicle should be moved from any place on the Authority's premises, it shall be lawful for him, any police officer or officer or

servant of the Authority to direct the driver to move such vehicle to such place as he may direct and, in the absence of such driver or his failure to comply with such direction, it shall be lawful for any such officer or servant to move such vehicle.

Delivery of notices, etc..

31. Any notice or other document relating to the arrival of any vessel, or the details or working of its cargo, or to the delivery of any goods on to the premises of the Authority, which is required by any of the provision of these Regulations to be given to the Authority, and any application for any licence or permission to be issued or granted by the Authority under these Regulations, shall be given or made to the senior officer of the Authority at the port concerned.

**PART IV
BERTHING ALONGSIDE**

Allocation of berth

32. (1) The allocation of a berth will be entirely at the discretion of the Authority.

(2) No vessel shall be berthed or berthed or placed alongside a wharf without the authority of or contrary to the directions of a competent official of the Authority and no vessel shall occupy a berth other than the berth allocated to the vessel.

(3) The Authority reserves the right to order a vessel to vacate a berth and any of the expenses incurred in complying with such an order shall be borne by the vessel concerned.

Signal

33. The International Code Letter "N" Flag will be shown at the wharf at the particular berth which the vessel is to occupy and will indicate the approximate position of the vessel's bow after mooring.

Vessels arrival after dark

34. Should a vessel require to be berthed between 1700 hours on any day and 0700 hours on the following morning notice must be given to the Authority by the master, owner or agent of such vessel before 1500 hours on that day.

Berthing of vessels

35. (1) A vessel shall be berthed by the master and crew but wharf staff will be in attendance on the wharf to render assistance under instructions issued from the vessel in taking ashore, making fast or casting off wire hawsers or ropes or in doing any other similar thing, and on leaving a berth similar assistance will be rendered on due notice being given to the Authority.

(2) The Authority will accept no responsibility in the carrying out of any movement of any vessel and shall not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by or attributable to any act or omission of its employees.

(3) The Authority shall not be responsible for the insecure or improper mooring of any vessel, or for any defective mooring or appliance, or for any damage or consequence arising therefrom.

Vessels in charge of masters

36. Every vessel shall, while using a wharf, be in charge of, and her safety shall be at the sole risk of, the master and owner, and no instruction or direction given by, or act performed by, any officer or servant of the Authority shall place any responsibility upon the Authority with respect to the security or safety of such vessel.

Attending moorings

37. (1) Every vessel lying at a wharf shall at all times have sufficient hands on board to attend to her moorings and to cause them to be slackened or hove in as may be necessary.

(2) No rope shall be made fast ashore except to the dolphins, buoys, mooring posts or bollards placed for that purpose.

(3) No chain cable shall be used for mooring alongside except in connection with the use of an anchor, or by permission of the Authority.

Rat guards

38. Every vessel whilst lying alongside a wharf shall be provided with rat guards on her mooring lines or other adequate means to prevent the passage of rats between the vessel and the wharf.

Use of fenders

39. (1) Every vessel lying alongside a wharf shall provide and use suitable and adequate fenders of such material that will float.

(2) Any fenders provided by the Authority shall not be lifted or removed from the quay wall.

Gangways

40. (1) There shall be provided between a vessel lying alongside a wharf and such wharf one or more adequate and proper gangways which -

- (a) shall have double rails, or stanchions with ropes rove taut through the same, of which the top rail or rope shall not be less than three feet three inches above the footwalk of the gangway;
- (b) shall be securely fixed at one of the vessel;
- (c) shall be adequately lit between the hours of sunset and sunrise; and
- (d) where such gangway is intended for the use of passengers, shall have a safety net slung thereunder between the wharf and the side of the vessel.

(2) Where a vessel is lying alongside a wharf, no person shall embark or disembark, or attempt to embark or disembark, on or from such vessel otherwise than over a gangway provided under this regulation.

Vessels not to place ships gear or rubbish, etc., on wharf

41. (1) No boat, spar, anchor, cable or other article of ship's gear, dunnage, lose box from or belonging to any vessel be placed or remain on a wharf without the permission of the Authority.

(2) No dirt, ashes or rubbish of any description may be landed on a wharf.

Discharge pipes

42. (1) Exhaust steam, water and other discharges from a vessel lying at a wharf shall be led down the side of the ship to below the level of the wharf by a hose or other effective appliance.

(2) All water and steam pipes of a vessel lying at a wharf shall be effectively screened.

(3) No refuse, filth or excreta shall be discharged from any discharge pipe, water closet or latrine upon any portion of a wharf.

(4) The cost involved by any contravention of this regulation shall, in addition to the penalty for the offence, be recoverable by the Authority from the master or owner of the vessel.

Removal of projections

43. The master of any vessel with its boats swung outwards or with anchors or other projections from the vessel's side or deck which may interfere with the vessel or another vessel loading, discharging or berthing, including berthing alongside the first vessel, shall remove such projection or other obstruction when required by the Authority to do so.

Use of engines

44. No vessel shall try her main engines or turn her propellers when lying alongside a wharf unless permission to do so has been obtained from the Authority.

PART V

LOADING AND UNLOADING, STORING AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS

No responsibility for delay

45. The Authority shall not be responsible for the detention or delay of any vessel or craft nor for detention or delay in discharging or loading cargo arising from any cause whatever.

Vessels to be ready to work cargo

46. Every vessel, on completion of mooring alongside a wharf, shall have all her working hatches and her cargo gear ready to commence working cargo.

Responsibility for proper lighting of vessels

47. Proper lights shall be provided in those parts of a vessel where work is going on which is in any way connected directly or indirectly with the use of a wharf or other property of the Authority, or when, owing to want of sufficient light, injury might result to life, limb or property from such work being in progress.

Stevedorage, etc..

48. (1) The Authority does not accept any responsibility as stevedores and, irrespective of the source of supply of labour for any stevedoring operation, such operation shall be carried on under

the superintendance of an officer of the vessel concerned who shall also be responsible for the rigging, un-rigging, trimming and safe working condition of the cargo gear of such vessel.

(2) Winchmen or cranemen if supplied to the vessel shall be deemed to be servants of the master whilst working on board the vessel.

Indemnify when using cranes

49. When cranes are hired for use the Authority shall require the hirer to indemnify the Authority against all risks involved.

Hire of cargo handling gear

50. (1) Cargo handling gear hired from the Authority shall be deemed to be hired on condition that the entire liability rests with the hirer, who shall be required to indemnify the Authority accordingly.

(2) The Authority, while taking all reasonable precautions that the gear it issues is in sound and usable condition, shall accept no responsibility for any consequences which may arise owing to breakage or other unforeseen circumstances occurring during the period of hire.

List of all goods imported

51. (1) The master or owner of every importing vessel or his agent shall sign and deposit at the office of the Authority at the port concerned at least forty-eight hours before the arrival of the vessel, two true copies of the inward manifest in English as being complete containing all particulars as to -

- (a) the gross weight, measurement, marks numbers and contents of each package; and
- (b) the names of consignees according to the bills of lading or the names of the person actually paying the freight for such goods.

(2) The Authority may refuse to allocate a berth to a vessel unless two copies of the manifest have been deposited under this regulation or a written statement has been received, from a person responsible for such deposit, that the vessel does not intend to work inward cargo.

(3) A certified statement of any alterations made in the manifest, by reason of re-measurement of goods included therein or otherwise, shall be furnished to the Authority immediately on completion of discharge of cargo.

Heavy packages

52. No vessel shall discharge any package or lift exceeding 6,000 pounds gross weight without written permission from the Authority.

List of all goods exported

53. The agent of an exporting vessel shall prepare and sign two full and accurate manifests in English of all goods exported by such vessel containing all particular as to -

- (a) the gross weight, measurement, marks numbers and contents of each package;
- (b) the names of the shippers according to the bills of lading and shall deposit such manifests at the office of the Authority either before or within forty-eight hours after the departure of the vessel.

Vessels to be worked with reasonable despatch

54. (1) Every vessel shall discharge or load her cargo with reasonable despatch, and, where she occupies a berth which is or will shortly be required or appears to be required for another vessel, will work such overtimes as may be required by the Authority.

(2) If a vessel fails to effect such despatch or work such overtime as the Authority may require, the Authority may order the vessel to vacate the berth and the master shall obey such order.

(3) A vessel which vacates her berth pursuant to such order will be reberthed solely at the discretion of the Authority.

(4) Any expenses incurred in complying with any order under this regulation shall be borne by the vessel concerned.

Production of documents

55. The master or agent of a vessel shall produce to the Authority any book, voucher or other document which may be required in connection with the landing or shipping of her cargo.

Discharge of cargo

56. Masters of vessels shall discharge cargo by marks, and the Authority may impose such charge as it may think fit for sorting cargo not so discharge.

Receipt for cargo

57. Any receipt given by the Authority for cargo shall be based upon the outward appearance only of the packages.

Ships' responsibility for proper sorting of cargo

58. The Authority shall not be responsible for the correct delivery of cargo consisting of goods which from their want of description or of proper distinguishing marks or because of insufficient or illegible marking, there may be difficulty in delivering correctly to consignees.

General responsibility

59. The Authority shall not be responsible for the weight, size, character or condition of the contents of any packages and shall in no case, be liable for a greater value in regard to any goods than is stated on Ships Receipts, Bill of Lading, Manifests or other documents as regards declaration of values, and, for this purpose, the Authority may rely upon, and the owners of the goods shall be bound by, all statements, exceptions and conditions endorsed upon the aforesaid documents.

Goods stored in the open

60. The Authority may store in the open any cargo which in the opinion of the Authority is not suitable by reason of its bulk or the nature of its contents for storage in godown or which is suitable for storage in the open.

61. (Deleted)

Liability for storage space

62. The Authority shall not be bound to find storage for any goods either in the godowns or in the open, and after notification to the owner, consignees, shippers or agents of the vessel that accommodation for such goods is not available, the Authority shall not be responsible for any loss or damage that may accrue from whatever cause or reason to such goods and the Authority may remove such goods at the expenses of the owners.

63. (Deleted)

64. (Deleted)

Refusal of objectionable cargo

65. The Authority may prohibit the landing of or refuse to accept for export any cargo which, in its opinion, may imperil the safety of persons in the port, or damage the flooring of the storage areas, wharves or any part of the premises of the Authority or injuriously affect any cargo in the custody of the Authority.

Offensive cargo

66. (1) The Authority may after giving at least two hours notice to the owner or other person entitled to receive the goods, or if the owner or consignee cannot be found, then without such notice, order the removal, and if necessary, the destruction, of any cargo or matter of an offensive nature which may be landed or placed upon any part of the Authority's premises.

(2) The cost of any such removal or destruction shall be charged to the owner or consignee.

Masters to submit overside delivery lists, etc..

67. The master of a vessel shall submit to the Authority a list of all deliveries and loadings overside and all direct deliveries to and shipments from the wharf in such detail and at such time as the Authority may require.

Payment of bills on ships account

68. Masters, owners and agents shall be responsible for the payment of all bills submitted by the Authority, and such bills shall in all cases be settled within fourteen days from the date of submission, failing which, without prejudice to any other remedies available, further services to the vessels of the line concerned may be refused by the Authority.

Labour

69. No person other than one directly employed by the Authority, shall work as a stevedore on or about any vessel in the port or as a wharf labourer within the Authority's premises without a licence from the Authority; the issue of which shall be at the sole discretion of the Authority.

Release of goods from godowns

70. (1) Goods shall only be released from the godowns of the Authority on production of a duly endorsed and released Bill of Lading or a duly endorsed Delivery Order from the agents of the vessel concerned, and in the event of such having been lodged with the Authority on production of a subdelivery order from the owner.

(2) The Authority only undertakes the release of cargo by lading mark and does not undertake sorting and release by numbers and submarks unless at the request and expense of the vessel or owner.

Delays and detention

71. The Authority shall not be responsible for delay in the shipment, discharge or delivery of goods owing to glut of cargo, congestion of vessels, or the circumstances beyond the control of the Authority.

Receiving outside cargo

72. Goods shall not be laid on any wharf before the vessel is ready to receive them nor on any storage area or roadway without the permission of the Authority.

Working hours

73. Port working hours, delivery hours, office hours, holidays and the like shall be as declared by the Authority from time to time.

Repair to packages

74. To safeguard the contents of damaged packages and facilitate their storage in godowns, the Authority may at any time repair damaged bags or packages of goods, irrespective of survey, and the cost of such repairs shall be a charge upon the goods.

Damaged or defective cargo

75. (1) The Authority will use every endeavour to put aside for survey damaged cargo but will not be responsible for failing to note damage which cannot easily be detected on discharge or damaged cargo discharge at night.

(2) Damaged or defective cargo shall be surveyed by a representative of the ship or his agent and a representative of the Authority.

Firearms, explosives, etc..

76. All cases containing fire-arms, ammunition or explosives shall be clearly marked for identification and at least twenty-four hours prior to arrival of any vessel carrying such cargo for landing, written notice shall be given to the Authority of the intention to land such cargo and such notice shall contain full particulars of the cargo, and shall be accompanied by any permit or licence required by the provisions of any written law in respect of the importation of such goods.

Discharge in the rain

77. The Authority will not accept any responsibility for damage to cargo discharge during rain.

Contamination of goods

78. (1) If any cargo deteriorates so that it may contaminate any other cargo, the Authority reserves the right to require the removal of the cargo within twenty-four hours after notice has been given by the Authority to the owner or his agents.

(2) If such notice is not complied with, the Authority may remove such cargo to open storage at the expense of the owner, sell by public auction destroy or otherwise dispose of such goods in such manner as it may think fit, and the Authority shall not be liable to pay any compensation for any goods so dealt with.

Animals

79. No animals shall be landed, or brought into a port for shipment, except for direct delivery or shipment and the owner shall be entirely responsible for the animals and their actions.

Receipts for cargo shipped

80. (1) No cargo will be shipped for which a clean receipt cannot be granted by the ship or her agent.

(2) Receipts for all cargo shipped by the Authority shall be given to the Authority before the Vessel leaves her loading berth.

Broken goods

81. (1) Goods which are broken shall be removed from the Authority premises by the consignee within seven days from the date of landing and if not so removed they may be disposed of by the Authority and no claim in respect of such goods shall be entertained by the Authority.

(2) The consignee, shall be liable to pay the Authority the costs incurred in disposing of under this regulation.

Right to remove goods

82. The Authority shall, if the convenient use of the port premises so requires, remove any goods which have been landed or received in the Authority's custody to any storage area, or from one

to the other at its discretion, and the removal charges shall be paid to the Authority by the owner thereof.

Cargo for other ports

83. The Authority may prohibit the landing of cargo destined for any other port whether within or without Sabah.

Recovery of goods ex vessel

84. When a vessel is alongside a wharf any material including cargo, stores or equipment that has fallen from the vessel or the vessel's slings overside shall be recovered by the master of the vessel or firm arrangements for such recovery shall be made to the satisfaction of the Authority before the vessel may be permitted to depart. The cost of recovery, damage to wharf or other works, cargo or any other place or thing shall be the liability of the vessel's master and owners whether the act is due to negligence or not.

PART VI DANGEROUS GOODS

Dangerous goods

85. (1) For the purposes of these Regulations, "dangerous goods" means any of the goods listed in the Third Schedule and the classification of dangerous goods shall be that set out in the said Schedule.

(2) The non-inclusion of any dangerous goods in the Third Schedule is not to be held to relieve any person from the responsibility to complying with these Regulations.

General restrictions on dangerous goods

86. (1) No dangerous goods shall be brought into any port in any vessel unless such goods have been declared and adequately described in the notice given under regulation 4 and have been certified in the said notice by the master or his agent on behalf of the owner of the vessel to be packed, labelled and stored in accordance with either-

- (a) The United Kingdom Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships Standing Adviser Committee Recommendations (The Blue Book); or

- (b) The United States of America Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Chapter I: Interstate Commerce Commission, Parts 71-78: Explosives and other Dangerous Articles; or
- (c) The Seefrachtordnung. Verordnung über die Beförderung gefährlicher Gegenstände mit Kauffahrteischiffen. Nach dem Stand vom February 1935. (Pub. Reichsverlagsamt, Berlin, N.W. 40) and are so packed, labelled and stored.

(2) No dangerous goods shall be brought on to any wharf or into any port area unless the packing and labelling of the goods has been certified in writing by the Ship's Agent to be in accordance with the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 and the written permission of the Authority has been obtained.

(3) No defective packages or containers containing dangerous goods shall be landed or brought on to any wharf or within any port area.

(4) In case of emergency or for the purpose of securing the better safety of the port or of shipping therein, the Authority may destroy or otherwise dispose of any dangerous goods without payment of compensation therefor.

Class I goods

87. (1) No vessel which is carrying any Class I goods shall come or be alongside any wharf, other than a wharf specifically set aside for the handling of dangerous goods of the type being carried, except with the express written permission of the Authority and in strict compliance with any condition or requirement attached to such permission.

(2) No Class I goods shall be loaded, unloaded, handled or otherwise dealt with from or in a vessel in any port-

(a) except with the written permission of the Authority and in strict compliance with any condition or requirement attached to such permission;

(b) otherwise than in such place and in such manner as the Authority may direct.

Class II goods

88. Class II goods shall only be unloaded or loaded in a port -

- (a) by direct transit from vessel to vessel without being deposited on or passed over a wharf; or
- (b) with the written permission of the Authority and in strict compliance with any condition or requirement attached to such permission.

Class III goods

89. (1) Class III goods discharged on to a wharf from a vessel shall, as may be directed by the Authority, be immediately removed from the premises of the Authority or stored in a godown or space set aside for the storage of dangerous goods.

(2) Class III goods shall be loaded immediately they arrive alongside the vessel concerned.

(3) Failing compliance with the provisions of this regulation the Authority may remove, guard or destroy the goods concerned at the expense of the owner or consignee of the goods, or their agents, who shall be jointly and severally liable for any damage or loss which may arise from such failure.

Class IV goods

90. Class IV goods discharge on to a wharf from a vessel shall, if not immediately removed from the premises of the Authority, be stored in such place and in such manner as the Authority may direct.

Handlings of dangerous goods

91. Dangerous goods other than Class IV goods -

- (a) shall not be landed from or loaded in a vessel except during the normal daylight working hours of the port save with the written permission of the Authority and subject to such conditions and requirements as may be attached to such permission;
- (b) shall be discharged from a vessel before any other cargo in the same hold is discharged;
- (c) shall be loaded in a vessel only after all other cargo is loaded and immediately before the vessel leaves the wharf.

Dangerous goods remaining on board

92. Dangerous goods other than Class I goods may remain on board a vessel which is lying alongside the wharf only on the following conditions -

- (a) that the master of the vessel or his agent has undertaken in writing to comply with any conditions laid down by the Authority;
- (b) that the written permission of the Authority has been obtained;
- (c) that the goods are at all times stored on the vessel in a place-
 - (i) which is not accessible to unauthorised persons;
 - (ii) which is readily accessible in case of fire or accident;
 - (iii) which is covered by a deck or is otherwise effectively protected to the satisfaction of the Authority from sparks, cigarette ends and other naked lights;
- (d) that, where necessary, the goods are barricaded off and clear of the hatches so as to ensure safe cargo working;
- (e) that adequate precautionary measures satisfactory to the Authority have been taken so that any outbreak of fire may be dealt with promptly and effectively;
- (f) a competent watchman is placed in charge of any open hatch or consignment of deck cargo containing such goods for so long as the vessel is alongside the wharf.

Warning signals to be hoisted

93. (1) Every vessel carrying dangerous goods other than dangerous petroleum shall exhibit, where it can be seen, by day a red flag not less than three feet square, and by night a red light visible all around the horizon, and shall continue to exhibit such red flag or red light so long as any dangerous goods remain on board.

Warning signals to be hoisted. (L.F. Petroleum)

(2) Every vessel which is carrying dangerous petroleum shall exhibit, where it can best be seen, by day a red flag not less than three feet square with a white circular centre six inches in

diameter, and by night a red light visible all round the horizon, and shall continue to exhibit such flag or red light so long as any low flash petroleum remains on board and thereafter until a gas-free certificate has been obtained.

Exceptions for ship's stores

(3) Paragraph (2) of this regulation shall not apply to any sea-going vessel, which is carrying, loading or discharging a quantity of dangerous petroleum not exceeding 200 gallons for use as ship's stores and has no other dangerous petroleum on board.

Restriction on hours of working

94. (1) No explosives or dangerous goods shall be loaded or discharged between the hours of 1830 and 0530 without permission of the Authority.

Harbour craft not to remain alongside at night

(2) Harbour craft containing explosives or dangerous goods shall not remain alongside any vessel, wharf, jetty or other landing place between the hours of 1830 and 0530.

(3) No person shall smoke and no fire or naked light, other than navigation and signal lights prescribed by the Collision Regulations or by these regulations, shall be allowed on board any harbour craft which has or is about to receive on board any dangerous goods or explosives.

Penalties

95. (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulations 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 32, 54, 76, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, shall be liable to a fine of one thousand ringgit and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

(2) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 55, 68, 70, 72, 80, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred ringgit.

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Regulation 6)
SPECIAL SIGNALS

1. Significance		By day	By night
Immigration (for ships not carrying passengers) ...		International Code Signal "2 5"	Two green lights, six feet apart, hoisted vertically where best seen.
Immigration (for ships carrying passengers) ...		International Code Signal "3 4"	Two green lights, six feet apart, hoisted vertically where best seen.
Quarantine (vessel is Healthy request pratique)		International Code Signal "Q"	Nil
Quarantine (vessel is suspect)		International Code Signal "Q Q"	A red light over a white light and a separate hoist of Red light over a green light and hoisted vertically six feet apart where best seen.
Quarantine (vessel is infected)... ..		International Code Signal "Q L"	A red light over a white light, six feet apart hoisted vertically where best seen.
Quarantine (not received pratique)		Nil	A red light over a white light, six feet apart hoisted vertically where best seen.
Request Police Assistance		International Code Signal "S T"	A green over a white light, six feet apart hoisted vertically where best seen.
Request Assistance	Medical	International Code Signal "W"	A red light over a green light, six feet apart hoisted vertically where best seen.

SECOND SCHEDULE
(Regulation 14)
SPECIAL ANCHORAGES AND PROHIBITED AREAS

KOTA KINABALU

- (1) *Prohibited Anchorage*-No vessels shall anchor as to swing within 3,000 feet of the F. R.G. light on the N.N.E end of the Authority wharf in approximate position Latitude 05° 59' 51" N. G. Longitude 116° 04' 30" E. Vessels under 150 feet in length may anchor within this area, east of a H. line joining the F.R.G. light and Gueritz shoal light beacon.

(2) *Prohibited Area*-Except with the previous permission in writing of the Authority, no logs or timber shall be allowed to lie afloat within the area-Eastward of a line drawn in a 172° direction from Grieve Reef Beacon.

(3) *Explosives and Dangerous Goods Anchorage*-Vessels having explosive and Dangerous Goods on board shall anchor within a line drawn from a position in Latitude 06° 01' 21" N. Longitude 116° 05' 45" E. thence in a 360° direction for 6.5 cables thence in a 270° direction for 10 cables thence in a 180° direction for 6.5 cables thence in a 090° direction for 10 cables to the starting point.

(4) *Dangerous Petroleum Anchorage*-A vessel having dangerous petroleum on board shall anchor within a line drawn from a position in Latitude 06° 00' 42" N., Longitude 116° 05' 45" E. thence in a 270° direction for 10 cables thence in a 360° direction for 6.5 cables thence in a 090° direction for 10 cables thence in a 180° direction for 6.5 cables to the starting point.

(5) *Quarantine Anchorage*-A vessel which is required to proceed to a quarantine anchorage shall anchor within an area bounded by a radius of 3 cables from a position in Latitude 06° 01' 34" N., Longitude 116° 03' 46" E.

TAWAU

(1) *Prohibited Anchorage* - No vessel shall anchor so as to swing within 2,000 feet of the Authority wharf, provided that this prohibition shall not apply to vessels under 100 feet in length anchoring inshore of the line of the wharf face nor to any other vessel having received the written permission of the Authority to anchor in the sea.

(2) *Prohibited Area* - Except with the previous permission in writing of the Authority, no logs or timber shall be allowed to lie afloat within the Prohibited Anchorage Area specified at (1) above.

(3) *Explosive and Dangerous Goods Anchorage* - Vessels having Explosives or Dangerous Goods on board shall anchor within the area enclosed by a line drawn from Latitude 04° 13' 00" N. Longitude 117° 50' 40" E. in a 090° direction for one mile, thence 270° for one mile, thence 360° for one mile.

(4) *Dangerous Petroleum Anchorage* - A vessel having Dangerous Petroleum on board shall anchor within the area enclosed by a line drawn from Latitude 04° 16' 00" N. Longitude 117° 50' 40" E. in a 090° direction for one mile, thence 180° for one mile, thence 270° for one mile, thence 360° for one mile.

(5) *Quarantine Anchorage* - A vessel which is required to proceed to a Quarantine Anchorage shall anchor within the area enclosed by a line drawn from Latitude 4° 13' 30" N. Longitude 117° 53' 40" E in a 090° direction for one mile, thence 180° for one mile, thence 270° for one mile, thence 360° for one mile.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Regulation 85)

LIST OF DANGEROUS GOODS

(> means more than: Δ means not more than : < means less than).

FP means Flash Point

IDENTIFICATION OF ABBREVIATION

X after category abbreviation indicates that the goods are in a different class from that normally by the abbreviation.

I.L.I Δ - 15°F	Inflammable liquid immiscible with water; FP not higher than-15°F.
I.L.M Δ - 15°F	Inflammable liquid miscible with water; FP not higher than-15°F.
I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	Inflammable liquid immiscible with water; FP over-15°F under 73°F.
I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	Inflammable liquid miscible with water; FP over-15°F but under 50°F.
I.L.I. 73-120°F	Inflammable liquid immiscible with water; FP from 73°F to 120°F.
I.L.M.50-100°F	Inflammable liquid miscible with water; FP 50°F to 100°F.
I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	Inflammable liquid immiscible with water; FP over 120°F but not over 200°F.
I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	Inflammable liquid miscible with water; FP over 100°F but not over 150°F.
I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	Any mixture (in liquid, viscous or solid form in hermetically sealed containers) giving off vapour of FP under 73°F.
I.Mixt. 73-150°F	Any mixture (in liquid, viscous or solid form in hermetically sealed containers) giving off vapour of FP under 73°F to 150°F.
I.S.	Readily inflammable solid other than inflammable volatile solid.
I.S. Volat.	Inflammable volatile solid (miscible or immiscible)
I.Moist	Material inflammable in contact with moisture

Pro Combust.	Material which is strong promoter of combustion of other organic or inorganic materials.
Corrosive	Corrosive material.
P.	Industrial material poisonous by contact, absorption, inhalation or accidental ingestion.
Explos.	Explosive.
Radioac.	Radioactive material.
I. Comp. G.	Inflammable compressed gas.
P. Comp. G.	Poisonous compressed gas.
O. Comp. G.	Compressed gas not inflammable or poisonous.

Ord. No. 21/1960

Items marked ☉ in the List of Dangerous Goods are “dangerous petroleum” under the Petroleum Ordinance.*

III (r) means cargo to be removed direct.

DESCRIPTIVE NAMES OF GOODS

Where suffixes occur in the descriptive names of goods, these have the following meanings-

- n	normal
- sec	secondary
- tert	tertiary
- o	ortho.
- m	meta.
- p	para.
- oc	alpha.
- B	beta.
- 8	gamma.
- D	delta.

<i>Descriptive Name of Goods:</i>	<i>Category:</i>	<i>Class:</i>	<i>Remarks:</i>
Accellerene	P.	IV.	Also known as Nitrosodimethylanilinepara
Acctal	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Diethoxyethane or Diethylacetal
Acetaldehyde	I.L.M Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Aldehyde.

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Acetic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Acetic Anhydride	Corrosive	IV	
Acetone	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Acetone Oils	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
*Acetonitrile	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Methylcyanide.
Acetyl Acetone	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Acetylene	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Acetylene black	I.S.	IV	See Carbon Black.
Acetyl Benzoyl Peroxide Solution not exceeding 40% by weight of Peroxide	Pro Combust.	IV	
Acetyl Chloride	I.L.I.>15<73°F	II	
Acetyl Peroxide Solution not exceeding 25% by weight of Peroxide	Pro Combust.	IV	
*Acide Chlorohydrique	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Hydrochloric Acid.
Acraldehyde	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Also known as Acrolein.
Acrolein	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Also known as Acraldehyd.
"Acronal" Aethyl-Acetate Solutions	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	The solid resin is not dangerous.
Acrylic Denture Material	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
*Acrylonitrile	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Vinyl Cyanide.
Aeroplane Dope	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Aeroshell Compound (F.P.50°F)	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Aeroshell Fluid 2 (F.P.50°F)	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Aeroshell Fluid 10 (F.P.50°F)	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Aethanol	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Ethyl Alcohol or Spirits of Wine.
After Shaving Lotion	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Perfumery, Lotions, Liquid Cosmetics in alcoholic etc., solutions.
Alcohol, Industrial	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Aldehyde	I.L.M Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Acetaldehyde.
Allyl Alcohol	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Allyl Chloride	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Alsimin	I.Moist.	IV	Also known as Aluminium Ferro-

Aluminium:			
Alloys or Metal (borings, chips, granules, shavings, unpolished powder)	I.Moist	IV	Bars, Ingots, Sheets, and polished powder are not dangerous.
Bronze powder	I.Moist	IV	
Chloride (anhydrous)	Corrosive	IV	
Ferro-Silicon	I.Moist.	IV	Also known as Alsimin.
Hydride	I.Moist	IV	
Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Paste	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Paints.
Amandol	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Benzaldehyde.
*Ammonia Solutions	Corrosive	IV	
Anhydrous	P. Comp. G.	III	
Ammonium:			
Bichromate	Pro Combust.	IV	Also known as Ammonium Dichromate.
Bifluoride	P.	IV	
Fluoride	P.	IV	
*Hydroxide	Corrosive	IV	See Ammonia Solutions.
Nitrate			
(i) free from added organic matter other than approved by the M.O.T., U.K	Pro. Combust. X	III(r)	
(ii) Containing not less than 40% inert matter or an equimolecular admixture of ammonium sulphate	Pro Combust.	IV	
(iii) other than in (i) or (ii) above	Pro. Combust. X	I	
Nitrite	Pro Combust.	IV	
Perchlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Persulphate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Picrate - wet, containing water not less than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of wet weight	P.	IV	
Sulphocyanide	I.Moist	IV	Also known as Ammonium Thiocyanate.
Ammunition-Safety	Explos. X	III(r)	Explosive: Class 6, Div. 1.
Amyl Acetate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Includes normal and iso-Amyl

			Acetate.
Amyl Alcohol:			
(i) tertiary	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
(ii) other than tertiary	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Amylamine - Mono	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Amylamine - Sec Mono	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Amyl Butyrate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Amyl Chloride	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Amylene Dichloride	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Dichloropentane.
Amylenes	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Amyl Ether	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Amyl Formate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Amyl Nitrate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
*Amyl Nitrite	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Amyl Propionate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Aniline Oil	P.	IV	
Anti-Freezing Compounds	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Subject to any declared higher or lower flash point.
*Antimony Chlorides	Corrosive	IV	
*Antimony Oxide	P.	IV	
*Aqua Fortis	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Nitric Acid
Arcton	O. Comp. G	IV	See Fluorinated Hydrocarbon Refrigerants.
Argon	P. Comp. G	IV	
*Arsenicals:			
Arsenic Trioxide	P.	IV	
Calcium Arsenate			
Lead Arsenate			
Other Arsenic Compounds including:			
Arsenites			
Arsenates (other than Sodium and Potassium Arsenite)			
Sulphides			

Thioarsenates and Organic Compounds of Arsenic			
Arsenious Acid	P.	IV	Also known as Arsenic Trioxide.
Azur Eosin Methylene Blue Solution and other Stains (only if in Alcoholic etc., Solution)	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Barium:			
Alloys-non pyrophoric	I.Moist.	IV	
Alloys-pyrophoric	I.Moist.	IV	
*Arsenite	P.	IV	See Arsenical Compounds.
*Bromate	Pro Combust.	IV	
*Carbonate	P.	IV	
*Chlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	
*Chloride	P.	IV	
Metal	I.Moist.	IV	
*Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	
*Perchlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	
*Permanganate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Peroxide	Pro Combust.	IV	Also known as Barium Binoxide.
Beckosol	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point: the solid is not dangerous.
Bedacryl	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	The solid is not dangerous.
Bengal Matches	Explos. X	III	
Benzaldehyde	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
⊙ Benzene	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Benzol.
Benzene Hexachloride	P.	IV	Also known as Gammexane, see Insecticides.
⊙ Benzine	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	See Petroleum Spirits, Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Benzole blended Methanol	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
⊙ Benzolene	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	See Petroleum Spirits. Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Benzoyl Chloride	Corrosive	IV	
Benzoyl Peroxide	Pro.Combust. X	III(r)	See Peroxides, Organic.
Benzyl Chloride	Corrosive	IV	

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Bisulphide of Carbon	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Carbon Disulphide.
Bituminous Paints	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Paints.
Blasting Powders	Explos.	I	
Bleaching Powder	P.	IV	Also known as Chloride of Lime.
Book Matches	I.S.X	III	
Boot Creams	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point. See Polishes.
Borneol	I.S. Volat	IV	
Boron Trifluoride Acetic Acid Complex	Corrosive	IV	
Bostik Cement	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc..
Bottle Capping Fluid	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Box Toe Gum	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Brake Fluid	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Brattice Cloth	I.S.	IV	
Brenthols (only if in Alcoholic etc., Solutions)	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Bromine	Corrosive	IV	
Bromobenzene	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Bromoform	P.	IV	
Bronzing Liquid	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
*Brucine	P.	IV	
Butadiene Monoxide	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Butaldehyde - n	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Butyraldehyde.
- iso	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Butane Gas or Propane Gas	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Butyl Acetate:			
- n	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
- iso	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
-sec	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Butyl Alcohols	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Butylamine - n	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
- iso	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
- sec	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	

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Butyl Benzenes	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Butyl Bromide	I.L.I.>15<73°F	II	
Butyl Butyrate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	II	
Butyl Cellosolve	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether.
Butyl Chloride - n	I.L.I.>15<73°F	II	
Butylene Glycol - oc	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Butylene Glycol 1,2, or Glycol.
Butyl Formate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Butyl Nitrate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Butyl Propionate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Butyraldehyde			
- n	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Butaldehyde
- iso	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Butyraldoxime	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Butyrone	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Calcium:			
Alloys - non pyrphoric	I.Moist.	IV	
Alloys - pyrohoric	I.Moist.	IV	
* Arsenate	P.	IV	
Azide Solution not exceeding 20%	P.	IV	Exceeding 20% not accepted.
Carbide	I.Moist. X	III(r)	Also known as Carbide of Calcium.
Chlorate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Chlorite	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Cyanamide	I. Moist. X	III	
*Cyanide	P.X	III(r)	
Hydride	I. Moist. X	III(r)	
Hypochlorite	P.	IV	Also known as Bleaching Powder.
Metal	I.Moist.	IV	
Nitrate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Perchlorate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Permanganate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Peroxide	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Phosphide or articles charged wholly or mainly therewith	I. Moist. X	III(r)	

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Silicide	I.Moist.	IV	
Silicon	I.Moist.	IV	Also known as Calcium Manganese Silicon.
Camphor	I.S. Volat.	IV	
Camphor Oil Light	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Carbide of Calcium	I.Moist. X	III	Also known as Calcium Carbide.
*Carbolic Acid (including Cresylic and other Tar Acids)	Corrosive	IV	
Carbon - Charcoal, Carbon Blacks	I.S.	IV	Lump charcoal exposed for 8 days or steam-activated charcoal are not dangerous.
Carbonite	Explos.	I	Not the same as the Abrasive "Carbonite".
Carbon-Dioxide	O. Comp. G.	IV	
Carbon Disulphide	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Bisulphide of Carbon.
Carbon Monoxide	P. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Carbon Tetrachlorie	P.	IV	
Catridges, Safety	Explos. X	III(r)	
Cartridges, Other than safety	Explos.	I	
Cartridges, Starting small	Explos. X	III(r)	Also known as cold starters or engine starters.
*Caustic Potash	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Potassium Hydroxide.
*Caustic Soda	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Sodium Hydroxide.
Cellosolve Acetate	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
Celluloid including scrap and stripped films	I.S. X	III	
Cellulose Enamels and Lacquers	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Paints.
Cement: Bostik, Jointing, Leather, Liquid Roofing, P.V.C., Rubber	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Chaff	I.S.	IV	See also Vegetables Fibres.
Chemicals and Medicinal Preparations in Limited Quantities in Mixed Consignments	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Chile-Saltpetre	Pro. Combust.	IV	Also known as Sodium Nitrate.

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Chloracetyl	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Acetyl Chloride.
Chloratum Aethylicum	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	Also known as Ethyl Chloride or Chloroethane.
Chloride of Lime	P.	IV	Also known as Bleaching Powder.
Chlorine	P. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Chlormethyl	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	Also known as Methyl Chloride.
Chlorobenzene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Chloro-Ethyl	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	Also known as Ethyl Chloride.
Chloroethyl Acetal	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Ethyl Chloroacetate.
*Chloroform	P.	IV	
Chloromethane	P. Comp. G.	III(r)	Also known as Methyl Chloride.
Chloronitroethane	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Chloronitro-Propane - 1.1	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
- 2.2	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Chloropicrin	P.	IV	Also known Trichloronitro.
Chlorosulphonic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Chromic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Chromium Trioxide	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Solid Chromic Acid.
Cinnamene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Styrene, Phenyl Ethylene or Vinyl Benzene.
Coal Gas	P. Comp. G.	III(r)	
☉ Coal Tar Naphtha	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Naphtha Solvent.
Coal Tar Oil	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Cobalt			
Acetate	P.	IV	
Nitrate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Cold Starters	Explos. X	III(r)	Also known as Cartridges, starting small or Engine Starters.
Collodion Cotton:			
Explosive	Explos	I	See Gun cotton or Nitrocellulose lose.
In solution in, or wet with, inflammable liquids.	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.

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Water wet. Containing water not less than 20% of wet weight	I.S.	IV	
Collodion Flexible	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Colloidal Sulphur Powder	I.S.	IV	
Coloured fires	Explos. X	III	
*Copper Cyanide	P.X	III(r)	
Copper Nitrate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Cordeau Bickford	Explos.	I	
Cordtex	Explos.	I	
Corpa	I.S.	IV	
Correcting Fluid	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
*Corrosive Sublimate	P.X	III(r)	Also known as Mercuric Chloride
Crackers	Explos. X	III(r)	Also known as Fire-crackers.
Creolin	Corrosive	IV	See Disinfectant Fluids.
Creocote Salts	I.S.	IV	Also known as Naphthalene.
*Cresol	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Cresylic Acid.
*Cresylic Acid	Corrosive	IV	See Carbolic Acid.
Crotonaldehyde	I.L.I. > -15 < 73°F	II	
Crotonylene	I.L.I. > -15 < 73°F	II	
Cumene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Cumol or Isopropyl Benzene.
Cumene Hydroperoxide	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Cumol	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Cumene as Isopropyl Benzene
⊙ Cyclohexane	I.L.I. > -15 < 73°F	II	Also known as Hexamethylene or Hexahydrobenzene.
Chclohexanol	I.L.I. > 120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Cyclohexanone	I.L.I. > 120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Cyclohexanone-D	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Cyclohexene	I.L.I. > -15 < 73°F	II	Also known as Tetrahydrobenzene
Cyclohexyl Acetate	I.L.I. > 120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Cyclohexyl Amine	I.L.M. 50-100°F	III	
Cyclopropane	I.Comp. G.	III(r)	
Cymag	P.X	III(r)	See Hydrocyanic Acid.
Cymene-p	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	

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Dampcourses	I.S.	IV	See Asphalted Cloth.
Decahydronaph-Thalene	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Decalin.
Decane-n	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
De-Icing Fluid	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Detonators	Explos.	I	
Diacetone Alcohol: Acetone free	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
Commercial	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Also known as Diacetone or Pyranthan A. Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Diamylamine	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Diamylene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Dibutylamine	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
Dibutyl Ether	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Butyl Ether.
Dichlore-Thylene - 1.1	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Vinylidene Chloride.
- 1.2	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Acetylene Dichloride.
Dichlorhydrin	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Dichlorobenzene - o	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
- p	I.S. Volat	IV	
Dichloro Difluoro Methane	O. Comp.G.	IV	See Fluorinated Hydrocarbon Refrigerants.
Dichloroethane - 1.2	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Ethylene dichloride.
- 1.1	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Ethylidene Dichloride.
Dichloroethyl Ether	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Dichloranitro-Propane	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Dichloropentane	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Dichloropropane	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Propylene Dichloride.
Diethoxyethane	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Acetal or Diethylacetal.
Diethylacetal	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Acetal or Diethoxyethane.
Diethylamine	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Diethyl Carbonate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	

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Diethylene Dioxide	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Dioxane
Diethyl Ethanolamine	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
Diethyl Oxalate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Ethyl Oxalate.
Di-Isobutylene-Commercial	I.L.I.>15<73°F	II	
Di-Isobutyl Ketone	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Di-Isopropyl Ether	I.L.I.>15<73°F	II	Also known as Isopropyl Ether
Dimethylamine Solution	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Dimethyl Aniline	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Dimethyl Butane 2.3.	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Di-isopropyl.
Dimethyl Cyclohexane - p.	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Dimethyl Ethanolamine	I.L.M.50-120°F	III	
Dimethylformamid (E)	I.L.M.>120Δ200°F	IV	
Dimethyl Ketone	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Also known as Acetone.
Dimethyl Sulphate	P.X	III(r)	
Dinitroaniline	P.	IV	
Dinitrobenzol	P.	IV	Also known as Dinitrobenzene
Dinitrochlorobenzol	P.	IV	Also known as Dinitrochlorobenzene.
Dinitronaphthalene	P.	IV	
*Dinitro-orthocresol	P.	IV	
*Dinitro-orthocresolate: Ammonium (Crystalline)	P.	IV	
Sodium, wet, containing water not less than 30% of wet weight	P.X	III(r)	
*Dinitrophenol-wet, containing water not less than 15% of wet weight.	P.X	III(r)	
Dinitrophenolates-wet, containing water not less than 33⅓% of wet weight	P.X	III(r)	
Dinitroresorcinal--wet, containing water not less than 33⅓% of wet weight	P.X	III(r)	
Dinitrotoluol	P.	IV	Also known as Dinitrotoluene.
Di-N-Propylamine	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Dioxane	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Diethylene Dioxide.

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Dioxolane	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Dipentene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Disinfectant Fluids:			
Non Aqueous	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Aqueous	Corrosive	IV	
Divinyl Ether	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Vinyl Ether.
Dyes, Stains in Alcoholic Etc., Solution	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Electric Sparklers	Explos. X	III	
Enamels and Lacquers, Cellulose	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Paints.
Essences, Flavourings in Alcoholic Etc. Solution	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Essential Oils, Light	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Ethereal Oil	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Ether Nitrous	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known Ethyl Nitrate.
Ether Solvent	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Sulphuric Ether.
Ether-Sulphuric	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Ethyl Ether or Diethyl Ether.
Ethyl Acetate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Ethyl Alcohol	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Ethanol or Spirits of Wine.
Ethylamine	I.L.M Δ - 15°F	I	
Ethyl Benzene	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Ethyl Benzol or Phenyl Ethane.
Ethyl Benzoate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Ethyl Bromide	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Ethyl Butyl Acetate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Ethyl Butyl Carbonate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Ethyl Butyral-Dehyde	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Ethyl Butyrate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Ethyl Chloride	I. .Comp. G.	III(r)	
Ethyl Chloro-Acetate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Ethyl Chloro Carbonate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Ethyl Chloroformate.

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Ethyl Chloroformate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Ethyl Crotonate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Ethyl Glycol Acetate	I.L.I.>100Δ150°F	IV	
Ethylene	I. Comp. G	III(r)	
Ethylene Chlorohydrin	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
Ethylene Dichloride	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Dichloroethane. 1.2.
Ethylene Glycol Diethyl Ether	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Diethyl Cellosolve.
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Butylcellosolve.
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Cellosolve or Ethyl Glycol.
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Cellosolve Acetate.
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Methyl Cellosolve.
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Methyl Cellosolve Acetate.
Ethylene Oxide	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
*Ethyl Fluid	P.X	III(r)	(Motor Fuel Anti-knock compound containing tetraethyl lead).
Ethylene Formate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Ethyl Glycol	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	See Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether.
Ethyl Hexaldehyde	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Ethylidene Chloride	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Dichloroethane 1.1.
Ethyl Lactate	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
Ethyl Morpholine	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Ethyl Nitrite	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Ether Nitrous.
Ethyl Propionate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Ethyl Silicate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Tetraethyl Silicate.
Ethyl Vinylether	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Explosives:			
Class 1 (Gunpowder)	Explos.	I	
Class 2 (Nitrate-mixtures)	Explos.	I	

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Class 3 (Nitro-compounds)				
Division 1	Explos.		I	
Division 2	Explos.		I	
Class 4 (Chlorate-mixtures)				
Division 1	Explos.		I	
Division 2	Explos.		I	
Class 5 (Fulminates)				
Division 1	Explos.		I	
Division 2	Explos.		I	
Class 6 (Ammunition)				
Division 1	Explos. X		III(r)	
Division 2	Explos.		I	
Division 3	Explos.		I	
Class 7 (Fireworks)				
Division 1	Explos.		I	
Division 2	Explos. X		III(r)	
*Extract of Ergot	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F		III	See Medicines (Tinctures) in Alcohol etc., Solutions.
Ferric Chloride	Corrosive		IV	
Ferro Silicon:				
30%-75% Silicon	I. Moist. X		III(r)	In this range only certified special grade containing 45 to 50% Silicon accepted.
0%-29%, and 76% and over, Silicon	I. Moist. X		III	
Fibres- Vegetable, Coir, Sisal, Flax, Hemp, Raffia, Jute, Cotton, Kapok, Chaff, Straw, Hay, Waste Paper,-in Bulk	I.S.		IV	
Film Cement	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F		III	
Films-other than Acetate base	I.S.X		III	
Fire Lighters	I.S.X		III(r)	
Fireworks, Manufactured	Explos. X		III(r)	
Flame Floats	Explos. X		III(r)	
Fluid Re-Sealing	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F		III	
Fluorinated Hydrocarbon Refrigerators	O. Comp.G		IV	
*Folidol	P.		IV	Also known as Parathion: See Insecticides-organic Phosphorus

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Formal	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Also known as Methylal or Methylene dimethyl ether.
*Formoldehyde Solution	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Formalin or Formol.
Formic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Fulminates	Explos.	I	
Furfural	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Furniture Stains, Spirituous	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Dyes' Stains in Alcoholic etc., Solution.
Fusel Oil	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	See Amyl alcohol (ii).
Fuses for Shells, Bombs, and Flares, and Friction Tubes	Explos.	I	
Fuzee Matches	I.S.X	III	
Gammexane Smoke Generators	I.S.	IV	Contents must be free of explosive composition.
Gas-Drips, Hydrocarbon	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
⊙ Gasoline	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Petroleum Spirit.
Glydote	P.	IV	
Guanidine Nitrate	Pro. Combust.	-	Conditions as for Ammonium Nitrate.
Gun Cotton: Explosive	Explos.	I	See Collodion Cotton or Nitrocellulose.
In solution in, or wet with, inflammable liquids	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Water wet, containing not less than 20% moisture	I.S.	IV	
Gun Powder	Explos.	I	
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Solution	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc..
Hay	I.S.	IV	See Fibres-Vegetable.
Helium	O. Comp.G.	IV	
⊙ Heptane - n	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Hexahydrobenzene	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Cyclohexane or Hexamethylene.
Hexaldehyde	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Hexamethylene	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Cyclohexane or Hexahydrobenzene
Hexamine	I.S.	IV	Also known as Hexamethylene tetramine or Urotropine.

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⊙ Hexane - n	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Hexyl Acetate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Hexyl Alcohol - n	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Hexylamine - n	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
- sec, mono	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as 4-Methyl-2-aminopentane.
Hydrazine Hydrate	Corrosive	IV	
Hydrobromic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
*Hydrochloric Acid	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Muriatic Acid.
*Hydrocyanic Acid: Solution not exceeding 4% w/w	P.X	III(r)	Also known as Prussic Acid.
- Absorbed in porous material	P.X	III(r)	
- Stabilised in clinders	P. Comp. G.	III(r)	
*Hydrofluoric Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Hydrogen	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Hydrogen Peroxide: (a) not exceeding 40% (133 vol.)	Pro Combust.	IV	
(b) exceeding 40% (133 vol.) and not exceeding 60% (200 vol.)	Pro. Combust. X	III(r)	
(c) Stabilised exceeding 60(200 vol.)	Pro. Combust. X	III(r)	Only if covered by M.O.T. permit.
Hydrogen Sulphide	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Hydriodic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
*Hydroxydimethyl Benzene	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Xylenol or Di- methylphenol.
Illipe Nuts	I.S.	IV	
Insecticides	P.	IV	
Iron Chloride	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Ferric Chloride.
Iron Perchloride	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Ferric Chloride.
Isobutyl Chloride	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Isoprene	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Isopropanol	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Propyl Alcohol- iso.
Isopropyl Alcohol	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Propyl Alcohol- iso.

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Isopropyl Benzene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Cumene or Cumol
Isopropyl Ether	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Jointing Cement	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc..
Kalium Permanganate	Pro. Combust.	IV	Also known as Potassium Permanganate.
Kerosene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Kipak Inhalent	I.L.I.Δ-73°F	III	See Medicines (Tinctures) in alcoholic etc., Solution.
Kralac	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Lacquer base and chips containing Nitrocellulose	I.S.	IV	
Lampblack	I.S.	IV	See Carbon.
Laughing Gas	O. Comp. G	IV	Also known as Nitrous oxide.
*Lead Acetate	P.	IV	
Lead Nitrate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Lead Perchlorate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Lead Peroxide	Pro. Combust.	IV	
*Lead Tetraethyl	P.X	III(r)	Also known as Tetraethyl lead.
Leather Cement	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc..
Leather Dresing	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higer flash point.
Lighter Fuel	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Lime, Chloride of	P.	IV	Also known as Bleaching powder.
Liquid Roofing Cement	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc..
*Liquor Ammon, Caust	Corrosive	IV	See Ammonia Solutions.
*Liquor Cresoli Sapon	Corrosive	IV	
Lissatan L Solution	Corrosive	IV	The solid material is not dangerous.
Lithium	I.Moist. X	III(r)	Usually packed in Kerosene or other inflammable liquid, in which case the class will depend on the nature of the liquid.
Lithium Aluminium Hydride	I.Moist. X	III(r)	
Lithium Hydride	I.Moist. X	III(r)	
Lucifer Matches	I.S. X	III	

⊙ Lythene	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	See Petroleum Spirits Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Magnesium Aluminium Phosphide	I.Moist. X	III(r)	
Magnesium Metal and Alloys of 50% or more Magnesiumingots, Powder or Ribbon	I.Moist.	IV	
Magnesium Perchlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Magnesium Peroxide	Pro Combust.	IV	
Manganese Dioxide	Pro Combust.	IV	
Manila Sheets (Oiled)	I.S.	IV	See Oiled cloth fibres, or paper.
Matches	I.S. X	III	
Medicine (Tinctures) in Alcoholic etc., Solution	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Mercaptans and Mixture thereof	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
*Mercuric Chloride	P.X	III(r)	Also known as Corrosive sublimate
Mercuric Sulphide	P.	IV	
Mesityl Oxide	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
*Meta Cresol	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Cresylic Acid.
Metaformaldehyde	I.S. Volat	IV	Also known as Trioxane or Triformal.
Metaldehyde	I.S. Volat	IV	
Methane	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Methyl Acetate	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Methyl Acetone	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Methyl Alcohol	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point; also known as Methanol or wood Alcohol.
Methylamine	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Methyl Amyl Acetate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Methyl Amyl Alcohol	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Methyl Isobutyl carbinol
Methyl Amyl Ketone	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Methylanon	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Methyl Cyclohexanone
Methyl Benzoate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Methyl Bromide	P. Comp. G.	III(r)	

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Methyl Butyl Ketone - n	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
- iso	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Methyl Butyrate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Methyl Cellosolve	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether.
Methyl Chloride	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Methyl Chloroformate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Methyl Chlorocarbonate.
*Methyl Cyanide	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Acetonitrile.
Methyl Cyclohexane	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Methyl Cyclohexanol	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Methyl Cyclohexanone	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Methyl Cyclohexyl Acetate	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	Also known as Butanone.
Methyl Formate	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Methyl Glycol Acetate	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	Also known as Methyl Cellosolve Acetate.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer-Stabilised	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Methyl Monochloro-Acetate	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Methyl Oxide	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	Also known as dimethyl Ether or Methyl Ether.
Methyl Propionate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Methyl Propyl Ketone	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Methyl Pyridine oc B or 8	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Picoline.
Methylated Spirit	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Milinery Sizing	I.Mixt.Δ73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Mineral Turpentine	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as White Spirit or Turpentine Substitute.
*MirbaneOil	P.	IV	Also known as Nitrobenzene or Nitrobenzol.
Mischmetal - Powder, Slabs or In-gots	I.Moist.	IV	
Mixed Consignments of Limited Quantities of chemicals and Medicinal Preparations	_____	III(r)	Strictly in accordance with Section 10 of M.O.T. Rules.

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Monochlor Benzene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Chlorobenzene.
Monochloroacetic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Morpholine	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
☉ Motor Spirit	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	See Petroleum Spirits.
*Muriatic Acid	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Hydrochloric Acid.
Nail Lacquer	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Perfumery, Lotions, Liquid Cosmetics in alcohol etc., Solution.
Nail Polish and Remover	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Perfumery, Lotions, Liquid Cosmetics in alcohol etc., Solution.
☉ Naphtha - Petroleum	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Petroleum Ether. Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Naphthalene	I.S.	IV	Also known as Creosote Salts.
Naphthols	I.S.	IV	
Naphthylamines	P.X	III(r)	
*Natrium Arsenite	P.X	III(r)	Also known as Sodium Arsenite, See Arsenicals.
Natrium Hydrosulphite	I.Moist.	IV	Also known as Sodium Hydrosulphite.
Neon	O. Comp. G.	IV	
Neozone	P.	IV	
Nickel Carbonyl	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
*Nickel Cyanide	P.	IV	
Nickel Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	
*Nicotine	P.	IV	
Nitramoncal	Pro Combust.	IV	See Ammonium Nitrate (ii).
*Nitric Acid	Corrosive	IV	
*Nitric Acid and Sulphuric Acid Mixtures	Corrosive	IV	
*Nitro Benzene	P.	IV	Also known as Nitrobenzol or Mirbane oil.
Nitro Cellulose: Explosives	Explos.	I	See Collodion Cotton or Guncotton.
In solution in or wet with inflammable liquids	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Water wet containing water not	I.S.	IV	

less than 20% of wet weight

Nitro Cellulose film scrap	I.S. X	III	See Celluloid.
Nitrocellulose Solutions	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Nitrochloro-Benzene - o	P.	IV	
- m	P.	IV	
- p	P.	IV	
Nitrogen	O. Comp. G.	IV	
Nitro-Glycerine-Solution in Ethyl Alcohol not exceeding 5% by weight of Nitro-Glycerine	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Glyceryl Trinitrate Tablets containing not more than 1% not dangerous.
Nitroethane	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Nitrolac	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Nitrocellulose Solutions.
Nitrolim	I.Moist. X	III	Also known as Calcium Cyanamide.
Nitromethane	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
*Nitro Pehmol	P.	IV	Also known as Paranitrophenol.
Nitropropane - 1	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
- 2	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Nitroso Dimethyl Aniline - p	P.	IV	Also known as Accellerene.
Nitrotoluene - o	P.	IV	Also known as Nitro-Toluol - o
- m	P.	IV	Also known as Nitro-Toluol - m
- p	P.	IV	Also known as Nitro-Toluol - p
Nitrous Oxide	O. Comp. G.	IV	Also known as Laughing gas.
Nobecutane	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Nitrocellulose Solutions.
Nonane - n	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
*Nordhausen	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Fuming Sulphuric Acid.
⊙ Octane - n	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
- iso	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Octylaldehyde	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
*Octyl Phenol	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Paraoctylphenol.
Oiled cloth, fibres or paper	I.S.	IV	
Oiled cloth, or paper product	I.S.	IV	

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*Oleum	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Fuming Sulphuric Acid.
Orthodichlor-Benzene	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Dichlorobenzene-o.
Orthotoluidine	P.	IV	
*Oxalic Acid and Oxalates	P.X	III(r)	
Oxalic Ether	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Ethyl Oxalate.
Oxygen	O. Comp. G.	IV	
Paint Remover	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Paints - (Includes enamels, varnishes, lacquers, cellulose and synthetic finishes, bituminous paints and paints driers and thinners)	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Paradichlorobenzol	I.S. Volat	IV	Also known as Dichlorobenzene-p.
Paraffin Oil	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Paraformaldehyde	I.S.	IV	
Paraldehyde: Commercial	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
B.P.	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
*Paranitrophenol	P.	IV	
Paranitrosodi-Methylaniline	P.	IV	Also known as Accellerene.
*Paraoctylphenol	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Diisobutyl phenol-para.
Pentachlorethane	P.	IV	
Pentachlorophenal	P.	IV	
⊙ Pentene - n	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Perchlorethylene	P.	IV	Also known as Tetrachloroethylene.
Perchloric Acid Solution not exceeding 72% w/w	Corrosive	III(r)	
Perfumery, Lotions, Liquid Cosmetics in Alcoholic etc., Solutions	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	
Peroxides Organic: Solid dry or wet (containing			

water not less than 25% of wet weight)			
Benzoyl Peroxide	Pro. Combust. X	III(r)	
Chlorobenzoyl peroxide - p	Pro. Combust. X	III(r)	
Lauroyl peroxide	Pro. Combust. X	III(r)	
Succinic Acid peroxide	Pro. Combust. X	III(r)	
Solutions, not exceeding 25% by weight and not elsewhere listed	Pro. Combust. X	IV	
☉ Petroleum Ether	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Petroleum Naphtha. Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Petroleum Gas	I. Comp. G	III(r)	
☉ Petroleum Spirit	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Also known as Gasoline, Petrol, Motor Spirit, Benzine, Benzoline, Lyhtene, Ligroin. Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Phenol	Corrosive	IV	See Carbohc Acid.
Phenol Sulphonic Acid	Corrosive X	IV	
Phenylenediamine - m	P.	IV	
Phenyl Ethylene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Cinnemene, Styrene, or Vinyl Benzene.
Pehnyl Hydrazine	P.	IV	
Phosgene	P. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Phosporic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Phosphoric Pentoxide	I.Moist.	IV	Also known as Phosphorus Pentoxide.
Phosphorus:			
Amorphous or Red	I.S.	IV	
Chloride	Corrosive	IV	
Oxychloride	Corrosive	IV	
Pentachloride	Corrosive	IV	
Pentoxide	I.Moist	IV	Also known as Phosphoric Acid, anhydrous.
Sulphides	I.S.X	III(r)	
Tribromide	Corrosive	IV	
Trichloride	Corrosive	IV	

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*White, yellow or stick	I.S.X	III(r)	
Photographic Flash-light Powder	I.S	IV	
Picoline (oc, B or 8)	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	Also known as Methyl Pyridine (oc, B or 8).
*Picric Acid: Explosive	Explos.	I	
Water wet, containing water not less than 33⅓% of wet weight	P.X	III(r)	
Water wet, containing water not less than 10% of wet weight	P.X	III(r)	Strictly subject to a limit of 25 pounds weight per outside container.
Pine Oil-Light	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Polishes: Boot creams, linoleum and liquid metal polish, etc.	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Polystyrol	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point. The solid is not dangerous.
Potassium: *Arsenite	P.X	III(r)	
Bichromate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Bifluoride	P.	IV	
Bromate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Chlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	Maximum quantity in any opened hold limited to 10 tons. Maximum quantity in any closed hold 100 tons.
*Cyanide	P.X	III(r)	
*Fluoride	P.X	III	
*Hydroxide	P.	IV	Also known as Caustic Potash.
Hypochlorite	P.	IV	
Metabisulphite	Corrosive	IV	
Metal	I.Moist.X	III(r)	
Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Nitrite	Pro Combust.	IV	

Perchlorate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Permanganate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Peroxide	P. Combust.	IV	
Persulphate	Pro. Combust.	IV	
Sulphide - anhydrous	I.S.	IV	
Primacord	Explos.	I	
Primer Etch	Corrosive	IV	
Printing Inks	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Propane Gas	I. Comp. G.	III(r)	
Propionic Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Propyl Acetate - n	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
- iso	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Propyl Alcohols	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Propylamine - n	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
- iso	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Propyl Benzene - n	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	
Propyl Chloride - n	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
- iso	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Propylene Chloro-Hydrin	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
*Propylenediamine	I.L.M.>100 Δ 150°F	IV	
Propylene Dichloride	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Dichloropropane.
Propylene Oxide	I.L.M Δ - 15°F	I	
Propyl Formate - n	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
*Prussic Acid	P.X	III(r)	Also known as Hydrocyanic Acid.
P.V.C. Cement	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc.
Pyridine	I.L.M.50-100°F	III	
Pyrogalllic Acid	P.	IV	Also known as Pyrogallol.
Pyroligenous Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Pyroxylin	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Nitrocellulose Solutions.
Pyroxylinium	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Nitrocellulose Solutions.

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Resealing Compounds	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Rocket:			
Distress Signals	Explos.X	III(r)	
-Other than Distress Signals or manufactured fireworks.	Explos.	I	
Rongalite	Corrosive	IV	Discolite, Formopon, Hydrosulphite A.W.
Roofing Felt	I.S.	IV	
Rosin	I.S.	IV	
Rosin Oil	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Rubber Cement	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc..
Rubber Solution	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Cement: Bostik, etc..
Safety Ammunition	Explos.X	III(r)	
Safety Cartridges	Explos.X	III(r)	
Safety Fuses for Blasting	Explos.X	III(r)	
Safety Matches	I.S.X	III	
Saltpetre	Pro Combust.	IV	Also known as Potassium Nitrate.
Santobrite Neutral Powder	P.	IV	Also known as Sodium Pentachlorophenate.
Sealing Compounds	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
☉ Shale Oil	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Shellac Liquid	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Paints.
Silicon Powder	I.S.	IV	
Silicon Tetrachloride	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Tetrachlorosilane.
Silicone Resin Solutions	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	The solid resin is not dangerous.
Silver Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Smokeless Powder	Explos.	I	See Explosives.
Sodium:			
Acid Sulphate	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Sodium Bisulphate.
*Arsenite	P.X	III(r)	See Arsenical.
Azide	P.X	III(r)	

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Bichromate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Bifluoride	P.	IV	
Bisulphate Solution	Corrosive	IV	
Bromate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Chlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	Maximum quantity in any opened hold limited to 10 tons. Maximum quantity in any closed hold 100 tons.
Chlorite	Pro Combust.	IV	
*Cyanide	P.X	III(r)	
*Dinitro-ortho-cresolate-wet, containing water not less than 30% of wet weight.	P.X	III(r)	
*Fluoride	P.X	III	
Hydrosulphide	P.	IV	
Hydrosulphite	I.Moist	IV	
*Hydroxide	P.	IV	Also known as Caustic Soda
Hypochlorite	P.	IV	
Metal	I.Moist.X	III(r)	
Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	Also known as Chile Salt-Petre.
*Nitrite	Pro Combust.	IV	
Pentachlorophenate	P.	IV	Also known as Santobrite Neutral Powder.
Perborate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Percarbonate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Perchlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Peroxide	Q. Combust.	IV	
Phosphide	I.Moist.X	III(r)	
*Silico Fluoride	P.	IV	Also known as Sodium Fluosilicate.
Sulphide containing less than 30% water of crystallisation	I.S.	IV	
Sulphite	Corrosive	IV	
Solignum	I.Mixt.73-150°F	IV	
Spirits of Wine	I.L.M.-100°F	III	Also known as Ethyl Alcohol or Ethanol.
Stannic Chloride (Anhydrous)	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Tin Tetrachloride.

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Stearic Acid	I.S.	IV	
Stellon Acrylic Dental Material	I.Moist.Δ73°F	III	See Acrylic Denture Material.
Straw	I.S.	IV	See Fibres-Vegatable
Strontium			
- Alloys - pyrophoric	I.Moist.	IV	
- non pyrophoris	I.Moist.	IV	
- Chlorate	Pro Combust.	IV	
- Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	
- Peroxide	Pro Combust.	IV	
Sulphur	I.S.	IV	
Sulphur Dioxide	P.Comp.G.	III(r)	
Sulphur Chlorides	Corrosive	IV	
*Sulphuric Acid	Corrosive X	III(r)	
*Sulphuric Acid and Nitric Acid Mixtures	Corrosive	IV	
Sulphuric Ether	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	See Ether-Sulphuric.
Sulphurous Acid	Corrosive	IV	
Sulphuryl Chloride	Corrosive	IV	
Surgical Ligatures in Alcohol	-	III	
Swedish Matches	I.S.X	III	
Tear Gas	P.Comp.G.	III(r)	Contents to be free from explosive composition.
Tear Gas - Cartridges, Grenades	Explos.	I	
Terebene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Terpineol	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Tetmosol	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Medicines (Tinctures) in Alcoholic etc., Solutions.
Tetrachlorethane	P.	IV	Also known as Acetylene tetrachloride Westron.
Tetra Chloro Ethylene	P.	IV	Also known as Perchloroethylene.
*Tetra-Ethyl Lead	P.X	III(r)	Also known as Tetraethyl.
Tetrahydrobenzene	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Cyclohexene.
Tetra Hydro Furan	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	

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Tetra Hydro Naphthalene	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	Also known as Tetralin.
Tetralin Extra	I.L.I.>120 Δ 200°F	IV	
Tetra-Nitro-Methyl-Aniline	Explos.	I	
Tetryl	Explos.	I	
*Thallium Sulphate	P.	IV	
Thermit	I.Moist.X	III(r)	
Thioglycollic Acid	P.	IV	
Thionyl Chloride	Corrosive	IV	
Thiophen	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Thiophen Pure	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Thorium Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV	
Thunder Flashes	Explos. X	III	
Tincture Merthiolate	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Medicines (Tinctures) in Alcoholic etc., Solutions.
Tin Tetrachloride	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Stannic Chloride Anhydrous.
Titanium Potassium Fluoride	P.	IV	
Titanium Tetrachloride	Corrosive	IV	
Toe Puffs	I.S.	IV	
⊙ Toluene	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Toluol.
*Toluenediamine - m	P.	IV	
⊙ Toluol	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Toluene.
Trichlorethylene	P.	IV	Also known as Trilene.
Triethylamine	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Trilene	P.	IV	Also known as Trichlorethylene.
Tri-Methylamine	I.Comp.G.	III(r)	
Tri-Nitro-Benzene	Explos.	I	Also known as Trinitro benzol.
Tri-Nitro-Benzol	Explos.	I	Also known as Trinitro benzene.
Tri-Nitro-Naphthalene	Explos.	I	
Tri-Nitro-Phenoil:			Also known as Picric acid.
Explosive	Explos.	I	
Water wet, containing water not less that 33% of wet weight	P.X	III(r)	
Water wet, containing water			Strictly subject to a limit of 25

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not less than 10% of wet weight	P.X	III(r)	pounds weight per outside container.
Tri-Nitro-Toluol	Explos.	I	Also known as Tri-Nitro-Toluene.
Turpentine	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Oleum Terebinth
Urotrophine	I.S.	IV	Also known as Hexamine or Hexamethylene tetramine.
Valerene	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Amylene.
Varnishes	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	See Paints.
Vestas	I.S.X	III	
Vinyl Acetate	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	
Vinyl Benzene	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as styrene, Phenylethylene or Cinnamene.
*Vinyl Cyanide	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Also known as Acrylonitrile.
Vinyl Ether	I.L.I Δ - 15°F	I	
Vulcacer	P.	IV	
Vulkacit P extra	P.	IV	
Wax	I.S.	IV	
Westron	P.	IV	Also known as Tetrachloroethane or acetylene tetrachloride.
Westrosol	P.	IV	Also known as Trichlorethylene
White Spirit	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Also known as Mineral Turpentine or Turpentine substitute.
Wood Naphtha	I.L.M.> - 15<50°F	II	
Wood Preservatives in Alcoholic etc., Solutions.	I.Mixt. Δ 73°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Wood Tar Oil	I.L.I. 73-120°F	III	Subject to any declared higher flash point.
Xanthate Potassium	I.S.	IV	
⊙ Xylene	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point. Also known as Xylol
*Xylenol	Corrosive	IV	Also known as Hydroxydimethyl benzene or Dimethylphenol.
Xylidine	P.	IV	
⊙ Xylol	I.L.I.>-15<73°F	II	Subject to any declared higher flash point. Also known as Xylene
Xylonite	I.S.X	III	See Celluloid.

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Xylyl Bromide	P.X	III(r)
Yttrium Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV
Zirconium Metal		
- Dry	I.S.	IV
- Wet	I.S.	IV
Zinc:		
Chlorate	Pro Combust.	IV
Chloride	Corrosive	IV
Nitrate	Pro Combust.	IV
Permanganate	Pro Combust.	IV
Peroxide	Pro Combust.	IV
*Phosphide	P.	IV
Powder or dust	I.Moist	IV

Dated at Kota Kinabalu this 18th day of October 1968.

J. A. L. PAVITT,
*Chairman/General Manager,
Sabah, Port Authority.*