

(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.))

No.101.

The 8th March 1902.

[Amendment : 18.06.1989]

Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.)

<Amendment 18.06.1989>

No.101. - In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives in Myanmar.

<Amendment 18.06.1989>

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:-

class 1	...	...	...	...	gunpowder,
class 2	...	...	...	...	nitrate-mixture,
class 3	...	...	...	...	nitro-compound,
class 4	...	...	...	...	chlorate-mixture,
class 5	...	...	...	...	fulminate,
class 6	...	...	...	...	ammunition,
class 7	...	...	...	...	firework,

and when an explosive fails within the description of more than one class it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1. - Gunpowder class.

The term “gunpowder” means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2. - Nitrate-mixture class.

The term “nitrate-mixture” means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as-

Chilworth special powder,	Ripp-Lene,
Fortis explosive,	Safety blasting powder,
Westfallite,	

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3. - Nitro-compound class.

The term “nitro-compound” means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as-

amberite No. 1,	dynamite,
ballistite,	gelatine dynamite,
blasting gelatine,	gelignite,
carbonite,	lithofracteur,

cordite,	nitro-glycerine,
	stonite,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as-

amberite No. 2,	nitrated gun-cotton,
ammonite,	picrates,
bellite,	pircic powder,
coopal's powder,	roburite,
cotton gunpowder,	sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E. C. powder,	Schultz's powder,
gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,	tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.- Chlorate-mixture class.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such explosives as-

Horsley's blasting powder,	Brain's blasting powder,
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and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division a comprises such explosives as-

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
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Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,	

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.- Fulminate class.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparations consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.- Ammunition class.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

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The term “safety fuze” means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression “safety cartridges” means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as “safety” is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions:

Division 1 comprises exclusively-

safety cartridges,

safety fuzes for blasting,

fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder,

railway fog-signals,

percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as-

cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,

shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

fuzes for shells,

tubes for firing explosives,

war-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.))

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as-

detonators,

cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

fuzes for shells,

tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7. - Firework class.

The firework class has two divisions:

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent-rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

(a) General Rules.

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply-

(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.))

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiments, and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) to the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. Whoever manufactures an explosive in contravention of Rule 2 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply-

(1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale-

(a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs. or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15 lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or

(b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs. or in lieu thereof 150 lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained.

Exception.- Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorize the possession for private use-

(a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or

(b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884); or

(c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited, subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions;

(2) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), with respect to the transport of such explosive; or

(3) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or any order or regulation under those Acts.

(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.))

5. Whoever possesses an explosive in contravention of Rule 4 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules.

7. Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of Rule 6 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(b) Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, or to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been granted under Rule 17, an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class, may be granted in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, in accordance with the following provisions:-

(1) The license shall not entitle the license-holder to possess at the same time more than 200 lbs. of gunpowder, 500 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200 lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may think fit to specify in the license.

(2) The license shall specify the place in which alone the explosives referred to in it may be kept, and such place shall (except in the case of a license to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been issued under Rule 17) be approved by the licensing officer.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely:-

(i) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;

(ii) a fee of ten rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;

(iii) a fee of five rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;

(iv) a fee of ten rupees to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;

(v) a fee of five rupees to possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;

(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.))

- (vi) a fee of two rupees eight annas to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;
- (vii) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess explosives.

10. Every license granted under Rule 8 shall be in Form A, B, or C in the schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11. Whoever commits a breach of any condition, subject to which a license under Rule 8 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(c) Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives in cases not provided for by Rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees, in such form, and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

12A. The Local Government may, from time to time, renew, on payment of the original fee and on the same or on altered conditions, any license for the manufacture of explosives granted by the Governor-General in Council:

Provided first that such renewal does not admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license; provided secondly, that every such renewal is first approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and provided thirdly, that every such renewal is for a period not exceeding one year.

13. Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under Rule 12 or renewed under Rule 12A shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

(d) Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.

14. Licenses for the possession, at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, of explosives other than those specified in Rule 8 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60 lbs., be granted in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

15. Every license granted under Rule 14 shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.))

16. Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 14 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives in cases not provided for by Rules 8 and 14 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following provisions:-

- (1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or in Rangoon town to the Commissioner of Police, an application on Form G, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.
- (2) Upon receipt of the said application-
 - (a) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days, before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate and to the applicant, notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.
 - (b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any municipality or of any port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application, and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.
 - (c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.
 - (d) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.
 - (e) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

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(f) On the completion of the enquiry the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application and draft license with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government shall then refer the aforesaid documents for approval to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who will forward to the applicant a form (H) showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. The form shall then be returned with the third column duly filled in by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who will submit it to the Local Government with his recommendation, and if he recommends that a license be granted, a draft license accompanied by a schedule (A) showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant in returning the form to him, he thinks should be kept clear round the magazine. The Local Government may thereupon grant the license as applied for, or with such modifications or restrictions as may be deemed proper, or it may reject the application. The table of distances which will ordinarily be followed is attached to these rules.

(g) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when, satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but until so confirmed the license shall not come into force.

18. A fee of Rs. 20 shall be paid for every license granted under Rule 17.

19. Every license granted under Rule 17 shall be in Form E in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

19A. With the previous sanction of the Government of India and subject to any conditions or restrictions that may be deemed necessary, the Local Government may authorize the possession of explosives under Rule 17 in a floating magazine, and may direct the necessary modifications in the procedure prescribed in Rule 17 and in license Form E in such special cases.

19B. Every license granted under Rule 17 for the possession of blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall be subject to the condition that such explosives shall not be kept in any magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of their importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives, and that in every such case a written certificate, to be kept by the license holder at the magazine, shall be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection showing for what further period of storage permission has been granted.

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20. Whoever commits a breach of any conditions, subject to which a license under Rule 17 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.

22. Whoever commits a breach of any condition, subject to which a license is granted under Rule 21, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(f) Licensing of the sale of other explosives.

23. Licenses for the sale of explosives in cases not provided for by Rule 8 may be granted in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under Rule 23.

25. Every license granted under Rule 23 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26. Whoever commits a breach of any condition, subject to which a license under Rule 23 is granted, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(g) Supplementary.

27. The officers hereinunder mentioned may, subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies, within the areas respectively specified below-

(a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which they have reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported in contravention of that Act, or of the rules under that Act;

(b) search for explosives therein;

(c) take samples of any explosives found therein on payment of the value thereof; and

(d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which they have reason to believe that the provisions of the said Act or of the rules under that Act have been contravened:-

Areas.	Officers.
In all parts of Myanmar	... Chief Inspector and Inspector of Explosives.
Within their respective districts	... All District Magistrates.
Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.	... All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.
In the Town of Rangoon	The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, and any Police Officer of rank not ... below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in that behalf by the Commissioner of Police.
Within the areas over which respectively their authority extends.	Any Police Officer not lower in rank than an Inspector.

Provided as follows:-

(1) Whenever the said Chief Inspector or Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer seizes, detains or removes any such explosive, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate.

(2) The said Chief Inspector or Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer shall not destroy or otherwise render harmless any such explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, unless the matter appears to him urgent and fraught with serious public danger; and in such cases he shall take and keep a sample of the explosive and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate.

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28. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that in connection with his magazine or licensed premises he fills for sale or otherwise any cartridge for small arms with the said explosive:

(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), (for the Manufacture, Possession, and Sale of Explosives in Myanmar.))

Provided that he observes the following regulations, namely:-

- (i) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder, or an amount to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf or any other explosive, except it is made up into safety cartridges;
 - (ii) any work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall not be carried on in the room while such filling is being carried on;
 - (iii) there shall not be in the room while such filling is being carried on any fire nor any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion;
 - (iv) the room in which the filling is carried on shall be detached from the magazine, but in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same; and
- (5) the occupier shall give notice to the authority granting his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

28A. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for manufacture by reason that, in connection with his magazine or licensed premises he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting, or otherwise adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him, or under his control:

Provided that he observes the following regulations, namely:-

- (i) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than 100 lbs. of gunpowder, or an amount to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf of any other explosive;
- (ii) any work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on;
- (iii) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine, but in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same;
- (iv) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients; and

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(v) the occupier shall give notice to the authority granting his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

(h) Miscellaneous.

29. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

30. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess, or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or the rules thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

30A. (1) A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the Commissioner of Police, or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, of the quantity of such explosive then in his possession, and shall comply with any direction which the Commissioner of Police, or the District Magistrate, may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same.

(2) On receiving a notice under sub-section (1) of this rule, the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, may grant, for a term not exceeding three months, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosive which is held at the time of its issue, upon the payment of a fee bearing the same proportion to the annual fee as the period covered by such license does to a full year.

(3) Whoever possesses or transports an explosive in contravention of any direction given under sub-section (1) of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

31. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on plain paper, the licenses themselves being issued on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals.

32. All licenses by whomsoever granted or renewed shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. But subject to the provision of Rule 12A, in the case of licenses granted under Rule 12

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the currency of a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorized under the Act and rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, be renewed on application previous to its expiration, and on payment of the original fee.

33. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas.

34. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same or an authenticated copy, which shall be kept at the magazine or place to which it applies, when called upon to do so by any Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a police-stations, or by any Police Officer of higher rank. Copies of licenses may, for the purpose of this rule, be authenticated by any of the officers aforesaid, or by the authority granting them.

35. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

36. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

37. Any person lawfully entitled, under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may possess, without license under these rules, any such explosive in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder, or, when no quantities are prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

----- Footnote -----

[ပင်ရင်း- ၁၅.၃.၁၉၀၂ ရက်နေ့ထိ ပြန်တမ်းမှ ကူးယူတင်ပြသည်။]

----- Attachment -----

[ATTACH LIST 1] 01 SCHEDULE. FORM A. (See Rule 8.) FEE, RUPEES IN STAMPS. License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

[ATTACH LIST 2] 02 FORM B. (See Rule 8.) FEE, RUPEES IN STAMPS. License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

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[ATTACH LIST 3] 03 FORM C. (See Rule 8.) FEE, EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS. License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

[ATTACH LIST 4] 04 FORM D. (See Rule 14.) FEE, FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS. License to possess explosives.

[ATTACH LIST 5] 05 FORM E. (See Rule 17.) FEE, TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS. License to possess explosives.

[ATTACH LIST 6] 06 FORM F. (See Rule 23.) FEE, FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS. License to sell explosives.

[ATTACH LIST 7] 07 SCHEDULE A. INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884). DISTANCES

[ATTACH LIST 8] 08 FORM G. INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884). Form of application to the Local Government for a License for a Magazine for Gunpowder or other explosive.

[ATTACH LIST 9] 09 FORM H. INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV of 1884.)

[ATTACH LIST 10] 10 Table showing distances to be kept clear round Explosives Magazines. [PRESCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.]

[ATTACH LIST 11] 11 AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED IN THE MAGAZINE (IN POUNDS.) – concluded.

[ATTACH LIST 12] 12 Table showing distances to be kept clear round Explosives Magazines.

[ATTACH LIST 13] 13 Table showing distances to be kept clear round Explosives Magazines.

[ATTACH LIST 14] 14 Table showing distances to be kept clear round Explosives Magazines-concluded.