

**(Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession, and sale of Explosives in
Myanmar.)**

No. 275

The 20th July 1897.

[Amendment : 18.06.1989]

No.275.- In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (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. The undermentioned notifications of this department are hereby superseded:-

No. 150, dated the 8th July 1887.	No. 130, dated the 30th March 1889.
No. 21, dated the 8th January 1889.	No. 432, dated the 30th September 1891.

Nothing in these rules relating to the possession of explosives shall apply in any port, as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1889, for which the local Government may have made, or may make, special rules under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) to regulate the possession of explosives.

Nothing in these rules shall apply to the manufacture, possession, or sale of any explosive-

- (a) by order of the Government, or
- (b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a Volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act (XX of 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such.

Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884, for 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 falls 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 mechanoial 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-.

Pyrolithe, Poudre saxifragine,

Pudrolithe,

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-

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

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-

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun-sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder.

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,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as-

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reverley'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 preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, 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, a 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.

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 gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch. The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as "safety"-303-inch cordite.

Martini-Henry rifle, solid case.

45-inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henry chambered guns.

4 inch.

Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively-

Safety cartridges.	Railway fog-signals.
Safety fuzes for blasting.	Percussion-caps.
Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than 5 fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.	

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.

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 any 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-

- (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 (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 an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety;

(3) 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 (IV of 1884) with respect to the transport of such explosive; or

(4) 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.

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:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive, which he lawfully possesses, to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

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 an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class, to such total amount during the currency of the license and in such places as shall be approved by the Licensing Officer, may be granted by the District Magistrate:

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies 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 direct in this behalf.

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

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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;
- (3) 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;
- (4) a fee of ten rupees to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;
- (5) a fee of five rupees to possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity;
- (6) 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;
- (7) 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 other than those referred to in Rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees, in such form, for such term, 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.

13. Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 12 is granted, 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 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.
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 other than those which may be issued under 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 procedure:-
 - (1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate an application in writing accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.
 - (2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely:-
 - (a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works;
[If a table of minimum distances has been prescribed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or by the local Government with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the distances to be maintained between the magazine and the various kinds of buildings shall not be less than those specified for the explosive in question (when stored in the quantity intended) in the Government list of distances.]
 - (b) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;
 - (c) the amount of explosives and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and
 - (d) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.
 - (3) Upon receipt of the said application-

(a) The District Magistrate 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.

(c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate not less than one month before the date of hearing.

(d) The District Magistrate 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 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.

(f) On the completion of the enquiry, the District Magistrate shall forward the application with his recommendation to the local Government. The local Government may thereupon grant the license applied for, either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or may refuse such license:

Provided that, if the distance of the proposed magazine from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place is less than 200 yards, or if for any other reason it considers it advisable to do so, the local Government shall, before granting the license, obtain the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives after inspection of the place by him.

If a table of distances to be observed has been prescribed, it will be sufficient to see that the provisions regarding the minimum distance so laid down for the case is not infringed:

Provided that, if the application is for the renewal of a license issued prior to the issue of the table of distances, the local Government may, if the Inspector of Explosives advises that this can be done

without danger, renew the license without requiring that the table of distances shall be complied with.

(g) If the local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in Rule 8 may be granted by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

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

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. The undermentioned officers are authorized, within the areas respectively specified below-

(a) to 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 (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 made thereunder;

(b) to search for explosives therein;

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

(d) at their discretion to seize, detain, remove, and, if necessary for the public safely, destroy any explosive found therein in respect of which there may be reason to believe that the provisions of the said Act, or of the rules made thereunder, have been contravened.

Areas.

Officers.

In all parts of
Myanmar ... The Inspector of Explosives, Rangoon.

Within their respective districts ... All District Magistrates, and all Subordinate Magistrates deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, and all Police Officers of rank not below that of an Inspector, if deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate.

Provided that:-

- (1) Whenever the Inspector of Explosives, Rangoon, or any Subordinate Magistrate, or any Police Officer, seizes, detains, or removes any such explosive he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate.
- (2) Neither the Inspector of Explosives, Rangoon, nor any Subordinate Magistrate, nor any Police Officer, shall destroy any such explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

[<Amendment 18.06.1989>](#)

29. 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.

Provided that he observes the following regulations, namely:-

- (1) 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;
- (2) Any work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall not be carried on in the room while such filling is being carried on;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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.

30. 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:-

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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
- (5) 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.

31. 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.
32. 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 (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.
33. 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.
34. All licenses except licenses to manufacture an explosive under Rule 12, or to possess explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class under Rule 22, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under Rule 12 or Rule 22 shall be current for the terms therein specified. But 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.
35. 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.
36. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Inspector of Explosives or any Magistrate or by any Police Officer in charge of a police -station or by any Police Officer of higher rank.
37. 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.
38. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rule17, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the of a like license under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

39. Any person lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act (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 reasonable quantities for his own private use.

F. C. GATES,
Secretary to the Govt. of Myanmar.

----- Attachment -----

- [ATTACH LIST 1] 01 SCHEDULE. FORM A. (See Rule 8.)
- [ATTACH LIST 2] 02 FORM B. FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS. (See Rule 8.)
- [ATTACH LIST 3] 03 FORM C. FEE EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS. (See Rule 8.)
- [ATTACH LIST 4] 04 FORM D. FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS. (See Rule 14.)
- [ATTACH LIST 5] 05 FORM E. FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS (See Rule 17.)
- [ATTACH LIST 6] 06 FORM F. FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS. (See Rule 24.)