

**Briefing Sessions on Dangerous Goods (Application and Exemption) Regulation [2012]**

**Frequently Asked Questions and Responses**

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1. When will the new legislation be implemented?	<p>The amendment of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, apart from the revision and passage of the principal ordinance in 2002, includes the revision of three of its subsidiary regulations, i.e. the Dangerous Goods (Application and Exemption) Regulations, the Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulations and the Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations, and the drafting of the fourth, namely the Dangerous Goods (Packaging, Marking and Labelling) Regulation.</p> <p>Currently, the amendment of the first two Regulations, to be renamed the Dangerous Goods (Application and Exemption) Regulation and the Dangerous Goods (Shipping) Regulation respectively, has been completed. The amendment of the third, to be renamed the Dangerous Goods (General) Regulation, and the drafting of the new Dangerous Goods (Packaging, Marking and Labelling) Regulation are still in progress.</p> <p>The new legislation will be implemented with the principal ordinance and the subsidiary regulations taking effect simultaneously after all four of the latter are revised/drafted and passed. The Security Bureau has tentatively set a timetable for the amendment and implementation of the legislation. Details of the arrangements will be announced to the public in due course.</p>
2. What is the exempt quantity of dangerous goods? How is it calculated?	<p>Exempt quantity means the amount of dangerous goods that each person (or each corporation) can store within a single building without having to obtain a dangerous goods storage licence, regardless of the structure and compartments of the building.</p> <p>If the amount of dangerous goods that a person (or a corporation) needs to store in a single building exceeds the exempt quantity, he/she must apply for a relevant dangerous goods licence.</p>
3. How can I qualify for the industrial exempt quantity?	<p>Industrial exempt quantity is the exempt quantity of dangerous goods entitled to each person (or each corporation) in industrial premises or construction sites.</p> <p>Industrial premises are the premises used for industrial business and operations within an industrial building.</p>

<p>4. How will the dangerous goods licences already issued and the applications in process be affected when the new legislation is implemented?</p>	<p>After the new legislation is implemented, there will be a transitional period for the industry and the community to adapt to the changes.</p> <p>Currently, there are about 400 kinds of dangerous goods that are being regulated, and they will continue to be regulated in the future. Therefore, the new legislation will not bring about a great impact on the industry in terms of application for licences. The Fire Services Department will also ensure a smooth transition by means of administrative measures.</p>
<p>5. What kinds of paint will be regulated under the new legislation?</p>	<p>The amended Dangerous Goods Ordinance will adopt the same dangerous goods classification method as that of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.</p> <p>Only substances that are classified as paint under this classification method will be regulated. The water-soluble paint available on the market will not be subject to regulation.</p>
<p>6. If the amount of dangerous goods manufactured is less than the exempt quantity, do I need to apply for a dangerous goods licence?</p>	<p>The dangerous goods exempt quantity is only applicable to the storage, use and conveyance of dangerous goods. It is not applicable to the manufacturing of dangerous goods.</p> <p>Therefore, a licence is necessary for manufacturing dangerous goods regardless of the amount manufactured.</p>
<p>7. If dangerous goods are stored in a container greater in size than the prescribed packaged form, am I entitled to the exempt quantity?</p>	<p>Exempt quantity is only applicable to dangerous goods that are stored in a “packaged form”. If the package size of dangerous goods is greater than the prescribed “packaged form”, a relevant dangerous goods licence should be obtained from the Fire Services Department.</p>
<p>8. Under the new legislation, what are the aggregate exempt quantities for different classes of dangerous goods?</p>	<p>The aggregate exempt quantities for different classes of dangerous goods are as follows:</p> <p><u>General premises or special premises</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 300 L for Class 2</li> <li>➤ 100 L for Class 3</li> <li>➤ 500 L for Class 3A</li> <li>➤ 100 L/kg for Classes 4, 5, 6.1, 8 and 9</li> <li>➤ 250 L/kg for certain goods of Classes 5, 6.1, 8 and 9</li> </ul>

	<p><u>Industrial premises</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 450 L for Class 2</li> <li>➤ 150 L for Class 3</li> <li>➤ 2500 L for Class 3A</li> <li>➤ 1000 L/kg for Classes 4, 5, 6.1, 8 and 9</li> <li>➤ 250 L/kg for certain goods of Classes 5, 6.1, 8 and 9</li> </ul>
9. What are the regulations for the labels on the consumer packs of dangerous goods?	Dangerous goods in consumer packs will be exempted from the requirements of packaging, marking and labelling.
10. What are Class 6.1 dangerous goods? Do they include the pesticides regulated by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD)? If so, are these pesticides regulated by the Dangerous Goods Ordinance as well?	<p>The amended Dangerous Goods Ordinance will adopt the same dangerous goods classification method as that of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.</p> <p>Section 22 of the Pesticide Ordinance (Cap 133) provides that “Nothing in this Ordinance shall derogate from the provisions of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance (Cap. 295)”.</p> <p>Hence, if the pesticides regulated by the Pesticides Ordinance are classified as dangerous goods, they shall also be regulated by the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.</p>