Notification

No.GSR 625(E) dated 07.08.1983 regarding

No. M-1217, dated 20th November, 1926: In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the Commerce and Industry Department Notification No.12455, dated the 20th October, 1917, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to declare that picric acid, picrates and mixtures of picric acid shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions, namely:--

a. Picric acid or a picrate when mixed with not less than one half its own weight of water shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

b. Picric acid when thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

- **i.** anhydrous sulphate of soda, or
- **ii.** crystallized sulphate of soda, and packed in hermetically closed packages, or
- **iii.** potash alum.

Shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

c. **Picric acid when the quantity does not exceed 1 oz. Shall not be deemed to be an explosives, provided that -**

- **iv.** such picric acid is so kept and conveyed as not be liable whether under the action of fire or otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the annexed schedule, or with any fire or light capable of igniting such picric acid;
- **v.** such picric acid when dry is contained in a packet from which the contents cannot escape; and in the construction of which no metal other than aluminium or an alloy containing not less than 90 per cent of aluminium is used;
- **vi.** each package is legibly marked "Picric acid";
- **vii.** if the picric acid is contained in glass bottles, the stoppers shall not be of glass.

SCHEDULE :

Any of the following metals or metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper; and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate); or any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidising agent,; or any other substance declared by the Governor-General-in-Council to be capable of forming with picric acid a dangerous compound:

Provided that this schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal or oxide unavoidably formed on any metal, used in the construction of any ship, boat or carriage, or contained in any paint, where the packages containing picric acid are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

No.M.1217, dated 13-7-1927.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department No.1964, dated the 2nd September, 1887, the Governor-General-

in-Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of rules proposed to be made under the said Act shall be published --

a. when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in one issue of the local Official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and

b. when the authority making the rules is the Governor-General-in-Council, in one issue of the Gazette of India, in English.

No.M-1217(2), dated 9th May, 1928 : In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to declare that Di-Nitro-phenol, Di-Nitro-phenolates and mixtures of Di-Nitro-phenol with any other substances shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions, namely:--

a. Di-Nitro-phenol during the process of manufacture, if mixed with moisture in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of Di-Nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of moisture shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

b. Di-Nitro-phenol if mixed with water in the proportion of 85 parts by weight of di-Nitro-phenol to not less than 15 parts by weight of water and contained in water-tight packages shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

c. Di-Nitro-phenol containing less than 15 parts by weight of water and not exceeding 5 1bs. in quantity if contained in packages from which it cannot escape and in the construction of which, with the exception of nails, screws or other devices necessary for securing the packages, no metal other than aluminium or an alloy containing not less than 90 per cent of alluminium is used, shall not be deemed to be an explosive: Provided that the foregoing exceptions shall not apply unless:--

  i. otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the annexed Schedule or with any fire or light capable of igniting such Di-Nitro-phenol; and

  ii. the Di-Nitro-phenol is so kept and conveyed as not to be liable whether under the action of fire or each package is legibly marked "Di-Nitro-phenol".

d. Di-Nitro-phenolate when mixed with not less than half its own weight of water and kept or conveyed in water-tight packages shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

e. Di-Nitro-phenol when thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of –

  i. Anhydrous sulphate of soda, or

  ii. Crystallized sulphate of soda, and packed in hermetically closed packages, or

  iii. Potash alum,

  Shall not be deemed to be an explosive, provided that each package is legibly marked with name of the substance.

SCHEDULE

Any of the following metals or metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate), any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidising agent, or any other substance declared by the Governor-General-in-Council to be capable of forming with Di-nitro-phenol a dangerous compound:

Provided that this Schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal, or oxide unavoidable formed or any metal, used in the construction of any ship, boat or carriage, or contained in any paint, where the packages containing Di-nitro-phenol are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

No.M-1272(1), dated 28th September, 1938.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Central Government is pleased to declare that any gas when compressed in any metal container whether such gas when so compressed be in +[the gaseous liquified or dissolved state] shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:

No.M-1217(3), dated 30th November, 1940 as amended by GSR 571, dated 1—4-1966.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 60 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, the Central Government is pleased to prescribe the appended form for the grant or renewal of licences under that rule in respect of boats used for the transport of explosives, and to direct that a fee of rupees sixteen shall be payable for the grant or renewal of each such licence.

Licence for the transport of explosives in boats

Name of boat or other distinguishing mark._____
Official No. _____
Gross metric tonnage, if any. _____
Name of owners. _____
Fee—Rs.16.

The above boat is hereby licensed, under Rule 60 of the Explosives Rule, 1940, for the transport of explosives up to a maximum of _____*kg within the limits of the Port of_____in_____areas outside port limits subject to the provisions of the Explosives Rules, 1940, and the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

The licence shall remain in force till the _____day of _____20_____ issued at_____the_____day of_____20___.

Conservator of Port of Licensing Authority appointed under Rule 60 of the Explosives Rules, 1940.

No.S.&P. II-Exp. 102(44)(ii) 51, dated 8th September, 1954.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied by the notification of the Government of Assam No.TAD/L/4/51, dated 27th January, 1953, to those areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District which were known as the Khasi States immediately before the commencement of the Constitution of India, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules the same having been previously published as required by Section 18 of the said Act, namely:--

The Explosives Rules, 1940 shall extend to and have effect in so much of the areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District as were known as the Khasi State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution:

Provided that the said rules in their application to the said areas shall be subject to the same exceptions and modifications as they are subject to in the rest of the areas of the said United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.

No.S. & P. II-Exp. 2(3)/57, dated 14th October, 1957.—In pursuance of clause (1) of Article 239 of the Constitution and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the President hereby directs that the Administrators of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands, shall subject to the control of the President and until further orders, discharge the functions of the Central Government under the proviso to Rule 82 of the Explosives Rules, 1940, u nder the proviso to Rule 83 of the said rules and under Rule 93 of the said rules, in their respective administration.

G.S.R.64(E), dated 27-1-1992.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884), and in super session of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Housing & Urban Development No. 3/12/65-PII (IX), dated 1-4-1966, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the manufacture, possession and importation of any explosive consisting of or containing sulphur or sulphurate in admixture with chlorate of potassium or any other chlorate:

Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the manufacture or possession of such explosives:

- **a.** in small quantities for scientific purposes;
- **b.** for the purpose of manufacturing heads of matches;
- **c.** for use in toy amorces (paper caps for toy pistols); or
- **d.** in percussion caps for use in Railway Fog Signals.

G.S.R.625(E), dated 7-8-1983 (w.e.f. 16-8-1983).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884) and in super session of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Labour No.M-1268(1), dated the 9th January, 1939, the Central Government hereby:

1. declares that acetylene,

- **a.** when liquid, or
- **b.** when subject to any pressure, or
- **c.** when in admixture with air or oxygen in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and
- **d.** whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act; and

2. prohibits absolutely the manufacture, possession, t rasnport and importation of such acetylene as is declared by this notification to be an explosive subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto and when it is contained in a homogeneous porous substance with acetone or other approved solvent in accordance with the provisions of the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1981.

SCHEDULE

1. Any acetylene which the Central Government, on being satisfied, that it is not possessed of explosive properties may by order exempt from the operation of this notification.
2. Any acetylene in admixture with air or oxygen when such admixture takes place—

a. only in a burner or other contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt;
b. unavoidably, in the first use or recharging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of commercially pure acetylene.

3. Any acetylene in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil) and under compression if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:--

a. the acetylene shall be generated only by such process as may be approved by the Chief Controller of Explosives;
b. the proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil gas;
c. the acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subject to compression; and
d. the mixture shall not be subjected to a pressure exceeding 1.55 kg/cm^2 (1550 cm. Water column).

4. Any acetylene which is subjected to a pressure not exceeding 1.55 kg/cm^2 (1550 cm. Water column) so long as it is manufactured in an apparatus and kept in a premises approved by the Chief Controller subject to the conditions mentioned hereunder:

Provided that approval in respect of premises may not be necessary if the apparatus is of a design not requiring a charge of Carbide of Calcium exceeding two kilogrammes at any one time.

CONDITIONS

1. Acetylene is manufactured or kept in an apparatus of a type approved in writing by the Chief Controller of Explosives (apparatus includes any appliance inclusive of fittings used for the manufacture of acetylene gas by interaction of Carbide of Calcium with water).

2. **(a)** The apparatus shall be so constructed that lime sludge cannot gain access to or clog any pipe intended for the passage of gas or the water feed. Sludge overflow or outlet shall be large enough to avoid frequent clogging.
(b) The use of glass in water gauge, sight boxes, shall be avoided, but where provision of glass is absolutely necessary as part of the apparatus it shall be effectively protected against fracture or fragmentation.
(c) The apparatus shall be so constructed that it is not possible, even by incorrect manipulation of cocks, to seal the generating chamber hermetically.
(d) The empty space above the water level in a generator shall be as small as is consistent with proper working of the apparatus.
(e) No metal containing more than 70 per cent of copper shall be present in any portion of the apparatus.
(f) The various parts of the apparatus shall be of adequate strength to withstand any pressures that may be generated therein.
(g) The size of the pipes carrying the gas shall be proportional to the maximum rate of generation, so that undue back pressure from throttling may not occur.

3. The apparatus shall have an arrangement to generate acetylene gas as fast as it can be used/removed and must stop generating immediately the gas delivery is closed, or the gas holder is filled.

4. The apparatus shall have an efficiency of at least 90 per cent.

5. The temperature of any part of the apparatus when working shall not exceed 80 degree Celcius Suitable means for ascertaining the temperature of those parts of apparatus where heat is liable to be generated shall be provided:

Provided that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Chief Controller that a higher temperature is necessary in any generating apparatus and that such higher temperature

may be used without danger, the Chief Controller may allow the use of higher temperature under such conditons as he may specify.

6. (a) The apparatus used shall not be made to work at a pressure exceeding 0.15 kg/cm^2 (1550 cm. Water column):

Provided that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Chief Controller that a higher pressure is necessary in any generating apparatus and that such higher pressure may be used without danger, the Chief Controller may allow the use of higher pressure up to a maximum of 1.55 kg/cm^2 (1500 cm. Water column) under such conditions as he may specify.

(b) In the use of the apparatus, regard shall be had to the danger of stoppage of passage of the gas and consequent increase of pressure (i.e., even if the gas supply be cut off or any of the pipes become blocked, the pressure in the generator must not exceed its design working pressure).

7. (a) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent any escape of gas from the apparatus.

(b) Gas-holders shall be fitted with blow-off pipes carried up to a suitable point in the open air. The inlet and outlet of gas-holder shall be provided with shut-off valves which can be easily closed in an emergency.

8. (a) The carbide shall be completely decomposed in the apparatus, so that the lime sludge discharge therefrom shall not be capable of generating more gas.

(b) The apparatus shall give no tarry or other heavy condensation products from the decomposition of the carbide.

9. (a) An open tank shall be provided in the open air for the reception of all residue and such residue shall remain for at least ten hours in not less than four times its bulk of water in such tank.

(b) Precautions shall be taken to prevent any lime sludge from being discharged into the drains.

(c) No source of ignition shall be brought within 9 metres from a tank used for reception of lime sludge.

10. An apparatus shall have an efficient arrangement capable of effectively preventing a flash back from the acetylene
delivery pipe to the generator or to the gas-holder, as the case may be.

11. All electrical motors, lights, switches and other fittings inside a shed housing an apparatus for acetylene generation and within 15 metres of such shed shall be of flame proof construction conforming to IS:2148 and of a type approved by the Chief Controller.

12. (a) Acetylene generating apparatus shall be installed in a lightly constructed shed made of suitable non-flammable materials.

(b) The shed shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level and near the roof.

(c) A concrete floor covered with suitable conductive material and raised at least 60 cms. above the ground level should be provided.

(d) Escape doors must open outwards and give direct exit to the open space. Their position and number must be such as to provide adequate means of exit in the event of an emergency.

13. The shed housing an apparatus shall maintain distance not less than 30 metres from an Oxygen manufacturing plant
building, 90 metres from an air-intake point, 9 metres from sludge tank and 15 metres from any other protected works:

Provided that dissolved acetylene cylinder filling-cum-storage shed and carbide storage shed may be adjoining the shed housing an apparatus for acetylene generation and in such case the above mentioned distances shall be observed from the entire building.

14. All apparatus, machinery and other equipment shall be efficiently earthed at all times. The earthing connections should be tested at least once in a year and record of all such tests maintained.

15. Nothing in conditions 11,12,13 and 14 shall apply to an apparatus of a design requiring charge of carbide of calcium not exceeding 2 kgs. at any one time provided the same is kept in a room forming part of building with a suitable exit leading to open space/road.

16. No part of an apparatus or connected distribution system shall be opened without bringing it down to the ambient temperature and no repair with flame or heat shall be carried out unless the apparatus and connected distribution system and the surroundings are made free of acetylene gas. All repairs shall be carried out under the supervision of an experienced person.

G.S.R. 687(E), dated September, 1984.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 14 of the Explosives Act, 1884, the Central Government hereby exempts from the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Rule 137 and Condition 1 of the Licence in Form 24, of the Explosives Rules, 1983, the explosives of Class-7 FIREWORKS, DIVISION-2 and any person or class of persons desiring to possess and sell the said explosives at a temporary shed under a licence to be issued in Form 24 of the Explosives Rules, 1983, by the District Authority subject to the following conditons, namely:--

1. The fireworks shall be kept in a shed made of non-flammable material which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto.

2. The sheds for possession and sale of fireworks shall be at a distance of at least 3 metres from each other and 50 metres from any protected works.

3. The sheds shall not be facing each other.

4. No oil burning lamps, gas lamps or naked lights shall be used in the shed or within the safety distance of the sheds for the purpose of lighting. Any electrical light, if used shall be fixed to the wall or veiling and should not be suspended by flexible wire. Switches should be fixed rigidly near the ceiling and a master switch should be provided for each row of sheds.

5. Display of fireworks shall not be allowed within 50 metres of any shed.

G.S.R. 565(E), dated August 20, 1993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884), the Central Government hereby exempts the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur from the provisions of Rules 32 and 113 of the Explosives Rules, 1983, for transport, storage and use of authorised explosives for their testing station at Gondkheri, District Napgur, Maharashtra State subject to the following conditions, namely:--

1. The explosives possessed at a time shall not exceed—

Class	1		100	kg
Class	2	or	Class 3	or
Class	2	and	Class 3	400 kg.
Class	6	Division	1	10,000 metres.
Class	6	Division	2	10,000 metres
Class	6	Division	3	12,500 Nos.

(Electric or Ordinary or Electric and Ordinary)

2. The explosives shall be stored in magazines constructed as per requirements of the Explosives Rules, 1983.
3. Relevant provisions of the Explosives Rules, 1983 relating to possession, transport, and use of such explosives are strictly observed.

G.S.R. 639(E), dated October 6, 1993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Central Government hereby exempts M/s. Narmada Chematur Petrochemicals Ltd., from the operation of the provision of sub-rule (1) of Rule 87 and sub-rule (1) of Rule 113 of the Explosives Rules, 1983, for manufacture and handling of DNT (Di-Nitro Toluene), an explosive of Class 3 Division 2, subject to the following conditions, viz:--

1. DNT shall be manufactured in the factory to be established at Bharuch (Gujarat) by M/s Narmada Chematur Petrochemicals Ltd., a joint venture company of Gujarat Narmada Vally Fertilizers Ltd., in association with Chematur Engg., AB-Sweden and IBI Chematur, Bombay, as an intermediate product only. The DNT produced by nitration of toluene shall be fully consumed in the hydrogenation unit for manufacture of Meta Toluene Di-amines (MTD).
2. DNT shall be kept in liquid form at elevated temperature of around 70^0C in admixture with adequate quantity of water, till it is separated and pumped to the hydrogenation plant.
3. The separator and the pump unit shall not contain more than 100 kgs. of pure DNT. The building housing these units shall conform to specified safety clearance and shall be constructed and traversed as prescribed by the Chief Controller of Explosives, as per the provisions of the Explosives Rules, 1983.
4. Only qualified and competent persons shall conduct and supervise operations involving manufacture and handling of DNT.
5. Every person incharge of or engaged in the manufacture and handling of DNT shall at all times take due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the premises meant for handling of DNT.
6. Free access to the factory premises shall be given at all times to any inspecting officer authorised by the Chief Controller of Explosives for ascertaining that the provisions of the Act, rules and the conditions of this notification are being duly observed.

G.S.R. 898(E), dated November 27, 1992.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884), the Central Government hereby exempts any person from the operation of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 87 and sub-rule (1) of Rule 113 of the Explosives Rules, 1983 for manufacture, possession and sale of Colour/Star Matches, an explosive of Class 7 Fireworks Divn. 2, subject to the following conditions namely:--

CONDITIONS

1. The manufacture of Colour/Star Matches shall be done in a factory approved by the Chief Controller of Explosives.

   Any person desiring to manufacture Colour/Star matches shall submit to the Chief Controller of Explosives, an application, plans of the proposed building and site drawn to scale, description of process/work to be carried out, detailed process of manufacture and prescribed scrutiny fee.

2. (a) The Colour/Star matches shall be manufactured in one or more lightly constructed single storied buildings(s) which may be divided into rooms. The quantity of Colour/Star matches or its ingredients in the manufacturing rooms and bonded storage room shall not exceed the following:--

(b) Not more than four persons shall be allowed at any time in any of the manufacturing rooms namely Mixing, Drying and Dipping rooms.
(c) Doors of all the rooms shall open outwards.
(d) A clear space 6M, 9M or 15M for the manufacturing capacity of 100 Kgs. 200 Kgs. or 500 Kgs., respectively shall be maintained all round the factory building. A 2M high barbed wire fencing or wall of adequate strength shall be provided along the perimeter of this safety zone.
(e) The manufacturing and storage rooms shall have adequate space to accommodate comfortably the prescribed quantity of explosives and the number of persons.

3. (a) The explosive mixture on each stick shall not exceed 0.8 gm in case of colour and 1.0 gm in case of star match.

(b) The side painting on each box shall have a clearance of at least 2 mm. from the edges.

4. (a) Ingredients shall be kept adequately separated until their mixing. Potassium Chlorate shall be kept in a separate room away from the other ingredient storage.

(b) Mixing of the ingredients shall be done under solvent or water. Any electrical grinder used for mixing shall have flameproof/dust tight motor and accessories as the case may be.
(c) The dipped splinter frames shall be dried racks not exceeding 1.8M in height and the number of such racks in the drying room shall not exceed 10 in number. Each rack shall hold a maximum of 10 frames placed in the alternate groves.
(d) The matches shall not be accumulated unpacked and shall be packed as soon as they are dried.
(e) The manufacture shall be done only between sunrise and sunset.
(f) No loose explosives composition shall be left in the factory at the close of the working day. All such material shall be carefully collected and destroyed as per the procedure laid down at the close of the day.

5. (a) The interior of the manufacturing rooms and the fittings therein, other than machinery, shall be so constructed, lined or covered as to prevent exposure of any iron or steel or detaching of any grit, iron or similar substance in such manner as to come in contact with any explosives. The interior including the floor of the rooms shall be kept clean and free from grit.

(b) No tools, implements, balance, weights, receptacles etc. made of iron or steel shall be brought or kept at any time in the licensed premises.
(c) No stone implements such as mortars, pestles, grinders etc. shall be used for grinding, mixing or ponding of match composition.

6. (a) All due precautions shall be taken during drying of the match sticks and in handling dried matches. No smoking, fire or naked light shall be allowed in the premises.

(b) Adequate provisions of water shall be made in the premises for fire fighting purpose.

7. (a) If Controller of Explosives calls uponthe manufacturer of Color/Star Matches by notice in writing to execute any repairs or to make any alterations to the factory premises which are in the opinion of such authority necessary for the safety of the premises or of the persons working in the factory, the manufacturer shall execute the repairs, alterations within the period.

(b) No change in the manufacturing process and no addition/alteration in the premises shall be carried out without permission form Controller of Explosives.

8. (a) No persons shall commit or attempt to commit any act which may tend to cause fire or explosion in or about any place where Colour/Star Matches are manufactured, stored, handled or transported:
Provided that nothing in this connection shall apply to any act which is reasonably necessary for the purpose of manufacture, storage or handling during transport of any such matches or of any article present therewith.
(b) Every person in charge of or engaged in the manufacture, sale, transport or handling of Colour/Star Matches shall at
all times :

a. Observe all the precautions for the provision of accidents by fire or explosion;
b. Prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the body composition and head composition;
c. Prevent any other person from committing any such act as is prohibited under sub-condition (a) above.

10. The manufacture Color/Star matches shall be done under the supervision of qualified and competent person.

11. Free access to the factory premises shall be given at all times to any authorised inspecting or sampling officer and all facilities shall be offered to such officer for ascertaining that the provisions of the Act, Rules or the conditions of this Notification are duly observed.

12. Accidents by fire or explosion shall be reported without delay to the Controller of Explosives and to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

13. If the factory is used for manufacture of safety matches as well, such manufacture shall be completely discontinued and the premises, freed of safety match and its ingredients before taking up manufacture of Colour/Star matches. The Controller of Explosives in whose jurisdiction the factory is situated shall be intimated before commencing manufacture of Colour/Star matches and on its completion. After completion of manufacture and before resuming manufacture of safety match, the premises shall be made free of all compositions used in manufacture of Colour/Star Match.

14. No person under 18 years of age and no person who is in a state of intoxication or of unsound mind shall be employed in or allowed to enter the factory.

15. The Colour/Star Matches shall not be stored, handled or transported along with other items of fireworks, safety matches, flammable or hazardous materials.