



WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 1998

MICHAEL HARDIE BOYS, Governor-General

ORDER IN COUNCIL

At Wellington this 23rd day of February 1998

Present:

THE HON JENNY SHIPLEY PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to sections 41 and 42 of the Weights and Measures Act 1987, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, makes the following regulations.

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REGULATIONS

1. Title and commencement—(1) These regulations may be cited as the *Weights and Measures Amendment Regulations 1998*, and are part of the *Weights and Measures Regulations 1987** (“the principal regulations”).

(2) These regulations come into force on 1 April 1998.

2. Interpretation—(1) Regulation 2 of the principal regulations is amended by revoking the definition of the term “digital indicator”, and substituting the following definition:

“‘Digital’ means capable of assigning only certain discrete values or positions within a continuous range by a series of discontinuous steps:”.

(2) Regulation 2 of the principal regulations is amended by inserting, in their appropriate alphabetical order, the following definitions:

“‘Direct mass flow measuring instrument’ means an instrument that measures the mass of liquids that are flowing in closed pipes:

“‘Multidimensional measuring instrument’ means an instrument that either—

“(a) Measures the length, width, and height of a rectangular box in order to determine the volume of that box; or

“(b) Measures the length, width, and height of an object in order to determine the volume of the smallest rectangular box that may be used to enclose that object:”.

(3) Regulation 2 of the principal regulations is amended by revoking the definition of the term “non-automatic weighing instrument”, and substituting the following definition:

“‘Non-automatic weighing instrument’ means any weighing instrument that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process to deposit on or remove from the load receptor the load to be weighed and also to obtain the result:”.

(4) Regulation 2 of the principal regulations is amended by revoking the definition of the term “scale interval”, and substituting the following definition:

“‘Scale interval’ means,—

“(a) In relation to a weighing instrument,—

*S.R. 1987/123

Amendment No. 1: S.R. 1989/187

Amendment No. 2: S.R. 1990/17

Amendment No. 3: S.R. 1991/13 (Revoked by S.R. 1991/100)

Amendment No. 4: S.R. 1991/100

“(i) In analogue indication, the value, in units of weight, of the difference between the values corresponding to 2 consecutive scale marks:

“(ii) In digital indication, the value, in units of weight, of the difference between the values corresponding to 2 consecutive scale marks:

“(b) In relation to a measuring instrument,—

“(i) In analogue indication, the value of the difference between the values corresponding to 2 consecutive scale marks:

“(ii) In digital indication, the value of the difference between 2 consecutive indicated values:”.

(5) Regulation 2 of the principal regulations is amended by inserting, in its appropriate alphabetical order, the following definition:

“‘Spirit dispenser’ means a device that allows for the dispensing of a set measurement of spirits (as described in regulations 233 to 233H of the Food Regulations 1984):”.

3. Fees—(1) The principal regulations are amended by inserting, after regulation 3, the following regulation:

“3A. A person making an application under regulation 3 must pay a fee of \$72 per hour for each hour of work carried out by any person for the purpose of processing the application, including the carrying out of the work necessary to examine or test the weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument for the purpose of processing the application.”

(2) Regulation 3 (1) of the principal regulations is amended by revoking paragraph (c).

(3) Regulation 15A and the First Schedule of the principal regulations are revoked.

4. Marking of units of weight or measurement—The principal regulations are amended by revoking regulation 17, and substituting the following regulation:

“17. (1) All measures must have their unit of measurement marked on them in full or indicated by 1 of the abbreviations set out in the Third Schedule.

“(2) Where units of weight or measurement are required by these regulations to be marked on weighing or measuring instruments, those units must be marked in full or indicated by 1 of the abbreviations set out in the Third Schedule.”

5. New regulations inserted—(1) The principal regulations are amended by revoking regulations 18 and 19, and substituting the following regulations:

“18. **General requirements for carat metric weights**—Every carat metric weight must comply with the maximum permissible error in regulation 19 (1) and Table 1A in the Fourth Schedule.

“18A. **General requirements for weights other than carat metric weights**—(1) This regulation applies to all weights, other than carat metric weights, for use with weighing instruments classified in accordance with regulation 45 as class II, class III, or class IIII weighing instruments.

“(2) The weights must be classified into 1 of the following accuracy classes:

“(a) Class M_1 for weights intended to be used with class II weighing instruments:

“(b) Class M_2 for weights intended to be used with class III weighing instruments:

“(c) Class M_3 for weights intended to be used with class III and class IIIA weighing instruments.

“(3) Every weight, other than the weights specified in subclauses (4) and (5), must be marked as follows:

“(a) Class M_1 weights must be marked with their nominal value and with the sign M_1 or with the sign M :

“(b) Class M_2 weights must be marked with their nominal value and with the sign M_2 or may remain unmarked:

“(c) Class M_3 weights must be marked with their nominal value and with the sign M_3 or the sign X .

“(4) Weights of 1g or less are not required to be marked in accordance with subclause (3) if the weights conform to the shape set out in the Ninth Schedule.

“(5) Hexagonal iron weights of 50 kg to 100 g are not required to be marked in accordance with subclause (3).

“19. **Permissible error**—(1) The maximum amount of error, in excess only on verification or in excess or deficiency on inspection, permitted on the verification or inspection of a weight to which regulation 18 applies must be as specified in Table 1A in the Fourth Schedule.

“(2) The maximum amount of error, in excess or deficiency, permitted on the verification or inspection of a weight to which regulation 18A applies must be as specified in Table 1B in the Fourth Schedule.

“(3) The maximum amount of error permitted on the verification or inspection of hexagonal iron weights of 50 kg to 100 g must be as specified for accuracy class M_3 weights.”

(2) Every weight in use in trade with a class II weighing machine immediately before the coming into force of these regulations that does not comply with regulation 18A (3)(a) of the principal regulations may, where that weight complies with the maximum permissible error for the equivalent class M_1 weight, continue in use until the weight no longer complies with that maximum permissible error.

(3) Every weight in use in trade immediately before the coming into force of these regulations that is not marked with its nominal value and with the sign M , M_1 , M_2 , or M_3 may, where that weight complies with the maximum permissible error specified in the principal regulations for the equivalent class M_2 weight, continue in use until the weight no longer complies with that maximum permissible error.

6. New heading and regulation inserted—The principal regulations are amended by inserting, after regulation 30, the following heading and regulation:

“*Spirit Dispensers*

“30A. **Permissible error**—Where any approval under regulation 4 is granted for a spirit dispenser with a volume of 15 ml, 18 ml, 30 ml, or 60 ml, for the purposes of verifying and inspecting that spirit dispenser the maximum amount of error, in excess or deficiency, permitted in that spirit dispenser must be as follows:

“(a) For a 15 ml dispenser, 0.6 ml:

“(b) For an 18 ml dispenser, 0.6 ml:

“(c) For a 30 ml dispenser, 1.0 ml:

“(d) For a 60 ml dispenser, 1.5 ml.”

7. Permissible error—Regulation 37 of the principal regulations is amended by adding the following paragraph:

“(c) For measures with a minimum graduation value of 20 litres, the maximum permissible error may be—

“(i) For graduations up to and including 5000 litres, 10 litres:

“(ii) For graduations above 5000 litres, 1/500th of the volume represented by the graduation being tested.”

8. New heading and regulation inserted—The principal regulations are amended by inserting, after regulation 40, the following heading and regulation:

“*Cubic Measures*

“40A. **Permissible error**—Where firewood, bark, shingle, earth, or other similar substances are sold by cubic metres, for the purposes of verifying and inspecting those measures, the maximum amount of error, in excess only, may be up to and including 0.008 cubic metres for every 0.2 cubic metres.”

9. New regulations substituted—The principal regulations are amended by revoking regulations 49 and 50, and substituting the following regulations:

“49. **Sensitivity**—The sensitivity of a non-self-indicating weighing instrument must be such that, when the instrument is at zero load and at maximum load, the application to or removal from the load receptor of that instrument of a weight equal to the absolute value of the maximum error permitted for that instrument at that load must,—

“(a) In the case of a class I or class II weighing instrument, cause the indicator to be permanently displaced by at least 1 mm:

“(b) In the case of a class III or class IIII weighing instrument, with a maximum capacity of not more than 30 kg, cause the indicator to be permanently displaced by at least 2 mm:

“(c) In the case of a class IIII or class IIIII weighing instrument, with a maximum capacity of more than 30 kg, cause the indicator to be permanently displaced by at least 5 mm.

“50. **Discrimination**—(1) All weighing instruments must be capable of discrimination.

“(2) Where—

“(a) A non self-indicating weighing instrument is at rest and in balance; and

“(b) A weight equal to two-fifths of the absolute value of the maximum amount of error permitted for the instrument by regulation 47 is, without shock, applied to or withdrawn from the load receptor of that instrument at the minimum capacity, half the maximum capacity, and at the maximum capacity,—

the application of that weight must cause a clearly visible movement of the indicator.

“(3) Where—

“(a) A weighing instrument fitted with a digital indicator is at rest; and

“(b) A weight of not more than one and two-fifths of a scale interval is, without shock, applied to or withdrawn from the load receptor of that instrument, at the minimum capacity, half the maximum capacity, and at the maximum capacity,—

the application of that weight must cause a change in the reading given by the indicator.

“(4) Where—

“(a) A self or semi-self indicating weighing instrument not fitted with a digital indicator is at rest and in balance; and

“(b) A weight equal to the absolute value of the maximum amount of error permitted for that instrument by regulation 47 is, without shock, applied to or withdrawn from the load receptor of that instrument at the minimum capacity, half the maximum capacity, or at the maximum capacity,—

the application of that weight must cause a permanent displacement of the indicator by an amount not less than seven-tenths of that weight.

“50A. **Repeatability**—(1) Class I and class II weighing instruments must be tested 6 times by using a load of less than 10% in excess or deficiency of half the maximum capacity of the instrument, and 6 times by using a load, of less than 10% in deficiency, of the maximum capacity of the instrument.

“(2) Class III and class IIII weighing instruments must be tested 3 times by using a load of less than 10% in excess or deficiency of half the maximum capacity of the instrument, and 3 times by using a load of less than 10% in deficiency of the maximum capacity of the instrument.

“(3) For each series of tests conducted in accordance with subclause (1) or subclause (2), the difference between—

“(a) The result with the maximum amount of error in excess and the result with the minimum amount of error in excess; or

“(b) The result with the maximum amount of error in deficiency and the result with the minimum amount of error in deficiency; or

“(c) The result with the maximum amount of error in excess and the result with the maximum amount of error in deficiency,—

must not be greater than the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for that instrument.”

10. Eccentricity tests—Regulation 52 of the principal regulations is amended by revoking subclause (6), and substituting the following subclauses:

“(6) Where the weighing instrument is a weighbridge or is used for weighing rolling loads, a rolling test load no greater than 80% of the maximum capacity of the weighing instrument must be applied at different points of the load receptor.

“(7) Where the load receptor of a weighing instrument is a hopper, tank, or other similar receptor, the eccentricity tests, in subclauses (3), (4), and (5) do not apply and the eccentricity test must be a test load equal to 10% of the sum of the maximum capacity of the instrument and the maximum capacity of any tare adding device distributed successively at the position of each point of support of the load receptor.”

11. Belt weighers—The principal regulations are amended by revoking regulation 54, and substituting the following regulation:

“54. (1) Every belt weigher must, before being used for trade, be classified as—

“(a) A class 0.5 belt weigher; or

“(b) A class 1 belt weigher; or

“(c) A class 2 belt weigher.

“(2) A belt weigher is classified according to the maximum permissible error, in excess or deficiency, on verification or inspection as specified in column 3 of Table 9 in Schedule 1 with which the belt weigher is designed to comply.”

12. Testing and inspection of belt weighers—Regulation 55 of the principal regulations is amended by inserting, after subclause (1), the following subclause:

“(1A) A belt weigher must be tested with a quantity of the product which it is intended to weigh, and the quantity must be—

“(a) The greater of—

“(i) 2% of the totalized load for the belt weigher for 1 hour at the maximum flow rate; or

“(ii) The totalized load for the belt weigher at the maximum flowrate for 1 revolution of the belt; or

“(iii) The load equal to—

“(A) 800 scale intervals for a class 0.5 belt weigher; or

“(B) 400 scale intervals for a class 1 belt weigher; or

“(C) 200 scale intervals for a class 2 belt weigher; and

“(b) Determined with an error not exceeding one-third of the maximum error, in excess or deficiency, permitted in the total load for that belt weigher on verification or inspection of that belt weigher, as specified in column 3 of Table 9 in the Fourth Schedule.”

13. Discrimination—The principal regulations are amended by inserting, after regulation 55, the following regulation:

“55A. (1) All belt weighers must be capable of discrimination.

“(2) Where a belt weigher is tested with the indicator set at zero for a whole number of belt revolutions for a period as close to 3 minutes as can be achieved in a whole number of belt revolutions, there must be a visible difference between the indication with no load and the indication for a load equal to—

“(a) 0.05% of the maximum capacity for a class 0.5 belt weigher; or

“(b) 0.1% of the maximum capacity for a class 1 belt weigher; or

“(c) 0.2% of the maximum capacity for a class 2 belt weigher—

whenever that load is placed on or removed from the load receptor of the belt weigher.

“(3) For the purposes of this regulation, the term ‘maximum capacity’ means the maximum instantaneous load that the belt weigher is capable of weighing on that portion of the conveyor belt representing the weigh length.”

14. Permissible error—The principal regulations are amended by revoking regulation 56, and substituting the following regulation:

“56. (1) The maximum amount of error, in excess or deficiency, permitted in the total load for a belt weigher, on verification or inspection of that belt weigher, is specified in column 3 of Table 9 in the Fourth Schedule.

“(2) The maximum amount of error of zero indication, in excess or deficiency, permitted on the verification or inspection of a belt weigher is specified in column 1 of Table 9 in the Fourth Schedule.

“(3) The maximum amount of variation of zero indication permitted on the verification or inspection of a belt weigher is specified in column 2 of Table 9 in the Fourth Schedule.”

15. Accuracy classes—The principal regulations are amended by inserting, after regulation 58, the following regulation:

“58A. (1) All liquid measuring instruments must be classified according to use into 1 of the following accuracy classes:

“(a) Liquid measuring systems on pipelines are class 0.3:

“(b) Liquid measuring systems for refueling aircraft or loading ships; measuring systems for milk; measuring systems for unloading ships tanks, rail tankers, or road tankers; measuring systems for liquids of low viscosity on road tankers (also known as liquid fuel measuring instruments fitted on delivery vehicles); and measuring systems in fuel dispensers (other than LPG dispensers) for motor vehicles (also known as fixed liquid fuel measuring instruments), are class 0.5:

“(c) Measuring systems (other than LPG dispensers) for liquefied gases under pressure measured at a temperature equal to or above -10°C , and LPG dispensers for motor vehicles, are class 1.0:

“(d) Measuring systems included in paragraph (a) or (b) are class 1.0 when used for liquids with the following properties:

“(i) A temperature less than -10°C or greater than 50°C ; or

“(ii) A dynamic viscosity higher than 1000 millipascal second; or

“(iii) A maximum volumetric flowrate of 20 l/h or less:

“(e) Measuring systems for liquefied carbon dioxide, or liquefied gases under pressure (other than LPG) measured at a temperature below -10°C (other than cryogenic liquids) are class 1.5:

“(f) Measuring systems for liquids at a temperature below -153°C are class 2.5:

“(g) All liquid measuring systems not included in paragraphs (a) to (f) are class 0.5.

“(2) Liquid measuring instruments must be marked with their accuracy class when the design of the liquid measuring instrument does not indicate its use.”

16. Fixed liquid fuel measuring instruments—Regulation 59 (2) of the principal regulations is amended—

(a) By omitting subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (d), and substituting the following subparagraph:

“(ii) Within the maximum permitted error specified in Table 10 in the Fourth Schedule, the correct price of the liquid fuel dispensed in each delivery:”:

(b) By omitting subparagraph (i) of paragraph (l), and substituting the following subparagraph:

“(i) The dilation of which will not cause the instrument, at any measured quantity, to exceed the maximum error at the minimum delivery permitted for that instrument by regulation 63 or, if the hose is stored on a hose reel, twice that maximum error after being uncoiled and pressurised by switching on the delivery system; and”:

(c) By revoking paragraphs (g), (h), and (k).

17. Liquid fuel measuring instruments fitted on delivery vehicles—Regulation 61 of the principal regulations is amended—

(a) By revoking paragraph (d):

(b) By omitting paragraph (f), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(f) It is fitted with a hose the dilation of which will not cause the instrument, at any measured quantity, to exceed the maximum error at the minimum delivery permitted for that instrument by regulation 63 or, if the hose is stored on a hose reel, twice that maximum error after being uncoiled and pressurised by switching on the delivery system:”.

18. New regulations inserted—The principal regulations are amended by revoking regulation 63, and substituting the following regulations:

“63. **Permissible error**—(1) This regulation applies to liquid measuring instruments of the accuracy classes specified in regulation 58A.

“(2) For the purpose of verifying and inspecting liquid measuring instruments the maximum amount of error permitted, in excess or deficiency must, unless subclauses (3) or (4) apply,—

“(a) Be as specified in Table 11A in the Fourth Schedule for quantities above the minimum delivery of the measuring instrument:

“(b) Be as specified in Table 11B in the Fourth Schedule for quantities equal to the minimum delivery of the measuring instrument under test.

“(3) Where a liquid measuring instrument is tested by delivering an amount equal to or greater than five times the minimum delivery in successive deliveries, the difference between the amount of the largest delivery and the amount of the smallest delivery must not exceed two-fifths of the maximum permissible error as specified in Table 11A of the Fourth Schedule.

“(4) Where a liquid measuring instrument fitted with a temperature compensator is tested for quantities above the minimum delivery of that instrument without the temperature compensator activated, the maximum permissible error, in excess or deficiency, on verification or inspection is—

“(a) 0.2% for a class 0.3 measuring instrument:

“(b) 0.3% for a class 0.5 measuring instrument:

“(c) 0.6% for a class 1.0 measuring instrument:

“(d) 1.0% for a class 1.5 measuring instrument:

“(e) 1.5% for a class 2.5 measuring instrument.

“*Direct Mass Flow Measuring Instruments*

“63A. **Direct mass flow measuring instruments**—(1) This regulation applies to direct mass flow measuring instruments.

“(2) Unless subclauses (3), (4), or (5) apply, the maximum amount of error, in excess or deficiency, permitted on the verification and inspection of a direct mass flow measuring instrument may be up to and including 0.5% of the quantity measured by that instrument where—

“(a) That quantity is equal to or greater than the minimum quantity to be measured as specified by that instrument’s manufacturer; and

“(b) That quantity is measured at a temperature or pressure within the range specified in the approval, given in accordance with regulation 4, for that instrument.

“(3) Where the quantity measured is between the minimum quantity to be measured as specified by the manufacturer and twice that quantity, the maximum amount of error, in excess or deficiency, may be up to and including 1.0% of the minimum quantity.

“(4) Where a series of tests is conducted on an instrument, the difference between the largest amount of error and the smallest amount of error must be no greater than 0.2% of the quantity measured during testing.

“(5) Where the instrument is used to measure liquefied gas, the maximum amount of error, in excess or deficiency, permitted on the verification and inspection of that instrument is 1.0% of the quantity measured by that instrument, where that quantity is equal to or greater

SCHEDULES

Reg. 22

SCHEDULE 1

NEW TABLES 1A, 1B, 9, 11A, AND 11B SUBSTITUTED IN FOURTH SCHEDULE

Reg. 19

“Table 1A—Maximum Permissible Errors

Unit (CM)	Error in mg on verification in excess only, on inspection in excess or deficiency
500	5
200	3
100	2
50	2
20	1
10	1
5	1
2	1
1	1
0.5	0.5
0.25	0.5
0.2	0.5
0.1	0.2
0.05	0.2
0.02	0.2
0.01	0.1

SCHEDULE 1—*continued*NEW TABLES 1A, 1B, 9, 11A, AND 11B SUBSTITUTED IN FOURTH SCHEDULE
—*continued*

“Table 1B—Maximum Permissible Errors

Reg. 19

Nominal Value	Error in milligrams, in excess or deficiency, on verification or inspection		
	Class M ₁	Class M ₂	Class M ₃
50 kg	2 500	7 500	25 000
20 kg	1 000	3 000	10 000
10 kg	500	1 500	5 000
5 kg	250	750	2 500
2 kg	100	300	1 000
1 kg	50	150	500
500 g	25	75	250
200 g	10	30	100
100 g	5	15	50
50 g	3.0	10	30
20 g	2.5	8	25
10 g	2	6	20
5 g	1.5	5	15
2 g	1.2	4	12
1 g	1.0	3	10
500 mg	0.8	2.5	
200 mg	0.6	2.0	
100 mg	0.5	1.5	
50 mg	0.4		
20 mg	0.3		
10 mg	0.25		
5 mg	0.20		
2 mg	0.20		
1 mg	0.20		

SCHEDULE 1—*continued*NEW TABLES 1A, 1B, 9, 11A, AND 11B SUBSTITUTED IN FOURTH SCHEDULE
—*continued*

Reg. 56

“Table 9—Belt Weighers

Class of Belt Weigher	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
	On verification or Inspection	On verification or Inspection	On Verification	On Inspection
	Error of zero indication (in excess or deficiency) expressed as a percentage of load totalised at maximum flowrate for a time equal to the duration of the test	Maximum variation of zero reading during zero load test expressed as a percentage of load totalised at maximum flowrate for a time equal to the duration of the test	Error (in excess or deficiency) of totalised load expressed as a percentage of the totalised load	
Class 0.5	0.05%	0.18%	0.25%	0.5%
Class 1	0.1%	0.35%	0.5%	1%
Class 2	0.2%	0.7%	1%	2%

Reg. 63

“Table 11A—Liquid Measuring Instruments

Quantity Indicated	Error (in Excess or Deficiency) on Verification or Inspection for Quantities Above the Minimum Delivery				
	Class 0.3	Class 0.5	Class 1.0	Class 1.5	Class 2.5
Less than 0.1 l	-	2 ml	4 ml	6 ml	-
From 0.1 l to 0.2 l	-	2% of the measured volume	4% of the measured volume	6% of the measured volume	-
Over 0.2 l to 0.4 l	-	4 ml	8 ml	12 ml	-
Over 0.4 l to 1 l	-	1% of the measured volume	2% of the measured volume	3% of the measured volume	-
Over 1 l to 2 l	-	10 ml	20 ml	30 ml	-
Over 2 l	0.3% of the measured volume	0.5% of the measured volume	1.0% of the measured volume	1.5% of the measured volume	2.5% of the measured volume

SCHEDULE 1—*continued*NEW TABLES 1A, 1B, 9, 11A, AND 11B SUBSTITUTED IN FOURTH SCHEDULE
—*continued*

“Table 11B—Liquid Measuring Instruments

Reg. 63

Quantity Indicated	Error (in Excess or Deficiency) on Verification or Inspection for Quantities equal to the Minimum Delivery				
	Class 0.3	Class 0.5	Class 1.0	Class 1.5	Class 2.5
Less than 0.11	-	4 ml	8 ml	12 ml	-
From 0.11 to 0.21	-	4% of the measured volume	8% of the measured volume	12% of the measured volume	-
Over 0.21 to 0.41	-	8 ml	16 ml	24 ml	-
Over 0.41 to 11	-	2% of the measured volume	4% of the measured volume	6% of the measured volume	-
Over 11 to 21	-	20 ml	40 ml	60 ml	-
Over 21	0.6% of the measured volume	1% of the measured volume	2% of the measured volume	3% of the measured volume	5% of the measured volume

SCHEDULE 2

Reg. 23

NEW NINTH SCHEDULE ADDED

“NINTH SCHEDULE

Reg. 18A

“SHAPE OF WEIGHTS OF 1 g OR LESS

Nominal Values (mg)	Shape	
	Polygonal Sheets	Wires
5 - 50 - 500	pentagon	pentagon or 5 segments
2 - 20 - 200	square	square or 2 segments
1 - 10 - 100 - 1 000	triangle	triangle or 1 segment

MARIE SHROFF,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.

These regulations, which come into force on 1 April 1998, amend the Weights and Measures Regulations 1987 to conform with the recommendations made by the International Organisation of Legal Metrology.

The regulations also make the following other changes:

- (a) *Regulation 3* inserts a new regulation 3A into the principal regulations and revokes regulations 3 (1) (c), 15A, and the First Schedule of the principal regulations. The new regulation 3A replaces fixed charge fees for processing of applications for approval of types of weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments with an hourly rate charge:
- (b) *Regulation 20* substitutes a new paragraph (c) in regulation 67 (5) of the principal regulations. The new paragraph amends the manner in which net weight can be shown on packaged goods sold by weight:
- (c) *Regulation 24 (f)* revokes Part V of the principal regulations. Part V contained the requirements for unwrapped bread.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 26 February 1998.

These regulations are administered in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs.