Am GN 11/24 (Cio 27/1/24);

Legal Metrology (Assize Fees) Regulations 2003

[GN 91 of 2003 – 1 August 2003] [Section 14]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Legal Metrology (Assize Fees) Regulations 2003.

2. In these regulations –

"multiple range weighing instrument" means a weighing instrument having 2 or more weighing ranges with different maximum capacities and different scale intervals for the same load receptor, each range extending from zero to its maximum capacity;

"single range weighing instrument" means a weighing instrument having only one weighing range, which may be divided into partial weighing ranges with different scale intervals, with the partial weighing ranges determined automatically according to the load applied, both on increasing and decreasing loads.

3. (1) Subject to these regulations, there shall be charged, in respect of the verification of instrument, weights and measures for the purpose of assizing, the fees specified in the Schedule.

(2) Each range of a multiple range weighing instrument shall be construed as a weighing instrument for the purpose of verification and charging fee.

4. There shall be a surcharge of 5 per cent for each extra month or part thereof following the last date on which payment of any claim with regard to assize fees should have been made.

4A. Inserted GN 11/24

5. (1) Subject to paragraph (3), where the verification is done at a place other than an assize station, the fee charged shall be increased by 50 per cent.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), where the verification of an instrument, weight or measure is done –

(a) on request; and

(b) at a place other than an assize station,

there shall, in addition, be charged a fee in respect of the travelling of the authorised officer and the transport of equipment as established by the Controller.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to the verification of –

(a) a weighing instrument of capacity exceeding 5,000 kilogrammes;

(b) a petrol pump;

(c) a bulk flowmeter;

(d) a vehicle tank;

(e) a fixed storage tank of capacity exceeding ~~50,000~~ 15,000 litres. Am GN 11/24

[Reg. 5 amended by reg. 3 of GN 100 of 2009 w.e.f. 1 September 2009.]

6. (1) There shall be charged in respect of an application for a certificate of suitability a fee of ~~2,300~~ 2,500 rupees in respect of – Am GN 11/24

(a) a single range weighing instrument;

(b) a multiple range weighing instrument;

(c) an indicator of a weighing instrument, if application is made for the indicator only;

(d) a load cell of a weighing instrument, if application is made for load cell only.

4A. There shall be charged in respect of an application for a duplicate certificate of verification a fee of 100 rupees. Inserted GN 11/24

RR GN 11/24 1,500 (2) There shall be charged, in addition to the fee specified in paragraph (1), a fee of ~~1,200~~ rupees in respect of a pattern approval test where a prototype is submitted.

[Reg. 6 amended by reg. 4 of GN 100 of 2009 w.e.f. 1 September 2009; reg. 3 of GN 26 of 2013 w.e.f. 11 February 2013.]

7. - 8. –

SCHEDULE RR GN 11/24

[Regulation 3]

ASSIZE FEES

PART I – WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS USED FOR GENERAL TRADE

Capacity	FEE per instrument (Rs)
Not exceeding 50 kg for spring balances, beam scales and counter machines	150
Not exceeding 50 kg for scales other than spring balances, beam scales and counter machines	300
Exceeding 50 kg but not exceeding 200 kg	350
Exceeding 200 kg but not exceeding 500 kg	475
Exceeding 500 kg but not exceeding 1,000 kg	700
Exceeding 1,000 kg but not exceeding 2,000 kg	1,200
Exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 5,000 kg	1,800
Exceeding 5,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg	12,000
Exceeding 15,000 kg but not exceeding 30,000 kg	18,000
Exceeding 30,000 kg	26,000

PART II – WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS USED FOR TRADE IN VALUABLE GOODS

Capacity	per instrument (Rs)
Not exceeding 1 kg for beam scales	250
Not exceeding 1 kg for scales other than beam scales	350
Exceeding 1 kg but not exceeding 10 kg	475
Exceeding 10 kg but not exceeding 50 kg	1,200
Exceeding 50 kg	2,500

PART III – WEIGHTS

Weight	per weight (Rs)
Weights for general trade of nominal quantity –	
(a) not exceeding 5 kg	50
(b) exceeding 5 kg but not exceeding 20 kg	125
(c) exceeding 20 kg but not exceeding 250 kg	250

SCHEDULE

RR GN 11/24

[Regulation 3]

ASSIZE FEES

PART I – WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS USED FOR GENERAL TRADE

	Capacity	Fee per instrument (Rs)
1.	Not exceeding 50 kg for spring balances, beam scales and counter machines	200
2.	Not exceeding 50 kg for scales, other than spring balances, beam scales and counter machines	400
3.	Exceeding 50 kg but not exceeding 200 kg	450
4.	Exceeding 200 kg but not exceeding 500 kg	625
5.	Exceeding 500 kg but not exceeding 1,000 kg	850
6.	Exceeding 1,000 kg but not exceeding 2,000 kg	1,500
7.	Exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 5,000 kg	2,250
8.	Exceeding 5,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg	15,000
9.	Exceeding 15,000 kg but not exceeding 30,000 kg	20,000
10.	Exceeding 30,000 kg	28,000

PART II – WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS USED FOR TRADE IN VALUABLE GOODS

	Capacity	Fee per instrument (Rs)
1.	Not exceeding 1 kg for beam scales	350

2.	Not exceeding 1 kg for scales, other than beam scales	500
3.	Exceeding 1 kg but not exceeding 10 kg	650
4.	Exceeding 10 kg but not exceeding 50 kg	1,600
5.	Exceeding 50 kg	3,500

PART III – WEIGHTS

	Weight	Fee per weight (Rs)
1.	Weights for general trade of nominal quantity –	
	(a) not exceeding 5 kg	75
	(b) exceeding 5 kg but not exceeding 20 kg	175
	(c) exceeding 20 kg but not exceeding 200 kg	350
	(d) exceeding 200 kg but not exceeding 500 kg	700
	(e) exceeding 500 kg but not exceeding 1,000 kg	1,400
	(f) exceeding 1,000 kg	2,000
2.	Weights for trade in valuable goods of nominal quantity –	
	(a) not exceeding 100 g	125
	(b) exceeding 100 g but not exceeding 1 kg	175
	(c) exceeding 1 kg but not exceeding 5 kg	300
	(d) exceeding 5 kg but not exceeding 20 kg	350

PART IV – MEASURES OF VOLUME

	Capacity	Fee per measure (Rs)
1.	Not exceeding 5 litres	150
2.	Exceeding 5 litres but not exceeding 10 litres	350
3.	Exceeding 10 litres but not exceeding 50 litres	625
4.	Exceeding 50 litres but not exceeding 250 litres	900
5.	Exceeding 250 litres but not exceeding 3,000 litres	3,000
6.	Exceeding 3,000 litres but not exceeding 5,000 litres	5,000

7.	Exceeding 5,000 litres but not exceeding 10,000 litres	12,000
8.	Exceeding 10,000 litres but not exceeding 15,000 litres	15,000
9.	Exceeding 15,000 litres but not exceeding 50,000 litres	20,000
10.	Exceeding 50,000 litres but not exceeding 100,000 litres	40,000
11.	Exceeding 100,000 litres	40,000 + 6,000 for every additional 100,000 litres

PART V – MEASURES OF LENGTH

	Maximum length	Fee per measure (Rs)
1.	Not exceeding 2 metres	175
2.	Exceeding 2 metres but not exceeding 10 metres	350
3.	Exceeding 10 metres	800

PART VI – MISCELLANEOUS

	Instrument	(Rs)
1.	Petrol pump (per unit)	800
2.	Bulkmeter (per unit)	2,200
3.	Vehicle tank (per compartment)	2,000

PART VII – INSTRUMENT CALIBRATED ON REQUEST

	Instrument	Fee per instrument (Rs)
1.	Diesel/fuel oil meter	2,770
2.	Alcohol/water meter	5,910

Am GN 288/21 (w.e.f. 24/11/21); GN 12/24 (w.e.f. 27/1/24);

Legal Metrology (Assize) Regulations 1990

[GN 97 of 1990 – 1 July 1990] [Section 14]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Legal Metrology (Assize) Regulations 1990.

2. In these regulations –

"Act" means the Legal Metrology Act;

"approved", in relation to material, process or pattern, means approved by the Controller;

"automatic weighing machine" means a weighing instrument in which self acting machinery carries out an automatic feed of the load and which does not require an operator for carrying out the weighing process;

"beam scale" means an equal arm weighing instrument with pans below the beam;

"bulk meter" –

(a) means a measuring instrument having capacity to measure liquid fuel for individual deliveries exceeding 500 litres and for individual deliveries of less than 500 litres; and

(b) includes a vehicle tank metre;

"calibration", in relation to a vehicle tank, means the set of operations to determine and authenticate the capacity of vehicle tank compartments at one or several filling levels;

"counter machine" means an equal arm weighing instrument with pans above the beam, and of a capacity of not more than 50 kilogrammes;

"crane machine" means a weighing instrument of a capacity of not less than 1,000 kilogrammes specially designed for suspension from the hook of a crane and fitted with a hook for lifting the load;

"fuel" means liquid fuel, lubricants or any mixture of liquid fuel and lubricants;

"general trade" means commercial transactions other than trade in valuable goods;

"load receptor" means the part of a weighing instrument on which goods being weighed are placed or hooked;

"oscillating weighing instrument" means a weighing instrument with a beam or steelyard which oscillates about or returns to the position of equilibrium when disturbed from that position;

"petrol pump" means a measuring instrument for fuel which –

(a) has a meter or one or more measuring chambers; and

(b) is designed to measure individual deliveries of not more than 500 litres, even if the instrument can also make individual deliveries of more than 500 litres;

"platform machine" means a weighing instrument, other than a weighbridge, with the load receptor being a platform of not more than 3 metres by 2 metres in size and a capacity of not more than 5,000 kilogrammes;

"price indicator" means an indicator showing the value of goods delivered;

"self indicating weighing machine" means a weighing instrument on which the whole or part of the weight of the goods being weighed is indicated by a pointer moving over a scale or chart graduated in units of mass, a graduated chart moving in relation to a fixed pointer, a digital display, or by means of a printed record;

(d) exceeding 200 kg but not exceeding 900 kg	1,000
(e) exceeding 900 kg	1,800
Weights for trade in valuable goods of nominal quantity –	
(a) not exceeding 100 g	75
(b) exceeding 100 g but not exceeding 1 kg	125
(c) exceeding 1 kg but not exceeding 5 kg	200
(d) exceeding 5 kg but not exceeding 20 kg	250

PART IV – MEASURES OF VOLUME

Capacity	per measure (Rs)
Not exceeding 5 litres	100
Exceeding 5 litres but not exceeding 10 litres	250
Exceeding 10 litres but not exceeding 50 litres	475
Exceeding 50 litres but not exceeding 250 litres	700
Exceeding 250 litres but not exceeding 1,000 litres	7,000
Exceeding 1,000 litres but not exceeding 10,000 litres	10,500
Exceeding 10,000 litres but not exceeding 50,000 litres	18,500
Exceeding 50,000 litres but not exceeding 100,000 litres	35,000
Exceeding 100,000 litres	35,000 plus 5,000 for every additional 100,000 litres

PART V – MEASURES OF LENGTH

Maximum length	per measure (Rs)
Not exceeding 2 metres	125
Exceeding 2 metres but not exceeding 10 metres	250
Exceeding 10 metres	600

PART VI – MISCELLANEOUS

Instrument	(Rs)
Petrol pump (per unit)	600
Bulk flowmeter (per unit)	2,000
Vehicle tank (per compartment)	1,800

[Sch. revoked and replaced by reg. 5 of GN 100 of 2009 w.e.f. 1 September 2009; reg. 4 of GN 26 of 2013 w.e.f. 11 February 2013.]

(e) have no part which may be removed without breaking a ring, handle or seal;

(f) be free from flaws and smooth on all surfaces except for markings of denomination or other identification;

(g) where it is marked with the manufacturer's identification, have that marking without figures, and with no letters larger than one half of the size of the letters or figures marking the denomination;

(h) have not more than one adjusting hole, which must be sealed with lead; and

(i) have, when new or readjusted, no error in deficiency and no error in excess greater than the limit of error for its denomination specified in the second column of Table 1 of the First Schedule.

(2) The authorised officer shall test the limit of error with working standard weights calibrated to secondary standard weights within errors less than the limit of error specified in the second column of Table 2 of the First Schedule.

(3) Where a weight for general trade is not in conformity with this regulation, it shall not be passed as correct at verification.

(4) Where a weight for general trade is passed as correct at verification, it shall be stamped –

(a) where the weight has an adjustable hole, on the lead in that hole; or

(b) in any other case, on the base surface of the weight.

(5) No person shall use weights for general trade which in service have error in excess or deficiency, greater than the double of the limit of error specified in the second column of Table 1 of the First Schedule, notwithstanding that such weights bear the stamp of assize.

[Reg. 4 amended by reg. 5 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

5. (1) A weight for trade in valuable goods shall –

(a) be of a denomination specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the First Schedule and, subject to subparagraph (e), have that denomination marked on its top surface;

(b) be made of brass, bronze, gun metal, stainless steel;

(c) where it is made of aluminium alloy, be of a denomination of 500 milligrammes or less;

(d) have no protective coating, other than a coating made of corrosion and friction resistant material;

(e) be cylindrical in shape, or where it is of a denomination of 500 milligrammes or less, be a wire shaped into one, 2 or 5 sections to indicate its denomination, or be a flat sheet;

(f) have, when new or readjusted, no error in deficiency, and no error in excess, greater than the limit of error for its denomination as specified in the third column of Table 1 of the First Schedule.

(2) The authorised officer shall test the limit of error with working standard weights calibrated to secondary standard weights within errors less than the limit of error specified in the third column of Table 2 of the First Schedule.

(3) Where a weight for trade in valuable goods is not in conformity with this regulation, it shall not be passed as correct at verification.

"spring balance" means a weighing instrument which determines the weight of a body by the extension or compression of spring, such extension or compression being registered by means of a pointer on a dial or by a moving graduated scale;

"steelyard" means an unequal arm single lever weighing instrument, the shorter arm of which carries a load hook suspended from knife edges whilst the longer arm has a poise weight moving over a graduated scale to indicate the weight of the load;

"trade in valuable goods" means commercial transactions in precious metals, jewellery or pharmaceutical products;

"vehicle tank" means an assembly used for measurement and delivery of liquid fuel comprising a tank which may or may not be subdivided into compartments, mounted upon a vehicle or its trailer together with its necessary pipework, valves and other parts;

"verification", in relation to instrument, weight or measure, means the examination and test of the instrument, weight or measure with a view to ascertain that it conforms to the requirements of these regulations;

"volume indicator" means an indicator showing the volume of liquid delivered;

"weighbridge" means a weighing instrument for weighing a load carried by a vehicle where the load and vehicle are supported on rails or a platform either of which is linked to a system of levers or load cells.

[Reg. 2 amended by reg. 3 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

3. (1) The stamp of assize shall be a stamp of the coat of arms of the State of Mauritius.

(2) The rejection mark shall be a mark of a 6-pointed star design.

(3) An authorised officer shall reject an instrument, weight or measure which –

(a) bears a stamp of assize, by obliterating the stamp with a rejection mark;

(b) does not bear a stamp of assize, by stamping the rejection mark in a suitable position on the instrument, weight or measure.

(4) The authorised officer shall issue a certificate verification in respect of the assized instrument, or measure.

(5) Subject to paragraphs (6) and (7), the person to whom a certificate of verification is issued shall exhibit the certificate in a conspicuous place in the premises where the instrument, weight or measure to which the certificate relates is used.

(6) Where the person to whom the certificate of verification is issued is a hawker, he shall carry the certificate of verification.

(7) Where the certificate of verification is issued to a vehicle tank, it shall be kept on the vehicle.

CR) Added GN 12/24

[Reg. 3 amended by reg. 4 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

4. (1) A weight for general trade shall –

(a) be of denomination one gramme to 20 kilogrammes as specified in column 1 of Table 1 of the First Schedule and have that denomination marked on its top surface;

(b) be made of iron, brass, bronze or an approved material;

(c) where it is made of iron, be of a denomination of not less than 50 grammes;

(d) be hexagonal or cylindrical in shape or where the weight is more than 5 kilogrammes, a rectangular block;

Added GN 12/24

(8) (a) Any person whose certificate of verification is lost, stolen, destroyed or defaced shall make an application for a duplicate on payment of the prescribed fee.

(b) Where the Permanent Secretary is satisfied that the certificate of verification is lost, stolen, destroyed or defaced, he shall, on payment of the appropriate fee, issue a duplicate and the certificate shall be marked "DUPLICATE".

(c) Stops

The instrument shall have stops to prevent any poise weight from moving past the zero scale mark.

(d) Load rail

(i) No load rail shall be less than 10 millimetres from other rails.

(ii) If 2 load rails overlap or have a bridging piece, there shall be not less than 5 millimetres gap between overlapping or bridging parts.

(e) Travel of steelyard

The travel of the pointer of the steelyard every way from the horizontal position shall not be less than 10 millimetres.

(f) Position of load

Tests for position of load shall be made in accordance with paragraph 4 of Part A of this Schedule

Provided that weighbridges may be tested using a vehicle with a total load not exceeding 80 per cent of the sum of the maximum capacity and maximum tare which is successively immobilised at different points of the load receptor.

(g) Limit of error

Tests for discrimination, sensitivity and limit of error shall be carried out according to Part A of this Schedule provided that procedures and means for applying high test loads are established by the Controller according to the pattern of construction of the weighbridge and available test equipment.

2. The authorised officer shall check that a weighbridge has –

(a) adequate drainage with no accumulation of water, mud or debris in the pit;

(b) smooth, straight and horizontal approaches for a distance of at least half the length of the platform at each end of the weighbridge;

(c) the building with the dial or steelyard so constructed that the operator has an unobstructed view of the whole platform;

(d) the platform so protected that vehicles can only go onto it or leave it at the ends;

(e) adequate foundations to support it at maximum load without movement;

(f) if not fitted with a tare beam, a counterpoise weight, of distinctive shape from other counterpoise weights for the instrument, which accurately compensates for the weight of any loose receptor or frame used with the instrument and which has the words "TARE WEIGHT" legibly and conspicuously stamped on its edge.

6. Limit of error

(1) Initial verification

The error of a new or repaired weighing instrument shall, at any load, not exceed the limit of error specified in the Second and Third Schedules, or for a self-indicating or an automatic weighing machine, one scale interval whichever value is the smaller provided that –

(a) for a self-indicating weighing machine used for general trade, or an automatic weighing machine, having a capacity of more than 2,000 scale intervals, the limit of error at initial verification shall be increased to 2 scale intervals for load's exceeding 2,000 scale intervals; and

(b) for a self-indicating weighing machine used for trade with valuable goods having a capacity of more than 20,000 scale intervals, the limit of error at initial verification shall be increased to 2 scale intervals for loads exceeding 20,000 scale intervals.

The scale interval referred to in this Schedule is the one marked on the chart, display or identification label and if not so marked the smallest value of the scale division or any other value decided by the Controller.

(2) In-service

It shall not be an offence to use for trade a weighing instrument which in-service has errors not exceeding the double of the limit of error at initial verification or, for self-indicating machines,3 scale, intervals whichever value, is the smaller.

(3) Test loads

(a) Unless otherwise provided in part B of this annex, tests shall be carried out for all weighing instruments at the following loads –

(i) zero load;

(ii) half load;

(iii) maximum load, including if applicable maximum additive tare;

(iv) loads at which the method of balancing is modified by addition or subtraction of a unit weight;

(b) Self indicating weighing machines shall, in addition, be tested at –

(i) capacity of self indication if different from maximum load;

(ii) loads at which the limit of error defined in (a) changes;

(iii) as many loads as the, authorised officer may consider desirable in view of the particular construction.

PART II – TESTS ON PLATFORM MACHINES AND WEIGHBRIDGES

1. The authorised officer shall carry out the tests specified hereunder on a platform machine or weighbridge at verification.

(a) Linearity

The upper surface or edge of the steelyard shall be in one plane from the zero scale mark to the nose end.

(b) Removable parts

The instrument shall not have readily removable parts except any counterbalance supporting counterpoise weights.

FOURTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 10]

Type of weighing instrument	Indication of balance
Indicating by digital display or printed statement	The figure zero being indicated or printed at no load
Oscillating	Beam returns to position of equilibrium when disturbed from it
Self-indicating by pointer or with graduated indicating plate, or with difference chart	Pointer or plate comes to rest at the position of equilibrium or zero scale mark with the bubble of any spirit level in the true position

FIFTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 12]

PART I – GENERAL TESTS AT VERIFICATION

The authorised officer shall carry out the tests specified hereunder on every weighing instrument at verification.

1. Discrimination

(1) Where a weighing machine not equipped with digital indication is at rest and in balance and a load equal to half the limit of error specified in paragraph 6 is applied without shock to the load receptor, both at no load and at full load the machine shall show a clearly visible change of indication.

(2) Where a weighing machine with digital indication is at rest both at no load and at full load, its indication shall change when an extra load of not more than one and a half scale intervals is applied without shock to the load receptor.

2. Sensitivity

A non-self-indicating weighing instrument shall have a sensitivity such that, for any load, a change of load equal to the limit of error specified in paragraph 6 corresponds to a permanent displacement of the index of at least –

(a) 2 millimetres for weighing instruments other than mechanical platform machines and weighbridges;

(b) 5 millimetres for platform machines and weighbridges.

3. Repetition of indication

Where the same load is weighed 3 or more times, the difference between the indication of any 2 weighings shall not exceed the absolute value of the limit of error specified in paragraph 6.

4. Position of load

Where a load of one-third of the capacity of the instrument is displaced from the centre of the load receptor to a position off-centre, the indicated weight shall remain within the limit of error specified in paragraph 6.

5. Interchangeability

Where, for a balance equal armed weighing instrument, the load and working standard weights are interchanged on the load receptors, the indicated weight shall not change by more than twice the absolute value of the limit of error specified in paragraph 6

200 kg	500 kg	200 g
500 kg	1,000 kg	500 g
1,000 kg	2,000 kg	1 kg
2,000 kg	5,000 kg	2 kg
5,000 kg	10,000 kg	5 kg
10,000 kg	20,000 kg	10 kg
20,000 kg	50,000 kg	20 kg
50,000 kg	100,000 kg	50 kg

(1) For a self-indicating or an automatic weighing machine having scale interval less than the limit of error specified in the above table, the limit of error shall be one scale interval.

(2) For a self-indicating or an automatic weighing machine having a capacity exceeding 2,000 scale intervals, the limit of error shall be 2 scale intervals for loads exceeding 2,000 scale intervals.

[Second Sch. amended by reg. 16 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Regulations 9 and 11]

REQUIREMENTS FOR WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS FOR VALUABLE GOODS

(precious metals, pharmaceutical products, etc.)

Maximum capacity		
equal to or greater than	**and lower than**	**Limit of error**
2 g	50 g	+/-2 mg
50 g	100 g	5 mg
100 g	200 g	10 mg
200 g	500 g	20 mg
500 g	1 kg	50 mg
1 kg	2.5 kg	100 mg
2.5 kg	10 kg	200 mg
10 kg	20 kg	500 mg
20 kg	100 kg (included)	1,000 mg

(1) For a self-indicating or an automatic weighing machine having scale interval less than the limit of error specified in the above table, the limit of error shall be one scale interval.

(2) For a self-indicating or an automatic weighing machine having a capacity exceeding 20,000 scale intervals, the limit of error shall be 2 scale intervals for loads exceeding 20,000 scale intervals.

[Third Sch. amended by reg. 17 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

PART II – LIMTS OF ERROR FOR WORKING STANDARD WEIGHTS

Denomination	Working standards for testing weights for general trade	Working standards for testing weights for trade in valuable goods
10 mg	—	± 0.08 mg
20 mg	—	0.10 mg
50 mg	—	0.12 mg
100 mg	—	0.15 mg
200 mg	—	0.20 mg
500 mg	—	0.25 mg
1 g	± 3 mg	0.30 mg
2 g	4 mg	0.40 mg
5 g	5 mg	0.50 mg
10 g	6 mg	0.60 mg
20 g	8 mg	0.80 mg
50 g	10 mg	1.00 mg
100 g	15 mg	1.50 mg
200 g	30 mg	3.00 mg
500 g	75 mg	7.50 mg
1 kg	150 mg	15.00 mg
2 kg	300 mg	30.00 mg
5 kg	750 mg	75.00 mg
10 kg	1,500 mg	150.00 mg
20 kg	3,000 mg	300.00 mg

[First Sch. revoked and replaced by reg. 15 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Regulation 9]

REQUIREMENTS FOR WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS USED FOR GENERAL TRADE

(excluding valuable goods such as precious metals, pharmaceutical products, etc.)

Maximum capacity		Limit of error
equal to or greater than	and lower than	
100 g	500 g	± 0.5 g
500 g	1 kg	1 g
1 kg	2.5 kg	2 g
2.5 kg	10 kg	5 g
10 kg	20 kg	10 g
20 kg	50 kg	20 g
50 kg	100 kg	50 g

(b) put stamp of assize on the plate and dip/ullage stick.

[Reg. 16B inserted by reg. 14 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

17. For the purpose of section 14(2)(b) of the Act –

(a) electricity meters;

(b) water meters; and

(c) instruments used for grading or testing agricultural produce by weight,

are exempted from the Act.

18. –

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Regulations 4 and 5]

PART I – LIMITS OF ERROR FOR WEIGHTS USED FOR TRADE

Denomination	Weights for general trade	Weights for trade in valuable good
10 mg	—	0.25 mg
20 mg	—	0.30 mg
50 mg	—	0.40 mg
100 mg	—	0.50 mg
200 mg	—	0.60 mg
500 mg	—	0.80 mg
1 g	10 mg	1.00 mg
2 g	12 mg	1.20 mg
5 g	15 mg	1.50 mg
10 g	20 mg	2.00 mg
20 g	25 mg	2.50 mg
50 g	30 mg	3.00 mg
100 g	50 mg	5.00 mg
200 g	100 mg	10.00 mg
500 g	250 mg	25.00 mg
1 kg	500 mg	50.00 mg
2 kg	1,000 mg	100.00 mg
5 kg	2,500 mg	25.00 mg
10 kg	5,000 mg	500.00 mg
20 kg	10,000 mg	1,000.00 mg

(k) be checked by the authorised officer for complete drainage to ensure that the quantity of liquid not likely to drain out from the compartment under normal operation conditions does not exceed 0.05 per cent of its nominal capacity;

(l) be calibrated by the authorised officer with working standard measures or a calibrated master meter having error not exceeding +/- 0.15 per cent.

(2) No baffles or stiffeners inside the tank compartment shall interfere with its filling or emptying.

(3) No deadwood or any other body which, when removed or changed, could modify the capacity of the compartment, shall be placed inside the tank compartment for the purposes of adjusting its capacity to a given value.

(4) The discharge device may incorporate a supplementary safety valve (foot valve) to stop the flow of liquid between the tank compartment and the discharge pipe.

(5) A discharge manifold may be permitted when making large deliveries from more than one compartment.

(6) The tank may be thermally insulated.

(7) (a) The dip or ullage stick used to determine the distance of the liquid level from the bottom or top shall —

(i) be made of suitable hard material;

(ii) be sufficiently straight to be satisfactory for measurement; and

(iii) have a metal rivet fixed near the top for receiving the stamp of assize.

(b) Where a compartment is fitted with ullage indicator, the indicator shall be so constructed that —

(i) it may be set to any desired level to which the liquid in the compartment is required to be filled; and

(ii) it is possible to seal it in such a way that its position cannot be changed without breaking the seal.

(c) The registration number of the vehicle tank, the compartment number and the capacity of the compartment shall be indelibly marked at the top end of the dip or ullage stick.

(8) (a) The vehicle tank shall have a metallic place riveted on it to receive the stamp of calibrating authority.

(b) The plate shall bear —

(i) the name of the owner of the vehicle tank; and

(ii) the registration number of the vehicle tank.

(c) The plate shall be in the form set out in the Eighth Schedule.

(9) The error on calibration shall not exceed +/-0.5 per cent of the nominal capacity of each compartment.

(10) The vehicle tank submitted for calibration shall be cleaned internally, as any deposit on the internal walls may affect the accuracy of calibration.

(11) The authorised officer shall –

(a) issue a verification certificate containing the calibration details to the person submitting the vehicle tank; and

(2) The authorised officer shall test a bulk meter –

(a) under conditions which resemble its normal operating conditions as closely as possible particularly in respect of rates of flow and the product involved;

(b) using working standard measures or a calibrated master meter having error not exceeding +/-0.15 per cent;

(c) by passing the liquid through the meter into a working standard measure in such number and volumes of deliveries as he may determine or by comparing the indication of the meter under test with the indication of a calibrated master meter.

(3) Where a bulk meter does not comply with this regulation, the authorised officer shall not pass it as correct at verification.

(4) Where an authorised officer passes a bulk meter as correct at verification, he shall –

(a) stamp it on a lead plug inserted in conspicuous and easily accessible part of the meter; and

(b) affix seals to prevent access to the working parts or adjusting device without the seals being broken.

[Reg. 16A inserted by reg. 14 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

16B. (1) Every tank compartment in a vehicle tank shall –

(a) be of such shape that no air is trapped on filling and no liquid is retained on emptying, when the vehicle is standing on a level surface;

(b) (i) have no leakage;

(ii) after filling, show no trace of leakage or dampness at the joints, walls, couplines and other parts;

(iii) have no leakage from one compartment to another;

(c) have its discharge device connected to the lowest part of the tank to ensure complete and rapid discharge of the liquid in the compartment;

(d) have its discharge pipe –

(i) as short as possible;

(ii) sloping towards the stop valve; and

(iii) easily verifiable;

(e) have a single drain orifice;

(f) have a single stop valve which shall be readily accessible and which shall be at the rear or on the appropriate side of the tank compartment;

(g) have means for being discharged independently;

(h) be provided with access to enable the operator conveniently to open and close the filling aperture, to observe the liquid level and to observe the emptying of the tank compartment;

(i) have its number legibly and indelibly marked on each compartment sequentially from the front of the vehicle and adjacent to the stop valve pertaining to the compartment;

(j) have its nominal capacity marked legibly, indelibly and conspicuously on each side of the compartment and on the manhole cover pertaining to the compartment;

(d) if it has a meter, in addition to other tests, by a slow test at a rate of delivery not greater than 10 litres per minute;

(e) to ensure that the pump works correctly, whether the fuel is delivered rapidly or slowly;

(f) to ensure that when a delivery has been completed and the dispenser switched off, no further operation can take place until the indicator for quantity has been reset to zero;

(g) to ensure that over a number of deliveries, the indications on the price indicator correspond with the indications on the volume indicator and with the price per litre;

(h) to ensure that, if it has nozzle control valve, no fuel is delivered when that valve is open and the pump is not operating;

(i) to ensure that where it has 2 volume indicators or 2 price indicators, both agree after a delivery.

(7) Where a petrol pump does not conform to this regulation, the authorised officer shall not pass it as correct at verification.

(8) Where an authorised officer passes a petrol pump as correct at verification, he shall –

(a) stamp it on a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the pump; and

(b) affix a seal to prevent access without breaking the seal to the working parts or adjustable device, provided that such seal may be broken by an authorised repair service on condition of immediately notifying the Controller.

(9) No person shall use for trade a petrol pump having error, in excess or deficiency, greater than 0.5 per cent.

[Reg. 16 amended by reg. 13 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

16A. (1) A bulk meter shall –

(a) be of a pattern approved by the Controller;

(b) have no leakage;

(c) have devices which prevent air from passing through the meter to such an extent as not to affect the accuracy of delivery;

(d) have devices to ensure that no registration takes place when the supply of fuel stops;

(e) have figures which are indelible, clear and legible the actual or apparent height of which shall not be less than 4 millimetres;

(f) have the makers' name legibly marked on the instrument;

(g) have the maximum and minimum rates of flow legibly marked on the dial of the indicating mechanism or on a special plate;

(h) incorporate a calibrating device which can vary the relationship between the indicated and actual volumes of liquid passing through the meter;

(i) when new or in service, have no error greater than +/-0.5 per cent of the volume purported to be delivered or 2 litres, whichever is the greater.

(e) have no leakage;

(f) except with the approval of the Controller, have any delivery hose 5 metres or less in length;

(g) where it is of fixed type, be –

(i) securely mounted on a solidly constructed level base;

(ii) sited so that a purchaser has an unobstructed view of the volume indicator, and of any price indicator and of any measuring chamber;

(iii) sited so that the adjusting mechanism and the plug and seal for the verification stamp are readily accessible;

(h) if used to measure lubricating oil, have its delivery hose permanently filled to the nozzle;

(i) have any price indicator fitted with a device which clearly indicates the price per litre and regulates the registration on the indicator;

(j) have the maker's name marked on the instrument.

(2) The length of a delivery hose shall –

(a) include the length of the nozzle; but

(b) exclude the length of any swing or radial arm; and

(c) in the case of a retractable delivery hose, be measured when fully extended and from where it emerges from its housing.

(3) A petrol pump equipped with a meter shall –

(a) not deliver fuel unless the volume indicator and any price indicator have been reset to zero;

(b) have an air separator and a cut-off valve which ensures non-registration if the supply of fuel stops; and

(c) have a delivery hose permanently filled to the nozzle.

(4) A petrol pump which has one or more measuring chambers shall –

(a) except when fitted with valves for automatic filling and emptying the chambers, have visual indication that a chamber is full or is empty;

(b) have the delivery hose so positioned as to allow complete discharge of the liquid measured from the delivery outlet of the pump;

(c) where it has more than one measuring chamber, have –

(i) a valve to prevent the liquid flowing from one chamber into another; and

(ii) each chamber denominated.

(5) A petrol pump shall, on verification or reverification, have no error in deficiency, and no error in excess, greater than 0.5 per cent of the volume purported to be delivered.

(6) The authorised officer shall test a petrol pump –

(a) if it has a measuring chamber, after passing 5 litres or more of fuel through the delivery hose;

(b) using working standard measures having limits of error not exceeding 0.1 per cent.

(c) by delivering the fuel into a working standard measure in such number

(s) have no error greater in excess or deficiency than the limit of error for its denomination, or for the graduation concerned, as specified in the Seventh Schedule.

(2) The capacity of a measure of volume, other than a graduated glass measure, shall be clearly defined as –

(a) in the case of a measure with lip or retaining edge, the bottom of the lip or retaining edge;

(b) in the case of a measure in the form of a milk can, the bottom of the neck of the can;

(c) in the case of a glass measure which is not graduated, the brim of the measure or an indelible line to mark the bottom of the meniscus of the liquid;

(d) in any other case, the brim of the measure.

(3) A graduated glass measure shall –

(a) be conical or cylindrical;

(b) have a level base at right angles to the axis of the measure; and

(c) have scale marks which are –

(i) parallel to the base of the measure;

(ii) not less than 1.5 millimetres apart; and

(iii) in the case of back scale marks, on the same horizontal plane as the front scale marks when the base of the measure is horizontal.

(4) An authorised officer shall test a measure of volume –

(a) by filling it to its capacity with the liquid for which the measure is used, or, except when that liquid is oil or is of high viscosity, with water; and

(b) by emptying those contents into a working standard measure having limit of error not exceeding one-fourth of those specified in the Seventh Schedule, allowing a drainage time of 30 seconds.

(5) Where a measure is made of glass or having a denomination below 500 millilitres is used in laboratory, and conforms in shape, marking, denomination and limits of error to international standards, it shall not be subject to verification or stamping.

(6) Where a measure of volume does not conform to this regulation, the authorised officer shall not pass it as correct at verification.

(7) Where the authorised officer passes a measure of volume as correct at verification, he shall stamp it –

(a) at the bottom of the inside of any lip or retaining edge of a metal measure; or

(b) in any other case near the marking of capacity.

16. (1) A petrol pump shall –

(a) be of a pattern approved by the Controller;

(b) be constructed to deliver fuel at only one outlet;

(c) have a clear and legible volume indicator;

(d) have no counter or totalising device which may be confused with the volume indicator;

14. (1) A caliper measure for the measurement of thickness or diameter shall –

(a) be made of steel, steel alloy or an approved material;

(b) have play not more than required for easy movement;

(c) except in the case of timber calipers, have no error greater than –

(i) 0.2 millimetres for calipers for measuring less than 200 millimetres; or

(ii) 0.5 millimetres for calipers for measuring not less than 200 millimetres nor more than 500 millimetres.

(2) Calipers, other than those used for trade, are not subject to verification except on request.

15. (1) A measure of volume of liquids for use for trade shall –

(a) subject to these regulations, be of a denomination specified in the Seventh Schedule and have that denomination indelibly marked on the outside of such measure in legible figures or letters;

(b) when provided with subdivisions, have intervals of subdivisions only corresponding to the figures one, 2 or 5 divided or multiplied by 10, as appropriate;

(c) be made of glass, aluminium, brass, bronze, copper, nickel, sheet iron, silver, steel, including stainless steel, tin plate, white metal or an approved material, provided that for protection, it may be anodised, electroplated, enamelled, galvanised, tinned or otherwise protected by an approved process;

(d) if made of brass, bronze or copper, unless otherwise coated, have the inside surface well tinned with pure tin;

(e) if coated, have no sign of peeling;

(f) be made of hard and sufficiently thick material;

(g) not visibly deform during filling;

(h) not be seriously damaged or deformed;

(i) have no strengthening rib or ring which might be mistaken for a scale mark;

(j) have no false bottom;

(k) if made of metal, not have a bottom rim deeper than necessary to protect the bottom of the measure;

(l) have no lip or retaining edge which increases its capacity by more than 10 per cent;

(m) if it has no tap, drain completely when tilted to an angle of 30 degrees below the horizontal;

(n) if it has a tap, drain completely without a prolonged dribble when the tap is open and the measure is levelled;

(o) have its capacity stamped on the upper part of its body or on a metal plate permanently secured to that upper part;

(p) if it is made of glass and has the capacity defined by a line, have the capacity indelibly marked near that line;

(q) have its capacity clearly defined in terms of this regulation;

(r) if it is a graduated glass measure, conform to this regulation;

(1A) On verification of a new weighing instrument, the authorised officer shall ascertain that a certificate of suitability has been issued in relation to the pattern and design of the instrument.

(2) At in-service inspection or authorised supervision of a weighing instrument, the authorised officer shall carry out the applicable parts of inspection and testing under paragraph (1) and shall in addition visually inspect any stamp and seal on the instrument and the verification certificate.

(3) (a) Subject to subparagraph (b), the authorised officer shall verify a weighing instrument at the site of its intended use.

(b) A portable instrument shall be presented for verification at such place and at such time as may be fixed by the authorised officer.

(4) The authorised officer shall test the limit of error of a weighing instrument with working standard weights calibrated to secondary standard weights within errors of less than one third of the limit of error for that instrument.

(5) Where a weighing instrument does not conform to these regulations, an authorised officer shall not pass it as correct at verification.

(6) Where an authorised officer passes a weighing instrument as correct at verification, he shall stamp it either on or on a lead plug inserted in a conspicuous and easily accessible part of the instrument, so as not to damage the instrument.

(7) Where an instrument can be opened for adjustment, the authorised officer shall also affix a seal to prevent access without breaking the seal.
[Reg. 12 amended by reg. 12 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

13. (1) A measure of length, other than calipers for use for trade shall –

(a) be made of brass, hardened steel, hardwood, woven tape or an approved material;

(b) be protected against corrosion;

(c) where it is a measure made of wood, have both ends capped with metal;

(d) be subdivided only in metres, centimetres or millimetres;

(e) have all marks and inscriptions so arranged as not to interfere with the reading of lengths; and

(f) have, when tested in accordance with paragraph (2), no error greater than the limit of error for its denomination or any intermediate value of graduation specified in the Sixth Schedule.

(2) The authorised officer shall test a measure of length on verification –

(a) against a working standard measure of length having errors not exceeding one half of the limits specified in the Sixth Schedule;

(b) at a temperature of not less than 10 degrees celsius nor more than 30 degrees celsius;

(c) in the case of a tape measure, while it is supported horizontally over its complete length, and is subjected to the tensile force indicated on that measure or, if not indicated, –

(i) 50 newton in the case of a metal measure; or

(ii) 10 newton in the case of a measure not made of metal.

(3) Where a measure of length, other than calipers, does not conform with this regulation, the authorised officer shall not pass it as correct at verification.

(5) The weighing result and information about correct zero position shall be displayed clearly and simultaneously to the operator and customer.

(6) Subject to paragraph (8), in a weighing instrument with scale marks on a dial –

(a) the scale spacing distance between any 2 consecutive scale marks shall not be less than 1.25 millimetres for ordinary device and 1.75 millimetres for optical projection device;

(b) the scale spacing shall be reasonably uniform so that the greatest scale spacing shall not exceed 1.2 times the smallest scale spacing of the same scale; and

(c) the width of the extremity of pointer shall be approximately equal to the width of the scale mark and the distance between the pointer and the scale shall not be more than 2 millimetres.

(7) In a weighing instrument with a steelyard –

(a) the scale marks shall be notches or lines, and shall be in one plane at right angles to the beam; and

(b) the poise weight shall be provided with an indicating component, and shall not obscure the scale marks.

(8) –

[Reg. 9 revoked and replaced by reg. 9 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994; amended by reg. 3 of GN 139 of 2002 w.e.f. 14 September 2002.]

10. (1) Balance shall be indicated on a weighing instrument in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) Any balance box or balance screw or gravity ball on a weighing instrument for general trade shall be adjustable only by the use of a mechanical appliance.

[Reg. 10 amended by reg. 10 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

11. (1) No person shall use a weighing instrument which is –

(a) erected on a loose, a weak or an unstable base;

(b) not levelled as its construction requires;

(c) exposed to wind and draught which affects the indication.

(2) No person shall use a weighing instrument for a load greater than its maximum capacity.

(3) No person shall use a weighing instrument for retail trade in the presence of a purchaser unless it is constructed and sited so that the weighing of the goods and the indicated weight are simultaneously clearly visible to the purchaser.

(4) No person shall use a platform machine or weighbridge unless its platform or rails support the load completely.

(5) No person shall use for trade in valuable goods weighing instruments other than those which comply with requirements specified in the Third Schedule.

[Reg. 11 amended by reg. 11 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

12. (1) At verification of a new or repaired weighing instrument, the authorised officer shall –

(a) visually inspect all parts of the instrument, including those which may be dismantled without changing the operation;

(b) check whether it conforms with these regulations;

(c) carry out the applicable tests specified in the Fifth Schedule and such

(e) be sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of normal use;

(f) be clean;

(g) not bear a manufacturer's or other mark which might be mistaken for a stamp of assize;

(h) not have interchangeable or reversible parts, unless interchange or reversal of the parts, as the case may be, does not affect its accuracy;

(i) not have removable parts if removal of the parts affects its accuracy unless it is impossible to use the instrument for weighing without the removable parts;

(j) not have a broken part, including a scoop, pan or a plate, if that part is essential for its use;

(k) not have a lead receptor of a size or shape which may cause incorrect weighing by fouling the housing of the instrument, or because contact between the knife edge and the bearings is disturbed;

(l) not have a load receptor which is readily absorbent because of imperfect glazing, or extensive cracks or chips;

(m) have any friction plate, friction stay, friction hook or friction loop made of hardened steel or an approved material;

(n) not have knife edges which, in the opinion of the authorised officer, are loose, not properly aligned, worn out, or otherwise defective for proper operation of the instrument.

8. (1) The maximum capacity of a weighing instrument shall be clearly and conspicuously marked –

(a) on a descriptive plate fixed to the instrument; or

(b) on the instrument.

(2) The marking shall be indelible and of a size, shape and clarity allowing easy reading under normal conditions of use of the weighing instrument.
[Reg. 8 amended by reg. 8 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

9. (1) The range of maximum capacities and the corresponding limit of error in respect of –

(a) weighing instruments for general trade, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule; and

(b) weighing instruments for trade in valuable goods, shall be as specified in the Third Schedule.

(2) The graduated weight indicating, printing and tare devices of any weighing instrument shall have scale intervals expressed in milligrammes, grammes, kilogrammes or tonnes, corresponding to the value 1×10^n, 2×10^n or 5×10^n, the index^n being a positive or negative whole number or zero.

(3) Subject to paragraph (8), the total number of scale intervals in a self indicating weighing machine for general trade shall not be less than –

(a) 100, where the value of scale interval is one gramme or 2 grammes; and

(b) 500, where the value of scale interval is 5 grammes or more.

(4) In a self indicating weighing machine for trade in valuable goods, the number of scale intervals shall not be less than –

(a) 100, where the value of scale interval is less than 100 milligrammes; and

(b) 5,000, where the value of scale interval is 100 milligrammes or more.

(4) Where a weight for trade in valuable goods is passed as correct at verification, it shall be stamped –

(a) where it is of a denomination of more than 100 grammes on its base surface;

(b) in any other case, on the identification plate on top of the storage box.

(5) No person shall use weights for trade in valuable goods which in service have errors in excess or in deficiency, greater than the double of the limit of error specified in the third column of Table 1 of the First Schedule, notwithstanding that such weights bear the stamp of assize.

[Reg. 5 amended by reg. 6 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

6. (1) No person shall use for trade a weighing instrument other than –

(a) a beam scale, either suspended without arrestment device or otherwise supported with or without arrestment device;

(b) a counter machine of a pattern designed for equal load on each load receptor, other than a counter balance with sliding or tare weights;

(c) a steelyard of capacity exceeding 50 kilogrammes but not exceeding 1,000 kilogrammes for use only for weighing animals or bulk agricultural products;

(d) a spring balance of capacity not less than 500 grammes;

(e) a platform machine;

(f) a weighbridge;

(g) a precision balance;

(h) a self indicating weighing machine (including a price computing and/or printing electronic balance);

(i) a crane machine; or

(j) an automatic weighing machine.

(2) A weighing instrument which is not for trade use or not legal for trade shall be indelibly and clearly marked "NOT FOR TRADE USE" or "NOT LEGAL FOR TRADE".

(3) (a) Notwithstanding these regulations, a beam scale used by a hawker in the course of his trade shall be exempted from the application of sections 7 and 9(2)(a) of the Act.

(b) A hawker's beam scale shall have its beam in a horizontal position, with pointer in the middle when both pans are –

(i) empty;

(ii) loaded with weights that are equal, assized and correct.

(c) This paragraph applies to a hawker who sells vegetables or fish on foot, on bicycle or on motorcycle.

[Reg. 6 amended by reg. 3 of GN 117 of 1991 w.e.f. 27 July 1991; reg. 7 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

7. A weighing instrument shall –

(a) be properly constructed;

(b) not be of or have any part of a material, mode of construction, nature or condition likely to make it unsuitable for use;

(c) not have unusual or novel features unless the Controller has confirmed that it is likely to be admitted for verification;

(d) be complete in itself;

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 15]

MEASURES OF VOLUME OF LIQUIDS

TABLE I

Capacity of measure or value of graduation	Limit of error
50 ml	+/-2 ml
100 ml	3 ml
200 ml	5 ml
250 ml	5 ml
500 ml	10 ml
1 l	15 ml
2 l	25 ml
5 l	50 ml
10 l	80 ml
20 l or more	0.5 per cent

RR GN 288/21

TABLE II

MEASURES OF VOLUME PERMITTED FOR LIQUOR

Capacity of measures (ml)	Limit of error (ml)
25	+/-1
35	+/-1.5
50	+/-2

[Seventh Sch. amended by reg. 18 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 16B]

FORM OF PLATE OF VEHICLE TANK

THE LEGAL METROLOGY ACT

Name of the owner .....

Registration number of vehicle tank .....

Compartment number	Compartment capacity in litres	Space for stamp

[Eighth Sch. added by reg. 19 of GN 108 of 1994 w.e.f. 20 June 1994.]

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 13]

MEASURES OF LENGTH

Denomination or value of graduation (metres)	Limit of error	
	End measurement (millimetres)	Line measurement (millimetres)
0.5	+/- 1	+/- 0.5
1	1	0.7
1.5	2	1
2	2	1
3	2	2
4	–	2
5	–	2
10	–	4
15	–	6
20	–	8
25	–	10
30	–	11
50	–	18
60		22
100		36

TABLE II RL GN 288/21

MEASURES OF VOLUME PERMITTED FOR LIQUOR

Capacity of measures		Limit of error
Greater than (ml)	Equal to or lower than (ml)	(±ml)
15	25	1
25	35	1.5
35	50	2
50	75	2.5
75	100	3

Legal Metrology (Periodical Assizement) Regulations 1994

[GN 124 of 1994 – 2 July 1994] [Section 14]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Legal Metrology (Periodical Assizement) Regulations 1994.

2. (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), every weight, measure or instrument used in trade shall be assized or reassized at least once every 2 years.

(2) A spring balance shall be assized or reassized at least once every year.

(3) A length measure shall be assized or reassized at least once every 5 years.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), every instrument which has been assized in situ shall, where it is dismantled and reinstalled before the date on which the reassizement falls due, be reassized on payment of the prescribed fee, before being put into use.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), every weight, measure or instrument which has been assized shall, where it is repaired before the date on which reassizement falls due, be reassized on payment of the prescribed fee, before being put into use.

Am GN109/17 Cclo 9/6/17); 175/17 Cclo 1/9/17); GN167/23 Cio 3 1/11/23);

LEGAL METROLOGY ACT

Legal Metrology (Pre-packed Commodities) Regulations 2006

[GN 233 of 2006 – 1 January 2007] [Section 14]

1. These regulations may be cited as the Legal Metrology (Pre-packed Commodities) Regulations 2006.

2. In these regulations –

"Act" means the Legal Metrology Act;

"batch", in relation to a package in which a commodity is pre-packed, means –

(a) in the case of packages from a packing line, the number of similar packages produced during one hour;

(b) in the case of packages stored, the number of packages, not exceeding 10,000, of the same type taken from the same production run; or

(c) in the case of a commodity pre-packed outside Mauritius, the number of packages, not exceeding 10,000, of the same type taken from the same consignment;

"combination package" means a package intended for retail sale, consisting of 2 or more individual packages of dissimilar commodities;

"consumer package" means a package that is commonly produced and distributed for sale to end consumers through retail sale, wholesale or other means of trade;

"country of origin", in relation to a commodity pre-packed outside Mauritius, means the country in which the commodity is pre-packed;

"drained weight", in relation to a solid commodity contained in a free-flowing liquid, means the net weight of the solid commodity after the liquid has been drained for a period of 2 minutes;

"free sample" means a sample of pre-packed commodity distributed free of charge by an importer, a manufacturer, a packer, a supplier or a distributor for purposes of trade promotion, either in connection with the sale of the pre-packed commodity or otherwise;

"negative error" means the quantity by which the actual net quantity of a pre-packed commodity is less than the nominal quantity;

"net quantity" means the quantity of the pre-packed commodity contained in the package, exclusive of the package or any other material packed with such package;

"nominal quantity" means the net quantity of a pre-packed commodity declared on the package;

"non-consumer package" means any package intended solely for industrial or institutional use, or packed for a specified customer;

"OIML" means the International Organisation of Legal Metrology;

"OIML Recommendation" means such technical prescriptions as may be specified by the International Organisation of Legal Metrology;

"pre-packed commodity" means any commodity which –

(a) is made of an entity or unit and of which the quantity has been determined in advance and indicated on its label, prior to its being exposed for sale; and

(b) is made up securely in a package in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without the package being opened or perceptibly modified;

"principal display panel" means the part of a label which is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal and customary conditions of display for sale;

"random sampling" means the taking of a specified number of packages from a batch in such a way that all possible combinations of numbers of packages selected have the same probability of being chosen;

"tolerable negative error", in relation to a particular nominal quantity expressed in –

(a) terms of weight or volume, means the limit of negative error specified in the second or third column of Part I of the First Schedule;

(b) terms of length, area or count, means the limit of negative error specified in the second column of Part II of the First Schedule;

"wholesale", in relation to a pre-packed commodity, means the delivery, or distribution, through intermediaries, of the pre-packed commodity for consumption.

3. (1) For the purpose of section 11 of the Act, every label on a package of a pre-packed commodity –

(a) shall be affixed to, attached to or printed on the package;

(b) shall be prominent and shall satisfy the requirements specified under this regulation.

(2) The letters and numbers contained in a label shall be –

(a) legible, indelible and of such size and style as to be clear and conspicuous;

(b) presented in a colour that contrasts conspicuously with the colour of the background, except where the letters and numbers are blown, embossed or moulded on a glass or plastic surface.

(3) No label indicating the quantity of the product shall be made so as to require it to be read through any liquid commodity or other medium contained in the package.

(4) Where a package, or a group of such packages, in which a commodity is pre-packed is provided with an outside container or wrapper, the outside container or wrapper shall bear a label similar to the one appearing on the package, unless the container or wrapper is itself transparent and the label on the package can be read easily through the container or wrapper.

(5) Every individual package in a combination package shall bear its own label.

(6) The language used on the label shall be English or French language.

(7) (a) The label of a commodity which is pre-packed outside Mauritius shall mention the name and address of the importer or distributor, preceded by the words "Manufactured for", "Distributed by", "Marketed by" or "Imported by", as the case may be.

(b) Where the label of a commodity pre-packed outside Mauritius makes no mention of the name and address of the importer and distributor, the retailer shall keep a record relating to the name and address of that importer and distributor for the period for which the commodity is sold or offered for sale.

4. (1) The declaration of quantity shall appear on the principal display panel and shall be so positioned that it can be read easily by any person when the package is exposed for sale.

(2) The declaration of quantity may be blown, embossed or moulded on a glass or plastic surface where all label information is blown, embossed or moulded on the surface.

(3) (a) The letters and numbers used for the declaration and which are contained in a label shall not, in any way, be hidden, obscured or interrupted by any other written or pictorial matter.

(b) The height of the letters and numbers shall be not less than that specified in the second or third column of the Second Schedule, as the case may be.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), the label shall, in relation to the declaration of weight, bear the words "net weight" or "Net" which may either precede or follow the declaration of weight.

(5) Where a solid commodity is contained in a liquid to be sold as such, the declaration of quantity shall be deemed to be in terms of the drained weight of the commodity, and the label shall bear the words "drained weight" instead of the words "net weight" or "Net".

(6) The declaration of quantity shall –

(a) in terms of weight, be in kilogrammes or grammes;

(b) in terms of volume, be in litres, centilitres or millilitres;

(c) in terms of linear measure, be in metres, centimetres or millimetres;

(d) in terms of area measure, be in square metres or square centimetres;

(e) in terms of count, be in whole number.

(7) The units of weight or measure in a declaration of quantity shall be as specified in the Third Schedule.

(8) (a) The units of measurement specified in the first column of the Fourth Schedule may be indicated on a label by the corresponding symbols specified in the second column of that Schedule.

(b) Every symbol referred to in paragraph (a) shall be written in singular form and shall not be followed by a full stop.

(9) (a) Except in the case of commodities specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule, the declaration of quantity shall be expressed in terms of the unit of –

(i) weight, where the commodity is solid, semi-solid or viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid;

(ii) volume, where the commodity is liquid;

(iii) length, where the commodity is sold by linear measure;

(iv) area, where a commodity is sold by area measure; or

(v) count, where the commodity is sold by number.

(b) The declaration of quantity, in the case of commodities specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule, shall be expressed in terms of the unit specified in the second column of that Schedule.

5. (1) The label of a commodity specified in the Sixth Schedule, which is pre-packed for sale in a package other than a hermetically-sealed container, shall bear the words "when packed" with the declaration of quantity.

(2) No label of a commodity, other than a commodity specified in the Sixth Schedule, shall bear the words "when packed" or words to the like effect.

6. Where commodities specified in the first column of the Seventh Schedule are meant for sale to the general public through retail outlets, they shall be pre-packed according to the corresponding standard quantities specified in the second column of that Schedule.

7. No container or package of any commodity shall have a false bottom, false sidewalls, false lids or covering or be otherwise so constructed or filled, wholly or partially, in such a way as to deceive the purchaser unless such characteristics are essential for the proper conservation of the commodity, taking into consideration any recognised and accepted production practices that may be necessary for the manufacturer or packer.

8. (1) Any authorised officer may, in the discharge of his powers under section 15(d) of the Act, make a random sampling of a specified number of pre-packed commodities to be used as samples.

(2) The packages drawn as samples from a batch size specified in the first column of the appropriate table of the Eighth Schedule shall be of the corresponding sample size specified in the second column of that Schedule and shall –

(a) have a net quantity, the average of which shall be not less than the nominal quantity minus the figure specified in the third column of the Eighth Schedule;

(b) where the net quantity is less than the nominal quantity minus the tolerable negative error, be not more than the number specified in the fourth column of the Eighth Schedule; and

(c) not have a net quantity less than the nominal quantity minus twice the tolerable negative error.

(3) (a) For pre-packages of variable net quantities, the pre-packed commodities shall be weighed individually after de-freezing, if necessary.

(b) The sampling procedures referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out and Table A or B of the Eighth Schedule, as the case may be, shall be applicable in deciding the compliance of a batch with the requirements of these regulations.

(4) (a) Subject to subparagraph (b), in deciding the compliance of a batch of pre-packed commodities with the requirement of these regulations, the sampling plan referred to in Table A of the Eighth Schedule shall be applicable for all pre-packed commodities.

(b) Where the pre-packed commodities are to be destroyed in deciding compliance of the batch of commodities with the requirements of these regulations, a smaller sample size as specified in Table B of the Eighth Schedule may be used.

(5) The extent of deficiency in the net quantity of any pre-packed commodity stocked for sale or offered or exposed for sale shall not be more than twice the tolerable negative error.

9. Every packer of pre-packed commodities shall –

(a) verify, or cause to be verified, by a duly assized instrument the net quantity of pre-packed commodities on the packing line at regular intervals everyday;

(b) maintain, or cause to be maintained, a record of verifications made under paragraph (a) in a record book; and

(c) on request, present the record book to an authorised officer and provide him with such assistance as he may require.

10. Every importer, distributor or supplier of pre-packed commodities shall –

(a) take such steps as may be required to ensure the correctness of the declaration of the net quantity of pre-packed commodities in respect of each consignment;

(b) maintain, or cause to be maintained, a record of verifications made under paragraph (a) in a record book; and

(c) on request, present the record book to an authorised officer and provide him with such assistance as he may require.

11. Unless otherwise provided in these regulations, the manner of determining –

(a) the net quantity of pre-packed frozen commodities;

(b) tare values;

(c) moisture allowances; and

(d) drained weight,

shall be in accordance with the methods prescribed in OIML Recommendation 87.

12. These regulations shall not apply to –

(a) free samples;

(b) non-consumer packages.

13. - 14. –

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Regulation 2]

PART I – TOLERABLE NEGATIVE ERROR ON NOMINAL QUANTITY EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WEIGHT OR VOLUME

Nominal quantity in weight (grammes) or volume (millilitres)	Tolerable negative error	
	As a percentage of nominal quantity	In grammes or millilitres
0 to 50	9	–
50 to 100	–	4.5
100 to 200	4.5	–
200 to 300	–	9
300 to 500	3	–
500 to 1,000	–	15
1,000 to 10,000	1.5	–
10,000 to 15,000	–	150
15,000 to 50,000	1.0	–

For pre-packages of variable net quantities, the tolerable negative error shall be one half the listed value.

Note – The value of the tolerable negative error specified as percentage shall be rounded to the next tenth of a gram or millilitre for nominal quantity less than or

PART II – TOLERABLE NEGATIVE ERROR ON NOMINAL QUANTITY EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF LENGTH, AREA OR COUNT

Nominal quantity	Tolerable negative error as a percentage of nominal quantity
In units of length –	
Up to 5 metres	0
Over 5 metres	2
In units of area	3
By number –	
Up to 50	0
Over 50	1

Note – The value computed for the tolerable negative error for nominal quantity by number shall be rounded to next whole number, if it is not a whole number. The value may be larger than one per cent, due to the rounding but this is accepted because the products are whole items and cannot be divided.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Regulation 4(3)]

TABLE SHOWING MINIMUM HEIGHT OF LETTERS AND NUMBERS

Maximum dimension of package (in millimetres)	Minimum height of letter or number, if printed (in millimetres)	Minimum height of letter or number if blown, embossed or moulded on a glass or plastic surface (in millimetres)
Not exceeding 100	2	4
Not less than 100 nor more than 300	3	6
Exceeding 300	5	10

THIRD SCHEDULE
[Regulation 4(7)]

UNITS OF WEIGHT OR MEASURE IN DECLARATION OF QUANTITY

Quantity	Unit
One kilogramme or more	Kilogramme and its decimal fraction to not more than 2 places
Less than one kilogramme	Gramme
One litre or more	Litre and its decimal fraction to not more than 2 places
Less than one litre	Centilitre or millilitre
One metre or more	Metre and its decimal fraction to not more than 2 places
Less than one metre	Centimetre or millimetre
One square metre or more	Square metre and its decimal fraction to not more than 2 places
Less than one square metre	Square centimetre and its decimal fraction

---

FOURTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 4(8)]

SYMBOLS OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Unit of measurement	Symbol
Kilogramme	kg
Gramme	g
Litre	l or L
Centilitre	cl or cL
Millilitre	ml or mL
Metre	m
Centimetre	cm
Millimetre	mm
Square metre	m^2
Square centimetre	cm^2

SIXTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 5]

COMMODITIES IN RELATION TO WHICH THE LABEL SHALL BEAR THE WORDS "WHEN PACKED" WITH THE DECLARATION OF QUANTITY

Alcoholic liquors

Bread

Cake

Camphor

Detergents

Fruits

Knitting yarn

Soap cakes/bars of all kinds

Soap powder

Spirituous product

Tobacco

SEVENTH SCHEDULE
[Regulation 6]

RANGES OF STANDARD QUANTITIES IN RELATION TO CERTAIN COMMODITIES

Commodities	Standard quantities in which to be packed
A. FOODSTUFFS	
Cereals, rice, pulses, cereal flours and pulse flours, excluding breakfast cereals and cornflour	125 g, 250 g, 500 g, 750 g, 1 kg, 1.5 kg, 2 kg, 2.5 kg, 5 kg and thereafter in integral multiples of 5 kg
Edible oils	250 ml, 500 ml, 750 ml, 1 litre, 2 litre, no restriction thereafter
Flour supplied by the State Trading Corporation	1 kg, 2.5 kg, 25 kg and 50 kg
Milk liquid, excluding flavoured, condensed, cream or concentrated milk	125 ml, 250 ml, 500 ml, 750 ml,1 litre, 1.5 litre, 2 litre, 3 litre, 4 litre, 5 litre and no restriction thereafter
Milk powder, for uncanned packages only	250 g, 300 g, 500 g, 750 g, 900 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg and thereafter in integral multiples of 5 kg
+ Inserted vide GN 167/23	
Sugar	125 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg, and thereafter in integral multiples of 5 kg
Table or cooking salt	125 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg, and thereafter in integral multiples of 5 kg

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 4(9)]

EXCEPTIONS

Commodities	Whether declaration to be expressed in terms of weight, volume, length or number, or any combination of them
Cosmetic creams	Volume
Curd/yoghurt (without fruit)	Volume or weight
Curd/yoghurt (with fruit)	Weight
Edible oil	Volume if the quantity is not more than 5 litres
	Weight or volume if the quantity is more than 5 litres
Electric cables	Length
Fencing wire	Length
Hair care products in liquid & paste form	Volume
Honey	Weight
Ice cream	Volume
Liquefied petroleum gas	Weight
Liquid adhesive	Volume
Lubricating oil	Volume
Nails, screws and pins	Number or weight
Ready-to-use paints & varnishes	Volume
Sauces of all kinds	Volume
Tea bags	Total weight and number of bags
Tooth paste	Volume
Viscous liquor	Volume
Yarn	Weight or length

[Fifth Sch. amended by reg. 3 of GN 112 of 2011 w.e.f. 16 May 2011.]

Rice supplied by the State Trading Corporation	26 kg	+ Inserted GN 167/23

Tea, excluding herbal tea and packages of tea bags	50 g, 75g, 100 g, 125 g, 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg, no restriction thereafter

B. NON-FOODSTUFFS

Cement	5 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg, 25 kg, 50 kg
Liquefied petroleum gas, excluding disposable cartridges for camping gas	500 g, 1 kg, 2 kg, 3 kg, 4 kg, 5 kg, 6 kg, 12 kg, 15 kg, 20 kg, 40 kg, 50 kg

[Seventh Sch. amended by reg. 3 of GN 160 of 2011 w.e.f. 1 September 2011; reg. 3 of GN 109 of 2017 w.e.f. 9 June 2017; reg. 3 of GN 175 of 2017 w.e.f. 1 September 2017.]

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 8]

Table A – Sampling plan for non-destructive testing

Batch size	Sample size	Figure to be deducted from Q	Number of packages having net quantity less than (Q – T)
Less than 100	Same as batch size	Nil	Nil
100 to 500	50	0.379 x S	3
501 to 3200	80	0.295 x S	5
More than 3200	125	0.234 x S	7

Table B – Sampling plan for destructive testing

Batch size	Sample size	Figure to be deducted from Q	Number of packages having net quantity less than (Q – T)
100 and above	20	0.640 x S	1

In the above tables –

Q = nominal quantity

T = tolerable negative error

S = standard deviation of the actual values of the net quantity contained in the packages drawn as samples

---