EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order introduces a further supplementary list ("Key Industry Duty List K") of synthetic organic chemicals etc. which are liable to Key Industry Duty under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921.

1958 No. 1334

The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) Order, 1958

Made - - - - 12*th August*, 1958
Coming into operation 19*th August*, 1958

Whereas the Treasury have received from the Board of Trade a recommendation that the articles specified in the Schedule to this Order should be exempted from the duty imposed by section one of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921(a), as amended by the Finance Act, 1926(b), and by any subsequent enactment, for the period mentioned in Article 1 of this Order:

Now, therefore, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by virtue of the powers conferred on them by subsection (5) of section ten of the Finance Act, 1926, as amended by section two of the Import Duties (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939(c), and section two of the Finance Act, 1941(d), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Order:—

1. The articles specified in the Schedule to this Order shall be exempted from the duty imposed by section one of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended by the Finance Act, 1926, and by any subsequent enactment for the period beginning with the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, and ending with the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

2.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) Order, 1958.

(2) This Order shall come into operation on the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Dated this twelfth day of August, 1958.

Martin Redmayne,
P. E. O. Bryan,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Articles exempt from Key Industry Duty until 31*st December*, 1958

Goods which, at the time of their importation, constitute or form part of a **ship, boat or vessel** which has a gross tonnage (ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1952), of 80 tons or over and which is not being imported for the purpose of being broken up, and goods which are imported in such a ship, boat or vessel and, at the time of their importation, constitute or form part of its equipment or machinery.

(a) 11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. 47.
(b) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 22.
(c) 2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 97.
(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 6. c. 30.

Goods containing dutiable parts or ingredients, the following:—

Aerial survey film, being exposed photographic film other than cinematograph film, depicting only topographical features, of a kind suitable for use in making maps or charts, dutiable by reason of containing dutiable ingredients.

Artificial silk waste which consists wholly of cellulose acetate or is dutiable only by reason of containing cellulose acetate as an ingredient.

Gas mantle ash dutiable only by reason of containing as a part or ingredient thereof one or more oxides of rare earth metals.

Metallic residues and wastes, fit only for the recovery of metal or for use in the manufacture of metallic compounds.

Microfilm dutiable only by reason of containing cellulose acetate as an ingredient.

Mutilated scrap cinematograph film.

Pearl essence dutiable by reason of containing dutiable ingredients.

Photographic film base dutiable only by reason of containing cellulose acetate as an ingredient.

Scrap exposed X-ray film which is dutiable only by reason of containing cellulose acetate as an ingredient.

Optical glass, in the form of sheets or slabs, containing not less than 50 per cent. by weight and not more than 70 per cent. by weight of the oxides of lanthanum, tantalum, and thorium, and containing not more than 10 per cent. by weight of silicon dioxide.

Optical elements, whether finished or not, the following:—

Analysers and polarisers, consisting of a film of polarising material supported, on one or both sides, by discs or plates of transparent material.

Optical instruments, the following:—

Photographic process screens of the contact type, consisting of a base of cellulose acetate on which is a regularly spaced pattern of grey-coloured or magenta-coloured dots.

Twist drill microscopes being instruments incorporating (*a*) two microscopes set at right angles, each containing a graticule and (*b*) a grooved block for accurate alignment of the drill.

Component parts of scientific instruments, the following:—

Crystals of calcium tungstate, weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each.

Crystals of europium activated lithium iodide weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each.

Crystals of thallium activated caesium iodide weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each.

Crystals of thallium activated sodium iodide, weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each.

Lamp-blown glassware of the following kind, namely, dolls' eyes.

Lamp-blown ware, the following:—

Mercury thermal flashing electrical relays, consisting essentially of a sealed glass U-tube containing mercury surmounted by heating elements in an inert gas.

Scientific glassware, the following:—

Tubing of neutral glass, not being (1) glass with a content of more than 85 per cent. of silica and boric oxide together nor (2) glass of fused silica or fused quartz, in straight lengths having an external diameter of not less than 3 millimetres and not more than 35 millimetres and a wall thickness of not less than 0·3 millimetres and not more than 1·5 millimetres, and being capable of passing a test corresponding with the test for limit of alkalinity of glass prescribed by British Pharmacopoeia, 1953.

Vacuum tubes, the following:—

Glass neon discharge tubes, having a metal cap fitted to each end and not exceeding 1 inch in overall length and ½ inch in diameter over the caps.

Parts of vacuum tubes, the following:—

Parts of cathode ray tubes, being glass shells having a face of a height of not less than 19½ inches and not more than 21 inches and of a breadth of not less than 24½ inches and not more than 26 inches.

Parts of vacuum tubes, whether such parts are finished or not, the following:—

Beryllium metal windows for X-ray tubes.

Activated carbons and decolourising carbons, not being of animal origin, the following:—

Activated carbon which, in the form in which it is imported, on subjection to extraction with acetic acid of a strength of 30 per cent. by weight at 50° Centigrade for 30 minutes, yields (*a*) a total of extractable solids which, when dried at 105° Centigrade, does not exceed 0·2 per cent. by weight of the material, and (*b*) extractable phosphate, which, expressed in terms of phosphorus pentoxide, does not exceed 50 parts per million by weight of the material.

Compounds of rare earth metals, the following:—

Hafnium oxide.

Manganese metal of a purity exceeding 99½ per cent.

Molybdenum of a purity not less than 99·8 per cent. in the form of rods of not less than 29 inches and not more than 72 inches in length and of not less than 1$\frac{3}{16}$ inches and not more than 1¾ inches in diameter, and whether or not threaded at the ends.

Molybdenum compounds, the following:—

Synthetic organic molybdenum compounds suitable for use as dyestuffs, colours or colouring matters.

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes, the following:—

Acetone cyanohydrin containing not more than 0·1 per cent. by weight of free hydrogen cyanide.
*mono*Acetonylacetone
5-N^1-Acetylsulphanilamido-3:4-dimethyl*iso*oxazole (a substituted sulphonamide)
Acrylic acid
Adipic acid
Allyl alcohol
Allyl chloride (a chloropropylene)
Ambrettolide
*mono*Aminoacetic acid
p-Aminobenzoic acid
3-Aminophenol
D-α-Aminopropionic acid
L-α-Aminopropionic acid
*β-mono*Aminopropionic acid
4-Aminosalicylic acid
Aminosulphonic acid
L-α-Amino*iso*valeric acid
Ammonium perchlorate
Ammonium thiocyanate
n-Amyl alcohol of a purity not less than 98 per cent.
*iso*Amyl alcohol (*iso*butylcarbinol) of a purity not less than 98 per cent.
*tert*Amyl alcohol

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes—(*contd.*):

Amyl alcohols containing not less than 58 per cent. by weight of *n*–amyl alcohol and not more than 1 per cent. by weight of aldehydes or ketones calculated as $C_5H_{10}O$
Amylocaine hydrochloride (an amylocaine salt)
Androst–5–en–3*β*–ol–17–one acetate
p–Anisidine
Anthranilic acid (an aminobenzoic acid)
Arecoline hydrobromide
L–Arginine (a substituted guanidine)
L–Arginine *mono*hydrochloride (a substituted guanidine compound)
Azelaic acid
Benzene hexachloride
N–Benzyl–*N'N'*–dimethyl–*N*–2–pyridylethylenediamine citrate (a salt of a substituted aminopyridine)
N–Benzyl–*N'N'*–dimethyl–*N*–2–pyridylethylenediamine hydrochloride (a salt of a substituted aminopyridine)
Beryllium oxide
Beryllium sulphate
*iso*Bornyl *mono*thiocyanatoacetate (a bornyl ester)
n–Butyl acrylate (a butyl ester)
*sec*Butyl alcohol
*tert*Butyl alcohol
*mono–tert*Butylamine
Butylchloral hydrate
3–*tert*Butyl–2:6–dinitro–4–*iso*propyltoluene (a nitrobutyltoluene homologue)
1:3–Butylene glycol
1:4–Butylene glycol
2:3–Butylene glycol
n–Butyric acid
Calcium dichromate
Calcium D–pantothenate
Carboxymethylcellulose, aluminium salt (a cellulose ether)
Carotene
Cellulose acetate, where the weight of the acetyl content, calculated as acetic acid, is not less than 60 per cent. of the weight of the cellulose acetate, not being cellulose acetate which is an ingredient or forms part of a composite article.
*mono*Chloroacetic acid
*mono*Chloroacetone
*o–mono*Chlorobenzaldehyde
o–Chlorobenzoic acid
1–*mono*Chloro–2:3–epoxypropane (an epichlorohydrin)
Chloropicrin
2–Chlorotoluene
Cocaine, crude
Creatine (a substitution derivative of guanidine)
Crotonaldehyde, the aldehyde content of which calculated as crotonaldehyde does not exceed 94 per cent. by weight.
Crotonic acid
Crystals, not optically worked, weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each, consisting wholly of one of the following:—

Barium bromide
R. Barium chloride
Barium fluoride
Barium iodide
Caesium bromide
Caesium chloride
Caesium iodide
Calcium bromide

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes—(*contd.*):

R. Calcium chloride
R. Calcium fluoride
Calcium iodide
Lithium bromide
Lithium chloride
Lithium fluoride
Lithium iodide
R. Magnesium oxide
Potassium bromide
R. Potassium chloride
Potassium fluoride
Potassium iodide
Rubidium bromide
Rubidium chloride
Rubidium fluoride
Rubidium iodide
Sodium bromide
R. Sodium chloride
Sodium fluoride
Sodium iodide
Cumene (a propylbenzene)
*mono*Cyanoacetic acid
Cyanuric acid
Decahydronaphthalene (a hydronaphthalene)
Decane–1:10–diol
Decyl alcohol of which not less than 90 per cent. by volume distils below 228° Centigrade at normal pressure
Deserpidine (a methyl ester)
Diacetyl
4:4′–Diaminodiphenylmethane (an aminodiphenylmethane) of a purity not less than 97 per cent.
S–(1:2–Dicarboethoxyethyl) *OO*–dimethyl dithiophosphate (a methyl ester)
S–2:5–Dichlorophenylthiomethyl *OO*–diethyl dithiophosphate (an ethyl ester)
2–*mono*Diethylaminoethyl diphenylacetate hydrochloride (a diphenylacetic ester)
OO–Diethyl 2–ethylthioethyl thiophosphate (an ethyl ester)
Diethyl 4–methyl–2–*iso*propyl–6–pyrimidyl thionophosphate (an ethyl ester)
Diethyl *p*–nitrophenyl thionophosphate (an ethyl ester)
2:5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
Dimethylamine
3–Dimethylaminophenol (a methylaminophenol)
OO–Dimethyl 2-ethylthioethyl thiophosphate (a methyl ester)
OO–Dimethyl methylcarbamoylmethyl phosphorodithioate (a methyl ester)
Dimethyl *p*–nitrophenyl thionophosphate (a methyl ester)
Dimethyl *iso*phthalate (a methyl ester)
2:2–Dimethylpropane–1:3–diol (an amylene glycol)
3:4–Dimethyl–5–sulphanilamido*iso*oxazole (a substituted sulphonamide)
Dimethyl terephthalate (a methyl ester)
Dimethyl 2:2:2–trichloro–1–hydroxyethylphosphonate (a methyl ester)
*sym*Dimethylurea (a methylurea)
p–Dioxan–2:3–dithiol di–(*OO*–diethyl phosphorodithioate) (an ethyl ester)
Diphenyldichlorosilane
Diphenyl ether with a crystallising point not lower than 26·5° Centigrade
Diphenyl *o*–phthalate (a hydroxybenzene ester)
Di–*n*–propylamine
2–Di*iso*propylaminoethanol
n–Dodecane–1–thiol
Ergosterol
Ethyl abietate, hydrogenated (an ethyl ester)
Ethyl acrylate (an ethyl ester)

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes—*(contd.)*:

Ethyl *n*-amyl ketone
2-Ethylbutan-1-ol (a hexyl alcohol)
Ethylcellulose (a cellulose ether)
Ethyl 4:4′-dichlorobenzilate (an ethyl ester)
Ethylene *mono*chlorohydrin
Ethylenediamine
Ethylenediamine hydrate
Ethylene glycol ethers other than the following:—
2-*p*-Chlorophenoxyethanol
Diethylene glycol
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether
Ethylene glycol mono-2-naphthyl ether
Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether
Ethylene oxide
Methylhydroxyethylcellulose, but not including
(*a*) Methylhydroxyethylcellulose of which not less than 90 per cent. by weight passes a sieve having a nominal mesh number of 30 and is retained by a sieve having a nominal mesh number of 40, both of which conform to British Standard 410:1943.
(*b*) Methylhydroxyethylcellulose of which not less than 90 per cent. by weight passes a sieve having a nominal mesh number of 30 and of which not more than 20 per cent. by weight passes a sieve having a nominal mesh number of 72, both of which conform to British Standard 410:1943.
Triethylene glycol
Ethylene glycol ether-esters other than the following:—
Acetates and phthalates of:—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Acetate of:—
Diethylene glycol
2-*n*-Butoxyethyl 4-chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetate
2-*n*-Butoxyethyl 2:4-dichlorophenoxyacetate
2-*n*-Butoxyethyl 2:4:5-trichlorophenoxyacetate
β-2:4-Dichlorophenoxyethyl sodium sulphate
Phthalates of:—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether
α-Ethyl-*n*-hexoic acid (an octoic acid)
2-Ethylhexyl diphenyl orthophosphate (an octyl ester)
2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1:3-diol (a trimethylolpropane)
Ethyl methacrylate (an ethyl ester)
2-Ethyl-4-methylpentanol (an octyl alcohol)
Ethyl sodioacetoacetate (an ethyl ester)
Ethyltrichlorosilane
Ethyl vinyl ether (a vinyl ether)
*mono*Fluorobenzene
Formamide
Formdimethylamide
Formic acid, of a strength not less than 98 per cent. by weight
Furfural
Furfuryl alcohol
Glutamic acid
Glycollic acid

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes—(*contd.*):

Glyoxal
Guanidine carbonate (a guanidine salt)
Guanidine sulphate (a guanidine salt)
Guanidine thiocyanate (a guanidine salt)
n–Heptaldehyde
mono–*n*–Heptylamine
n–Hexyl alcohol
L–Histidine *mono*hydrochloride (a histidine salt)
17–Hydroxycorticosterone labelled with radio-active carbon of atomic weight 14
i–Inositol (a hydrogenated hydroxybenzene)
R. Iron chloride
Isatin
Itaconic acid
R. Laevulose
Lithium sulphate, of which the lithium is in the form of a stable isotope either of atomic weight 6 or of atomic weight 7, of a value not less than £1 per gramme
L–Lysine dihydrochloride
L–Lysine *mono*hydrochloride
Magnesium carbonate in the form of 2 ounce blocks measuring approximately 4 inches by 2¼ inches by 2 inches
Magnesium carbonate in the form of 4 ounce blocks measuring approximately 4 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches
Maleic acid
Maleic anhydride
DL–Malic acid
L–Malic acid
Manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (a salt of a substituted dithiocarbamic acid)
D–Methionine
L–Methionine
DL–Methionine
mono–3–Methoxy–*n*–butyl acetate (a methoxybutyl ester)
mono–3–Methoxy–*n*–butyl alcohol
Methyl abietate (a methyl ester)
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated (a methyl ester)
Methyl acrylate (a methyl ester)
N–*mono*Methylaniline
Methyl cyanide
Methyl *mono*cyanoacetate (a methyl ester)
N–Methylglucamine 3:5–diacetamido–2:4:6–tri-iodobenzoate
5–Methylheptan–3–one (an ethyl amyl ketone)
Methyl *n*–hexyl ketone of a purity not less than 85 per cent.
6–Methyl–α–ionone.
3–Methylindole
2–Methylnaphthalene
Methyl *N*–*n*–octadecylterephthalamate (a methyl ester)
Methyl α–phenyl–2–piperidylacetate hydrochloride (a methyl ester)
Methyl *iso*propyl ketone
Methyl reserpate *O*–ethoxycarbonylsyringoyl ester (a methyl ester)
Methylsulphonal
Methyl *m*–toluate (a methyl ester)
2–Methylundecaldehyde (a dodecaldehyde)
Methyl vinyl ketone, the ketone content of which, calculated as methyl vinyl ketone, is not less than 90 per cent. by weight.
Nickel sulphate (a nickel compound)
p–Nitrobenzoic acid
*mono*Nitroethane
1–Nitropropane
2–Nitropropane

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes—*(contd.)*:

n–Octoic acid
D–Pantothenyl alcohol
1:5–Pentamethylenetetrazole.
o–Phenetidine
p–Phenetidine
1–Phenyl–3–methyl–5–pyrazolone (a phenyl*mono*methylpyrazolone) of a purity not less than 99·0 per cent., and having a melting point of not less than 128° Centigrade
1–Phenylsemicarbazide
Phenyl *iso*thiocyanate
Phosphorus pentasulphide containing not more than 0·06 per cent. by weight of material insoluble in 6N ammonia solution
*iso*Phthalic acid
Phytin
Pinacol (a hexanediol)
Potassium cyanate
Potassium guaiacol*mono*sulphonate
R. Potassium hydroxide
Potassium stannate
Potassium xanthate
Procaine hydrochloride (an aminobenzoic ester salt)
Propionic acid
6–*n*–Propyl–2–thiouracil
Quinidine
Quinidine bisulphate
Quinidine citrate
Quinidine hydrobromide
Quinidine sulphate
Quinidine tannate
Quinoline
*iso*Quinoline
Rescinnamine (a methyl ester)
Silicon tetrachloride
Sodium 4–aminosalicylate (an aminosalicylic salt)
Sodium antimonate
Sodium *mono*chloroacetate (a *mono*chloroacetic salt)
Sodium 3:5–diacetamido–2:4:6–tri–iodobenzoate
Sodium 2:5–dihydroxybenzoate
Sodium 2:3–dimethyl–1–phenylpyrazol–5–on–4–yl–*N*–methylaminomethane–*mono*sulphonate
Sodium fluoride, which does not contain impurities equivalent to more than 5×10^{-9} grammes of U_3O_8 per gramme, and of which 1 gramme must not contain impurities capable of depressing the estimation of U_3O_8 by more than 1×10^{-8} grammes, when determined fluorimetrically
Sodium fluosilicate
Sodium methoxide
Sodium D–pantothenate
Sodium *iso*propyl xanthate
Sodium riboflavine–5′–phosphate
R. Sodium tetraborate, of which the boron is in the form of a stable isotope either of atomic weight 10 or of atomic weight 11, of a value not less than £1 per gramme.
Sodium trichloroacetate (a trichloroacetic salt)
Sorbic acid
R. *n*–Stearic acid
Sulphonal
Terephthalic acid
Tetrachlorophthalic acid (a chlorophthalic acid)
Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride (a chlorophthalic anhydride)

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes—(*contd.*):

Tetrahydrofuran
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate (a potassium phosphate)
Thiophene
Thymol (not including *iso*Thymol)
o–Tolidine
Tri–*n*–butyl acetylcitrate (a butyl ester)
1:2:4–Trichlorobenzene (a chlorobenzene)
Triethyl orthoacetate (an ethyl ester)
Triethyl orthopropionate (an ethyl ester)
Triethyl phosphate (an ethyl ester)
Trifluoroacetic acid
cis–3:3:5–Trimethylcyclohexanol (a methylcyclohexanol) of a purity not less than 90 per cent.
Trimethylene chlorobromide
9–Undecenaldehyde
10–Undecenoic acid
Urea hydrogen peroxide
n–Valeraldehyde
iso–Valeric acid
m–Xylene
3:5–Xylenol
2:6–Xylidine (an amino-xylene)
3:4–Xylidine (an amino-xylene)
R. D–Xylose
Zinc diamyldithiocarbamate (a salt of a substituted dithiocarbamic acid).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport)

1. The Order continues until the 31st December, 1958, the exemption from Key Industry Duty of imported goods of the descriptions set out in previous Exemption Orders expiring on 18th August, 1958, with the following additions and deletions:—

Additions

Component parts of scientific instruments the following:—

Crystals of europium activated lithium iodide weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each
Crystals of thallium activated caesium iodide weighing not less than 2·5 grammes each

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes, the following:—

Ammonium thiocyanate
Calcium dichromate
Carboxymethylcellulose, aluminium salt (a cellulose ether)
*o–mono*Chlorobenzaldehyde
Dimethylamine
Dimethyl *p*–nitrophenyl thionophosphate (a methyl ester)
Diphenyl ether with a crystallising point not lower than 26·5° Centigrade
17–Hydroxycorticosterone labelled with radio-active carbon of atomic weight 14
L–Lysine dihydrochloride

Magnesium carbonate in the form of 2 ounce blocks measuring approximately 4 inches by 2⅛ inches by 2 inches
Methyl *n*–hexyl ketone of a purity not less than 85 per cent.
1–Nitropropane
2–Nitropropane
n–Octoic acid
Zinc diamyldithiocarbamate (a salt of a substituted dithiocarbamic acid)

Deletions

Compounds of rare earth metals, the following:—

Cerium oxide, pure

Synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, other fine chemicals and chemicals manufactured by fermentation processes, the following:—

*mono*Acetylacetone
α–Aminodiphenylmethane hydrochloride (an aminodiphenylmethane salt)
Barium manganate
Benzylcellulose (a cellulose ether)
Bismuth oxychloride, crude
Butacaine sulphate (an aminobenzoic ester salt)
n–Butyl alcohol
*mono–tert*Butyl–4–hydroxyanisole (a hydroxybenzene ether homologue)
Calcium 2–iodoxybenzoate (an iodoxybenzoic salt)
(–)Carvone
ω–*mono*Chloroacetophenone
3–Chloroaniline
N–p–Chlorobenzyl–*N'N'*–dimethyl–*N*–2–pyridylethylenediamine hydrochloride (a salt of a substituted aminopyridine)
2–*p*–Chlorophenoxyethanol (an ethylene glycol ether)
2:6–Diamino–3–phenylazopyridinium chloride (a substituted aminopyridine salt).
2:6–Di*tert*butyl–*p*–cresol (–OH=1) (a butylcresol)
Di*tert*butyl diperphthalate (a butyl ester)
Dicyandiamidine phosphate (a substituted guanidine compound)
Dimethyl *iso*amylethylmalonate (a methyl ester)
2:6–Dimethylheptan–4–ol (a nonyl alcohol)
3:7–Dimethyl–*n*–octaldehyde (a decaldehyde)
p–(Di–*n*–propylsulphamyl)benzoic acid (a substituted arylsulphonamide)
Ethyl abietate (an ethyl ester)
Ethyl 2–benzoylbenzoate (an ethyl ester)
Ethyl 4:4'–dihydroxydicoumarinyl–3:3'–acetate (an ethyl ester)
Ethyl β–3:4–dihydroxyphenylpropionate (an ethyl ester)
Ethyl 13:14–di–iodobehenate (an ethyl ester)
Ethylene brassylate (an ethylene glycol ester)
Ethyl α–hydroxy–α–methyl–*n*–butyrate (an ethyl ester)
Ethyl lactate (an ethyl ester)
Ethyl linoleate (an ethyl ester)
N–Ethyl–3–piperidyl benzilate methobromide (a benzilic ester)
N–Ethyl–3–piperidyl diphenylacetate hydrochloride (a diphenylacetic ester)
5–Ethyl–2–sulphanilamido–1:3:4–thiadiazole (a substituted arylsulphonamide)
4–Hydroxy–2–aminopyrimidine
Menthyl *mono*ethoxyacetate (a menthyl ester)
3–Mercaptopropane–1:2–diol
3:2–Mercurioxy–4–nitrotoluene (a mercury compound)

4–Methylpentan–2–ol (a hexyl alcohol)
β–Picoline
Piperonylic acid
3–Pyridylmercury acetate (a mercury compound)
Safrole (not including *iso*Safrole)
R. Sodium sulphite
Sodium 2:4:5–trichlorophenoxide
Sodium xanthate
Strontium 2–ethylhexoate (an octoic salt)
Tetra*iso*propyl orthotitanate (a propyl ester)
R. Titanium dioxide
Toluene–*p*–sulphondichloroamide (a substituted toluenesulphonamide)
Tolylene–2:5–diamine sulphate (a tolylenediamine salt)
3:3:5–Trimethylcyclohexyl mandelate (a mandelic ester)
10–Undecenaldehyde
p–Xenylamine
R. DL–Xylose

2. In the case of neutral glass tubing the minimum diameter of tubing to which the exemption relates is reduced from 8 millimetres to 3 millimetres.

1958 No. 1441

The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) (Amendment) Order, 1958

Made - - - - 29*th August*, 1958
Coming into Operation 3*rd September*, 1958

Whereas the Treasury have received from the Board of Trade a recommendation that the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) Order, 1958(**a**), should be amended in the manner specified in Article 1 of this Order:

Now, therefore, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by virtue of the powers conferred upon them by subsection (5) of section ten and subsection (2) of section twelve of the Finance Act, 1926(**b**), as amended by section two of the Import Duties (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939(**c**), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Order:—

1. The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) Order, 1958, shall be amended by the exclusion from the Schedule thereto of the article "dimethylamine".

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**d**), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) (Amendment) Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the third day of September, 1958.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of August, 1958.

Edward Wakefield,
Harwood Harrison,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(a) S.I. 1958/1334 (Pt. I, p. 440, of this volume). (b) 16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 22.
(c) 2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 97. (d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.