

Regulation on Safety of Containers

(Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 50 of May 25, 1966)

Chapter I General Provisions

(Scope of Application)

Article 1 This Regulation provides for safety rules of containers to be filled with high pressure gas, capable of being transported at ground level, pursuant to the provisions of the High Pressure Gas Safety Act (Act No. 204 of 1951; hereinafter referred to as the "Act") and the Order for Enforcement of the High Pressure Gas Safety Act (Cabinet Order No. 20 of 1997) (excluding containers to which the Regulation on Safety of Containers Relating to International Mutual Recognition (Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 82 of 2016)) applies; hereinafter simply referred to as a "Container").

(Definition of Terms)

Article 2 As used in this Regulation, the terms set forth in the following items have the meanings set forth therein, respectively:

- (i) the term "Seamless Cylinder" means a container without any welded zone inside (excluding a bottom connecting zone in the case of a container manufactured by way of connecting the ends) which is exposed to pressure exceeding zero pascal (hereinafter referred to as "Pressure-containing Zone") (excluding those set forth in items (iii), (vi), (vii) and (xiv));
- (ii) the term "Welded Container" means a container with a weld zone on its Pressure-containing Zone (excluding those set forth in the following item, items (vi), (vii) and (xiv));
- (iii) the term "Ultra Low-temperature Container" means a container capable of being filled with gas not exceeding -50°C in temperature, for which a measure is implemented to prevent the gas temperature inside from rising above the normal operating temperature by way of covering it with heat insulating materials (excluding a container set forth in item (xiv));
- (iv) the term "Low-temperature Container" means a container to be filled with liquefied gas, for which a measure is implemented to prevent the gas temperature inside from rising above the normal operating temperature by way of covering it with heat insulating materials or cooling it with refrigerating equipment (excluding those set forth in the preceding item and item (xiv));
- (v) the term "Brazed Container" means a container whose Pressure-containing

- Zone is jointed by way of brazing (excluding a container set forth in the following item);
- (vi) the term "Non-Refillable Container" means a container manufactured as a container incapable of being refilled with high pressure gas once it is filled with high pressure gas;
 - (vii) the term "Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container" means a container with combined structure, having liners wrapped with resin-impregnated continuous fibers only in circumferential direction, or both in axis direction and circumferential direction;
 - (viii) the term "Hoop-wrapped Container" means a container having liners wrapped with resin-impregnated continuous fiber only by way of hoop wrapping (meaning a method of wrapping a liner cylindrical part with fibers in a direction almost perpendicular to its axis);
 - (ix) the term "Full-wrapped Container" means a container having liners wrapped with resin-impregnated continuous fiber by way of helical wrapping (meaning a method of wrapping a liner cylindrical part and dome part with fibers in a spiral way) or inplane wrapping (meaning a method of wrapping a liner cylindrical part and dome part with fibers in a linear way);
 - (x) the term "General Seamless Container" means a Seamless Container, excluding a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving;
 - (xi) the term "General FRP Composite Container" means a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container, excluding a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles;
 - (xi)-2 the term "General FRP Composite Container for Liquefied Petroleum Gas" means a Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas (limited to gas primarily composed of hydrocarbon of carbon number 3 or 4; the same applies hereinafter) (limited to a container having a casing);
 - (xii) the term "Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a container set forth in the following (a) or (b):
 - (a) Compressed Natural Gas Seamless Container for Automobile Fuel System, which is defined as a Seamless Container to be filled with compressed natural gas for fuel system for Automobiles (meaning automobiles provided in Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Road Transport Vehicle Act (Act No. 185 of 1951), and excluding motorcycles; the same applies hereinafter); and
 - (b) Compressed Natural Gas Composite Container for Automobile Fuel System, which is defined as a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container

- to be filled with compressed natural gas for fuel system for Automobiles;
- (xiii) the term "Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container to be filled with compressed hydrogen for fuel system for Automobiles (excluding a container set forth in item (xiii)-3);
- (xiii)-2 the term "Low Filling Cycle Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a Container for Compressed Hydrogen Automobile Fuel System to be fitted on private vehicle for passengers set forth in Article 61, paragraph (2), item (ii) of the Road Transport Vehicle Act;
- (xiii)-3 the term "GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container to be filled with compressed hydrogen for fuel system of Automobiles complying with the global technical regulation registered with the global registry pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement Concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulation for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts Which Can Be Fitted and/or Be Used on Wheeled Vehicles (Public Notice of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 474 of 2000) (hereinafter simply referred to as the "Global Technical Regulation");
- (xiii)-4 the term "Low Filling Cycle GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System to be fitted on private vehicle for passengers set forth in Article 61, paragraph (2), item (ii) of the Road Transport Vehicle Act;
- (xiv) the term "Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a container to be filled with liquefied natural gas for fuel system for Automobiles;
- (xv) the term "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a container to be filled with liquefied natural gas for fuel system for Automobiles;
- (xvi) the term "Container for Trunk" means a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System to be fitted only on a trunk (limited to a place structurally designed to protect it from the risk of exposure to stone chips, rainwater or any other corrosion environment);
- (xvii) the term "High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles" means a container for transportation of high pressure gas, which is fixed on a tank car (meaning a car provided in Article 35-3, paragraph (1), item (xxiii) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Road Transport Vehicle Act (Order of the Ministry of Transport No. 74 of 1951) or a trailer car (meaning a car provided in Article 1, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Standards on Safety of Road Transport Vehicle (Order of the Ministry of Transport No. 67 of 1951));

- (xvii)-2 the term "Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles" means a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container which is a High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles for transportation of compressed hydrogen;
- (xvii)-3 the term "Liquefied Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles" means an Ultra Low-temperature Container which is a High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles for transportation of liquefied hydrogen;
- (xvii)-4 the term "Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving" means a Seamless Container made of aluminum alloy to be filled with air or gases specified in Article 39, paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Regulation on Safety of General High Pressure Gas (Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 53 of 1966) for scuba diving;
- (xviii) the term "PG Container" means a container to be filled with helium, neon, argon, krypton or nitrogen, or mixed gas composed of two or more of these gases;
- (xix) the term "SG Container" means a container to be filled with the following gases:
- (a) monosilane;
 - (b) phosphine;
 - (c) arsine;
 - (d) diborane;
 - (e) hydrogen selenide;
 - (f) monogermane;
 - (g) disilane;
 - (h) mixed gas composed of two or more of the gases specified in (a) to (g);
 - (i) mixed gas composed of one or more of the gases specified in (a) to (h), and one or more of the gases set forth in the preceding item;
 - (j) mixed gas composed of one or more of the gases specified in (a) to (h) and hydrogen; and
 - (k) mixed gas composed of one or more of the gases specified in (a) to (h), one or more of gases set forth in the preceding item, and hydrogen;
- (xx) the term "Class-I FC Container" means a container to be filled with liquefied fluorocarbon 12, liquefied fluorocarbon 134a, liquefied fluorocarbon 500, liquefied fluorocarbon 401a, liquefied fluorocarbon 401B, liquefied fluorocarbon 115, liquefied fluorocarbon 412A, liquefied fluorocarbon 218, liquefied fluorocarbon 407D, liquefied fluorocarbon 22 or liquefied fluorocarbon 502;
- (xxi) the term "Class-II FC Container" means a container to be filled with liquefied fluorocarbon 422D, liquefied fluorocarbon 900JA, liquefied fluorocarbon 509A, liquefied fluorocarbon 422A, liquefied fluorocarbon 407C,

liquefied fluorocarbon 402B, liquefied fluorocarbon 404A, liquefied fluorocarbon 407A, liquefied fluorocarbon 901JA, liquefied fluorocarbon 507A, liquefied fluorocarbon 402A, liquefied fluorocarbon 407B, liquefied fluorocarbon 125, liquefied fluorocarbon 407E or the gases set forth in the preceding item;

(xxii) the term "Class-III FC Container" means a container to be filled with liquefied fluorocarbon 410B, liquefied fluorocarbon 410JA, liquefied fluorocarbon 410A, liquefied fluorocarbon 32 or the gases set forth in the preceding two items;

(xxiii) the term "FC Container" collectively means a Class-I FC Container, Class-II FC Container and Class-III FC Container;

(xxiv) the term "High-strength Steel" means manganese steel, chrome molybdenum steel, nickel-chrome molybdenum steel and any other low-alloy steel (excluding stainless steel), with tensile strength exceeding 880N/mm² in the case of manganese steel, or with tensile strength exceeding 950N/mm² in the case of other materials;

(xxv) the term "Maximum Filling Pressure" means pressure (meaning gauge pressure; the same applies hereinafter) set forth in the right column of the following appended table, in accordance with the categories of containers set forth in the left column of the same appended table;

Category of containers	Pressure
Container to be filled with compressed gas (excluding a SG Container and GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System)	Maximum value of pressure of gas that may be filled into the relevant container at the temperature of 35°C (or 15°C, in the case of acetylene gas)
Ultra Low-temperature Container, Low-temperature Container or Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System	Maximum value of normal operating pressure
Container other than Ultra Low-temperature Container, Low-temperature Container and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied gas (excluding a SG Container)	Value of pressure equivalent to 3/5 of the Hydrostatic Test Pressure specified in the table of item (xxvi) (or, in case of a Non-Refillable Container, 4/5 of the Hydrostatic Test Pressure specified in item (xvii))

GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System	Maximum value of pressure of gas applied to the relevant container during filling it with fuels, which is equivalent to 5/4 of the nominal working pressure specified in the following item.
SG Container	Value of pressure equivalent to 3/5 of the Hydrostatic Test Pressure specified in the table of item (xxvi)

(xxv)-2 the term "Nominal Working Pressure for GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System" means a figure of pressure which is the reference point of operating characteristics when using a container fully filled with compressed hydrogen at the temperature of 15°C;
 (xxvi) the term "Hydrostatic Test Pressure" means the pressure set forth in the right column of the following appended table, in accordance with the categories of containers of high pressure gas set forth in the left column of the same appended table (excluding those set forth in the following item to item (xxviii)-2);

Types of high-pressure gas		Pressure (unit: MPa)
Compressed gas	Acetylene gas	3 times the value of Maximum Filling Pressure
	Gas other than acetylene gas	5/3 of the value of Maximum Filling Pressure
Gas to be filled in a SG Container		24.5
Liquefied gas to be filled in a Ultra Low-temperature Container, Low-temperature Container and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System		5/3 of the value of Maximum Filling Pressure

Liquefied gas (excluding gases to be filled in Ultra Low-temperature Container, Low-temperature Container and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System)	Liquefied ethylene		22.1
	Liquefied fluorocarbon-13		20.6
	Carbon dioxide		19.6
	Liquefied dinitrous monoxide		19.6
	Liquefied ethane		19.6
	Liquefied sulfur hexafluoride		19.6
	Carbon dioxide with liquefied ethylene oxide or liquefied dinitrous monoxide added		19.6
	Liquefied polytetrafluoroethylene	A	13.7
		B	19.6
	Liquefied xenon	A	12.7
		B	19.6
	Liquefied hydrogen chloride	A	12.7
		B	15.2
	Liquefied hydrogen bromide	A	6.7
B		7.6	
Liquefied hydrogen sulfide	A	5.2	
	B	6.4	

Gas to be filled in Class-III FC Container		A	5.0
Liquefied fluorocarbon-13B1		A	4.3
		B	5.1
Gas to be filled in Class-II FC Container		A	4.0
Liquefied fluorocarbon-502		A	3.0
		B	3.6
Liquefied propylene		A	3.0
		B	3.5
Gas to be filled in Class-I FC Container		A	3.0
Liquefied ammonia		A	2.9
		B	3.6
Liquefied petroleum gas	Pressure at the temperature of 48°C exceeding 1.53 MPa but not exceeding 1.82 MPa	A	3.0
		B	3.5
	Pressure at the temperature of 48°C exceeding 0.88 MPa but not exceeding 1.53 MPa	A	2.5
		B	2.9
Pressure at the temperature of 48°C not exceeding 0.88 MPa	A	1.5	

	B	1.8
Liquefied fluorocarbon-22	A	2.9
	B	3.4
Liquefied propane	A	2.5
	B	2.9
Liquefied fluorocarbon-115	A	2.5
	B	2.9
Liquefied chlorine	A	2.2
	B	2.5
Liquefied fluorocarbon-500	A	2.2
	B	2.4
Liquefied cyclopropane	A	2.1
	B	2.5
Liquefied methyl ether	A	1.8
	B	2.3
Liquefied fluorocarbon-12	A	1.8
	B	2.1
Liquefied fluorocarbon-152a	A	1.8
	B	2.1
Liquefied chloromethyl	A	1.6
	B	2.0
Liquefied sulfurous acid gas	A	1.2
	B	1.5
Liquefied chloroethene	A	1.2
	B	1.3
Liquefied monomethylamine	A	1.0
	B	1.3
Liquefied butadiene	A	1.0
	B	1.2

Liquefied ethylene oxide	A	1.0
	B	1.2
Liquefied butane	A	0.9
	B	1.1
Liquefied fluorocarbon-C318	A	0.9
	B	1.1
Liquefied butylene	A	0.8
	B	1.0
Liquefied trimethylamine	A	0.6
	B	0.8
Liquefied dimethylamine	A	0.6
	B	0.7
Liquefied fluorocarbon-114	A	0.5
	B	0.7
Liquefied hydrogen cyanide		0.6
Other gases	A	5/3 of the value of pressure at the temperature of 48°C, or 24.5
	B	5/3 of the value of pressure at the temperature of 55°C, or 24.5

Note

"A" is a container with an internal volume exceeding 500 liters, with its external surface covered with cork not less than 50 mm in thickness (or, in case of a container with an internal volume exceeding 4,000 liters, 100 mm) or a container with equivalent or better heat insulating measures, and a container with an internal volume not exceeding 500 liters.
"B" is a container other than the above.

(xxvii) the term "Hydrostatic Test Pressure for Non-Refillable Container" means the pressure corresponding to the following categories of container to be filled with high pressure gas, respectively:

- (a) compressed gas: $\frac{5}{4}$ of the Maximum Filling Pressure;
- (b) liquefied gas: $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Hydrostatic Test Pressure specified in the right column of the table in the preceding item, in accordance with the categories of containers of high pressure gas set forth in the left column of the same appended table;

(xxvii)-2 the term "Hydrostatic Test pressures for a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles" means the figure which is $\frac{3}{2}$ of the Maximum Filling Pressure;

(xxviii) the term "Hydrostatic Test Pressure for Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container" means a pressure, in accordance with the following categories of container to be filled with high pressure gas, respectively:

- (a) compressed gas: $\frac{3}{2}$ of the Maximum Filling Pressure;
- (b) liquefied gas: $\frac{9}{10}$ of the Hydrostatic Test Pressure specified in the right column of the table in item (xxvi), in accordance with the categories of containers of high pressure gas set forth in the left column of the same appended table;

(xxviii)-2 the term "Hydrostatic Test Pressure for GTR-compliant Compressed

- Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System" means the figure which is 6/5 of the Maximum Filling Pressure;
- (xxviii)-3 the term "Number of Test Cycles for GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System" means the number of occasions of use which is applied as a threshold of durable life at the initial pressure cycling test under the Global Technical Regulation;
- (xxix) the term "Flammable Gas" means acetylene, arsine, ammonia, carbon monoxide, ethane, ethylene, chloroethene, chloromethyl, ethylene oxide, hydrogen cyanide, cyclopropane, disilane, diborane, dimethylamine, hydrogen, hydrogen selenide, trimethylamine, butadiene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, fluorocarbon 152a, phosphine, methane, monogermane, monosilane, monomethylamine, methyl ether, polytetrafluoroethylene, hydrogen sulfide and any other gas, which falls under any of the following (a) or (b):
- (a) gas of which the minimum Explosion Limit (meaning an explosion limit in the case of mixture with air; the same applies hereinafter) does not exceed ten percent; or
- (b) gas of which the difference between the maximum and minimum Explosion Limit is 20 percent or more;
- (xxx) the term "Toxic Gas" means sulfurous acid gas, arsine, ammonia, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, chloromethyl, arsenic pentafluoride, phosphorus pentafluoride, ethylene oxide, nitrogen trifluoride, boron trifluoride, phosphorus trifluoride, hydrogen cyanide, disilane, diborane, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen selenide, trimethylamine, fluorine, phosgene, phosphine, monogermane, monosilane, monomethylamine, sulfur fluoride, tetrafluorosilane, hydrogen sulfide and any other gas whose threshold limited value is 200/1,000,000 or less;
- (xxxii) the term "Type Test" means a test to be performed only once for the same type of product for the type approval under Article 49-21, paragraph (1) of the Act;
- (xxxiii) the term "Erhardt Method" means a method of manufacturing a Seamless Container, whereby the cylindrical part and bottom part of a container is formed by way of extruding a metal material chunk and other means;
- (xxxiiii) the term "Mannesmann Method" means a method of manufacturing a Seamless Container, whereby the bottom part of a container is formed by connecting the pipe end through a heating process (limited to a process without adding metal) or formed by way of a heating process for both of the pipe ends;
- (xxxv) the term "Cupping Method" means a method of manufacturing a Seamless Container, whereby the cylindrical part and bottom part of the

container is formed by way of squeezing a metal plate and other means.

Chapter II Manufacturing

(Standards of Manufacturing Methods)

Article 3 The technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 41, paragraph (1) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a container must be manufactured by using materials appropriate to the type of high pressure gas to be filled, filling pressure, operating temperature, and operating environment;
- (ii) a container must be manufactured in a way to secure appropriate wall thickness according to type of high pressure gas to be filled, filling pressure, operating temperature, and operating environment;
- (iii) a container must be manufactured to appropriate structure and specifications according to its materials, operating temperature and operating environment;
- (iv) a container must be manufactured by appropriate processing, welding and heating methods according to its materials and structures;
- (v) a container must be manufactured in a way to secure appropriate dimension accuracy.

Chapter III Container Inspection

Section 1 Container Inspection

(Application for Container Inspection)

Article 4 A person who intends to undergo a container inspection pursuant to the main clause of Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit a written application for container inspection using Form 1 to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry (in the case of a container with an internal volume not exceeding 500 liters (excluding a container to be fixed on a railroad vehicle), to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the container), the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body having jurisdiction over the location of the container (meaning a place of business in the case of a container manufactured by a container manufacturer, or a place of landing of a container in the case of an imported container; the same applies in Article 69).

(Exemption from Container Inspection)

Article 5 The containers for usages specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 44, paragraph (1), item

(iii) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a container for export;
- (ii) a container to be used in Japan which is not to be filled with high pressure gas; and
- (iii) a container to be used in Japan which is not to be distributed after being filled with high pressure gas.

(Methods of Container Inspection)

Article 6 The methods specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a container inspection must be performed in a manner clearly specifying test specimen, test pressure, test medium, duration, verification method and any other conditions of matters to be identified to secure reproducibility of the test as may be necessary;
- (ii) for testing procedures, test specimen, testing device, etc., the Japan Industrial Standards or other standardized specification must be used as may be necessary;
- (iii) for a container which the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry determines appropriate in terms of materials, wall thickness, structure, etc. and is equipped with documents showing quality of materials and strength of container which are deemed appropriate and any other document material necessary for a container inspection, a test or inspection relating to the document material may be omitted;
- (iv) a record of container inspection results must be prepared and stored in an appropriate manner.

(Standards of Container at Container Inspection)

Article 7 (1) The standards of containers by type of high pressure gas and degree of pressure specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 44, paragraph (4) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a container must be designed in conformity with the standards of manufacturing method provided in Article 3;
- (ii) a container must undergo and pass a Hydrostatic Test under a pressure not less than the Hydrostatic Test Pressure;
- (iii) in addition to what is provided in the preceding item, a container must have strength appropriate to its filling pressure and operating temperature;
- (iv) a container must not have any defect which would be detrimental to their operating;
- (v) a container must have appropriate dimension accuracy;

- (vi) a container must be able to resist external load which can be expected in its operating environment;
 - (vii) a container must have airtightness appropriate to its filling pressure;
 - (viii) for a container with potential safety risk when used for any other purpose, the container must be one which has not been used for that purpose;
 - (ix) for a container for which it is appropriate to restrict the type, filling pressure, volume and labeling method of high pressure gas from the standpoints of its structure, material and mode of use, the container must conform to the restrictions.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, for a type which has passed a Type Test, a container inspection which is identical to the test performed during the Type Test may be omitted, and for a type which has passed a container inspection, a Type Test which is identical to the test performed during the container inspection may be omitted.

Section 2 Stamping or Mark of Containers

(Methods of Stamping)

Article 8 (1) A person who intends to make a stamping pursuant to Article 45, paragraph (1) of the Act must make a stamping of the following matters in a clear and indelible way on a visible part of the wall of the container, in accordance with the following order:

- (i) a symbol representing the name of an inspection agency;
- (ii) a name or symbol representing the container manufacturer (in the case where a party which received the inspection is not the container manufacturer, names or symbols representing the container manufacturer and the party which received the inspection) (or, a name only, in the case of a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System);
- (iii) types of high pressure gas to be filled ("PG" for a PG Container; "SG" for a SG Container; "FC1" for a Class-I FC Container; "FC2" for a Class-II FC Container; "FC3" for a Class-III FC Container; "CNG" for a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System; "CHG" for a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles; "LNG" for a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System; or name, abbreviation or molecular formula of the relevant high pressure gas for any other container);
- (iv) in the case of a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, after the matters set forth in the preceding item, the following

- categories of a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, and, if applicable, a labeling indicating that the container is a Container for Trunk (Code: R):
- (a) a Seamless Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: V1);
 - (b) a Composite Metal Liner Container for Compressed Natural-Gas Automobile Fuel System of which the Minimum Burst Pressure of its liner is not less than 125% of the Maximum Filling Pressure (Code: V2); or
 - (c) a Composite Metal Liner Container for Compressed Natural-Gas Automobile Fuel System of which the Minimum Burst Pressure of its liner is less than 125% of the Maximum Filling Pressure (Code: V3);
- (iv)-2 in the case of a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, following the matters set forth in the item (iii), the following categories of a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: LC), and, if applicable, a labeling indicating that the container is a Container for Trunk (Code: R):
- (a) a Metal Liner Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System of which the Minimum Burst Pressure of its liner is not less than 125% of the Maximum Filling Pressure (Code: VH2); or
 - (b) a Metal Liner Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System of which the Minimum Burst Pressure of its liner is less than 125% of the Maximum Filling Pressure (Code: VH3);
- (iv)-2-2 in the case of a Low Filling Cycle Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding item, following the matters set forth in item (iii), the categories of the containers set forth in the preceding item, a labeling indicating that the container is a Low Filling Cycle Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, and if applicable, a labeling indicating that the container is a Container for Trunk (Code: R);
- (iv)-2-3 in the case of a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, following the matters set forth in item (iii), a labeling indicating that the container is a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: GVH);
- (iv)-2-4 in the case of a Low Filling Cycle GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding item, following the matters set forth in item (iii), the labeling specified in the preceding item and a labeling indicating that the container is a Low Filling Cycle GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: GLC);
- (iv)-3 in the case of a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, following the matters set forth in item (iii), the following

categories of a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles:

- (a) a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles of which the Minimum Burst Pressure of its liner is not less than 125% of the Maximum Filling Pressure (Code: TH2); or
- (b) a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles of which the Minimum Burst Pressure of its liner is less than 125% of the Maximum Filling Pressure (Code: TH3);
- (iv)-4 in the case of a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, following the matters set forth in item (iii), a labeling indicating that the container is a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: VL);
- (iv)-5 in the case of an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, following the matters set forth in item (iii), a labeling indicating that the container is an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving (Code: SCUBA);
- (v) the container's mark (in the case of a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas, a mark must consist of three or less characters) and serial number (in the case of a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas, a mark must consist of five or less digit numbers);
- (vi) internal volume (Code: V, Unit: liter);
- (vii) in the case of a container excluding Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile), Ultra Low-temperature Container, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, mass of that container excluding its accessories (limited to detachable accessories) (Code: W, Unit: kilogram);
- (viii) in the case of a container to be filled with acetylene gas, the mass under the preceding item, with the mass of porous substance and accessories thereof added (Code: TW, Unit: kilogram);
- (ix) year/month when the container passes a container inspection (in the case of a container with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters, High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, year/month/date when the container passes a container inspection);

- (x) in the case of Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, the following expiration year/month/date, according to the categories of containers set forth therein (or, in the case of GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, the expiration year/month):
- (a) Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System: the day on which 15 years elapse from the day immediately preceding the day on which the container passes a container inspection (in the case of a container manufactured as those capable of being filled with compressed natural gas in them for a period longer than 15 years, the day designated by the container manufacturer within a period not exceeding 20 years);
 - (b) Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System: the day on which 15 years elapse from the day immediately preceding the day on which the container passes a container inspection;
 - (c) Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles: the day on which 15 years elapse from the day immediately preceding the day on which the container passes a container inspection, or the day designated by the container manufacturer within a period not exceeding 15 years); or
 - (d) GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System: the month in which 15 years elapse from the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes a container inspection;
- (xi) in the case of a container except for an Ultra Low-temperature Container, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, the pressure applied in a hydrostatic test (Code: TP, Unit: megapascal) and the alphabetical letter "M";
- (xii) in the case of a container to be filled with compressed gas, Ultra Low-temperature Container and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, its Maximum Filling Pressure (Code: FP, Unit: megapascal) and the alphabetical letter "M";
- (xii)-2 in the case of GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, its nominal working pressure (Code: NWP, Unit: megapascal) and the alphabetical letter "M";

- (xii)-3 in the case of GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, the number of test cycles;
 - (xiii) in the case of a container made of High-strength Steel or aluminum alloy (including a liner for a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container, but excluding a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Automobile Container for Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles), the following categories of materials:
 - (a) High-strength Steel (Code: HT); and
 - (b) aluminum alloy (Code: AL);
 - (xiv) in the case of a container with an internal volume exceeding 500 liters (excluding a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container), the wall thickness of cylindrical part (Code: t, Unit: millimeters); and
 - (xv) in the case of a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container, acceptable flow depth of its fiber-reinforced part of the cylindrical part (Code: DC, Unit: millimeters).
- (2) The containers specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry as being difficult to be stamped on, as referred to in Article 45, paragraph (1), are as set forth in the following items:
- (i) a General Seamless Container, Welded Container, Ultra Low-temperature Container and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (excluding those imported with the container fitted on an Automobile), of which dome part wall thickness is 2 mm or less;
 - (ii) a Brazed Container;
 - (iii) a Non-Refillable Container;
 - (iv) a Metal Liner General FRP Composite Container (limited to a Full-wrapped Container) and Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container (excluding a General FRP Composite Container for Liquefied Petroleum Gas);
 - (iv)-2 a General FRP Composite Container for Liquefied Petroleum Gas;
 - (v) a Composite Metal Liner Container for Compressed Natural-Gas Automobile Fuel System (limited to a Full-wrapped Container), Metal Liner Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to a Full-wrapped Container), Metal Liner GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to a Full-wrapped Container), Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles (limited to a Full-wrapped Container), Plastic Liner Composite Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Plastic Liner Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Plastic Liner GTR-compliant

- Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Plastic Liner Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles (excluding those set forth in the following item, respectively); and
- (vi) a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile), Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, which are imported with the container fitted on an Automobile.
- (3) A person who intends to attach a mark pursuant to Article 45, paragraph (2) of the Act must attach the mark in accordance with the method set forth in the following items, according to the categories of containers set forth therein:
- (i) the containers set forth in item (i) or (ii) of the preceding paragraph: Firmly attaching to a shoulder part of a container or other visible part a thin plate on which the matters set forth in the items of paragraph (1) are stamped in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner, by way of welding (limited to welding to be performed before heat processing), soldering or brazing;
- (ii) the container set forth in item (iii) of the preceding paragraph: Firmly attaching to a shoulder part of a container or other visible part a card on which the following matters are indicated in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner:
- (a) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (i) to (iii);
- (b) a symbol or number of the batch of the container (meaning containers manufactured from the same charge at the same manufacturing site and on the same year/month/day, having the identical wall thickness, external diameters of cylindrical part, and shape);
- (c) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (vi);
- (d) total of the mass of the container and its accessories (Code: TW, Unit: kilogram); and
- (e) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (ix) and items (xi) to (xiii);
- (iii) the containers set forth in item (iv) of the preceding paragraph: Inserting into a visible part of a hoop wrapping layer a card on which the following matters are indicated in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner; provided, however, that, alternatively, firmly attaching to the exterior surface of the cylindrical part of the container a segment of aluminum foil on which the matters set forth in (a), (c) and (e) (or, in the case of a container using carbon fiber or aramid fiber for the outermost layer, the matters specified in all sub-items) are stamped:
- (a) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (i);

- (b) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (ii);
 - (c) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (iii);
 - (d) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (v);
 - (e) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (vi), (vii) and (ix);
 - (f) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (xi) and (xii);
 - (g) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (xiii); provided, however, that in the case of a Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container, a labeling indicating that the container is a Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container and the following categories of materials of boss part:
 - a. materials other than High-strength Steel and aluminum alloy (Code: N);
 - b. High-strength Steel (Code: N-HT); and
 - c. aluminum alloy (Code: N-AL);
 - (h) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (xv);
 - (i) acceptable flaw depth of fiber-reinforced plastic part other than the cylindrical part (Code: DD, Unit: millimeters); and
 - (j) in the case of a Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container, proof torque (Code: GT, Unit: newton meters);
- (iii)-2 the containers set forth in item (iv)-2 of the preceding paragraph: Firmly attaching to the visible part of the exterior surface of the casing of the container a segment of aluminum foil on which the following matters are stamped in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner:
- (a) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (i) to (iii);
 - (b) a labeling indicating that the container is a General FRP Composite Container for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Code: CS);
 - (c) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (v) to (vii);
 - (d) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (ix) to (xi);
 - (e) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (xv);
 - (f) acceptable flaw depth of fiber-reinforced plastic part other than the cylindrical part (Code: DD, Unit: millimeters); and
 - (g) proof torque (Code: GT, Unit: newton meters);
- (iv) the containers set forth in item (v) of the preceding paragraph: Inserting into a visible part of a hoop wrapping layer a card on which the following matters are indicated in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner; provided, however, that, alternatively, firmly attach to the exterior surface of the cylindrical part of the container a segment of aluminum foil on which the matters set forth in (a) and (c) (in the case of a container using carbon fiber or aramid fiber for the most outer layer, the matters specified in all sub-items) are stamped:
- (a) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (i);
 - (b) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (ii) to (iv)-3, items (v) and

- (vi); provided, however, that for the categories of containers under item (iv) of the same paragraph, "V4" is to be indicated for a container which is a Plastic Liner Composite Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System; for the categories of containers under item (iv)-2 of the same paragraph, "VH4" is to be indicated for a container which is a Plastic Liner Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System; and for the categories of containers under item (iv)-3 of the same paragraph, "TH4" is to be indicated for a container which is a Plastic Liner Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles;
- (c) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (ix) and (x);
- (d) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (xii) to (xii)-3 and item (xv); and
- (e) acceptable flaw depth of fiber-reinforced plastic part other than the cylindrical part (Code: DD, Unit: millimeters);
- (v) the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System set forth in item (vi) of the preceding paragraph: Firmly attaching to a visible part of exterior surface of the container a card on which the following matters are indicated in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner:
 - (a) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (i) to (iii);
 - (b) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (v) and (vi);
 - (c) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (ix) and (xi); and
 - (d) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (xiii) and (xiv);
- (vi) the Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, and GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System set forth in item (vi) of the preceding paragraph: Firmly attaching to a visible part of the exterior surface of the container a card on which the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (xiv) and the matters set forth in item (iv), (a) to (e) are indicated in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner;
- (vii) the Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System set forth in item (vi) of the preceding paragraph: Firmly attaching to a visible part of the exterior surface of the container a card on which the following matters are indicated in accordance with the same order, in a legible and indelible manner:
 - (a) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (i) to (iii) and item (iv)-4;
 - (b) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (v) and (vi);
 - (c) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (ix) and (x); and
 - (d) the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (xii) to (xiv).
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs, if the

container complies with the methods set forth in the following items as those which would pose no safety risk, or if the method of stamping, etc. has been approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, a stamping under Article 45, paragraph (1) of the Act may be made or a mark under paragraph (2) of the same Article may be attached according to the method set forth in the relevant item or the method approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry:

- (i) in the case of a container complying with Article 10 of the Civil Aeronautics Act (Act No. 231 of 1952), the labeling according to the standards specified in Article 14-2, paragraph (10) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act (Order of the Ministry of Transport No. 56 of 1952);
- (ii) in the case of a container exempted from testing or inspection pursuant to Article 6, item (iii), stamping, etc. of the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (i) to (viii), stamping, etc. made when the container passes a hydrostatic test implemented for that container for the first time in its country of manufacture, and, if the relevant first hydrostatic testing is implemented more than one year and six months before the date of application of container inspection, stamping, etc. made when the container passes the most recent testing in accordance with the categories of the containers set forth in the following items (limited to testing implemented within one year and six months from the date of application of container inspection), and stamping, etc. of the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (x) to (xv):
 - (a) Ultra Low-temperature Container (limited to a container with a double-structured tank): pneumatic test and thermal insulation performance test;
 - (b) Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System with an internal volume less than 150 liters (limited to a container with a double-structured tank): leak test and thermal insulation performance test;
 - (c) Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System with an internal volume not less than 150 liters (limited to a container with a double-structured tank): leak test, and thermal insulation performance test or cooling performance test;
 - (d) Other containers: hydrostatic test.

(Procedures to Change Type or Pressure of High Pressure Gas to Be Filled in Containers)

Article 9 A person who intends to file an application for making stamping, etc. pursuant to Article 54, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit a written application for change of type of high pressure gas or pressure using Form 2, together with documents certifying that the container still conforms to the specifications under Article 7 even after the change, to the Institute in the case

of stamping, etc. made by the Institute, to the Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body in the case of stamping, etc. made by the Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body, to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry (or, to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the container, in the case of a container with an internal volume not exceeding 500 liters (excluding a container to be fitted on a railroad vehicle); hereinafter referred to as "Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc." in this Article), the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body having jurisdiction over the location of the container in the case of a container with self-inspection stamping, etc., or to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc. in the case of any other type of containers.

Chapter IV Labeling of Containers

(Methods of Labeling)

Article 10 (1) A person who intends to make labels pursuant to Article 46, paragraph (1) of the Act (excluding a manufacturer or importer of a container obviously intended for assignment) must make them in accordance with the following items:

(i) a visible part on the external surface of the container (or, in the case of a container covered with heat insulating material, exterior surface of the heat insulating material; the same applies in items (ii) and (iii)) is to be painted in a color set forth in the right column of the following appended table, in accordance with the categories of the high pressure gases set forth in the left column, for not less than half of its surface area; provided, however, that this does not apply to a container to be filled with hydrogen gas specified in the same appended table which is a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, a container to be filled with other type of high pressure gas specified in the same appended table which is made of a non-colored aluminum, aluminum alloy or stainless steel, a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas, and a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System;

Types of high pressure gases	Categories of painting colors
Oxygen gas	Black
Hydrogen gas	Red
Carbon dioxide	Green
Liquefied ammonia	White
Liquefied chlorine	Yellow
Acetylene gas	Brown
Other types of high-pressure gas	Gray

- (ii) the following matters are to be clearly indicated on the external surface of a container:
 - (a) the name of high pressure gas that may be filled in the container;
 - (b) in the case where high pressure gas that may be filled in the container is Flammable Gas and Toxic Gas, a character indicating the nature of that high pressure gas ("Flammable" in the case of Flammable Gas, and "Toxic" in the case of Toxic Gas);
- (iii) the name, address and phone number (hereinafter referred to as "name, etc." in this Article) of the container owner (or the container owner or the consignee of management service in the case where management service for the container has been consigned to a third party) are to be clearly indicated on the exterior surface of a container in accordance with public notice; provided, however, that this does not apply to a container set forth in the following (a) and (b):
 - (a) a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, whose owner specified in a motor vehicle inspection certificate provided in Article 58 of the Road Transport Vehicle Act (hereinafter simply referred to as a "Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate") is the same as the owner of that container; and
 - (b) a High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, whose owner specified in a Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate is the same as the owner of that container.
- (2) In case of any change to a name, etc., the container owner who labels the container with the name, etc. pursuant to item (iii) of the preceding paragraph is to reflect the change to the labels without delay. In this case, labels are to be made in accordance with item (iii) of the preceding paragraph.
- (3) A person who intends to make labels pursuant to Article 46, paragraph (2) of the Act must make them in accordance with the method to clearly indicate the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (ii), (a) and paragraph (1), item (iii); provided, however, that for a container for export, it is not necessary to clearly indicate the matters set forth in paragraph (1), item (iii).
- (4) Beyond what is set forth in the preceding three paragraphs, a person who intends to make labels pursuant to Article 46, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Act on a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles must make them in accordance with the method specified by public notice.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (3), if the container complies with the methods to be separately provided in public notice as those

which would pose no safety risk, or if the labeling method has been approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, labels under Article 46, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Act may be made in accordance with the method specified in the public notice or the method approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Labels to Be Made by Assignee of Containers)

Article 11 A person who intends to make labels pursuant to Article 47, paragraph (1) of the Act must make them in accordance with paragraph (1), item (iii) and paragraph (5) of the preceding Article.

(Labeling Associated with Change of Type or Pressure of High Pressure Gas to Be Filled in Containers)

Article 12 A person who intends to make labels pursuant to Article 54, paragraph (3) of the Act must make them in accordance with Article 10, paragraph (1), items (i) and (ii), and paragraph (5) of the same Article.

Chapter V Standards for Accessories

(Accessories for Containers under Article 49-2, Paragraph (1) of the Act)

Article 13 The accessories specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in the main clause of Article 49-2, paragraph (1) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a valve (limited to a valve to be fitted on a container other than a Non-Refillable Container);
- (ii) a pressure relief valve (limited to a pressure relief valve to be fitted on a container set forth in Article 19, item (i));
- (iii) an emergency shut-off device (limited to a device to be fitted on a container set forth in Article 19, items (iii), (iv) and (v)); and
- (iv) a check valve (limited to a check valve to be fitted on a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System).

(Application for Accessories Inspection)

Article 14 A person who intends to receive an accessories inspection pursuant to the main clause of Article 49-2, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit a written application for accessories inspection using Form 3, to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry (or, to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the accessories, in the case of accessories fitted on a container with an internal volume not exceeding 500 liters (excluding a container to be fitted on a railroad vehicle)), the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body having jurisdiction over the

location of the accessories (in the case of accessories manufactured by a manufacturer of accessories, the location of its business establishment, or in the case of imported accessories, the place of landing of those accessories; the same applies in this Article).

(Exception of Accessories for Export)

Article 15 The accessories for the usage specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-2, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the Act, are accessories for export and other accessories obviously not intended to enter into distribution channel in Japan.

(Methods of Accessories Inspection)

Article 16 The methods specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-2, paragraph (1) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) an accessories inspection must be performed in a manner clearly specifying test specimen, test pressure, test medium, duration, verification method and any other conditions of matters to be identified to secure reproducibility of the test as may be necessary;
- (ii) for testing procedures, test specimen, testing device, etc., the Japan Industrial Standards or other standardized specification must be used as may be necessary;
- (iii) for accessories which the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry determines appropriate in terms of materials, wall thickness, structure, etc. and are equipped with documents showing quality of materials and strength of container which are deemed appropriate or any other document material necessary for an accessories inspection, a test or inspection relating to the document material may be omitted;
- (iv) a record of an accessories inspection results must be prepared and stored in an appropriate manner.

(Specification of Accessories for Accessories Inspection)

Article 17 (1) The specifications for accessories by type of high pressure gas and degree of pressure specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-2, paragraph (4) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) accessories must have strength appropriate to their operating pressure and operating temperature;
- (ii) accessories must not have any defect which would be detrimental to their operating;
- (iii) accessories must be able to resist external load which can be expected in

- their operating environment;
 - (iv) materials used for accessories must be appropriate to the type of high pressure gas to be used, operating pressure, operating temperature and operating environment;
 - (v) accessories must have airtightness according to their respective operating pressure;
 - (vi) a valve must securely function;
 - (vii) a pressure relief valve must properly function in response to pressure or temperature exceeding the normal scope of operating of the container on which it is fitted;
 - (viii) an emergency shut off device must be activated immediately and automatically at an appropriate temperature.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, for a type which has passed a Type Test, an accessory inspection which is identical to the test performed during the course of the Type Test may be omitted, and for a type which has passed an accessories inspection, a Type Test which is identical to the test performed during the accessories inspection may be omitted.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, for accessories found to be acceptable by the test, Type Test or examination set forth in the following items (hereinafter referred to as "inspection, etc." in this Article), the specifications for the inspection, etc. are treated as specifications for accessories by the type of high pressure gas and degree of pressure specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-2, paragraph (4):
- (i) Type Tests and examinations under Article 5 and Article 6, paragraph (3) of the Ship Safety Act (Act No. 11 of 1933) and under the Regulation on Type Approval for Ships (Order of the Ministry of Transport No. 50 of 1973);
 - (ii) an examination provided in Article 21-2, paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act (Act No. 186 of 1948) for accessories subject to examination specified in the same paragraph; and
 - (iii) an inspection to be performed by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism pursuant to Article 10 of the Civil Aeronautics Act.

(Stamping for Accessories Inspection)

Article 18 (1) A person who intends to make a stamping pursuant to Article 49-3, paragraph (1) of the Act must make the stamping of the matters set forth in the following items (in the case of a fusible pressure relief valve for an acetylene container, items (i) to (iv) and (vii)) in a clear and indelible way on a visible part of the wall of accessories, in accordance with the same order; provided, however, that for accessories not fit for stamping, the above method may be replaced with firmly attaching to a visible part of the accessories a thin

plate on which the relevant matters are stamped, by way of welding, soldering or brazing:

- (i) year/month/date when the accessories pass the accessories inspection (or year/month, in the case of accessories to be fitted on a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System);
- (ii) a symbol representing the name of an inspection agency;
- (iii) a name or symbol representing the accessories manufacturer (in the case where a party which received the inspection is not the accessories manufacturer, names or symbols representing the accessories manufacturer and the party which received the inspection);
- (iv) code and serial number of accessories;
- (v) mass of accessories (limited to accessories other than those to be fitted on a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile), Ultra Low-temperature Container, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles) (Code: W; Unit: kilogram);
- (vi) pressure applied in a hydrostatic test (Code: TP, Unit: megapascal) and the alphabetical letter "M";
- (vii) type of containers on which the following accessories are to be fitted:
 - (a) a container to be filled with compressed acetylene gas (Code: AG);
 - (b) a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: CNGV);
 - (c) a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: CHGV);
 - (d) a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code: CHGGV);
 - (e) a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles (Code: CHGT);
 - (f) a container to be filled with compressed gas (excluding the containers specified in (a) to (e)) (Code: PG);
 - (g) a container to be filled with liquefied gas (excluding the containers specified in (h) to (j)) (Code: LG);
 - (h) a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas (excluding the container specified in (i)) (Code: LPG);
 - (i) an Ultra Low-temperature Container and Low-temperature Container (Code: LT); and
 - (j) a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (Code:

LNGV);

(viii) following the matters set forth in sub-item (i) of the preceding item, in the case of a pressure relief pressure relief valve to be fitted on a Container for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobiles, the following pressure relief valve type:

(a) a pressure relief valve to be fitted on a Container for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobiles for prevention of rupture by liquid seal (hereinafter referred to as a "Low-pressure Pressure Relief Valve for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile") (Code: L); and

(b) a pressure relief valve to be fitted on a Container for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobiles for prevention of rupture of the container caused by escalation of pressure in excess of normal range of use of the container (hereinafter referred to as a "High-pressure Pressure Relief Valve for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile") (Code: H).

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if the accessories comply with the method set forth in the following items as those which would pose no safety risk, or if the method of stamping, etc. has been approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, a stamping under Article 49-3, paragraph (1) of the Act may be made according to the method set forth in the relevant items or the method approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry:

(i) for accessories to which the Ship Safety Act applies, the following stampings:

(a) stampings which have passed the inspection specified in Article 5 of the same Act;

(b) in the case of accessories which have passed the inspection specified in Article 6, paragraph (3) of the same Act, a certification stamp specified in Article 45, paragraph (1) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Ship Safety Act (Order of the Ministry of Transport No. 41 of 1963); and

(c) in the case of accessories which have passed the examination specified in Article 6-4, paragraph (1) of the same Act, a certification stamp specified in Article 15, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Type Approval for Ships;

(ii) in the case of accessories subject to examination under Article 21-2, paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act (Act No. 186 of 1948), a labeling specified in Article 21-9, paragraph (1) of the same Act;

(iii) in the case of accessories which comply with the provisions of Article 10 of the Civil Aeronautics Act, a labeling in accordance with the standards specified in Article 14, paragraph (1) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act;

(iv) in the case of accessories inspected pursuant to Article 16, item (iii), stamping made when the accessories pass a pneumatic test implemented for

those accessories for the first time in their country of manufacture, and, if the relevant first pneumatic test is implemented more than one year and six months before the date of application of accessories inspection, stamping made when the accessories pass the most recent pneumatic test (limited to a test implemented within one year and six months from the date of application of accessories inspection), and stamping, etc. of the matters set forth in paragraph (1), items (ii) to (vii).

Chapter VI Filling

(Accessories for Containers Other Than Non-Refillable Containers)

Article 19 The containers specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the Act, are the containers set forth in the following items, and the accessories specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, referred to in the same item, are the accessories set forth in the following items:

- (i) a container other than those set forth in the following (a) to (e): pressure relief valve (in the case of a pressure relief valve to be fitted on a Container for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobiles, a Low-pressure Pressure Relief Valve for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile and High-pressure Pressure Relief Valve for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile):
 - (a) a container to be filled with high pressure gas with risk of significantly deteriorating a pressure relief valve through contact with the pressure relief valve;
 - (b) a container to be filled with Toxic Gas for which it is inappropriate to fit a pressure relief valve;
 - (c) a container to be filled with carbon dioxide (limited to a container to be fitted on a fire prevention equipment or aircraft which has passed a hydrostatic test performed under the pressure at least 24.5 megapascal);
 - (d) a container which is a component of life-saving equipment subject to an inspection specified in Article 5 or Article 6, paragraph (3) of the Ship Safety Act and a Type Approval and examination under the Regulation on Type Approval for Ships; and
 - (e) a container to be used for fire defense equipment, etc. specified in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act which has passed an inspection under Article 21-2, paragraph (1) of the same Act;
- (ii) a container fitted with a valve or pressure relief valve with other containers when fitting the valve or pressure relief valve, a container to be filled with gas other than liquefied petroleum gas with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters, or High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation

- Automobiles: an accessory piping (limited to a pipe with pressure resistance and airtightness at least equivalent to those of the container on which the pipe is fitted, which is made of appropriate materials for the operating environment; the same applies in this Article);
- (iii) a container to be filled with flammable gas other than liquefied petroleum gas, Toxic Gas (excluding chlorine) or liquefied oxygen gas with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters, or High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles: emergency shut off device;
 - (iv) a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters or a High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, with protrusive valve, attached piping or liquid level gauge: a protector, attached pipe and emergency shut off device;
 - (v) a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters or a High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, with non-protrusive valve, attached piping or liquid level gauge: an attached pipe and emergency shut off device;
 - (vi) GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System: check valve.

(Accessories for Non-Refillable Containers)

Article 20 The container specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 48, paragraph (2), item (iii) of the Act, is a Non-Refillable Container, and the accessories specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, referred to in the same item, are pressure relief valves.

(Standards for Processing Containers)

Article 21 (1) The technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a neck ring must be fitted by tightly affixing it;
- (ii) a footring must not be fitted by welding;
- (iii) if a footring is fitted on a container, the mass of the footring must be stamped on the right side of the stamping or label indicating the mass of the container in a clearly distinguished manner;
- (iv) processing must be implemented so that the wall thickness after the processing will not be reduced below the wall thickness specified in Article 3, item (ii);
- (v) in the case where welding is to be performed for the purpose of repairing a flaw, etc. of a Welded Container, Ultra Low-temperature Container and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, the repaired

parts after the processing must be free from any defect which would adversely affect its operating and must have appropriate strength.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, for processing of a container complying with the standards specified in Article 14, paragraph (1) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act performed by a person who has obtained an airworthiness certification pursuant to Article 10 of the Civil Aeronautics Act, the relevant standards may be applied as the technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Act; and the standards approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, if the approval is obtained, may be applied as the technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Act.

(Methods of Calculation of Mass of Liquefied Gas)

Article 22 (1) The method specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, referred to in the items of Article 48, paragraph (4) of the Act, are the following formula:

$$G=V\div C$$

In this formula, the characters "G", "V" and "C" are to represent the following figures, respectively:

G: figure of mass of liquefied gas (Unit: kilogram)

V: figure of internal volume of container (Unit: liter)

C: In the case of liquefied petroleum gas to be filled in a Low-temperature Container, Ultra Low-temperature Container and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, an inverse number of a figure obtained by multiplying the figure of specific gravity of the liquefied gas (Unit: kg/L) at the maximum normal operating temperature of the container by 9/10 (or, in the case of a Container for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobiles, an inverse number of a figure obtained by multiplying the figure of specific gravity of liquefied hydrogen to be filled in that container (Unit: kg/L) at the boiling point under atmospheric pressure by 9/10; in the case of other gases set forth in the left column of the table of Article 2, item (xxvi) which is liquefied gas to be filled in a container specified in A of the same appended table whose Hydrostatic Test Pressure is 24.5 megapascal, the pressure at the temperature of 48°C; in the case of liquefied gas to be filled in a container specified in B of the same appended table, the figure of volume of one kilogram of the liquefied gas (Unit: liter) whose pressure at the temperature of 55°C is 14.7 megapascal or below; or, in the case of other gases, the constant value set forth in the right column of the following appended table, in accordance with the types of liquefied gases as respectively set forth in the left column of the same appended table.

Type of liquefied gas	Constant value
Liquefied ethylene	3.50
Liquefied ethane	2.80
Liquefied propane	2.35
Liquefied propylene	2.27
Liquefied butane	2.05
Liquefied butylene	2.00
Liquefied cyclopropane	1.87
Liquefied ammonia	1.86
Liquefied butadiene	1.85
Liquefied trimethylamine	1.76
Liquefied dimethylamine	1.70
Liquefied methyl ether	1.67
Liquefied monomethylamine	1.67
Liquefied hydrogen chloride	1.67
Liquefied hydrogen cyanide	1.57
Liquefied hydrogen sulfide	1.47
Carbon dioxide	1.34
Liquefied dinitrous monoxide	1.34
Liquefied ethylene oxide	1.30
Liquefied fluorocarbon-152a	1.27
Liquefied chloromethyl	1.25
Liquefied chloroethene	1.22
Liquefied polytetrafluoroethylene	1.11
Liquefied fluorocarbon-500	1.00
Liquefied fluorocarbon-13	1.00
Liquefied fluorocarbon-22	0.98
Liquefied fluorocarbon-502	0.93
Liquefied sulfur hexafluoride	0.91
Liquefied fluorocarbon-115	0.90
Liquefied fluorocarbon-12	0.86
Liquefied xenon	0.81
Liquefied chlorine	0.80
Liquefied hydrogen bromide	0.80
Liquefied sulfurous acid gas	0.80
Liquefied fluorocarbon-13B1	0.79
Liquefied fluorocarbon-114	0.76
Liquefied fluorocarbon-C318	0.74
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity at the temperature of 15 degrees Celsius (hereinafter referred to as the "gravity" in this table) is not less than 0.453 but not exceeding 0.462	2.78
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.463 but not exceeding 0.472	2.71

Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.473 but not exceeding 0.480	2.64
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.481 but not exceeding 0.488	2.57
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.489 but not exceeding 0.495	2.50
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.496 but not exceeding 0.503	2.44
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.504 but not exceeding 0.510	2.38
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.511 but not exceeding 0.519	2.33
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.520 but not exceeding 0.527	2.28
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.528 but not exceeding 0.536	2.23
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.537 but not exceeding 0.544	2.18
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.545 but not exceeding 0.552	2.13
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.553 but not exceeding 0.560	2.09
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.561 but not exceeding 0.568	2.04
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.569 but not exceeding 0.576	2.00
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.577 but not exceeding 0.584	1.97
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.585 but not exceeding 0.592	1.93
Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.593 but not exceeding 0.600	1.89

Liquefied petroleum gas whose gravity is not less than 0.601 but not exceeding 0.608	1.86
Other petroleum gases	1.05 divided by the gravity of the relevant liquefied gas at the temperature of 48 degrees Celsius

(Application for Special Permission for Filling)

Article 23 A person who intends to obtain a permission under Article 48, paragraph (5) of the Act must submit a written application for special permission for filling using Form 4, together with a document explaining the reason, to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the location of the business establishment where the gas is filled (or, to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the business establishment where the gas is filled, in the case of a container with an internal volume not exceeding 500 liters (excluding a container to be fixed on a railroad vehicle)), having jurisdiction over the location of the business establishment where the gas is filled.

Chapter VII Re-inspection of Container and Accessories, and Container Re-inspection Station

(Period of Container Re-Inspection)

Article 24 (1) The period specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (v) of the Act, is the period set forth in the following items, starting from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month shown in stamping, etc., in the case of a container which has not received a container re-inspection (hereinafter referred to as "month in which the container passes the inspection") (or, in the case of a container with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters, High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, the date immediately preceding the month/date shown in stamping, etc.); or starting from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month shown in the stamping under Article 37, paragraph (1), item (i) or the mark under paragraph (2), item (i) of the same Article made at when the container passes the previous container re-inspection (hereinafter referred to as "month in which the container passes the re-inspection") (or, in the case of a container with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters, High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed

Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, the date immediately preceding the month/date shown in stamping, etc.), in case of a container which has undergone an accessories inspection:

- (i) for a Welded Container, Ultra Low-temperature Container and Brazed Container (referred to as "welded container, etc." in item (ii) and Article 71, and excluding a welded container, etc. specified in item (ii) and a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System specified in item (viii)), five years in the case of a container for which a period of 20 years or less elapse from the date of manufacture (referred to as "age" in this Article, Article 27 and Article 71), and two years for a container aged 20 years or more;
 - (ii) for a welded container, etc. with an internal volume not exceeding 25 liters and whose Hydrostatic Test Pressure does not exceed 3.0 megapascal (excluding a container to be filled with hydrogen cyanide, ammonia or chlorine) which has passed a container inspection specified in Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act or a radiation inspection specified in Article 36, paragraph (1) on or after July 1955, six years in the case of a container aged less than 20 years, and two years for a container aged 20 years or more;
 - (iii) for a General Seamless Container, five years;
 - (iv) for a General Seamless Container, five years;
 - (v) in the case of a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, four years in the case of a container aged less than four years, and two years and two months for a container aged more than four years;
 - (vi) for a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, four years and one month in the case of a container aged four years and one month or less, and two years and three months for a container aged more than four years and one month;
 - (vii) for an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, one year and one month;
 - (viii) for a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile (limited to a Welded Container; the same applies hereinafter), six years in the case of a container aged less than 20 years, and two years for a container aged 20 years or more.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, for the first container re-inspection of a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an

Automobile for which the effective period of a Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate specified in Article 61 of the Road Transport Vehicle Act is one year, the period starting from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes the inspection until the inspection under Article 62 of the Road Transport Vehicle Act performed on the Automobile on which the relevant container is fitted for the first time after six years elapse from the relevant starting date may be applied as the period under Article 48, paragraph (1), item (v) of the Act.

- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the period so approved may be applied as the period specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (v) of the Act.

(Methods of Container Re-Inspection)

Article 25 (1) The method specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act, is as provided in public notice.

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the method so approved may be treated as the method specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act.

(Specifications of Container for Container Re-Inspection)

Article 26 (1) Among the specifications of containers by type of high pressure gas and degree of pressure specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (2) of the Act, the specifications for an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, General Seamless Container, Welded Container, Brazed Container and General FRP Composite Container are as set forth in the following items; provided, however, that for an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, in cases of a container re-inspection other than the first container re-inspection after four years and one month elapse from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes the inspection or from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes the re-inspection performed in accordance with items (i) and (iii), from among those set forth in item (i) only those specified by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be applied:

- (i) a container must undergo and pass a visual inspection pursuant to the following (a) to (c):

- (a) the inspection must be implemented for each container;
 - (b) only a container free from any corrosion, crack, streak, etc. which would adversely affect its operating on its internal surface or external surface (or, in the case of an acetylene container stuffed with porous substance, exterior surface) must be judged acceptable;
 - (c) for a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas with an internal volume not less than 15 liters but less than 120 liters (excluding a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System), only a container free from any material corrosion, wear or deformation on its footing and with sufficient bottom surface interval (meaning an gap between the bottom surface and horizontal surface of the base of the container standing perpendicular to the horizontal surface) for prevention of corrosion of the bottom part of that container must be judged acceptable;
 - (ii) for a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas (limited to a container other than those manufactured from stainless steel, aluminum alloy or any other anti-corrosive materials, with an internal volume less than 120 liters), appropriate rust-proof painting must be applied pursuant to the provisions of public notice;
 - (iii) a container must undergo and pass a hydrostatic test pursuant to the following (a) to (c):
 - (a) a hydrostatic test must be performed for a container with an internal volume not exceeding two liters, having wall thickness with 3.5 or more factor of safety against destruction (excluding a General FRP Composite Container), High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles and Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container, and a volumetric expansion test must be performed for other containers;
 - (b) a container re-inspection must be implemented for each container; provided, however, that in the case of an acetylene container stuffed with porous substance, only one container randomly chosen from containers made at the same manufacturing site and having the same internal volume, shape and manufacturing year/month indicated in its stamping, etc. is to be tested. If the chosen container has passed the test, the remaining containers are deemed to have passed the test;
 - (c) in a volumetric expansion test, only a container free from any leak or abnormal expansion and with a permanent increase rate not exceeding ten percent (or five percent, in the case of a General FRP Composite Container) must be judged acceptable, and in a pressure test, only a container free from any leak or abnormal expansion must be judged acceptable;
 - (iv) in the case of a General FRP Composite Container, that container must conform to the standards to be specified by public notice.
- (2) Among the specifications specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy,

Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (2) of the Act, the specifications for Ultra Low-temperature Containers are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a container must undergo and pass a pneumatic test pursuant to the following (a) and (b):
 - (a) a pneumatic test must be implemented for each container;
 - (b) in a pneumatic test, only a container free from leak must be judged acceptable;
 - (ii) a container must undergo and pass a thermal insulation performance test pursuant to the following (a) and (b):
 - (a) a thermal insulation performance test must be implemented for each container;
 - (b) in a thermal insulation performance test, a container with heat penetration not exceeding 2 Joules/hour/°C/liter (or, in the case of a container with an internal volume exceeding 1,000 liters, 8 Joules/hour/°C/liter) must be judged acceptable.
- (3) Among the specifications specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (2) of the Act, the specifications for a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles are as set forth in the following items:
- (i) a container must undergo and pass a visual inspection (limited to an inspection of external surface) in accordance with paragraph (1), item (i);
 - (ii) a container must undergo and pass a leak test pursuant to the following items:
 - (a) the test must be implemented for each container;
 - (b) only a container free from any leak must be judged acceptable;
 - (iii) a container must conform to any other standards to be specified by public notice.
- (4) Among the specifications specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (2) of the Act, the specifications for a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System are as set forth in the following items:
- (i) a container must undergo and pass a visual inspection (limited to an inspection of exterior surface) in accordance with paragraph (1), item (i);
 - (ii) a container must undergo and pass a leak test pursuant to the following items:
 - (a) the test must be implemented for each container;
 - (b) only a container free from any leak must be judged acceptable;

- (iii) a container must pass a thermal insulation performance test or cooling performance test to be implemented pursuant to the provisions of public notice for each container;
 - (iv) a container must conform to the other standards to be specified by public notice.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the specifications so approved may be treated as the container specifications specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (2) of the Act.

(Period of Accessories Re-Inspection)

Article 27 (1) The periods specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) for accessories fitted on a container (excluding those set forth in items (i)-2 to (iii)), the period between the date on which the accessories pass an accessories inspection (or, in the case of accessories which have passed accessories re-inspection, the date on which the accessories pass the most recent re-inspection; hereinafter referred to as the "day on which the accessories pass the inspection, etc." in this Article) and the first container re-inspection performed on a container on which the relevant accessories are fitted after two years elapse from the day on which the accessories pass the inspection, etc. (or, in the case of an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, the first container re-inspection after four years and one month elapse from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes the inspection or from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes the re-inspection performed in accordance with paragraph (1), items (i) and (iii) of the preceding Article);
- (i)-2 in the case of accessories fitted on a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, the period between the month in which the accessories pass an accessories inspection (or, in the case of accessories which have passed an accessories re-inspection, the month in which they pass the most recent re-inspection; hereinafter referred to as the "month in which the accessories pass the inspection, etc." in this Article) and the first container re-inspection performed on a container on which the relevant accessories are fitted after two years elapse from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the accessories pass the inspection, etc.;
- (ii) for accessories fitted on a container with an internal volume less than 4,000

- liters (limited to a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas, and excluding a High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles or a container fixed on a railroad vehicle), the period between the day on which the accessories pass the inspection, etc. and the date of the first container re-inspection performed on a container on which the relevant accessories are fitted after two years elapse from the day on which the accessories pass the inspection, etc., in the case of a container aged six and a half years or less; or one year, in the case of a container aged more than six and a half years;
- (iii) for accessories fitted on a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile, the period between the day on which the accessories pass the inspection, etc. and the date of the first container re-inspection performed on a container on which the relevant accessories are fitted after two years elapse from the day on which the accessories pass the inspection, etc., in the case of a container aged seven and a half years or less; or one year, in the case of a container aged more than seven and a half years;
- (iv) for accessories not fitted on a container, two years.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the period so approved may be treated as the period specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 48, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the Act.

(Method of Accessories Re-Inspection)

- Article 28 (1) The method specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-4, paragraph (1) of the Act, is as provided in public notice.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the method so approved may be treated as the method of accessories re-inspection specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-4, paragraph (1) of the Act.

(Specification of Accessories for Accessories Re-Inspection)

- Article 29 (1) The specifications by type of high pressure gas and degree of pressure specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-4, paragraph (2) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:
- (i) accessories must undergo and pass a visual inspection pursuant to the following (a) and (b):
- (a) the inspection must be implemented for each accessory;

- (b) only accessories free from any corrosion, crack, streak, corrugation, deformation, etc. which would adversely affect their operating must be judged acceptable;
- (ii) accessories (excluding those fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles) must undergo and pass a pneumatic test pursuant to the following (a) and (b):
 - (a) the test must be implemented for each accessory; provided, however, that in the case of accessories fitted on an acetylene container stuffed with porous substance, only one unit randomly chosen from accessories at the same accessories manufacturing site, on the same year/month/date, and from the same charge, and having the same dimension and shape, is to be tested. If the chosen unit have passed the test, the remaining accessories fitted on a container manufactured at the same manufacturing site and having the same internal volume, shape and manufacturing year/month indicated in their stamping, etc. are deemed to have passed the test;
 - (b) accessories free from any leak, etc. under the pressure not less than a pneumatic test pressure depending on the type of containers on which those accessories are fitted (or, in the case of a Low-pressure Pressure Relief Valve for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile, a pressure which is 2/3 of the pressure at which the volume of liquefied hydrogen to be filled in a Container for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobiles on which the pressure relief valve is to be fitted becomes 98% of the internal volume of the container) are judged acceptable;
- (iii) accessories (limited to those fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles) must undergo and pass a leak test pursuant to the following (a) and (b):
 - (a) the test must be implemented for each accessory;
 - (b) only accessories free from any leak must be judged acceptable;
- (iv) accessories (limited to those to be used for a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for

- Transportation Automobiles) must conform to the standards to be specified by public notice;
- (v) a valve (excluding a valve fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System) must conform to the following (a) and (b):
 - (a) a valve must be easy to open and close, and must function in a smooth manner;
 - (b) in the case of a valve to be fitted on a container to be filled liquefied petroleum gas, having a structure equipped with a thread for opening and closing the valve on its ground nut, the ground nut must be appropriately fixed on the main body of the valve by a pin or nut;
 - (vi) in the case of a pressure relief valve (excluding a pressure relief valve fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, and also excluding rupture disk and fusible plug; hereinafter the same applies in this item), the pressure relief valve must activate under a pressure not exceeding $8/10$ of the Hydrostatic Test Pressure depending on the type of high pressure gas to be filled in the container on which the pressure relief valve is fitted (or, a pressure not exceeding the Hydrostatic Test Pressure in the case of accessories to be fitted on a Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container; a pressure not less than $5/7$ of the pressure at which volume of liquefied hydrogen to be filled in a Container for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile on which the pressure relief valve is to be fitted becomes 98% of the internal volume of the container, but not exceeding the pressure at which the volume of the liquefied hydrogen becomes 98% of the internal volume of the container, in the case of a Low-pressure Pressure Relief Valve for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile; or a pressure not less than the Pneumatic Test Pressure but not exceeding 1.3 times the Maximum Filling Pressure, in the case of a High-pressure Pressure Relief Valve for Liquefied Hydrogen Transportation Automobile);
 - (vii) in the case of an emergency shut off device, the shut off device must be capable of being activated by remote control.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if it is separately provided in public notice as those which would pose no safety risk, the specification specified in that public notice may be applied as the specification specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred

to in Article 49-4, paragraph (2) of the Act, or, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the specifications so approved may be applied as the specification specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-4, paragraph (2) of the Act.

(Procedures of Registration of Container Re-Inspection Station)

Article 30 (1) A person who intends to obtain a registration under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit, for each container re-inspection station, a written application for registration of container re-inspection station using Form 5, attaching a written description of inspection equipment, to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the container re-inspection station.

(2) The matters corresponding to the standards set forth in Article 33 must be included in the written description of inspection equipment under the preceding paragraph.

(Procedures for Renewal of Registration of Container Re-Inspection Station)

Article 31 (1) A person who intends to obtain a renewal of a registration pursuant to Article 50, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit, for each container re-inspection station, a written application for renewal of registration of container re-inspection station using Form 6 to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the container re-inspection station.

(2) At the time of the application under the preceding paragraph, if the inspection equipment is different from those at the time of receiving a registration of the relevant container re-inspection station (or, in the case where the registration has been renewed, the time of receiving the previous registration), the applicant must attach a written description of inspection equipment to the written application under the preceding paragraph.

(Registration Certificate of Container Re-Inspection Station)

Article 32 (1) When the prefectural governor makes a registration of a container re-inspection station or renewal thereof pursuant to Article 50, paragraph (3) of the Act, the prefectural governor must issue a registration certificate for container re-inspection station using Form 7 to a person who received the registration or renewal thereof.

(2) A person who has been issued a registration certificate for container re-inspection station under the preceding paragraph must return the certificate to the prefectural governor who issued the certificate without delay, when five years elapse from the date of issuance of the certificate, if the person has discontinued container re-inspection service, or if the person's registration is

rescinded pursuant to Article 53 of the Act.

(Standards of Inspection Equipment)

Article 33 The technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 50, paragraph (3) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) in the case of a container re-inspection station which conducts a re-inspection of an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, General Seamless Container, Welded Container, Brazed Container or General FRP Composite Container, the station must be equipped with the following inspection equipment (limited to equipment appropriate to re-inspected containers and their specifications; the same applies hereinafter in this Article):
 - (a) equipment for cleaning rust off a container (excluding equipment for a Low-temperature Container), and equipment for cleansing and drying of a container;
 - (b) equipment for measuring dimensions of flaw, corrosion, etc. of a container;
 - (c) equipment for a lighting inspection of internal surface of a container;
 - (d) a pressure gauge and an expansion indicator (limited to the case where a volumetric expansion test is conducted);
 - (e) equipment for collecting remaining gases (limited to equipment for a container specified in public notice);
 - (f) equipment for measuring painting thickness (limited to equipment for a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas);
- (ii) for a container re-inspection station which conducts a re-inspection of an Ultra Low-temperature Container, the station must be equipped with equipment for pneumatic test and thermal insulation performance test;
- (iii) for a container re-inspection station which conducts a re-inspection of a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, the station must be equipped with the following equipment:
 - (a) equipment for cleansing the surface of a container;
 - (b) equipment for lighting inspection of the external surface of a container;
 - (c) equipment for measuring dimensions of a flaw, corrosion, etc. of a container; and
 - (d) equipment for a leak test;
- (iv) for a container re-inspection station which conducts a re-inspection of a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, the station

must be equipped with the following inspection equipment:

- (a) the equipment set forth in (a) to (d) of the preceding item; and
- (b) equipment for thermal insulation performance test or cooling performance test;
- (v) for a container re-inspection station which conducts a re-inspection of accessories other than those fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, the station must be equipped with inspection equipment for pneumatic test and performance test;
- (vi) for a container re-inspection station which conducts a re-inspection of accessories fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, the station must be equipped with inspection equipment for leak test;
- (vii) the inspection equipment set forth in the preceding items must conform to the standards to be specified by public notice.

(Qualification of Chief Inspector)

Article 34 A person with knowledge and experience satisfying the conditions specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 52, paragraph (1) of the Act, is a person set forth in any of the following items:

- (i) a person who is a graduate of a university or college of technology under the School Education Act (Act No. 26 of 1947) or a university or professional training college under former provisions after completing the prescribed courses of chemistry, physics or engineering, and who has at least one year of practical experience in filling high pressure gas, manufacturing containers or accessories, or inspection service of containers or accessories;
- (ii) a person who is a graduate of a high school under the School Education Act or a technical school under former provisions after completing prescribed courses of industrial technology, and who has at least two years of practical experience in filling high pressure gas, manufacturing containers or accessories, or inspection service of containers or accessories;
- (iii) a person who has at least three years of practical experience in the manufacturing work of a container or accessories, or inspection service of a container or accessories; or

(iv) in the case of a container re-inspection station which is dedicated to an inspection of a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, or of accessories fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, a person who has a qualification of a class-I large automobile maintenance engineer, class-I small automobile maintenance engineer, class-I motorcycle maintenance engineer, class-II gasoline automobile maintenance engineer, class-II diesel automobile maintenance engineer or class-II motorcycle maintenance engineer under Article 2 of the Regulation on Qualification Examination for Automobile Maintenance Engineer (Order of the Ministry of Transport No. 71 of 1951).

(Notification of Appointment of Chief Inspector)

Article 35 A person who intends to make a notification of appointment or dismissal of a chief inspector pursuant to Article 52, paragraph (2) of the Act must submit a written notification of chief inspector using Form 8, attaching a copy of the production safety management certificate received by the chief inspector or a document certifying the qualification under the preceding Article to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the container re-inspection station; provided, however, that in the case of dismissal, an attachment of the copy or document may be omitted.

(Radiation Inspection in Container Re-Inspection)

Article 36 (1) A prefectural governor, the Institute, a Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body or a person who obtained a registration of container re-inspection station under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act conducts a radiation inspection of a Welded Container at the time of a container re-inspection under that paragraph, if so requested by a person who receives the container re-inspection.

(2) A prefectural governor, the Institute, a Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body or a person who obtained a registration of container re-inspection station under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act is to use the character "radiation" clearly indicated on a container which has passed the radiation inspection under the paragraph by way of stamping, etc.

(Stamping of Containers Which Have Passed Container Re-Inspection)

Article 37 (1) A person who intends to make a stamping pursuant to Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Act must make the stamping in accordance with the following methods:

- (i) the following matters are to be stamped below or on the right side of the stamping under Article 8, paragraph (1) or Article 62; provided, however, that in the case of a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System or Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System for which it is difficult to make a stamping with the container fitted on an Automobile, a stamping under Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Act may be replaced with attaching a mark in accordance with the method specified in item (iii) of the following paragraph, or in the case of a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles where it is difficult to make a stamping with the container fitted on an Automobile, a stamping under Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Act may be replaced with attaching a mark in accordance with the method specified in item (iv) of the following paragraph:
 - (a) a symbol representing an inspection agency;
 - (b) the year/month of the container re-inspection (or the year/month/date, in the case of a container with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters, High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System); and
 - (c) in the case of an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, after the information specified in (b), a labeling indicating the fact of implementation of a container re-inspection in the case where that container underwent a container re-inspection pursuant to Article 26, paragraph (1), items (i) and (iii) (Code: L), and a labeling indicating the fact of implementation of a container re-inspection in the case where that container underwent a container re-inspection pursuant to the proviso to the same paragraph (Code: S);
- (ii) if there is any change in mass of a container from the time of previous container re-inspection (or, in the case of a container which has never undergone a container re-inspection, a container inspection; hereinafter the same applies in this item and item (ii) of the following paragraph), the mass at the time of the current container re-inspection is to be stamped below or on the right side of the mass at the time of the previous container re-

inspection, and the stamping of the mass at the time of the previous container re-inspection is to be crossed with a stamping of two parallel lines; provided, however, that this does not apply to an acetylene container stuffed with porous substance, Low-temperature Container or a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile.

(2) A person who intends to attach a mark pursuant to Article 49, paragraph (4) of the Act must attach the mark in accordance with the method set forth in the following items (i) and (ii), in the case of a container other than a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, General FRP Composite Container (limited to a full-wrapped container), Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles; the method specified in item (iii) in the case of a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System; or the method set forth in item (iv) in the case of a Metal Liner General FRP Composite Container (limited to a full-wrapped container), Plastic Liner General FRP Composite Container and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles:

(i) firmly attach, below or on the right side of the stamping under Article 8, paragraph (3) made on a mark specified in the same paragraph or Article 62 affixed to the container when it passes the container inspection, a thin plate on which a symbol representing the name of the inspection agency and the year/month of the container re-inspection (or, in the case of a container with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters and High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles, the year/month/date) is stamped in a clear and indelible manner; or

(ii) if there is any change in mass of a container from the time of previous container re-inspection, the mass at the time of the current container re-inspection must be stamped on the thin plate referred to in the preceding item in a clear and indelible manner, and the stamping of the mass at the time of the previous container re-inspection must be crossed with a stamping of two parallel lines; provided, however, that this does not apply to an acetylene container stuffed with porous substance and Low-temperature Container;

(iii) a certificate specified in public notice is affixed pursuant to the public notice;

- (iv) firmly attach, below or on the right side of the stamping under Article 8, paragraph (3) made on a mark specified in the same paragraph or Article 62 affixed to the container when it passes the container inspection, a segment of aluminum foil on which a symbol representing the name of the inspection agency and the year/month of the container re-inspection (or, in the case of a Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, the year/month/date) is stamped in a clear and indelible manner.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, for a container which conforms to Article 10 of the Civil Aeronautics Act, the standard specified in Article 14-2, paragraph (10) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act may be applied as a stamping under Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Act or an attaching of a mark under paragraph (4) of the same Article, or, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the standard so approved may be applied as a stamping under Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Act or an attaching of a mark under paragraph (4) of the same Article.

(Stamping of Accessories Which Have Passed Accessories Re-Inspection)

- Article 38 (1) A person who intends to make a stamping pursuant to Article 49-3, paragraph (3) of the Act must make a stamping of a symbol representing the name of the inspection agency and the year/month/date of the accessories re-inspection (or, in the case of accessories to be fitted on a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, the year/month), by way of stamping them below or on the right side of the stamping made under Article 18, paragraph (1) or Article 68; provided, however, that for accessories not fit for stamping, the person may, in lieu of the above, use the method to be specified in public notice.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, for accessories which conform to Article 10 of the Civil Aeronautics Act, the standard specified in Article 14-2, paragraph (10) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act may be applied as a stamping under Article 49-4, paragraph (3) of the Act, or, if an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is obtained, the standard so approved may be applied as a stamping under Article 49-4, paragraph (3) of the Act.

(Notification of Discontinuance of Container Re-Inspection Station)

- Article 39 A person who intends to make a notification of discontinuance of re-inspection service at a container re-inspection station pursuant to Article 56-2 of the Act must submit a written notification of discontinuance of business of a container re-inspection station using Form 9 to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the location of the container re-inspection station.

**Chapter VIII Registration Relating to Container Inspection and
Accessories Inspection
Section 1 Standards for Registration**

(Business Category Regarding Containers)

Article 40 The business categories regarding containers, etc. specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-5, paragraph (1) of the Act, are categories consisting of classes I to XVI set forth in the right column of the appended table, in accordance with the categories as respectively set forth in the left column of the same appended table.

(Application for Registration)

Article 41 (1) A manufacturer of container, etc. who intends to obtain a registration under Article 49-5, paragraph (1) of the Act pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph must submit a written application for registration using Form 10 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (or, in the case of a manufacturer of containers, etc. who has a manufacturing site or business facility for manufacturing containers or accessories only in the same jurisdictional district of the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry, to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the site or facility; hereinafter the same applies in this Article, Article 49, Article 51, Article 52, Article 53, Article 57, Article 59, Article 63 and Article 65).

(2) The documents specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-5, paragraph (3) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) articles of incorporation and a certificate of registered information;
- (ii) a document including officers' names and biographies;
- (iii) regulations for inspection of containers, etc.; and
- (iv) a drawing of the manufacturing site or business facility.

(3) In case where the applicant does not attach the documents specified in Article 46, paragraph (2) to the written application under the preceding paragraph, the applicant must submit a written application for inspection using Form 11 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(4) To the written application under paragraph (1), a document certified by a person considered to be appropriate by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry that the quality control method and organization for inspection at the manufacturing site or business facility pertaining to the application (hereinafter referred to as a "Quality Control Method, etc." conform to the standard specified in the Japan Industrial Standards under the Industrial

Standardization Act (Act No. 185 of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as the "JIS") Z9901 (1994) or JIS Z9902 (1994), among the technical standards specified in Article 44, paragraph (2).

- (5) In relation to an application for registration, when the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry conducts an inspection, or when the Institute or Investigation Agency of Inspection Organization, etc. conducts an investigation, the inspection or investigation may be omitted for the portion relating to the document specified in the preceding paragraph.

(Manufacturing Equipment for Containers and Accessories)

Article 42 The manufacturing equipment for containers, etc. specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-5, paragraph (2), item (iv) of the Act, is equipment as may be necessary depending on the business category regarding containers, etc., and the technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-7, item (i) of the Act, is a capability to manufacture a container subject to a self-inspection in an appropriate manner.

(Inspection Equipment for Containers and Accessories)

Article 43 The inspection equipment for containers, etc. specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-5, paragraph (2), item (v) of the Act, is equipment as may be necessary depending on the business category regarding containers, etc., and the technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-7, item (ii) of the Act, is a capability to inspect a container subject to a self-inspection in an appropriate manner.

(Quality Control Methods and Organization for Inspection)

Article 44 (1) The matters relating to the Quality Control Method, etc. specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-5, paragraph (2), item (vi) of the Act, are quality system requirements of JIS Z9901 (1994) which are necessary for ensuring appropriateness of the Quality Control Method, etc. for containers, etc. subject to a self-inspection.

- (2) The technical standards specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-7, item (iii) of the Act, are the standards specified in the quality system requirements of JIS 9901 (1994) and the standards which are necessary for ensuring appropriateness of the Quality Management Method, etc. for containers, etc. subject to self-inspection.

(Qualifications and the Number of Inspectors)

Article 45 (1) The qualifications specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-7, item (iv) of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a person who has a class A mechanical safety management certificate, class B mechanical safety management certificates or class A chemical safety management certificate, or who is a graduate of a university or college of technology under the School Education Act or a university or professional training college under former provisions after completing the prescribed courses of physical science or engineering, and who has at least one year of practical experience in inspection service of a container or accessories;
 - (ii) a person who is a graduate of a high school under the School Education Act or a technical school under former provisions after completing prescribed courses of engineering, and who has at least two years of practical experience in inspection service of a container or accessories; or
 - (iii) a person who has at least five years of practical experience in inspection service of a container or accessories.
- (2) The number of inspectors specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-7, item (iv) of the Act, is two.

(Application for Investigation by the Institute)

Article 46 (1) A manufacturer of containers, etc. who intends to receive an investigation under Article 49-8, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit a written application for investigation using Form 12 to the Institute or Investigation Agency of Inspection Organization, etc. (hereinafter referred to as the "Institute, etc.").

(2) The format of the document under Article 49-8, paragraph (2) of the Act is as specified in Form 13.

(Renewal of Registration)

Article 47 A person who intends to obtain a renewal of registration under Article 49-9 of the Act must make an application in accordance with Article 41, paragraph (1).

(Registration Certificate)

Article 48 The format of the registration certificate under Article 49-11, paragraph (1) of the Act is as specified in Form 14.

(Notification of Changes)

Article 49 A person who intends to make a notification of change under Article 49-12 of the Act must submit a written notification of change using Form 15 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Minor Changes)

Article 50 The minor changes specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-12 of the Act, are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) replacement of manufacturing equipment for containers, etc. relating to the registration with manufacturing equipment with equivalent or higher capabilities; or
- (ii) replacement of inspection equipment for containers, etc. relating to the registration with inspection equipment with equivalent or higher capabilities; or
- (iii) matters relating to the quality control method and organization for inspection relating to the registration, which are set forth in the following (a) and (b):
 - (a) a change of a person who exercises authorities and performs duties in place of a manager under JIS Z9901 (1994), in the case where the manager is absent; or
 - (b) a change of suppliers of materials, parts, etc.

(Notification of Discontinuance of Business)

Article 51 A person who intends to make a notification of discontinuance of the registered business pursuant to Article 49-14 of the Act must submit a written notification of discontinuance of business using Form 16 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Re-Issuance of Registration Certificate)

Article 52 A person who intends to obtain re-issuance of a registration certificate pursuant to Article 49-15 of the Act must submit a written application for re-issuance of a registration certificate using Form 17 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Request for Issuance or Inspection of Certified Copy of Registry)

Article 53 A person who intends to make a request for issuance or inspection of a certified copy of the registry pursuant to Article 49-20 of the Act must submit a written request for issuance (inspection) of certified copy of the registry using Form 18 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Storage by Electronic or Magnetic Means)

Article 53-2 (1) The inspection record provided in Article 49-24, paragraph (2) of the Act may be prepared and stored by electronic or magnetic means (meaning an electronic form, a magnetic form or any other form not recognizable to

human perception).

- (2) In the case of storage under the preceding paragraph, the inspection record under the same paragraph must be immediately made available as may be necessary, using a computer or any other equipment.
- (3) When storage pursuant to paragraph (1) is made, an effort must be made to ensure compliance with the standards specified by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Application of Foreign Manufacturer of Containers)

- Article 54 (1) A person who intends to obtain a registration under Article 49-31, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit a written application for registration of foreign manufacturer using Form 19, attaching the documents set forth in Article 41, paragraph (2), to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
- (2) In case where the applicant does not attach the documents specified in Article 46, paragraph (2) to the written application under the preceding paragraph, the applicant must submit a written application for inspection using Form 20 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
 - (3) A person who intends to receive an investigation by the Institute, etc. pursuant to Article 49-8, paragraph (1) of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 49-31, paragraph (2) of the Act must submit a written application for investigation using Form 21 to the Institute, etc.
 - (4) The provisions of Article 41, paragraphs (4) and (5) apply mutatis mutandis to the application under paragraph (1).

(Notification of Changes Relating to Registered Foreign Manufacturer of Containers)

- Article 55 (1) A registered foreign manufacturer of containers, etc. which intends to make a notification of change pursuant to Article 49-12 of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 49-31, paragraph (2) of the Act must submit a written notification of change using Form 22 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
- (2) A registered foreign manufacturer of containers, etc. which intends to make a notification of discontinuance of business pursuant to Article 49-14 of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 49-31, paragraph (2) of the Act must submit a written notification of discontinuance of business using Form 23 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
 - (3) A registered foreign manufacturer of containers, etc. which intends to receive re-issuance of its registration certification pursuant to Article 49-15 of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 49-31, paragraph (2) of the Act must submit a written application for re-issuance of registration certificate using Form 24 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Application, Mutatis Mutandis)

Article 56 The provisions of Article 40, Articles 42 to 45, Article 46, paragraph (2), Article 47, Article 48 and Article 53 apply to the registration under Article 54, paragraph (1); and the provisions of Article 50 and Article 53-2 apply mutatis mutandis to a registered foreign manufacturer of containers, etc.

Section 2 Type Approval

(Application for Type Approval of Containers)

Article 57 A person who intends to obtain a type approval of a container pursuant to Article 49-21, paragraph (1) and Article 49-33, paragraph (1) of the Act for a container provided in the same paragraphs must submit a written application for type approval of container using Form 25 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Containers and Documents Required for Type Approval)

Article 58 (1) The quantity of containers specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-21, paragraph (3) of the Act (including the case where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 49-33, paragraph (2) of the Act; the same applies in the following paragraph and Article 64) is the quantity of containers necessary to ensure compliance with the container specifications set forth in Article 7, paragraph (1).

(2) The documents specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-21, paragraph (3) of the Act, which relate to a type approval of containers are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a structure drawing;
- (ii) a wall thickness calculation statement; and
- (iii) an inspection certificate of materials.

(Container Type Approval Certificate)

Article 59 When the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry approves a container type pursuant to Article 49-22 of the Act (including the case where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 49-33, paragraph (2) of the Act; the same applies in Article 65), the minister is to issue a container type approval certificate using Form 26.

(Application for Test)

Article 60 A person who intends to receive a test under Article 49-23, paragraph (1) of the Act in relation to a container must submit a written application for

container type approval test using Form 27, to the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body.

(Container Type Test Compliance Certificate)

Article 61 When the relevant container passes the test pursuant to Article 49-23, paragraph (3) of the Act, the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body must issue a container type test compliance certificate using Form 28.

(Methods of Stamping by Registered Manufacturers of Containers and Registered Foreign Manufacturers of Containers)

Article 62 A person who intends to make a stamping, etc. pursuant to Article 49-25, paragraph (1) or (2) (including the case where it is applied *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to Article 49-33, paragraph (2) of the Act) must make the stamping, etc. in accordance with Article 8. In this case, the term "symbol representing the name of inspection agency" is deemed to be replaced with "type approval number"; the phrase "container manufacturer (in the case where a party which received the inspection is not the container manufacturer, names or symbols representing the container manufacturer and the party which received the inspection)" is deemed to be replaced with "registered container manufacturer"; and the phrase "the container passes a container inspection" is deemed to be replaced with "the container is manufactured".

(Application for Type Approval of Accessories)

Article 63 A person who intends to obtain a type approval of accessories pursuant to Article 49-21, paragraph (1) and Article 49-33, paragraph (1) of the Act for accessories specified in the same paragraphs must submit a written application for type approval of accessories using Form 29 to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Accessories and Documents Required for Type Approval)

Article 64 (1) The quantity of accessories specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-21, paragraph (3) of the Act, is the quantity of accessories necessary to ensure compliance with the accessories specifications set forth in Article 17, paragraph (1).

(2) The documents specified by Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49-21, paragraph (3) of the Act, which relate to a type approval of accessories are as set forth in the following items:

- (i) a structure drawing; and
- (ii) an inspection certificate of materials.

(Accessories Type Approval Certificate)

Article 65 When the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry approves accessories type pursuant to Article 49-22 of the Act, the minister is to issue an accessories type approval certificate using Form 30.

(Application for Test)

Article 66 A person who intends to receive a test under Article 49-23, paragraph (1) of the Act in relation to accessories must submit a written application for accessories type approval test using Form 31, to the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body.

(Accessories Type Test Compliance Certificate)

Article 67 When the relevant accessories pass the test pursuant to Article 49-23, paragraph (3) of the Act, the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body must issue an accessories type test compliance certificate using Form 32.

(Stamping by Registered Accessories Manufacturers and Registered Foreign Accessories Manufacturers)

Article 68 A person who intends to make a stamping, etc. pursuant to Article 49-25, paragraph (3) of the Act (including the case where it is applied *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to Article 49-33, paragraph (2) of the Act) must make the stamping, etc. in accordance with Article 18. In this case, the term "the accessories pass the accessories inspection" is deemed to be replaced with "the accessories are manufactured"; the phrase "symbol representing the name of inspection agency" is deemed to be replaced with "type approval number"; the phrase "accessories manufacturer (in the case where a party which received the inspection is not the accessories manufacturer, names or symbols representing the accessories manufacturer and the party which received the inspection)" is deemed to be replaced with "registered accessories manufacturer".

Chapter IX Miscellaneous Provisions

(Report of Non-Compliance with Specifications of Containers)

Article 69 When the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body intends to make a report under Article 56, paragraph (2) of the Act, it must submit a report on non-compliance with container specifications in Form 33, to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the location of the relevant container (or, to the prefectural governor having the jurisdiction over the location of the relevant container, in the case of a container with an internal volume not exceeding 500

liters (excluding a container to be fixed on a railroad vehicle)).

(Report of Non-Compliance with Specifications of Accessories)

Article 70 When the Institute or Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body intends to make a report under Article 56, paragraph (2) of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph (4) of the same Article, it must submit a report on non-compliance with accessories specifications using Form 34, to the Director of a Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the location of the relevant accessories (or, to the prefectural governor having the jurisdiction over the location of the relevant container, in the case of accessories to be fitted on a container with an internal volume not exceeding 500 liters (excluding a container to be fixed on a railroad vehicle)).

(Books)

Article 71 (1) The matters to be entered in books under Article 60, paragraph (1) of the Act are the matters set forth in the right column of the following appended table, in accordance with the categories of the persons set forth in the left column of the same appended table.

Categories of parties required to be entered in books	Matters to be entered
Container manufacturer	(i) When stamping, etc. was made:
	Type approval number (limited to a container with a self inspection stamp, etc.), code and number of the container, type of gas to be filled, internal volume, year/month/date of manufacture, year/month/date of container inspection (excluding a container with a self inspection stamp, etc.), place and results of container inspection, and manufacturer of materials
	(ii) When a container is assigned:
	Code and number of the container, the name of assignee, and the year/month/date of assignment
Party which has obtained registration of container re-inspection station	(i) When a re-inspection of container was conducted: code and number of the container, year/month/date of the re-inspection, and its results
	(ii) When a re-inspection of accessories was conducted:
	Code and number of the accessories, year/month/date of the accessories re-inspection, and its results

- (2) A person who obtained a registration of a container manufacturer and container re-inspection station pursuant to Article 60, paragraph (1) of the Act must keep books including the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph for each of containers and accessories, and must store them for the period set forth in the following items:
- (i) in the case of a welded container, etc. (excluding those set forth in the following item and item (viii)), the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which five years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of a container aged less than 20 years; or the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the same paragraph, in the case of a container aged 20 years or more;
 - (ii) for a welded container, etc. with an internal volume not exceeding 25 liters and whose Hydrostatic Test Pressure does not exceed 3.0 megapascal (excluding a container to be filled with hydrogen cyanide, ammonia or chlorine) which has passed a container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act or a radiation inspection specified in Article 36, paragraph (1) on or after July 1955, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which six years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of a container aged less than 20 years; or the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of a container aged 20 years or more;
 - (iii) for a General Seamless Container, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which five years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph;
 - (iv) for a General FRP Composite Container, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which three years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph;
 - (v) for a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System, Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System and Compressed Hydrogen Container for Transportation Automobiles, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which four years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of a container aged four years or less, or the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case

- of a container aged more than four years and one month;
- (vi) for a GTR-compliant Compressed Hydrogen Container for Automobile Fuel System, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which four years and one month elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of a container aged four years and one month or less; or the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which two years and three months elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the same paragraph, in the case of a container aged more than four years and one month;
 - (vii) for an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which five years and one month elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph;
 - (viii) for a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which six years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of a container aged less than 20 years; or the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the same paragraph, in the case of a container aged 20 years or more;
 - (ix) for a Non-Refillable Container, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which six years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph;
 - (x) for accessories fitted on a container (excluding those set forth in the following item and item (xii)), the period until the day on which one month elapses from the date of the first container re-inspection after two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph (or, in the case of an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving, the first container re-inspection after four years and one month elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph);
 - (xi) for accessories fitted on a container with an internal volume less than 4,000 liters (limited to a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas, but excluding a High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles or a container fixed on a railroad vehicle), the period until the day on which one month elapses from the date of the first container re-inspection after two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of accessories aged six and a half years or less; or the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which one year elapses from the date of entry of the matters

set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of accessories aged more than six and a half years;

(xii) for accessories fitted on a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the date of the first container re-inspection after two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph, in the case of accessories aged seven and a half years or less; or the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which one year elapses from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the same paragraph, in the case of accessories aged seven and a half years or more;

(xiii) for accessories not fitted on a container, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which two years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the period for which a person who has received a registration of a container manufacturer and a container re-inspection station must maintain and store the books including the matters set forth in paragraph (1) for each of containers and accessories are as specified in the following items:

(i) for a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas when it is fitted on an Automobile under Article 24, paragraph (2), which has never underwent a container re-inspection, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which the period specified in Article 24, paragraph (2) elapses from the date of entry of the matters set forth in paragraph (1);

(ii) in the case where an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry under Article 24, paragraph (3) is obtained, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which the period approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry specified in Article 24, paragraph (3) elapses from the date of entry of the matters set forth in paragraph (1);

(iii) in the case where an approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry under Article 27, paragraph (2) is obtained, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which the period approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry specified in Article 27, paragraph (2) elapses from the date of entry of the matters set forth in paragraph (1).

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, if a container manufacturer assigns a container, the period for which the container manufacturer must maintain and store the books including the matters set forth in paragraph (1) for each of containers are as specified in the following

items:

- (i) in the case of a container other than a Non-Refillable Container, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the date of the first container re-inspection date after the date of entry of the matters set forth in paragraph (1);
- (ii) for a Non-Refillable Container, the period until the day on which one month elapses from the day on which six years elapse from the date of entry of the matters set forth in paragraph (1).

(Specifications of Containers and Accessories to Be Fitted on Railway Vehicles)

Article 72 (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 or Article 26, the specifications for an inspection or re-inspection of a container to be fitted on a railroad vehicle are specified by public notice of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 17 or Article 29, the specifications for an inspection or re-inspection of accessories to be fitted on a railroad vehicle are specified by public notice of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Supplementary Provisions [Extract]

(1) This Ministerial Order comes into effect from October 1, 1966.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 44 of April 22, 1967]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 150 of November 10, 1967 extract] [Extract]

(1) This Ministerial Order comes into effect from November 15, 1967; provided, however, that the amended provisions of Article 40, item (iii) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers come into effect from January 1, 1968, and the amended provisions of Article 43 of the same Regulation come into effect from May 1, 1968.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 127 of December 16, 1968 extract] [Extract]

- (1) This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation; provided, however, that the amended provisions of Article 42 of the Regulation on Safety of Containers come into effect from January 1, 1969.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 5 of February 18, 1976]

- (1) This Ministerial Order comes into force from the enforcement date (February 22, 1976) of the Act Partially Amending the High Pressure Gas Control Act (Act No. 30 of 1975; hereinafter referred to as the "Amendment Act").
- (2) In the case of making the stamping under Article 45-2, paragraph (1) of the Act on a container pursuant to Article 49, paragraph (4) of the Act, as applied following the deemed replacement of terms pursuant to Article 9, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions to the Amendment Act, the portion relating to the symbol representing the name of the inspection agency in the provisions of Article 36-2, item (i) of the amended Regulation on Safety of Containers (hereinafter referred to as the "New Regulation") do not apply.
- (3) For a container with an internal volume not less than 5,000 liters which has passed a container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act before the enforcement of this Ministerial Order and which is to be filled with Flammable Gas other than liquefied petroleum gas, Toxic Gas (excluding chlorine) or liquefied oxygen gas (excluding a container with an internal volume not less than 5,000 liters to be filled with Flammable Gas other than liquefied petroleum gas whose boiling point under atmosphere pressure is 0°C or below which is filled in the container at the temperature of 0°C or below or under the liquefied state wherein the normal operating pressure at the gas phase portion is 1 kg/cm² or less), the provisions of Article 42, item (iii) of the New Regulation do not apply until January 31, 1978.
- (4) The date of the first container re-inspection after the enforcement of this Ministerial Order that a container which has passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act before the enforcement of this Ministerial Order and which falls under the category of a container specified in Article 47, item (ii)-2 and item (ii)-3 of the New Regulation is to undergo is, notwithstanding these provisions, the date calculated based on the period of container re-inspection specified in Article 47, item (ii) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers prior to amendment.
- (5) Prior laws continue to govern the application of the provisions of Article 47, item (ii)-2 of the New Regulation to a double-phased structure container with an internal volume not less than 50 liters but less than 120 liters (limited to a container to be filled with liquefied petroleum gas) manufactured by deep drawing method for the time being.

- (6) For inspection equipment of a container re-inspection station of a person that has received a registration of a container re-inspection station under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act before the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the provisions of Article 52, item (i), sub-item (d) of the New Regulation do not apply until January 31, 1977.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 36 of August 14, 1978]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 29 of August 1, 1980]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 23 of June 25, 1982]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from July 1, 1982.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 36 of July 23, 1982]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from August 23, 1982.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 2 of January 21, 1985]

(Effective Date)

- (1) This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions of Article 34-2, Article 36-2, Article 41 and Article 41-2 of the Regulation on Safety of Containers amended by this Ministerial Order (hereinafter referred to as the "New Regulation") come into effect from the date on which nine months elapse from the date of promulgation.

(Transitional Measures)

- (2) For a specified container provided in the proviso to Article 47, paragraph (1) of the High Pressure Gas Safety Act that has become the specified container before the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, which has never undergone a

container re-inspection after the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the provisions of the proviso to Article 47, paragraph (1) of the New Regulation do not apply.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 11 of March 31, 1986]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 48 of September 30, 1986]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from October 1, 1986.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 29 of May 11, 1992]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from May 15, 1992.

(Transitional Measures Relating to the Regulation on Safety of Containers)

Article 5 (1) A person who intends to return a container certificate pursuant to Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions to the Amendment Act is to return the certificate in accordance with the methods set forth in the following items, to the Institute in the case of the container certificate issued by the Institute, to the Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body in the case of the container certificate issued by the Designated Container Conformity Inspection Body, or to the administrative agency in the case of the container certificate issued by the administrative agency:

- (i) in the case of a container which has passed a container re-inspection (limited to the case where the person who implemented the container re-inspection is different from the person who issued the container certificate), the container certificate is returned through the person who implemented the container re-inspection;
- (ii) in the case of a container for which a container certificate was issued by an administrative agency, with stamping, etc. under Article 54, paragraph (2) of the High Pressure Gas Safety Act amended by the Amendment Act (hereinafter referred to as the "New Act") (limited to the case where the administrative agency which made the stamping, etc. is different from the administrative agency which issued the certificate), the container certificate is returned through the administrative agency which made the stamping,

etc.;

- (iii) in other cases, the container certificate is returned directly by the person for whom the container certificate was issued.
- (2) In the case of making the stamping under Article 45, paragraph (1) of the New Act or attaching the mark under paragraph (2) of the same Article on a container pursuant to Article 49, paragraph (3) or (4) of the New Act, as applied following the deemed replacement of terms pursuant to Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions to the Cabinet Order Partially Amending the Order for Enforcement of the High Pressure Gas Control Act (Cabinet Order No. 170 of 1992), the portion relating to the symbol representing the name of the inspection agency in the provisions of Article 36-2, paragraph (1), item (i) of the amended Regulation on Safety of Containers does not apply.
- (3) The stamping under the proviso to Article 36-2, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers prior to amendment which is on a container at the time of enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a mark pursuant to Article 36-2, paragraph (3) of the amended Regulation on Safety of Containers.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 58 of July 27, 1994]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that prior laws may continue to govern the application of the amended provisions of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Explosives Control Act, the Regulation on Safety of Containers, the Regulation on Safety of Refrigeration, the Regulation on Safety of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, the Regulation on Safety of General High Pressure Gas, the Regulation on High Pressure Gas Safety Manager, the Regulation on Safety of Industrial Complexes and the Regulation for Enforcement of the Act on the Securing of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas until March 31, 1995.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 20 of March 21, 1997]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from April 1, 1997.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 7 and 26, for a container inspection or container re-inspection of a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite

Container for which standards are determined by the Minister of International Trade and Industry to involve no safety risk pursuant to Article 6, paragraph (2), Article 11, paragraph (1), Article 36-2, paragraph (4), Article 40, paragraph (4), Article 47, paragraph (2), Article 48, paragraph (2) and Article 56-2, paragraph (3) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers prior to amendment by this Ministerial Order (hereinafter referred to as the "Former Regulation") prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, and which is to undergo a container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act or a container re-inspection under Article 49 of the Act on or after the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the specifications of containers by type of high pressure gas and degree of pressure to be specified by Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 44, paragraph (4) of the Act, and the specifications by type of high pressure gas and degree of pressure to be specified by Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, as referred to in Article 49, paragraph (2) of the Act continue to be governed by prior laws and may be the standards determined by the Minister of International Trade and Industry to involve no safety risk.

Article 3 For a container which is of the same type as a container which has undergone and has passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order (limited to a General FRP Composite Container), the term "design verification test and batch test" in Article 7, paragraph (1), item (i), (b) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers amended by this Ministerial Order (hereinafter referred to as the "New Regulation") may be replaced with "batch test".

Article 4 (1) For a container which is of the same type as a Seamless Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to a container which undergoes and passes the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order) and a Composite Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to a container for which the standards are determined by the Minister of International Trade and Industry to involve no safety risk pursuant to Article 6, paragraph (2), Article 11, paragraph (1), Article 36-2, paragraph (4), Article 40, paragraph (4), Article 47, paragraph (2), Article 48, paragraph (2) and Article 56-2, paragraph (3) of the Former Regulation, prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order) (hereinafter referred to as a "Designated Container"), the term "design verification test and batch test" in Article 7, paragraph (1), item (i), (b) of the New Regulation may be replaced with "batch test", for the period between the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order and March 31, 1998.

- (2) In the case prescribed in the preceding paragraph, if the type of the Designated Container underwent and passed a design verification test within the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to March 31, 1998, the Designated Container which underwent and passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph within the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to the date on which the type of the Designated Container underwent and passed the design verification test is deemed to have passed the design verification test.
- (3) In the case referred to in paragraph (1), notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2, items (xi) and (xii) of the New Regulation, for the purpose of application of the provisions of Articles 24 to 26 and Article 37 of the New Regulation, if the type of the Designated Container did not undergo or pass a design verification test within the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to March 31, 1998, the Designated Container which is a Seamless Container and which underwent and passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act pursuant to paragraph (1) within the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to March 31, 1998 is deemed as a General Seamless Container, and the Designated Container which is a Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container is deemed as a General FRP Composite Container.

Article 5 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8 of the New Regulation, a person who intends to make a stamping, etc. pursuant to Article 45, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Act continue to be governed by prior laws and may make the stamping until September 30, 1997.

Article 6 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8, paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of the New Regulation, a stamping, etc. already made on a container under Article 36-2, paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of the Former Regulation at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping, etc. made under Article 45, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Act.

Article 7 For a container which is already labeled pursuant to the provisions of Article 40, paragraph (3) of the Former Regulation at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the provisions of Article 10, paragraph (3) of the New Regulation may be exempted from application for the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to March 31, 1998.

Article 8 (1) For the type of accessories to be fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System (limited to the accessories which

underwent and passed the accessories inspection under Article 49-2, paragraph (1) of the Act prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order), the term "design verification test and batch test" in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the New Regulation may be replaced with "batch test" for the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to September 30, 1998.

(2) In the case prescribed in the preceding paragraph, if the type of the accessories underwent and passed a design verification test within the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to September 30, 1997, the accessories which underwent and passed the accessories inspection under Article 49-2, paragraph (1) of the Act pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph within the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to the date on which the type of the accessories underwent and passed the design verification test are deemed to have passed the design verification test.

(3) In the case referred to in paragraph (1), for the purpose of application of the provisions of Articles 27 to 29 and Article 38 of the New Regulation, if the type of the accessories did not undergo or pass a design verification test within the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to September 30, 1997, the accessories which underwent and passed the accessories inspection under Article 49-2, paragraph (1) of the Act between the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to September 30, 1997 pursuant to paragraph (1) are deemed as accessories not fitted on a Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System.

Article 9 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18 of the New Regulation, a person who intends to make a stamping pursuant to Article 49-3, paragraph (1) of the Act continue to be governed by prior laws and may make the stamping until September 30, 1997.

Article 10 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18 of the New Regulation, a stamping already made on accessories under Article 41-11 of the Former Regulation at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping made under Article 49-3, paragraphs (1) of the Act.

Article 11 For a container with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters but less than 5,000 liters which has undergone and has passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the provisions of Article 19, items (ii) to (v) of the New Regulation do not apply.

Article 12 For a container or accessories which already have passed the

container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act or the accessories inspection under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, which are set forth in the left column of the following appended table, are deemed as containers or accessories set forth in the right column of the same appended table, for the purpose of application of the provisions respectively set forth in the middle column of the same appended table.

Container or accessories	Provisions	Container or accessories
Seamless Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System	Articles 24 to 26 and Article 37 of the New Regulation	Seamless Container
Accessories actually fitted on Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System	Articles 27 to 29 and Article 38 of the New Regulation	Accessories not fitted on Compressed Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System

Article 13 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 33, item (i) of the New Regulation, prior laws may continue to govern the inspection equipment which has obtained a registration of a container inspection station under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, and which re-inspects a General Seamless Container, Welded Container, Brazed Container or General FRP Composite Container, for the period from the date of enforcement of this Ministerial Order to March 31, 1997.

Article 14 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 37 of the New Regulation, a stamping, etc. already made on a container under Article 56-2 of the Former Regulation at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping, etc. made under Article 49, paragraphs (3) and (4) of the Act.

Article 15 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 38 of the New Regulation, a stamping already made on accessories under Article 56-3 of the Former Regulation at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping made under Article 49-4, paragraph (3) of the Act.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 39 of March 27, 1997]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the day of promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions of Articles 7 to 10 and Articles 12 to 15

come into effect from April 2, 1997.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 107 of September 24, 1997]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the amended provisions of Article 24, paragraph (2) come into effect from the day on which six months elapse from the date of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 125 of December 26, 1997]

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from April 1, 1998.

Article 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 24, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers amended by this Ministerial Order (hereinafter referred to as the "New Regulation" in the following Article), prior laws continue to govern the period of container re-inspection for a container which passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act on or before March 31, 1989.

Article 3 The date of the first container re-inspection after the enforcement of this Ministerial Order that a container which passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act before the enforcement of this Ministerial Order (excluding a container specified in the preceding Article) which falls under the category of a container specified in Article 24, paragraph (1), items (i) to (v) of the New Regulation is to undergo is, notwithstanding these provisions, the date calculated based on the period of container re-inspection specified in the items of Article 24, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers prior to amendment by this Ministerial Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 28 of March 27, 1998]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from April 1, 1998.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 37 of March 31, 1999 extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from April 1, 1999.

(Transitional Measures for Partial Amendment to the Regulation on Safety of Containers)

Article 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 24, paragraph (1), Article 26, paragraph (4) and Article 29 of the Regulation on Safety of Containers amended by this Ministerial Order, prior laws may continue to govern a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System which underwent and passed a container inspection pursuant to Article 44 of the Act before the enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

(Continuous Effect of Procedures)

Article 5 Beyond what is provided in Articles 2 to the preceding Article of the Supplementary Provisions, any procedures and other acts implemented pursuant to the provisions of the respective Ministerial Orders prior to amendment by this Ministerial Order are deemed to have been implemented pursuant to the relevant provisions of the respective Ministerial Orders amended by this Ministerial Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 87 of September 30, 1999]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from October 1, 1999.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 The provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1), items (ii) to (iv) of the amended Regulation on Safety of Liquefied Petroleum Gas do not apply to but prior laws continue to govern manufacturing facilities permitted pursuant to Article 5, paragraph (1) of the High Pressure Gas Safety Act (Act No. 204 of 1951) at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order (excluding a dispenser provided in Article 8, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the amended Regulation on Safety of Liquefied Petroleum Gas).

Article 3 For specific equipment already launched for manufacturing at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, prior laws continue to govern.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 104 of November 29, 1999]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 23 of March 1, 2000]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 130 of June 30, 2000]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from July 1, 2000.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 300 of October 31, 2000]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from January 6, 2001.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 126 of March 30, 2001]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 84 of June 10, 2002]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1) or Article 37, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers amended by this Ministerial Order (hereinafter referred to as the "New Regulation"), a stamping already made on an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving under Article 8, paragraph (1) or Article 37, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers prior to amendment by this Ministerial Order at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping made under Article 45, paragraph (1) or Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Act for the period until September 30, 2002 (or, in the case of a container for which one year and one month has not elapsed from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes the inspection or month in which the container passes the re-inspection, the day on

which one year and one month elapse), if a label clearly indicating the fact of the relevant stamping (Code: SCUBA) appears on the exterior surface of the container.

Article 3 Prior laws continue to govern an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving which passed the container inspection under Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act on or before March 31, 1989. In this case, the term "four years and one month" in Article 26, paragraph (1) and Article 27, paragraph (1), item (i) of the New Regulation is deemed to be replaced with "two years and one month".

Article 4 A person who has obtained a registration of a container re-inspection station under Article 49, paragraph (1) of the Act at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, which has already conducted a re-inspection an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving may continue to conduct the re-inspection of that container for the period before five years have not elapsed from the date of issuance of the registration certificate for container re-inspection station or December 9, 2002, whichever is earlier.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 34 of March 24, 2004]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from March 31, 2004.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 14 of March 4, 2005]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date on which the Real Property Registration Act comes into effect (March 7, 2005).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 21 of March 11, 2005]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from April 1, 2005.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 39 of March 30, 2005 extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from March 31, 2005.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 4 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers amended by this Ministerial Order, a stamping, etc. already made on an Ultra Low-temperature Container pursuant to Article 8, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers prior to amendment by this Ministerial Order at the time of the enforcement of Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping, etc. made under Article 45, paragraph (1) of the Act for the period until the day of the container re-inspection which the relevant container is to undergo for the first time after the enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 82 of December 1, 2008]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date on which the Act on General Incorporated Associations and General Incorporated Foundations comes into effect (December 1, 2008).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 12 of March 19, 2010]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from March 31, 2010.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers amended by this Ministerial Order, a stamping, etc. already made on a Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System pursuant to Article 8, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers prior to amendment at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping, etc. made pursuant to Article 45, paragraphs (1) or (2) of the Act.

Article 3 For storage of books required to be stored pursuant to Article 60, paragraph (1) of the Act at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the revised provisions of Article 71, paragraph (2) of the amended Regulation on Safety of Containers apply.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 49 of August 16, 2010]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect from September 16, 2010.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1) or Article 37, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers, a stamping already made on an Aluminum Alloy Seamless Container for Scuba Diving to be filled with the gas specified in Article 39, paragraph (1), item (iv) of the Regulation on Safety of General High Pressure Gas amended by this Ministerial Order pursuant to Article 8, paragraph (1) or Article 37, paragraph (1) of the Regulation on Safety of Containers at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Order is deemed as a stamping made under Article 45, paragraph (1) or Article 49, paragraph (3) of the Act for the period until December 31, 2010 (or, in the case of a container for which one year and one month have not elapsed from the last day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the container passes the inspection or month in which the container passes the re-inspection by the relevant day, the day on which one year and one month elapse), if a label clearly indicating the fact of the relevant stamping (Code: SCUBA) appears on the exterior surface of the container.

Article 3 Prior laws continue to govern an application of designation pursuant to Article 14, Article 23-2, Article 25, Article 36, Article 47, Article 57 and Article 66-3 of the Ministerial Order on Designated Test Institute, etc. under the High Pressure Gas Safety Act prior to amendment by this Ministerial Order, which was filed before the enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 18 of March 28, 2012]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 23 of May 13, 2013]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 18 of March 31, 2014]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 30 of May 30, 2014]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 8 of February 24, 2015]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect from the date of its promulgation.

Appended Table (Re: Article 14)

Categories of containers, etc. manufactured		Business Category regarding Containers, etc.
Type of containers, etc.	Method of manufacturing	
Seamless steel container	Erhardt Method	Class I
	Mannesmann Method	Class II
	Cupping Method	Class III
Seamless aluminum alloy container	Erhardt Method	Class IV
	Mannesmann Method	Class V
	Cupping Method	Class VI
Welded container with an internal volume less than 4,000 liters (excluding High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles)		Class VII
Ultra Low-temperature Container with an internal volume less than 4,000 liters (excluding High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles) and Liquefied Natural Gas Container for Automobile Fuel System		Class VIII
Welded Container and Ultra Low-temperature Container with an internal volume not less than 4,000 liters, and High-Pressure Gas Container for Transportation Automobiles		Class IX
Brazed Container		Class X
Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container (steel liner)		Class XI
Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container (aluminum alloy liner)		Class XII

Fiber-reinforced Plastic Composite Container (plastic liner)		Class XIII
Non-Refillable Container		Class XIV
Containers other than those categorized in Class I to Class XIV		Class XV
Accessories		Class XVI