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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**1977 No. 1753**

**The Alcoholometers and Alcohol Hydrometers  
(EEC Requirements) Regulations 1977**

**PART III**

**SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS**

*Effect of revocation of EEC pattern approval*

**8.**—(1) Where an EEC pattern approval is revoked, whether under these Regulations or by any member state other than the United Kingdom, any person who, knowing that the pattern approval has been revoked, uses, or has in his possession for use, or causes or permits any other person to use, an instrument of the pattern in question bearing any EEC sign or mark related to that pattern approval, or disposes of any such instrument to any other person in a state in which it could be used without informing that other person of the revocation, shall be guilty of an offence and the instrument shall be liable to be forfeited.

(2) Paragraph (1) above does not apply if any such sign or mark on the instrument has been obliterated under Regulation 10 below.

(3) For the purposes of this Regulation and Regulation 9 below, an EEC sign or mark shall be regarded as related to a pattern approval if it is a sign framed by reference to that pattern approval or a mark of EEC initial verification which was affixed by reference to conformity to the pattern which was the subject of that pattern approval.

(4) A certificate by the Secretary of State stating that an EEC pattern approval granted by any member state other than the United Kingdom has been revoked and thereby ceased to have effect on a date specified shall be conclusive as to the matters certified in any proceedings for an offence under this Regulation.

*Effect of non-extension of EEC pattern approval*

**9.** Where an EEC pattern approval, whether granted under these Regulations or by any member state other than the United Kingdom, is not extended—

- (a) these Regulations shall, in relation to any instrument of the pattern in question which was used before the pattern approval ceased to have effect, apply as if the pattern approval had continued in force;
- (b) the manufacturer of any instrument of the pattern in question, bearing any EEC sign or mark related to that pattern approval, which has not been used shall be guilty of an offence if, after the pattern approval has ceased to have effect, he disposes of the instrument to any other person, and the instrument shall be liable to be forfeited.

### *Temporary prohibition of sale or use*

10.—(1) Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that instruments constructed according to a pattern in respect of which an EEC pattern approval granted by a member state other than the United Kingdom is in force reveal in service a defect of a general nature which makes them unsuitable for their intended use, he may issue a prohibition notice under this Regulation with respect to instruments of that pattern.

(2) Regulation 8 above shall apply, with the necessary modifications, so long as a prohibition notice issued under this Regulation is in force with respect to instruments of any pattern, as it applies in a case where pattern approval is revoked by the Secretary of State.

(3) A prohibition notice under this Regulation shall give particulars of the pattern to which it relates.

(4) The Secretary of State may withdraw a prohibition notice at any time.

(5) If the Secretary of State issues a prohibition notice under this Regulation he shall give a statement in writing of his grounds for doing so to any person appearing to him to be concerned.

(6) The Secretary of State shall cause to be published—

- (a) any prohibition notice issued under this Regulation; and
- (b) notice of withdrawal of any such prohibition notice.

### *Obliteration of EEC signs and marks*

11.—(1) An inspector may obliterate any EEC sign or mark if he is satisfied—

- (a) that the instrument bearing the sign or mark falls outside the relevant limits of error; or
- (b) that the instrument does not comply in any other respect with the requirements of the Directive.

(2) In paragraph (1) above “the relevant limits of error” means the maximum permissible errors laid down by section 8 of the Annex to the Directive.

(3) Without prejudice to paragraph (1) above, an inspector may, at the request of any person appearing to him to be the owner of an instrument, obliterate any EEC sign or mark on the instrument which is related to an EEC pattern approval (whether granted under these Regulations or by any member state other than the United Kingdom) which the inspector is satisfied has ceased to have effect.

(4) Obliteration under this Regulation shall be carried out in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct.

### *Unauthorised application of EEC signs and marks, etc*

12.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) below, any person who, in the case of any instrument—

- (a) not being a manufacturer authorised or required to do so under any provision of these Regulations, or the duly authorised agent of any such manufacturer, marks any such instrument with any EEC sign; or
- (b) forges, counterfeits or, except in accordance with Regulation 11 above, in any way alters or defaces any EEC sign or mark; or
- (c) makes any alteration in the instrument after any EEC sign or mark has been applied to it in accordance with these Regulations, so that it no longer complies with the requirements of the Directive;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who uses, sells or exposes or offers for sale any instrument which to his knowledge—

- (a) bears any EEC sign or mark which is a forgery or counterfeit, or which has been transferred from another instrument, or which has been altered or defaced otherwise than under Regulation 11 above or as permitted by virtue of paragraph (1) above; or
- (b) does not comply with the requirements of the Directive by reason of any alteration made in it after any EEC sign or mark was applied to it in accordance with these Regulations.

shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Any instrument in respect of which an offence under this Regulation was committed, and any implement used in the commission of the offence, shall be liable to be forfeited.

#### *Powers of inspection and entry*

**13.**—(1) Subject to the production if so requested of his authority, an inspector may, at all reasonable times—

- (a) inspect and test any instrument;
- (b) enter any premises at which he has reasonable cause to believe there to be any instrument, not being premises used only as a private dwelling house.

(2) Subject to the production if so requested of his authority, an inspector may at any time seize and detain any article which he has reasonable cause to believe is liable to be forfeited under these Regulations.

(3) If a justice of the peace, by information on oath—

- (a) is satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that any such instrument or article as is mentioned in paragraph (1) or (2) above is on any premises, or that any offence under these Regulations has been, is being or is about to be committed on any premises; and
- (b) is also satisfied either—
  - (i) that admission to the premises has been refused, or a refusal is apprehended, and that notice of the intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier; or
  - (ii) that an application for admission, or the giving of such a notice, would defeat the object of the entry, or that the case is one of urgency, or that the premises are unoccupied or the occupier temporarily absent;

the justice may by warrant under his hand, which shall continue in force for a period of one month, authorise and inspector to enter the premises, if need be by force. In the application of this paragraph to Scotland, the expression “a justice of the peace” shall be construed as including the sheriff.

(4) An inspector entering any premises by virtue of this Regulation may take with him such other persons and such equipment as may appear to him necessary; and on leaving any premises which he has entered by virtue of a warrant under paragraph (3) above, being premises which are unoccupied or the occupier of which is temporarily absent, he shall leave them as effectively secured against trespassers as he found them.

(5) If any inspector or other person who enters any work-place by virtue of this Regulation discloses to any person any information obtained by him in the work-place with regard to any manufacturing process or trade secret, he shall, unless the disclosure was made in the performance of his duty, be guilty of an offence.

### *Obstruction of inspectors*

**14.**—(1) Any person who—

- (a) wilfully obstructs an inspector acting in the execution of any provision of these Regulations; or
- (b) without reasonable cause fails to give any inspector acting as aforesaid any assistance or information which the inspector may reasonably require of him for the purposes of the performance by the inspector of his functions under these Regulations;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) If any person, in giving an inspector any such information as is mentioned in paragraph (1) above, gives any information which he knows to be false, he shall be guilty of an offence.

### *Offences by corporations*

**15.**—(1) Where an offence under any provision of these Regulations which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (1) above shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

### *Prosecution and punishment of offences under these Regulations*

**16.** Proceedings for any offence under these Regulations shall not—

- (a) in England and Wales, be instituted except by or on behalf of the Secretary of State or the chief officer of police for a police area; or
- (b) in Northern Ireland be instituted except by or on behalf of the Department of Commerce for Northern Ireland.

**17.** Any person guilty of an offence under Regulation 12, 13 or 14(2) above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £200, and any person guilty of an offence under any other provision of these Regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.