

THE PETROLEUM AND OIL FUEL (LANDING AND STORAGE) ACT

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(under section 2)

(Omitted)

ORDER  
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THE PETROLEUM AND OIL FUEL (LANDING AND  
STORAGE) ACT

ORDER  
(under section 3)

THE PETROLEUM AND OIL FUEL (LANDING AND STORAGE)  
(INFLAMMABLE VAPOUR TEMPERATURE TESTING) ORDER, 1970

(Made by the Minister on the 8th day of October, 1970)

L.N. 297/70

1. This Order may be cited as the Petroleum and Oil Fuel (Landing and Storage) (Inflammable Vapour Temperature Testing) Order, 1970.

2. For the purposes of section 3 of the Act, the temperature at which any petroleum imported into the Island gives off inflammable vapour shall be ascertained by means of any procedure or apparatus used for that purpose from time to time by—

- (a) The British Institute of Petroleum; or
- (b) The American Society for testing materials; or
- (c) The British Standards Institute.

THE PETROLEUM AND OIL FUEL (LANDING AND STORAGE) ACT

REGULATIONS  
(under section 18)

THE OIL FUEL (LANDING AND STORAGE) REGULATIONS, 1941

(Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 1st day of March, 1941)

L.N. 14/41  
Amd: 32/41  
L.N. 51/41  
71/44  
96/50  
96/54  
47/56

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Oil Fuel (Landing and Storage) Regulations, 1941.

2. In these Regulations—

“in bulk” means in any quantity in excess of five thousand imperial gallons;

“oil fuel” includes all mineral oils whether refined or unrefined which give off inflammable vapour at a higher temperature than one hundred and fifty degrees by Fahrenheit’s Thermometer when tested in the manner prescribed in the Act;

“a store for oil fuel” means any area specifically appointed by the Minister for the storage of oil fuel in bulk and includes all tanks, sheds and other buildings erected on the area in accordance with plans submitted and approved under these Regulations, and any ship, vessel or hulk specially appointed by the Minister as a store for oil fuel.

3. Oil fuel imported in barrels, steel or tin vessels may be landed as ordinary cargo but the proper officer of Customs at the port of landing may by notice in writing addressed to the importer prevent the removal of such oil fuel from the place where it has been landed or cause the removal of it to a store for oil fuel or elsewhere should such action seem to him necessary.

4. The Master of any ship or vessel arriving in any port of the Island having on board oil fuel in bulk shall not under any pretence whatever land or permit to be landed any such oil fuel without a permit for that

purpose first obtained under the hand of the proper officer of Customs at the port of landing.

5. Any person desiring to land oil fuel in bulk shall apply to the proper officer of Customs for a permit to do so. Such application shall state the quantity, flash point and specific gravity of the oil fuel to be landed and the ship from which it is to be landed and the place at which it is to be landed.

The proper officer of Customs to whom application is made shall have power to refuse the permit without giving any reason for so doing.

6.—(1) Oil fuel in bulk shall not be discharged from or taken on board any ship except through a suitable pipe or hose prepared for that purpose and so designed and manipulated as to prevent any oil falling upon or reaching the surface of the sea.

No oil fuel in bulk may be loaded or unloaded from any ship after dark except with the exclusive use of electric light.

(2) The outer end of any oil pipe line on jetty or wharf connecting with shore tanks shall be protected with a reflux or other approved non-return valve.

No discharge of oil fuel, whether mixed with water or not, shall be permitted into the harbour from any tank ship or from any oil storage.

7. Oil fuel in bulk shall not be transported along any public highway otherwise than in air-tight and durable barrels, steel or tin vessels.

8. Vessels containing oil fuel shall be so loaded on vehicles as to prevent risk of injury to them during the transportation thereof.

9. Tank waggons for the transportation of oil fuel in bulk shall be of a design approved by the Chief Technical Director and shall have the word "EXPLOSIVE" printed in distinctive colours on three sides in letters not less than two inches high.

Loading of tank waggons shall be by means of a suitable hose placed into the tanks of such waggons and all openings into the tanks of such waggons used for filling purposes shall be fitted with suitable screw caps.

Every tank wagon shall be fitted with a chain making contact with the ground so as to relieve any electric tension that may arise.

10. Oil fuel in bulk shall not be stored or kept otherwise than in a store for oil fuel, the site of which has been approved by the Minister.

11. A person desiring to provide a store for oil fuel shall make application in writing to the Minister, giving the following particulars—

- (i) the full name and address of the owner of the premises on which it is desired to provide such store; and
- (ii) the maximum amount of oil fuel to be stored therein at any one time.

Such application shall be accompanied by plans showing the position and boundaries of the area and the dimensions and elevations of the buildings to be erected. The plan of the area shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to a hundred feet and shall show correctly the position of every building erected or to be erected in the area or situated within a distance of fifty feet of the boundaries of the area.

12. Unless the Minister shall in any particular case otherwise direct, regulation 13 shall apply to every store for oil fuel.

13. (a) No store for oil fuel will be permitted within one hundred yards of a store or magazine for the storage of any article falling under the definition of "gunpowder" or "dangerous explosive" in the Gunpowder and Explosives Act or under the definition of "explosive" in the Explosives (Control of Manufacture) Act.

(b) No store for oil fuel may be erected near any place where coal in quantity is regularly stored.

(c) No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a store for oil fuel.

(d) All tanks, sheds and buildings shall be constructed of unflam-  
mable material save as regards door and window fittings which may be of wood.

(e) Steel tanks shall be—

- (i) designed according to sound engineering practice and constructed of mild steel plates properly rivetted and caulked or welded together;
- (ii) earthed. The earthing device shall be formed with copper tape one inch wide and one-eight<sup>h</sup> of an inch thick or three-eight<sup>h</sup>s of an inch diameter flexible copper wire rope. The earth plate shall consist of one-eighth of an inch thick copper plate twenty-four inches long and eighteen inches wide. One end of the tape or wire rope shall be securely fastened to one end of the earth plate by means of copper rivets or rivetted clips and when

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riveted up shall be soft soldered to ensure metallic continuity. The upper end of the tape or wire rope shall be fastened to the tank shell at any convenient point or fitting in bottom strake of plates where direct metallic connection to the shell is assured. The tape or rope shall also when secured in position be soft soldered in place. The tape or rope shall be of sufficient length to allow the earth plate being buried three feet in the ground at a point not less than three feet clear of the tank.

(f) Tanks or buildings for storage of oil fuel shall be placed not less than fifty feet apart.

(g) All steel tanks erected above ground for the storage of oil fuel in bulk shall be surrounded by an embankment so as to form a catchment around the tank of a capacity not less than 20% in excess of the capacity of the tank. If constructed in earth this embankment shall have side slopes not steeper than 1 vertical to 1 horizontal and shall be of a minimum width of two feet on top.

(h) The area shall be kept clean of bush and inflammable matter.

(i) Smoking and the use of naked lights shall be forbidden within the area.

(j) An adequate supply of dry earth or sand shall be kept for the extinction of fire.

(k) All leaks in tanks shall be promptly repaired.

(l) The receipt and discharge of oil fuel by ship shall be by means of hose and metal pipes only and all valves shall be locked and kept locked except when pumping is in progress.

(m) No person shall enter any tank without authority of a competent person appointed in writing for that purpose by the owner of the store or his representative.

(n) Before a tank is entered or repairs undertaken which would expose the interior atmosphere to contact with naked lights, hot rivets or other source of artificial heat, it shall be thoroughly ventilated and found free from vapour by means of a test by a competent person who shall furnish a certificate to this effect.

(o) Until a tank is certified free from dangerous vapours only portable safety lamps, oil or electric, of types approved for use in fiery coal mines shall be taken in such tank and until such certificate has been

granted the use of naked lights or electric lamps with wandering leads is strictly prohibited.

(p) There shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place within the area copies of these Regulations including the instructions on the use of the safety lamp.

(q) All enclosures surrounding tanks shall be drained by a pipe connecting with an approved interceptor, the outlet to be controlled by a valve actuated from the outside of the enclosure. Such valve shall always be closed except when it is actually in use. No water shall be allowed to accumulate in the area.

(r) Valves in pipe mains, or in pipes for draining water shall be of a type approved by the Chief Technical Director.

(s) Every precaution including the use of interceptors shall be taken to prevent waste oil from passing down drains, or water-courses, and from reaching shipping in harbours.

(t) No oil fuel shall be stored in any store for oil fuel until the owner has obtained a certificate in writing from the Chief Technical Director to the effect that the store is substantially in accordance with these Regulations, that safety lamps of a suitable pattern have been provided and that instructions regarding their use and the testing of the tanks are exhibited as required.

(u) Every store for oil fuel shall be open to inspection at any hour of the day or night by the Chief Technical Director or by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise or by any person authorized by either of them in writing to inspect on his behalf. Every facility and assistance shall be given to the person so inspecting in order that he may satisfy himself that the store for oil fuel is being maintained in accordance with these Regulations.

(v) No ship, vessel, or hulk shall be used for the storage, sale or delivery of oil fuel unless and until it shall have been appointed as a store for oil fuel and every application for such appointment shall be forwarded in the first instance to the Harbour Master and shall contain full particulars of the construction, dimensions and tank capacity of the ship, vessel or hulk for which the appointment is sought. The Harbour Master after perusing such applications shall forward the same to the Minister together with his report thereon for the Minister's consideration and the Minister's decision relative to the application will in due course be forwarded to the applicant.

*THE OIL FUEL (LANDING AND STORAGE) REGULATIONS, 1941*

(w) Every ship, vessel or hulk appointed a store for oil fuel shall be specially constructed for the purpose and the oil fuel shall be carried in closed steel tanks with suitable pipes and hose for delivery.

(x) The upper part of such ship, vessel or hulk shall be clearly marked "Oil Fuel" in large letters on each side.

(y) Every such ship, vessel or hulk shall be provided with fire extinguishing equipment, including a supply of foam, of a pattern to be approved by the Harbour Master.

(z) All pipe lines connected to a steel storage tank shall be provided with a good earth connection at a point near to the tank.

14. Any defect or want of reparation discovered in the course of such inspection and brought to the notice of the person in charge of the store for oil fuel shall be immediately made good.

15. The Minister may in the interest of public safety revoke the appointment of any store for oil fuel.

16.—(1) Every person desiring to store oil fuel otherwise than in bulk in any building or part of a building shall apply in writing to the Chief Technical Director for approval of such building or part of a building as a place to be used for the storage of oil fuel otherwise than in bulk (hereinafter referred to as an oil fuel repository).

(2) Upon such application the Chief Technical Director shall inspect such building or part of a building and—

- (a) if satisfied that it complies with the requirements of the Act and of these Regulations, shall submit such application to the Minister with his report thereon; or
- (b) if not so satisfied, shall inform the applicant accordingly without submitting the application to the Minister:

Provided that where the Chief Technical Director is not satisfied that such building or part of a building complies with the requirements of these Regulations, but the respects in which it fails to so comply are such as in his opinion would not be likely to render the storage of oil fuel therein unsafe, he may forward the application to the Minister together with his report thereon in which he shall specifically state the respects in which such building or part of a building does not comply with the requirements of these Regulations.



(3) Upon submission of any application to the Minister as aforesaid, the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, either—

- (a) approve such building or part of a building as an oil fuel repository; or
- (b) refuse so to approve it without giving any reason for such refusal; or
- (c) approve such building or part of a building as an oil fuel repository subject to such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

(4) The keeping upon private premises of oil fuel exclusively for domestic use shall not be deemed to be storage of oil fuel within the meaning of these Regulations.

(5) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) no receptacle shall be used for the storage of oil fuel unless and until it shall have been appointed as a receptacle for oil fuel and every application for such appointment shall be forwarded in the first instance to the Chief Technical Director and shall contain full particulars of the construction, dimensions and capacity of the receptacle for which the appointment is sought. The Chief Technical Director shall after examining each application forward the same for the consideration of the Minister whose decision in respect of such application will in due course be forwarded to the applicant.

For the purposes of this paragraph "receptacle" means any drum, tank or other container whatsoever (situated above ground) with a capacity of not less than two hundred and not more than five thousand imperial gallons.

17. Every oil fuel repository shall comply with the following requirements—

- (i) if it is erected on or within two hundred yards of any wharf premises it shall be constructed of brick or concrete walls not less than twelve inches thick or of reinforced concrete walls not less than six inches thick and concrete roof not less than four inches thick, with doors and windows of steel or iron not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick, or of steel roller shutters of a pattern to be approved by the Chief Technical Director;
- (ii) it shall be isolated from all other buildings unless the exterior walls and roof of any building of which it forms part are

constructed entirely of incombustible material and the repository is completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor;

- (iii) it shall be externally spark-proof and shall be constructed of fire-proof material, and be so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and to the nature and contents of such buildings, as to make it safe in the opinion of the Chief Technical Director. Where any part of an oil fuel repository is within thirty feet from any building, such repository shall be constructed of solid and incombustible materials:

Provided that doors may be constructed of hardwood properly covered with steel or iron sheets in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Technical Director;

- (iv) adequate floor and ceiling ventilation shall be provided therein and shall be so constructed as to prevent the passing of fire into the interior thereof;
- (v) every door thereof shall be not less than three feet six inches wide and shall be so hung as to open outwards, and be so constructed and hung as not to impede the quick removal of the contents of the repository;
- (vi) to every such door there shall be fitted a strong dead lock, an efficient hasp and staple and padlock and, in the case of double doors, strong tower bolts at the top and bottom of the side of the door to which the staple is attached. Where roller or sliding shutters are used they shall be fitted with two hasps and staples securely fitted to the outside of the shutter and frame, and fitted with two strong padlocks. The keys of such locks shall be kept by the proprietor or by the person in charge of the repository. The door shall be kept securely fastened except when oil fuel is being received into or removed from the repository;
- (vii) the ground floor shall be constructed in the formation of a well with the requisite capacity for receiving all the oil fuel contained in the repository in the event of any accident or unforeseen event, and the repository shall be constructed with such sufficient floor space as to avoid the necessity of building the well more than two feet deep. The total quantity of oil fuel kept in the repository shall not at any time exceed the cubic capacity of the well.

**18.** No other inflammable goods shall be kept in an oil fuel repository.

**19.** Where underground tanks are used in any oil fuel repository such tanks shall be constructed of steel and placed at least eighteen inches below the surface of the floor and shall not be confined within the walls of a habitation.

**20.** The capacity of any such tank shall not exceed five thousand imperial gallons.

**21.** Such tanks shall be set in excavations in the earth with back filling of sand or earth well tamped so as to effect full support of the tank at all points. Every such tank shall be covered by a layer of sand twelve inches thick and by a reinforced concrete slab not less than six inches thick which slab shall extend not less than two feet in all directions beyond the length and breadth of the tank. Every such tank shall be fitted with an independent iron vent pipe terminating outside of the building and not less than ten feet above the ground. The upper end of vent pipes in the form of a goose neck or bend shall be protected with wire mesh not less than nine hundred meshes to the square inch and shall be situated at a point not less than six feet away from any window.

**22.** Oil fuel shall be extracted from such tanks only by means of a pump of approved pattern and delivered through a suitable hose direct into the motor vehicle tank or other receptacle.

**23.** The filling pipe of every such tank shall be fitted with an air-tight screw cap which shall be kept locked at all times except when the tank is being filled.

**24.—(1)** Delivery to any such tank from a tank waggon shall be by means of a suitable hose. Such hose shall be fitted with a screw connection and screwed securely to the filling pipe of the tank before delivery commences.

**(2)** Delivery to a tank from a drum shall be made directly through the filling pipe by means of a hose or pipe connecting the filling pipe to the drum.

**25.** Petroleum and oil fuel shall not be kept in separate compartments of the same tank.

THE PETROLEUM AND OIL FUEL (LANDING AND STORAGE) ACT

RULES  
(under section 18)

THE PETROLEUM (LANDING AND STORAGE) RULES, 1941

(Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 1st day of March, 1941)

L.N. 14/41  
Amd: 32/41  
L.N. 71/44  
83/47  
62/55  
32/61  
17A/94

1. These Rules may be cited as the Petroleum (Landing and Storage) Rules, 1941.

2. In these Rules "petroleum" means and includes all natural mineral oils, naphtha, petrol, gasolene and all hydro-carbons, whether natural or manufactured, which give off inflammable vapour at or below a temperature of 150 degrees by Fahrenheit's Thermometer when tested in the manner prescribed in the Act.

3. No petroleum may be imported other than in 8oz. air-tight vessels in bulk or in steel or tin vessels so constructed as to prevent leakage or escape of gas therefrom and in case of petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at or below a temperature of 73 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, such vessel shall be marked in conspicuous characters with a recognized description of its contents, with the addition of the words "Gasolene—Explosive".

4. Every ship, vessel, lighter or boat of any description whatever having on board any petroleum, other than that which is on board for bunker purposes, shall, whilst within the harbour limits, between the hours of sunrise and sunset hoist a "red burgee" where it can best be seen. Between the hours of sunset and sunrise the "red burgee" shall be replaced by a red light placed where it can best be seen, and at a height above the hull of not less than 20 ft. The above signals shall also be shown by any craft taking on board petroleum for bunker purposes. The Harbour Master or his deputy, at his discretion may order any such

vessel to proceed to any berth he may designate, in which case the vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission of the Harbour Master.

5. Any person who shall import petroleum giving off vapour at or below a temperature of 73 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, other than in accordance with the Act and these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

6. Any person desiring to land or to export petroleum in bulk shall apply to the proper officer of Customs for a permit to do so. Such application shall state the quantity, flash point and specific gravity of the petroleum to be landed or exported and the store or ship to which it is to be discharged. The proper officer of Customs to whom application is made shall have power to refuse the permit without giving any reason for so doing.

7. Petroleum in bulk shall not be discharged from or taken on board any ship, unless the same is packed in steel or tin vessels of the kind referred to in rule 3 or except through a suitable pipe or hose prepared for the purpose and so designed and manipulated as to prevent any oil falling upon or reaching the surface of the sea.

8.—(1) The outer end of any petroleum pipe line on jetty or wharf connecting with shore tanks shall be protected with a reflux or other approved non-return valve.

(2) During the time that any tank ship having on board petroleum in bulk is within harbour limits all the tanks or petroleum compartments shall be kept closed to the air, except in so far as is absolutely necessary for the discharge of petroleum. The upper end of any ventilator connecting with tanks or petroleum compartments shall be always protected by a gauze wire cover.

(3) No discharge of petroleum whether mixed with water or not shall be permitted into the harbour from any tank ship or from any oil storage.

9. Petroleum which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit may be discharged or loaded at any time during a day of twenty-four hours:

Provided however—

(a) that for the purposes of discharging or loading between sunset

and sunrise adequate safe illumination is provided on board the tank ship and the equipment used for such illumination is designed and constructed in accordance with Lloyd's or other approved classification society's requirements in relation to the position in the ship in which it is installed, and is maintained in accordance with such requirements; and

- (b) that if anything occurs during discharging or loading between sunset and sunrise to necessitate a repair to the plant pipes or connections or to interfere in any way with the uninterrupted discharging or loading of the petroleum, such discharging or loading shall be temporarily suspended and shall not be resumed until adequate safety measures have been taken.

**10.** Petroleum shall not be transported along any public highway, otherwise than in such closed vessels as are prescribed for importation or storage of petroleum.

**11.** Vessels containing petroleum shall be so loaded on vehicles as to prevent risk of injury to them during the transportation thereof.

**12.** Tank waggons for the transportation in bulk of petroleum giving off vapour at or below a temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit shall be of a design approved by the Chief Technical Director and shall have the word "EXPLOSIVE" printed in distinctive colours on three sides in letters not less than two inches high. Loading of a tank waggon shall be by means of a suitable hose. Such hose shall be fitted with a screw connection and screwed securely on to the tank of the waggon before loading commences. Every tank waggon shall be fitted with a chain making contact with the ground so as to relieve any electric tension that may arise.

**13.** The person in charge of any vehicle carrying petroleum shall be notified of the nature of the goods being so carried and he shall prevent any lighted candle, lamp or naked light, or any ignited tobacco or other inflammable substance from being brought near any such vehicle.

**14.** Any person desiring to have a petroleum store on his premises shall make an application in writing to the Chief Technical Director, and on receipt of such application the Chief Technical Director shall inspect the building which the applicant desires to have appointed by the Minister for the purpose aforesaid. If after such inspection the Chief Technical Director is satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Act and these Rules, he will forward the application to the Minister,

together with his report thereon and the Minister's decision in the matter will be subsequently communicated to the applicant through the proper channels :

Provided, however, that if the Chief Technical Director is not satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Act and these Rules, he will so inform the applicant and will not forward the application to the Minister.

**15.** Every petroleum store erected on or within two hundred yards of any wharf premises shall be constructed of brick or concrete walls not less than twelve inches in thickness, or of reinforced concrete walls not less than six inches in thickness, and concrete roof not less than four inches in thickness, with doors and windows of steel or iron not less than three-sixteenth inch in thickness, or of steel roller shutters of a pattern to be approved by the Chief Technical Director.

**16.** A petroleum store shall be isolated from all other buildings unless the exterior walls and roof of the building of which it forms part be constructed entirely of incombustible materials and the petroleum store be completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

**17.** Every petroleum store shall be externally spark-proof and be constructed of fire-proof material and so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood and to the nature and contents of such building that in the opinion of the Chief Technical Director it may be deemed safe. Where any part of a petroleum store is within thirty feet distance from any building such store shall be constructed of solid and incombustible materials :

Provided that doors may be constructed of hardwood properly covered with steel or iron sheets, in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Technical Director.

**18.** Adequate floor and ceiling ventilation so constructed as to prevent the passing of fire to the interior shall be provided in every petroleum store.

**19.** Every door of a petroleum store shall be not less than three feet six inches in width and hung so as to open outwards and so constructed and hung as not to impede the quick removal of the contents of the store.

**20.** On the door of every petroleum store shall be fitted a strong dead lock, an efficient hasp, staple and padlock, and in the case of double doors strong tower bolts shall be fitted to the top and bottom on the side of the door to which the staple is attached.

Where roller or sliding shutters are used they shall be fitted with two hasps and staples securely fixed to the outside of the shutter and frame and fitted with two strong padlocks.

The keys of the locks shall be kept by the proprietor or by the person in charge of the premises. The door shall be kept securely fastened except when petroleum is being received into or removed from the store.

**21.** The ground floor of every petroleum store shall be constructed in the formation of a well with the requisite capacity for receiving all the petroleum contained in the store in the event of any accident or unforeseen event and the store shall be constructed with ample floor space to obviate the necessity of building the well more than two feet deep.

The total quantity of petroleum held in a store shall not at any time exceed the cubic capacity of the well.

**22.** No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a petroleum store.

**23.** Petroleum imported in vessels permitted by these Rules may be kept in such vessels, provided they are durable and air-tight. Petroleum may also be kept in fixed metallic tanks so long as such tanks remain durable and air-tight and the inlets and outlets (except when petroleum is being introduced or withdrawn) are kept closed by means of air-tight caps or covers. Where petroleum is imported in vessels contained in wooden cases, then such petroleum may be so kept in the store.

**24.** Petroleum in defective vessels shall, on the condition of the vessels being ascertained, be forthwith removed from the store and the petroleum transferred into vessels of perfect condition and thereafter returned to the store.

**25.** All repairs or soldering of tins shall be done in a separate place enclosed by a wall twenty-four inches high; the floor to be formed with cement concrete with channel leading to a small sump to collect any waste petroleum. The repair shed shall be at a point not less than thirty feet away from any storage shed. Fires for heating solder bolts shall be in a separate compartment to that in which repairs are effected. The doorway leading into the stove shed shall be protected with a twenty-four inch high sill. The opening between these compartments through which the soldering bolts are passed shall be at a height of not less than three feet from the ground, and shall be provided with an iron shutter,



which can be readily closed. In the case of welding repairs to drums, the drums must be emptied and gas freed before the repairs are carried out.

**26.** Vessels containing more than twenty-five gallons of petroleum each shall be stored in rows not more than two tiers high and a clear passage of not less than four feet wide shall be kept between the face of the stacked vessels and the door. Vessels each containing twenty-five gallons or less shall be stacked by themselves and shall not be intermingled with other vessels containing more than twenty-five gallons. Such vessels may be stacked to a height of twelve feet. Between the door and the face of the stack there shall be left a clear space of not less than four feet in width.

**27.** Vessels containing petroleum giving off vapour at or below 73 degrees Fahrenheit shall be stored apart from vessels containing petroleum of any other description and separated therefrom by a space of not less than three feet in width :

Provided that where conditions permit petroleum giving off vapour at or below 73 degrees Fahrenheit should be stored in a separate building.

**28.** No lighted candle, lamp or lantern or match or naked light shall at any time be taken into a petroleum store under any pretence or for any purpose whatever. Electric lights shall be enclosed in flame and vapour proof fittings. All switches and fuses shall be outside the buildings and be of enclosed spark-proof type. No smoking shall under any circumstances be permitted in any petroleum store. A conspicuous notice containing these prohibitions shall be posted outside and inside every petroleum store.

**29.** A supply of not less than one cubic yard of sand or earth (for use in extinguishing fire) shall at all times be kept in a convenient place in close proximity to every petroleum store. The sand or earth shall be protected from weather, and shovels and buckets of suitable sizes shall be maintained at a point adjacent to the sand/earth.

At least one foam chemical fire extinguisher of not less than two gallons capacity or other type of fire extinguisher approved by the Minister and notified in the *Gazette* shall be kept in every petroleum store for every five hundred gallons of petroleum stored therein :

Provided, however, that four such extinguishers shall be the maximum number required to be compulsorily kept under this rule.

30. Underground tanks shall be constructed of steel, and placed at least eighteen inches below the surface of the floor. Such tanks shall not be confined within the walls of a habitation.

31. The capacity of each tank shall not exceed ten thousand imperial gallons.

32. Tanks shall be set in excavations in the earth, with back filling of sand or earth well tamped so as to effect full support to the tank at all points. Every such tank shall be covered by a layer of sand twelve inches thick, and a reinforced concrete slab not less than six inches thick, which slab shall extend not less than two feet in all directions beyond the length and breadth of the tank.

33. Every tank shall be fitted with an independent iron vent pipe terminating outside of the building and not less than ten feet above ground. The upper end of vent pipes in the form of a goose neck or bend shall be protected with wire mesh not less than nine hundred meshes to the square inch, and shall be situated at a point not less than six feet away from any window.

34. Petroleum shall be extracted from tanks only by means of a pump of approved pattern and delivered through a suitable hose direct into the motor vehicle tank or other receptacle.

35. The filling pipe of every tank shall be fitted with an air-tight screw cap which shall be kept locked at all times except during filling operations.

36.—(1) Delivery to a tank from a tank waggon shall be by means of a suitable hose. Such hose shall be fitted with a screw connection and screwed securely to the filling pipe of the tank before delivery commences.

(2) Delivery to a tank from a drum shall be made directly through the filling pipe by means of a hose or pipe connecting the filling pipe to the drum.

37.—(1) Petroleum for sale by retail giving off vapour at or below a temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit shall be kept in underground tanks and its extraction therefrom and delivery to the purchaser shall be carried out in accordance with rule 34.

(2) No lighted candle, lamp, lantern or match or naked light or ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near any place where petroleum is so kept or extracted and delivered, and no smoking shall be permitted in or near any such place.

(3) A conspicuous notice containing the prohibitions in paragraph (2) shall be posted outside and inside every place to which such prohibitions apply.

**38.**—(1) Petroleum other than petroleum giving off vapour at or below a temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit, for sale by retail, shall be kept in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage thereof. No quantity exceeding four gallons shall be delivered at any one time to any single purchaser except in an air-tight metal vessel, unless an entire cask as imported be purchased. Smaller quantities may be drawn from a vessel kept for the purpose into bottles or suitable cans and so delivered.

(2) Every person selling petroleum shall provide a good air-tight metallic receptacle so placed and arranged as to catch any petroleum that might escape in the act of transferring it from one container to another. Every such receptacle shall without delay be emptied into a vessel in which petroleum is permitted to be kept.

(3) No lighted candle, lamp, or any ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near the place where petroleum is so kept or transferred. Vessels containing petroleum giving off vapour at or below a temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit, shall be completely separated from those containing petroleum of other description.

**39.** Petroleum in bulk shall be subject in all respects to the regulations for oil fuel in bulk.

**40.** The Minister may in the interest of public safety revoke the appointment of any petroleum store.