THE PETROLEUM LAW.

(CAP. 130.)

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PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Petroleum Regulations.

Definitions.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Collector" means the principal Customs officer in the district and includes any person authorized by him to perform any duty under these regulations;

"Director" means the Director of Public Works and includes any person authorized by him to perform any duty under these regulations.

PART I.—TESTING OF PETROLEUM FOR FLASHPOINT.

3. The testing of the flashpoint of petroleum Class A and petroleum Class B shall be determined by the Abel standard close test apparatus.

4. The testing of the flashpoint of petroleum Class C shall be determined by the Pensky-Marten close test apparatus.

5. The Licensing Authority or the Collector at the port of entry may require that any petroleum shall be treated as petroleum Class A until such time as its flashpoint shall have been determined and accepted by the Licensing Authority.

6. The Licensing Authority or the Collector may accept without test of flashpoint any well-known brands of petroleum and may also accept in the case of any petroleum a certificate as to flashpoint granted at the port of shipment:

Provided that the Licensing Authority or the Collector may require a test to be made of any petroleum at any time.

PART II.—LANDING OF PETROLEUM CLASS A AND CLASS B IN SEALED CONTAINERS.

7.—(1) Every ship, lighter or boat carrying petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B in sealed containers shall anchor or moor at such anchorage or place as the Collector or his representative shall direct, and shall not be moved from such anchorage or place except with the permission of the Collector.

(2) When berthed alongside a pier or wharf she shall be attended by a tug or other craft capable and in readiness at all times of towing such vessel off the pier or wharf if necessary; every vessel carrying such petroleum shall be provided with a towing wire with the eye hanging outboard in readiness at all times to be towed off the pier or wharf.

8. No smoking or naked lights or matches or any other article or thing by which fire may be caused or spread shall be allowed on board any ship, boat or lighter carrying explosives, petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B nor in the vicinity of any wharf or pier where such petroleum is being landed or embarked.

9.—(1) No petroleum Class A shall be put on or off shore except at places approved by the Collector or his representative.

(2) In the event of permission being given to place or discharge such petroleum on any pier or wharf, the quantity of such petroleum so placed or discharged shall not, at any time, exceed such quantity as may be easily removed from such pier or wharf in fifteen minutes, regard being had to the labour and means of transport available for the time being.

10. No loading or unloading of petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B shall be allowed between half an hour before sunset and half an hour after sunrise, and during that period no such petroleum shall be left in any place not approved for the purpose by the Collector or his representative.

11. No petroleum of any sort may be discharged or allowed to escape into the waters of any port.

12. Every ship having petroleum Class A on board shall fly the International signal code flag "B" or a red flag not less than 3 feet square, at the foremast head by day and a red light (visible for at least two miles) by night.

13. The Collector may prohibit the shipping of petroleum Class A on any vessel if he has reasonable cause to believe that such shipment will endanger the lives of the crew or the safety of the ship.

14. The carrying of petroleum Class A in open receptacles on any ship, lighter or boat is prohibited.

15. Before any petroleum Class A is unshipped the hold, containing such petroleum, must be thoroughly ventilated, and the hold must be thoroughly cleaned after discharge is completed.

16. The receptacles in which petroleum Class A are packed shall be plainly marked with the name of the contents (i.e. petrol, benzine, aviation spirit, etc.).

17. Every ship, lighter or boat having on board any petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B shall haul off from any pier or wharf after sunset and shall moor in such place or position as the Collector shall direct:

Provided that vessels fitted with gas ejectors and gas tight hatches may remain alongside the pier or wharf, in which case neither wire ropes nor anchors shall be used as moorings.

Nothing in this regulation or in regulations 7 to 16 contained shall apply to petroleum carried as a means of propulsion in the standard supply tanks of motor vessels nor to reserve supplies of such means of propulsion carried in sealed receptacles to a quantity not exceeding the capacity of the standard supply tanks.

PART III.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM IN SEALED CONTAINERS.

18.—(1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 20 of these regulations no petroleum Class A or Class B shall be conveyed by road except in sealed receptacles or in drums or containers fitted with an efficient screwed stopper such that no vapour can escape therefrom or in a road tank wagon of a type approved by the Director.

(2) In the case of petroleum Class A the receptacles, drums or containers shall not be opened until after delivery at their destination.

19. No explosive or other substance likely to cause fire or explosion shall be carried on any animal or vehicle used for the conveyance by road of petroleum Class A or Class B.

20.—(1) Petroleum Class A shall not be carried in any public conveyance in which passengers are carried.

(2) All road tank wagons used for the transport of petroleum Class A shall be provided with trailing chains or other suitable device so connected that each tank on the vehicle is efficiently earthed through metallic contact. While filling or discharging petroleum Class A into or from tanks on motor vehicles the engine of the vehicle shall be stopped and the earthing device shall maintain effective contact with the ground.

(3) The silencers and exhaust pipes of motor vehicles used for the transport of petroleum Class A shall not extend further towards the rear of the vehicle than the back of the driver's cab and a sheet of fireproof material shall be inserted and securely fixed between the driver's cab and the tanks or containers in which petroleum Class A is carried. This fireproof material shall be extended downwards in front of the discharge end of the exhaust pipes so as effectively to prevent any spark from such pipes passing under the tanks or containers.

(4) Pipes used for the discharge of petroleum Class A shall be of metal and shall be effectively earthed through metallic contact. The use of hose pipes of rubber or canvas may be permitted, provided they are bound externally with wire and that such wire binding is connected to the discharge nozzle and is effectively earthed through metallic contact. Hose pipes secured by metal couplings at the intake and discharge ends need not be bound with wire, provided that they are so connected as to prevent the escape of air and are effectively earthed at each end through metallic contact. Where more than one length of hose pipe is used and individual lengths are connected by metal couplings the hose shall be bound with wire and such wire binding shall be so connected to the metal couplings as to provide a continuous and effective earth connection by metallic contact under all conditions of service.

21. Nothing in regulations 18 and 20 shall apply to petroleum contained in the tank of any motor car or any other vehicle the propelling power of which is obtained from petroleum or which is carried on such motor car or other vehicle as a reserve supply provided that such reserve supply does not exceed 8 gallons.

PART IV.—STORAGE OF PETROLEUM (GENERAL).

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

22. Save as provided in regulation 112, licences issued under these regulations for the storage of petroleum shall be in the form set out in the First Appendix to these regulations.

First Appendix.

23. Except in a Municipal Store licensed for the storage of petroleum or in a store specially licensed for the purpose no petroleum Class A shall be kept in containers of more than four gallons capacity.

24. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations the Licensing Authority may, in cases where the regulations cannot be complied with in full, grant licences under special conditions provided that the method of storage and precautions for safety proposed are considered satisfactory by the Director.

25. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations contained the Licensing Authority may grant a licence for any premises licensed or used as a store for petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B prior to the coming into force of these regulations although such premises may not comply in every respect with these regulations provided that they are not in the opinion of the Director unsafe for the purpose.

26. In the case of licences granted under regulation 25 for premises which do not comply in every respect with these regulations the Licensing Authority may on the recommendation of the Director require improvements to be made within a specified period or from time to time in order to make the premises comply with the regulations to a greater degree.

27. Where an application for the renewal of a licence has been made

not less than one month before the expiry of the licence, the premises shall be deemed to be duly licensed until such date as the Licensing Authority issues the new licence or until an intimation that a new licence is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

28. All premises used for the storage of petroleum of any class shall be liable to inspection at any time by the Director.

29. The Director may at any time by notice in writing require the licensee to carry out within a specified time any repairs or alterations which in the opinion of the Director are necessary for the safety of the installation and on a report from the Director that the licensee has failed to comply with such order or that the premises are unfit for the purpose for which they were licensed the Licensing Authority shall forthwith cancel the licence.

PART V.—STORAGE OF PETROLEUM CLASS A AND PETROLEUM CLASS B IN MOVABLE CONTAINERS.

30.—(1) Petroleum Class A in movable containers of any kind kept on premises licensed for the storage of petroleum shall not be left in an open place except for such period as in the opinion of the Licensing Authority may be reasonably necessary.

(2) With the prior approval of the Director the Licensing Authority may in approved localities permit the storage of petroleum Class B in sealed drums in the open, provided that such storage is within the boundaries of duly licensed bulk installations or distributing stores and otherwise complies with the regulations for such installations or stores and provided that the distance between any drums so stored and any building is not less than 7 feet and that the distance between any drums so stored and the boundaries of the premises is not less than 10 feet: Provided also that drums so stored shall not be stacked to a greater height than one layer.

PART VI.—STORAGE OF PETROLEUM CLASS C IN MOVABLE CONTAINERS.

31. Petroleum Class C kept in movable containers may be stored on any premises whether covered or not which have been licensed for the purpose after inspection and approval by the Director.

32. The yard or shed in which the containers are stored shall have a hard floor of concrete, stone, brick or well rammed earth or gravel and shall be kept clean and free from all dry grass, straw, sawdust or rubbish of any kind.

PART VII.—STORAGE OF PETROLEUM CLASS A AND CLASS B IN SEALED CONTAINERS.

1.—IN QUANTITIES NOT EXCEEDING 100 GALLONS. CLASS A.

33. Petroleum Class A in sealed containers or in drums fitted with an efficient screwed stopper in quantities not exceeding 100 gallons may be stored either in approved storage bins constructed of iron, masonry, brickwork or concrete with a hinged iron lid constructed in an approved position, or in a storage building complying with the requirements of the regulations relating to the storage of petroleum Class A in quantities exceeding 100 gallons. Any such storage bins or buildings shall not be within 10 feet of any dwelling-house, shop or store:

Provided that this distance may be reduced where in the opinion of the Director there are special circumstances which warrant the reduction.

34. No fire or cooking place or artificial light other than incandescent electric light shall be used within 15 feet of such storage bins or buildings.

35. No drum or bin containing petroleum Class A shall be broached nor any petroleum Class A drawn off or changed from one receptacle to another in the licensed premises at any time in circumstances in which the use of artificial light other than incandescent electric light is necessary.

2.—IN QUANTITIES EXCEEDING 100 GALLONS. CLASS A AND B.

36. A building for the storage of petroleum Class A and B in quantities exceeding 100 gallons shall be constructed throughout of non-inflammable material and except as provided in regulation 47, no wood shall be used in any part of the construction or fittings.

37. The building shall be adequately ventilated by openings in at least two walls, such openings to be protected by iron bars and covered with wire gauze. In no case shall any building have a window in the roof.

38. The doorways and any other openings of storage sheds shall be provided with a sill of such design as to prevent outflow of petroleum from the shed in the event of leakage of petroleum from containers and such sill shall not be higher than six inches above the floor of the shed. If the pit formed by the floor of the shed and the sill so constructed is insufficient to contain the whole volume of petroleum which the store is licensed to contain then a wall or embankment of substantial construction shall be constructed around the shed to form an enclosure sufficient to contain the balance of the said volume of petroleum, provided that in no case shall the distance between such wall or embankment and the walls of the shed be less than ten feet.

39. The following distances shall be kept clear :—

(1) Between storage buildings and between a storage building and any other building :—

When the store contains :	Class A	Class B	Class C
100 tons and under	17 feet	10 feet	7 feet
Above 100 tons but not exceeding 500 tons	20 ,,	13 ,,	7 ,,
Exceeding 500 tons	50 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,

(2) Between storage buildings and the boundaries of the installation :—

When the store contains :	Class A	Class B	Class C
100 tons and under	26 feet	20 feet	10 feet
Above 100 tons but not exceeding 500 tons	33 ,,	20 ,,	10 ,,
Exceeding 500 tons	40 ,,	20 ,,	10 ,,

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the Director where approved screen walls are provided or where there are special circumstances to warrant the reduction.

40. The space around the storage building shall be kept clear from all rubbish, dry grass or other combustible material.

41. No smoking shall be permitted in or adjacent to a storage building and suitable notices to this effect in English, Greek and Turkish shall be conspicuously posted on the premises.

42. No fire or naked lights shall be permitted in or adjacent to a storage building.

43. Where electric light and power is used in a building used for the storage of petroleum Class A or Class B or immediately adjacent to a building used for the storage of petroleum Class A the special conditions laid down in regulation 93 shall be observed.

44. Adequate supplies of sand or dry earth or fire extinguishers of approved type shall be kept available for use in case of fire.

45. No receptacle containing petroleum Class A shall be opened and no petroleum Class A shall be drawn from any receptacle within the building in which the petroleum Class A is stored.

46. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with a storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which may tend to cause fire and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

47. Standard 4-gallon tins containing petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B shall not be stacked to a greater height than 10 layers and strips of wood or other approved material shall be interposed between the layers in every case.

48. Containers other than standard 4-gallon tins shall not be stacked except in such manner as shall be approved by the Director.

49. In all cases stacked containers shall be so stacked or placed that adequate means of access are provided for the inspection of all the containers and for the removal of defective containers from the store.

50. No motor vehicle with its engine running nor any vehicle propelled by steam shall be allowed within 10 feet of any storage building of which the doors are open or of any filling bay where petroleum Class A is being handled.

51. No petroleum Class A nor petroleum Class B shall be allowed to enter any drain or sewer.

In large installations where there is risk of such entry the Director may require the provision of intercepting chambers of approved type.

PART VIII.—STORAGE OF PETROLEUM CLASS A IN UNDERGROUND TANKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MOTOR VEHICLES THROUGH ROADSIDE PUMPS.

52. The Licensing Authority may, upon application of any person—

(*a*) grant to such person a licence for a roadside pump drawing petroleum Class A from an underground storage tank, upon the production of a certificate of the Director that the premises in respect of which the application is made and the proposed type of tank and roadside pump is suitable and safe for the purpose;

(*b*) grant to such person a licence for a portable pump for the purpose of charging the tanks of motor vehicles from drums or other receptacles approved by the Director subject to such terms and conditions as the Licensing Authority may deem fit to impose.

53. The number of pumps to be licensed and the amount of petroleum Class A to be stored shall be restricted to the number and amount respectively considered reasonable with due regard to the following matters :

(*a*) The requirements of the public.

(*b*) The requirements of the particular business.

(*c*) The facilities for supply already existing in the neighbourhood.

(*d*) The fire risks existing in the premises and their surroundings.

(*e*) The amenities of the neighbourhood.

54. The underground storage tank and roadside pump shall not be situated under or upon any part of a public street, road or sidewalk but shall be placed at a sufficient distance from the road or street to allow of any vehicle, while being supplied, standing outside the boundary of the road or street so as not to obstruct the traffic.

55. All underground tanks shall be constructed of mild steel or wrought iron, designed according to sound engineering practice, efficiently earthed, protected against possible damage and duly approved by the Director. Precautions shall be taken as required by the Licensing Authority for the prevention of leakage from the tanks or any connection thereto. Filler caps shall be replaced immediately after filling. Vent holes shall be protected with wire gauze having a mesh of not less than 200 openings to the square inch. Access to the interior shall be attainable only through manholes fitted with screwed or bolted down metal cover plates. They shall be so situated that the contents cannot be drawn from them except by pumping or by water pressure.

56. The tank shall be underground in an approved position and at such a depth that no part of it is within 2 feet of the ground level. No tank shall be situated under a building except in exceptional circumstances and with the authority of the Director. In every case the filling plug of the tank must be located in the open air. After the tank has been placed in position the excavation shall be filled in with well rammed earth or sand :

Provided that, if he considers it necessary, the Director may require the tank to be encased in cement concrete mixed in approved proportions.

57. Wherever possible the tank shall be so placed that no vehicular traffic passes over it but where this is unavoidable the tank shall be protected by reinforced concrete or other means to the approval of the Director.

58. In the event of any cable, underground wire, water pipe, drain or any similar property being met with in the course of excavation the matter shall at once be reported to the Director, and, if he considers necessary, alternative plans submitted for a new position.

59. The pipes for filling the tanks shall extend inside to within six inches of the bottom of the tank and shall be fitted with approved metal couplings for their connection to the source of supply.

60. A vent pipe of suitable size carried to the open-air at least ten feet from the ground and from any door, window, chimney or exhaust pipe and protected by a wire gauze diaphragm shall be fixed to each tank.

61. All fixed pipes shall be of metal and be placed in positions where they will not be liable to be damaged.

62. The filling of underground tanks shall be made only from tanks firmly secured upon motor or animal-drawn vehicles and the petroleum must be pumped or gravitated into the underground tank.

63. For the purpose of charging the tanks of motor vehicles by a roadside pump drawing from an underground tank the petroleum shall be pumped through approved measuring receptacles or continuous recording instruments, fixed in approved positions, through approved hose fitted with an approved quick acting leak-proof cock and with an approved nozzle into the tanks of motor vehicles. Hose attached to filling pumps or tanks shall be bound externally with wire and such wire binding shall be connected to the pump body or tank and discharge nozzle in such a manner as to effectively earth the discharge nozzle.

64. All due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons having access to any petroleum stored or to the supply tank.

65. Motor vehicles shall stand in the open and their engines shall be stopped when their tanks are being filled.

66. No artificial light other than incandescent electric light shall be used near the tanks or pumps.

67. An adequate supply of fire extinguishers of approved type or buckets or other receptacles filled with sand or dry earth shall be provided near the pumps.

68. Every person employed on or in connection with such storage and distribution shall, when near storage or distribution apparatus, abstain from any act whatsoever which may tend to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person, whilst near such apparatus, from doing such act.

PART IX.—BULK STORAGE OF PETROLEUM CLASS A, B AND C IN TANKS OTHER THAN TANKS FOR ROADSIDE PUMPS.

1. GENERAL.

69. No bulk installation for the storage of petroleum will be permitted except on a site approved by the Director.

70. Every bulk installation shall be surrounded with an unclimbable fence or wall to the approval of the Director.

71. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with a bulk installation in tanks shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

72. No smoking shall be permitted in or about an installation or in a storage building except in such place as may be specially set apart for the purpose, and suitable notices to this effect shall be conspicuously posted on the premises in English, Greek and Turkish.

73. All operations within the installation shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent of the owners of the premises.

74. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from anything of an inflammable nature, waste vegetation and rubbish. Anything of an inflammable nature shall only be stored under conditions approved by the Director.

75. An efficient fire service shall be provided in each installation and the employees shall be instructed periodically in the use of the various fire appliances.

76. An adequate supply of sand or dry earth shall always be kept ready for immediate use in an installation or storage building for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

77. All enclosures surrounding tanks shall be drained by a pipe fitted with a valve operated from the outside of the enclosure. Such valves shall always be kept closed except when they are actually in use. No water shall be allowed to accumulate in the enclosure.

78. Valves in pipe mains, also valves in pipes for draining water, may be of any approved type, but shall be provided with some form of indicator so that it may be readily seen from a distance whether the valves are open or shut.

79. All leaks in tanks shall be promptly repaired.

80. No person shall enter any tank without the authority of the manager of the installation. Notices to this effect in English, Greek and Turkish shall be painted on or attached to each tank.

81. A tank shall not be entered nor shall any repairs thereto be undertaken which would expose the interior atmosphere to contact with hot rivets or other source of artificial heat until it has been tested and certified in writing by the manager of the installation to be free from dangerous vapour.

82. Until a tank is certified by the manager of the installation to be free from dangerous vapour only portable safety lamps, oil or electric, of types approved for use in fiery coal mines, shall be taken into it, and until such certificate has been granted no naked lights or electric lamps with wandering leads shall be used.

83. Persons using safety lamps must be properly instructed as to the use of such lamps in tanks and confined spaces and written instructions in English, Greek and Turkish as to the use of the lamps must be posted up in a conspicuous place in the installation.

84. All tanks shall be constructed of mild steel or wrought iron, designed according to sound engineering practice, efficiently earthed, protected against possible damage and duly approved by the Director.

85. Every precaution shall be taken to prevent waste oil from passing down drains or water-courses and from reaching shipping in harbours or waters where there is no tidal scour.

86. The following minimum distances shall be observed :—

(1) Between tanks :—

When the larger tank contains :	Class A	Class B	Class C
100 tons and under	20 feet	12 feet	7 feet
Above 100 tons but not exceeding 500 tons	33 ,,	20 ,,	10 ,,
Exceeding 500 tons	50 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,

(2) Between tanks and any other buildings :—

When the tanks contain :	Class A	Class B	Class C
100 tons and under	17 feet	10 feet	7 feet
Above 100 tons but not exceeding 500 tons	20 ,,	13 ,,	7 ,,
Exceeding 500 tons	50 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,

(3) Between tanks and the boundaries of the installation :—

When the tank contains :	Class A	Class B	Class C
100 tons and under	26 feet	20 feet	10 feet
Above 100 tons but not exceeding 500 tons	33 ,,	20 ,,	10 ,,
Exceeding 500 tons	40 ,,	20 ,,	10 ,,

Provided that these distances may be reduced with the consent of the Director in cases where screen walls are provided, or other special precautions taken or there are special circumstances which, in the opinion of the Director, warrant the reduction.

87. The distance between tanks containing two different classes of petroleum shall be the mean of those distances laid down for the two classes of petroleum.

88. Each tank or group of tanks shall be surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions to contain—

(*a*) in the case of petroleum Class A, an amount equal to the volume of petroleum which the tank or tanks are capable of containing plus 10 per centum ;

(*b*) in the case of petroleum Class B and Class C, an amount equal to the contents of one tank of each group of tanks not exceeding four in number plus 10 per centum ;

unless in the opinion of the Director the circumstances are such as to warrant an increase or reduction in the capacity of the enclosures.

The enclosures shall be so constructed as to prevent the leakage of petroleum therefrom, whether under the action of fire or otherwise.

89. All installations for the bulk storage of petroleum shall be liable to be inspected at any time by the Director.

90. The provisions of regulations 70, 77 and 88 shall not apply to the storage of any quantity of petroleum Class C not exceeding 10,000 gallons when such petroleum is stored in a bulk installation of a maximum capacity of 10,000 gallons.

2. Special Regulations Applicable to Petroleum Class A and Class B only.

91. Between the hours of sunset and sunrise installations shall be shut and no work shall be permitted except where incandescent electric lighting is exclusively used, or where special permission has been given in case of emergency by the Director.

92. No fire or naked lights shall be permitted within the installation except in the offices, soldering shed, laboratory, living-quarters, engine-room, boiler-house and smithy. Notices to this effect shall be posted in conspicuous positions, in English, Greek and Turkish.

93. Where electric light or power is used in a bulk installation or a distributing store the following regulations shall be observed in addition to any regulations which may be made from time to time by the Governor under any Electricity Law for the time being in force—

(*a*) a main switch having as many poles as there are conductors of the incoming supply shall be fitted immediately after the supply company's meters. Such main switch shall be so constructed that the movement of one handle causes the simultaneous opening of all poles ;

(*b*) no meter, circuit breaker, fuse, plug socket, switch or distribution board shall be placed in any building containing petroleum Class A or Class B;

(*c*) lamps in buildings containing petroleum Class A or Class B shall be enclosed in fittings with double glass, the outer glass being gas tight and fitted with a wire or other approved guard. The switches controlling such lamps shall be outside the buildings and shall be both gas tight and water tight;

(*d*) the wiring of buildings shall be carried out either in seamless metallic conduit or by means of lead covered single core insulated conductors with stranded cores;

(*e*) where electric motors are used for any purpose both they and the switch gear controlling them shall be of the totally enclosed, flame proof type;

(*f*) all belting shall be provided with an approved device for the prevention of the accumulation of static electrical charges thereon;

(*g*) all metallic parts of electrical apparatus which do not normally carry current as well as all conduits and lead sheathing of conductors shall be bonded together, earthed and electrically continuous throughout the whole installation;

(*h*) the distribution of electricity between buildings shall be carried out either by means of underground cables or overhead insulated conductors. When the latter system is used the conductors shall be supported on insulators on poles. No support for such conductors shall be fixed to any building containing petroleum Class A or Class B;

(*i*) where the electrical wiring system is in contact with any metal part of a building such metal part shall be electrically continuous with the earthing arrangements of the wiring system;

(*j*) lamps in stables shall be protected with approved metallic guards and the wiring shall be carried out either in metallic conduits or by means of lead sheathed insulated wires. The switches controlling such lamps shall be placed outside the building and shall be water tight.

94. Any storage buildings or filling sheds in the installation shall be constructed of masonry, iron, concrete or other uninflammable material and with tiled, paved or concrete floors.

95. The doorways and any other openings of storage sheds within the installation shall be provided with a sill of such design as to prevent outflow of petroleum from the shed in the event of leakage of petroleum from containers and such sill shall not be higher than six inches above the floor of the shed. If the pit formed by the floor of the shed and the sill so constructed is insufficient to contain the whole volume of petroleum which the store is licensed to contain then a wall or embankment of substantial construction shall be constructed around the shed to form an enclosure sufficient to contain the balance of the said volume of petroleum, provided that in no case shall the distance between such wall or embankment and the walls of the shed be less than ten feet.

96. Adequate ventilation shall be provided in all storage buildings.

97. Each tank containing petroleum Class A shall be fitted with a safety valve of a type to be approved by the Director. Tanks containing petroleum Class B and where necessary tanks containing petroleum Class A shall be fitted with adequate ventilating openings to permit gas to escape, and such openings shall be protected by double diaphragms of strong wire gauze having a mesh of not less than 200 to the square inch, the diaphragms to be spaced not less than 3 inches apart. These gauzes shall be kept clean and free from dirt and obstruction.

98. The roofs of all storage tanks shall be made gas-tight except for the ventilating openings as provided in regulation 97.

99. Petroleum other than that stored in tanks shall be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw caps or other metal air-tight caps, subject to the following provisions :—

(*a*) A sufficient air space to allow of expansion shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

(*b*) All receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

(*c*) The nature of the contents and the words " highly inflammable " shall be distinctly marked on all receptacles before despatch from the installation.

(*d*) All receptacles before being repaired shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all vapours arising therefrom.

100. The soldering of filled tins shall not be carried out in the filling shed but shall be done in a separate building not less than 100 feet distant. The soldering irons, unless electrically heated, shall be heated in a separate compartment from that in which the soldering takes place. The opening between these two compartments through which the soldering irons 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 lowered at once.

PART X.—LANDING OF PETROLEUM IN BULK.

101. Notice of the arrival of a ship having on board petroleum in bulk shall be given to the Collector by the person proposing to import the petroleum. The notice shall state the quantity and description of the petroleum and shall be accompanied by a certificate as to the flashpoint.

102. The Collector or person deputed by him shall have power to take samples for testing if thought necessary.

103. If the ship is fitted with incandescent electric light no other light shall be used on board except gas-tight electric hand torches. If not so fitted the permission of the Collector shall be obtained before any other form of light is used.

104. No petroleum in bulk shall be loaded on or unloaded from any ship between sunset and sunrise, except when incandescent electric light is exclusively used.

105. No smoking shall be allowed on board ship.

106. When petroleum is imported in bulk, its removal from the ship shall be effected by means of a hose and a metal pipe and it shall be pumped into storage-tanks. Subject to regulation 104, the discharge shall be continuous day and night, until completed, weather and appliances permitting.

107. When the ship has finished discharging petroleum Class A or Class B, the pipe to the storage-tanks outside the storage installation premises shall be left entirely empty or filled with water. If for any cause the discharge of petroleum is at any time suspended, arrangements shall be made by means of a valve for effectually preventing any of the petroleum left in the pipe from escaping.

108. An officer of the ship or other responsible person shall be in charge of the ship during the whole portion of her stay.

109. No petroleum nor the water used for cleaning any tank shall be allowed to run into any dock or harbour.

110. The permission of the Collector shall be obtained before any repairs are undertaken on board a ship while in harbour.

PART XI.—NEW INSTALLATIONS OR STORAGE BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING INSTALLATIONS.

111. Before any new installations or new buildings for the storage of petroleum are erected or any alterations to existing installations or buildings for the storage of petroleum are carried out or any adaptation of existing buildings for the storage of petroleum is made a site plan to a scale not less than 1/2,500 together with a plan of the new installation or building, alteration to an existing installation or building or adaptation of an existing building to a scale of not less than 1/100 must be submitted to the Director for approval.

PART XII.—REFUELLING EQUIPMENT FOR USE ON AERODROMES AND LANDING GROUNDS.

112.—(1) The Licensing Authority may grant a licence for a portable petrol pump or other equipment for refuelling of aircraft on aerodromes and landing grounds to any applicant, provided that such pump or equipment has been duly approved by the Director.

(2) Every licence issued under this regulation shall be in such form and may be subject to such terms and conditions as the Licensing Authority may determine.

(3) There shall be paid upon the issue or renewal of every such licence an annual fee of one pound.

PART XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

113. A copy of these regulations shall be kept readily available in all premises licensed for the storage of petroleum.

114.—(1) Applications for licences to store and keep petroleum shall be made in writing to the Commissioner as Licensing Authority and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee as prescribed in the Second Appendix to these regulations.

(2) Such applications—

(*a*) When made for any premises in respect of which no licence has ever been issued or in respect of which a licence has been issued under the provisions of the Explosives and Petroleum Laws, 1882 and 1924, shall be accompanied by the following particulars:—

(1) The name and position of the premises.

(2) The class or classes of petroleum to be stored.

(3) The maximum quantity of each class to be stored at any one time.

(4) Whether the petroleum will be stored in standard 4-gallon tins, in sealed drums of larger capacity or in tanks above or below ground.

(5) A site plan in duplicate to a scale of not less than 1/2,500 showing the site and adjoining properties and such other larger scale plans as the Licensing Authority may require in each case,

and in the case of roadside petrol pumps,

(6) The number of pumps and tanks proposed.

(7) The capacity of the tanks proposed.

(*b*) When an application is made for any premises in respect of which a licence has been issued after the coming into operation of the Petroleum Law, no particulars shall be required to be given except that reference to the number of the former licence shall be made on the application.

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115. Applications for the renewal of licences shall be made not less than one month before the day on which the licence expires.

116. The fees in the Second Appendix to these regulations shall be paid for the issue of licences in respect of the storage of petroleum: Second Appendix.

Provided that where a licence is issued after the 30th day of June in any year one-half only of such fees shall be payable.

117. Subject to the provisions of section 4 (4) of the Petroleum Law, Cap. 130, any person contravening any of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £25 or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment and in any case where the offence is a continuing offence the Court may in addition impose a fine not exceeding one pound for every day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

FIRST APPENDIX.

(Regulation 22.)

LICENCE TO STORE PETROLEUM.

District..... Serial No.....

Date.....

Granted to .....

For premises at.....

(*a*) For roadside pumps:

Number of pumps.....

Gallons of petroleum.....

(*b*) For petroleum stores:

Petroleum Class A, gallons .....

" " B, " .....

" " C, " .....

Total .. ..

(*Note.*—Items not required to be struck out.)

Fee paid £..... *s*.....*p*.

Special conditions, if any:—

.....

.....

.....

.....

This licence expires on the 31st December next following the date of issue hereof and may be renewed on application being made in writing in accordance with the Petroleum Regulations, not less than one month previous to the date of expiring.

.....

Commissioner.

This licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations.

SECOND APPENDIX.

(*Regulation* 116.)

FEES.

(*a*) *Petroleum Class A.*

(1) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 12 gals. but does not exceed 100 gals. ..	10*s.*
(2) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 100 gals..	£1 for every 5,000 gals. or part of 5,000 gals. to a maximum of £5.

(*b*) *Petroleum Class B.*

(1) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 100 gals. but does not exceed 200 gals. ..	10*s.*
(2) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 200 gals.	£1 for every 5,000 gals. or part of 5,000 gals. to a maximum of £5.

(*c*) *Petroleum Class C.*

(1) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 250 gals. but does not exceed 500 gals. ..	10*s.*
(2) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 500 gals.	£1 for every 5,000 gals. or part of 5,000 gals. to a maximum of £5.

Petroleum of two or more different classes stored on the same premises.

For the total quantity of petroleum of all kinds to be stored	£1 for every 5,000 gals. or part of 5,000 gals. to a maximum of £5.

Roadside pumps and tanks for the supply of petroleum Class A to motor vehicles.

For each tank :—

(1) For the first 500 gals. of petroleum £1

(2) For each additional 500 gals. or part thereof .. .. 10*s.*