

## CHAPTER 236.

## PETROLEUM.

## PETROLEUM RULES.

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**PETROLEUM RULES**

*made by the Governor in Council under section 3.*

Rules  
20 of 1936.  
P.N.  
19 of 1946.  
70 of 1954.  
94 of 1955.  
165 of 1959.

Citation.

1. These rules may be cited as the Petroleum Rules, and shall apply to the Colony and the Protectorate.

Interpre-  
tation.

## 2. In these rules—

“certificated petroleum” means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous by a certificate of such description as the Governor may by notice published in the *Gazette* prescribe, granted at the port of shipment;

“dangerous petroleum” means petroleum which has a flashing point below seventy-three degrees Fahrenheit;

“fireproofed hardwood” means native timber SEMI (*Chlorophora excelsa*) or HENDUI (*Lophira alata var procera*) treated with a fireproofing substance to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works;

“flashing point” means the degree of temperature at which petroleum gives off an inflammable vapour upon being tested by the “Abel test apparatus”;

“prescribed port” means the ports of Freetown, Sherbro and Sulima and includes any other port which the Governor may by notice in the *Gazette* direct shall be included in the said term for the purposes of these rules;

“visiting officer” means in the port of Freetown the Harbour-master or such person as the Harbour-master may either generally or in a particular case appoint for the purpose: in any other prescribed port “visiting officer” means an officer of Customs;

“testing officer” means the testing officer appointed by the Governor for any port;

“petroleum in bulk” means petroleum in any receptacle having a capacity of three hundred gallons or upwards, whether on a ship or on shore;

“bulk oil vessel” means any ship or boat or other floating craft laden with petroleum in bulk;

“store” means a building used for the storage of dangerous petroleum exceeding eight gallons otherwise than in bulk, or non-dangerous petroleum exceeding forty-four gallons otherwise than in bulk;

“filling shed” means a building used for the purpose of filling petroleum containers;

“Director of Public Works” means the Director of Public Works or such person as the Director of Public Works may either generally or in a particular case appoint for any of the purposes of these rules;

“gallon” means Imperial gallon.

3. Nothing in these rules shall apply to petroleum which has a flashing point above one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit. Limitation of rules.

PART I.—IMPORTATION, SHIPPING, UNSHIPING AND  
LANDING OF PETROLEUM.

(a) GENERAL.

4. (1) No petroleum shall be imported into Sierra Leone at any other port than a prescribed port, unless the consent in writing of the Comptroller of Customs has been first obtained and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe. Importation at prescribed ports.

(2) Any person desiring to import petroleum at a port other than a prescribed port shall apply to the Comptroller of Customs in writing, stating the quantity and kind of petroleum which it is desired to import.

5. The master of every ship having on board petroleum shall on nearing the port and during the time the vessel remains in port display at the mast head or where it can best be seen, but not less than twenty feet above the deck, by day a red flag not less than three feet square and by night a red light. Signals to be flown by petroleum-carrying vessel.

6. The master of every ship carrying petroleum shall, immediately on entering a prescribed port, deliver to the visiting officer a written declaration under his signature stating— Written declarations of petroleum carried to be made by master.

(a) what quantity of petroleum the ship is carrying;

(b) whether any, and, if so, what part of it is dangerous petroleum;

(c) whether any, and, if so, what part of it is certificated petroleum;

(d) whether any, and, if so, what quantity of the petroleum is in bulk;

(e) what quantity of petroleum (specifying what part of it belongs to each of the classes (b) and (c) ) it is intended to land at that port or at any other port in Sierra Leone:

Provided that, if in anticipation of a ship's arrival the agent of such ship delivers to the visiting officer a written declaration as aforesaid under his signature, no such declaration shall be necessary by the master of the ship.

Certificate, if any, to be delivered with declaration.

7. If the master or agent declares that any petroleum is certificated petroleum which it is intended to land at that port or any other port in Sierra Leone, he shall deliver to the visiting officer, along with his declaration, the certificate relating to such petroleum.

Mooring of petroleum-carrying ships.

8. The master of a ship carrying petroleum shall anchor or moor his ship at such anchorage or place as the visiting officer may direct, and shall not move his ship therefrom without the written permission of the visiting officer.

Master to give samples of petroleum if required.

9. (1) The master of every ship carrying petroleum shall, if required by the Comptroller of Customs or other proper officer, deliver to him without charge samples of every variety of petroleum which it is intended to land at such port or any other port in Sierra Leone, for the purpose of having the same tested by the testing officer.

(2) When the samples aforesaid have been delivered to the Comptroller of Customs or other proper officer, he shall forward them to the testing officer who shall as soon as practicable test the same, and sign and forward to the Comptroller of Customs or other proper officer a report certifying that they are or are not dangerous petroleum as the case may be.

(3) Until the testing officer shall report that any petroleum is not dangerous, it shall, unless it is certificated petroleum, be deemed to be dangerous petroleum, and shall be dealt with as such.

Escape of petroleum in port.

10. No petroleum shall be discharged or allowed to escape into the waters of the port.

#### (b) PETROLEUM IN BULK.

Mode of discharge.

11. (1) When petroleum is imported in bulk, its removal from the ship shall be effected by means of a hose and a metal pipe of approved construction, and it shall be pumped into storage-tanks of approved construction. The pipe connection between ship and shore shall be effected by clamps and not by bolts. The discharge shall commence not less than one hour before sunset and be continuous day and night, weather and appliances permitting, until completed:

Provided always that such discharge may at any time be suspended with the permission and at the discretion of the visiting officer.

(2) When working at night, electric light only shall be used.

(3) When the ship has finished discharging, the pipe to the storage-tanks shall immediately be emptied either by means of a supplementary pump on shore or by pumping water through it but not so as to discharge into the port.

(4) If for any cause the discharge of petroleum is at any time suspended, arrangements must be made by means of a valve for effectually preventing any of the oil left in the pipe from escaping.

**12.** The following precautions shall be observed by all bulk oil vessels—

Precautions  
to be  
observed  
on bulk  
oil vessel.

(1) Every bulk oil vessel shall be fully equipped with efficient fire-fighting appliances and extinguishers of approved pattern in accordance with Board of Trade requirements.

(2) Dispositions for coping with an outbreak of fire must be duly observed at all times.

(3) At least two gas helmets shall be kept in a box in an accessible position, one to be placed amidships and one aft.

(4) Lightning conductors shall always be kept in efficient condition and hung over the side into the water:

Provided that lightning conductors shall not be necessary on any vessel having a sufficient substitute therefor of a kind approved by the Board of Trade.

(5) During a storm accompanied by lightning all discharging of petroleum shall be suspended and valves and tanks closed.

(6) When discharging petroleum a competent man shall be constantly on watch near the hose to warn the engineer in case of accident.

**13.** The following additional precautions shall be observed by all bulk oil vessels discharging dangerous petroleum—

Additional  
precautions  
in case of  
dangerous  
petroleum.

(1) No smoking shall be allowed in any part of the vessel.

(2) No boat shall be permitted to lie alongside or approach near to the vessel.

(3) There shall be hung over both bow and stern a connecting shackle attached to a strop secured inboard, so that a towrope can easily be fastened thereto in case of emergency.

(4) Save with the approval of the visiting officer no anchor shall be down whilst the vessel is alongside for the purpose of discharging.

(5) Except in special cases with the approval of the visiting officer all cofferdams shall be filled with water before the vessel comes alongside for the purpose of discharging, and shall be kept filled until the discharge is finished and the vessel is clear of inflammable vapour.

(6) Before the unloading pipes are connected up the vessel shall, if the visiting officer shall so order, have all fires and lights out on board except lamps, electric or otherwise, so designed, constructed and maintained as to be incapable of igniting inflammable vapour.

(7) Before commencing the discharge—

(i) the hatches shall be closed down gastight, except for the vent holes, and properly secured, and

(ii) all canvas awnings fore and aft on the main deck shall be furled.

(8) During discharge no scraping, chipping or any other work which might cause sparks shall be permitted.

Police officer  
to be in  
attendance.

14. Whilst a ship is lying alongside for the purpose of discharging petroleum in bulk a police officer shall be in attendance during the whole time at the expense of the owner of the ship and shall be afforded all facilities for seeing that these rules are complied with.

Delay in  
discharge.

15. A bulk oil vessel not discharging at the minimum rate of 80 tons an hour is liable to be removed from the wharf:

Provided that, in the event of any accident to pumps, or other gear, which necessitates the stoppage of pumping, an allowance will be made for such time as is occupied in repairs.

Discharged  
vessel not to  
remain at  
wharf.

16. A bulk oil vessel, after finishing discharging, shall not remain alongside the wharf unless the tanks are thoroughly cleansed from inflammable vapour and a written permit to remain is obtained from the visiting officer.

(c) PETROLEUM NOT IN BULK.

(i) *Dangerous Petroleum.*

Nature and  
marking of  
petroleum  
containers.

17. No dangerous petroleum shall be imported otherwise than in bulk—

(i) unless contained in strong receptacles so constructed as not likely to be broken in handling or to become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, or to allow the petroleum to escape or to be accidentally opened; or

(ii) unless contained in suitable receptacles and securely packed in wooden cases.

Such receptacles or cases shall be plainly marked with the name of their contents "naphtha," "benzine," "benzoline," "gasoline," or as the case may be.

18. Before any dangerous petroleum is unshipped the hold containing the petroleum shall be thoroughly ventilated, and when the hold has been emptied it shall be thoroughly cleaned. Hold to be ventilated.

19. Dangerous petroleum, which is not off-loaded at an authorised wharf or other place, shall not be conveyed to or from any ship except in small craft which have been approved by the visiting officer for the purpose. Approved small craft. to be used in unshipping.

20. Whilst loading or discharging is proceeding no naked light or smoking shall be allowed on or near the ship. Prohibition of naked lights and smoking.

21. Small craft containing dangerous petroleum shall be moored to buoys or anchored where directed by the visiting officer, and shall not lie alongside any ship or wharf, except for the purpose of loading or discharging, or when empty. Mooring of small craft.

22. (1) There shall be exhibited at not less than six feet above the deck on every small craft containing dangerous petroleum a red flag by day, and a red lamp of approved safety design by night. Precautions observable on small craft.

(2) Every such small craft shall at all times have on board three buckets, of capacity of not less than three gallons each, filled with dry sand in such a position as to be immediately available for use when required.

(3) The bilges of any such small craft shall not be pumped out while it is alongside any vessel or wharf or is in confined waters.

(4) Immediately after the discharge of dangerous petroleum the small craft shall be thoroughly ventilated and cleaned out.

23. No naked light or smoking shall be allowed on any small craft containing dangerous petroleum. The lights which the craft is required to exhibit under these or any other rules shall be of approved safety design, and the trimming or lighting thereof shall be carried out at a safe distance from the craft: Prohibition of naked lights and smoking on small craft.

Provided, however, that if any such small craft containing dangerous petroleum be moored or anchored by night in a part of the port specially set aside for the purpose, it shall not be required to exhibit any light by night unless the visiting officer so directs, anything in these or any other rules to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prohibition of discharging at night.

24. No loading or discharging of dangerous petroleum shall proceed between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and the hatches of any small craft containing dangerous petroleum shall be closed at sunset and shall not be reopened until sunrise, and if the craft is alongside a ship or wharf it shall be towed away to a buoy or anchorage appointed by the visiting officer.

Landing of dangerous petroleum.

25. (1) No dangerous petroleum shall be put on or off shore except at a wharf or other place appointed by the visiting officer for the purpose.

(2) No naked light or smoking shall be allowed on or in the vicinity of the wharf or other place whilst dangerous petroleum is being landed or shipped.

(3) No dangerous petroleum shall be landed in such a quantity that it cannot be stored before sunset.

Dangerous petroleum on ships carrying other dangerous cargo.

26. (1) No dangerous petroleum shall be put on board any ship which is carrying any other cargo of an explosive or dangerous nature, unless such cargo is stowed in a separate hold, or such precautions are taken to the satisfaction of the visiting officer, by ventilation and the provision of bulkheads or otherwise, as shall effectually prevent the accumulation of vapour from the petroleum and such vapour from reaching that part of the ship in which the explosive or other dangerous cargo is stowed.

Prohibition of dangerous petroleum in unprotected tins.

(2) The shipping of dangerous petroleum in unprotected tins on any ship is prohibited:

Provided that tins, the outer covering of which has become damaged or has been accidentally removed, may be carried on deck, if they are kept in a place by themselves, and away from any fires or lights.

Structure of steam vessels carrying dangerous petroleum.

27. (1) Steam vessels carrying dangerous petroleum between Sierra Leone ports, or from one place to another in the inland waters, should be fitted with a watertight cofferdam of at least one frame space in length from the bulkhead separating the boiler-room from the holds next to the boiler-room.

In the absence of such cofferdam no dangerous petroleum shall be carried in the hold next to the boiler-room unless the vessel is fitted with a cross bunker separating the boiler-room from the hold, and the bulkhead nearest to the hold is water-tight.

(2) Whilst the petroleum is on board, any sluice or other connections to the engine and boiler-rooms, shall be kept closed.

(ii) *Non-dangerous Petroleum.*

28. (1) Non-dangerous petroleum shall not be put on or off shore except at a wharf or place approved by the visiting officer.

Land-  
ing of non-  
dangerous  
petroleum.

(2) A barge or canoe carrying non-dangerous petroleum shall not lie alongside any wharf for any period longer than is required for the loading or discharging, and whilst the loading or discharging is taking place no fire or light of any description shall be allowed on or in the vicinity of the barge or canoe.

(3) Loading and discharging shall not proceed between sunset and sunrise.

(4) No non-dangerous petroleum shall be landed in such quantity that it cannot be stored before sunset.

(5) A barge or canoe carrying non-dangerous petroleum shall exhibit a red flag by day, and a red light by night.

29. (1) Steam vessels carrying non-dangerous petroleum as cargo between Sierra Leone ports, or from one place to another in the inland waters, shall not carry such petroleum within five feet of the bulkhead separating the boiler-room from the adjoining hold unless fitted with a cross bunker or cofferdam.

Structure of  
steam vessels  
carrying non-  
dangerous  
petroleum.

(2) Petroleum shall be stowed in such manner as to prevent the cases becoming damaged by the shifting of cargo.

(3) Whilst petroleum is on board, any sluice or other connection to the engine and boiler-room shall be kept closed.

PART II.—STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

30. Petroleum shall not be kept except in pursuance of, and in accordance with, a licence, in these rules referred to as a store licence.

Licence for  
keeping  
petroleum.

This section shall not apply—

(a) to any dangerous petroleum kept either for use or for sale, where the aggregate amount does not exceed eight gallons; or

(b) to any non-dangerous petroleum kept either for use or for sale, where the aggregate amount does not exceed forty-four gallons.

Five kinds  
of store  
licences.

**31.** Store licences shall be of five kinds, namely—

(a) a licence to keep dangerous petroleum in a quantity not exceeding forty gallons, in these rules referred to as an A licence;

(b) a licence to keep dangerous petroleum in a quantity not exceeding two hundred gallons, in these rules referred to as a B licence;

(c) a licence to keep dangerous petroleum in a quantity exceeding two hundred gallons, in these rules referred to as a C licence;

(d) a licence to keep non-dangerous petroleum in a quantity not exceeding four hundred gallons, in these rules referred to as a D licence;

(e) a licence to keep non-dangerous petroleum in a quantity exceeding four hundred gallons, in these rules referred to as an E licence.

Such licences shall be applied for, and granted in respect of, specified premises.

Power of  
Commissioner  
of Police  
and District  
Commissioners to  
grant A  
licences.

**32.** (1) Applications for A licences in the Police District of Freetown shall be made to the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere to the District Commissioner, who may respectively grant such licences:

Provided that in each case they are satisfied—

(a) that the dangerous petroleum is required mainly for use in a motor-vehicle, motor-launch, or a motor-engine; and

(b) that the store in respect of which the licence is applied for is suitable for the storage of dangerous petroleum.

(2) An A licence shall be in the form prescribed in Part I of the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect.

Applicants  
for B, C, D  
and E  
licences to  
apply in first  
instance to  
Director of  
Public Works  
for a  
certificate.

**33.** (1) Any person who is desirous of obtaining a B, C, D or E licence in respect of any premises shall, in the first instance, forward to the Director of Public Works a plan and description of the premises which it is proposed to erect, or which have been already erected, and shall at the same time apply to the Director of Public Works for a certificate which, if granted, shall state—

(a) that the said premises comply with such of the provisions of rules 41, 42, 43, 44, 49 and 50 as are relevant to the licence required;

(b) if the licence required is a B licence, whether he approves of the said premises;

(c) if the licence required is a B or C licence, whether he approves of the position of the store, bin, pit or tank;

(d) if the licence required is a C or E licence, that the premises, if situated in Freetown, are situated in a section of Freetown in which inflammable roofs are prohibited;

(e) if the licence required is a C or E licence, how far such store is from the nearest building, and whether, having regard to the nature of the neighbouring buildings, it is desirable that the licence required should be granted;

(f) if the licence required is a C or E licence, the quantity of dangerous petroleum or non-dangerous petroleum, as the case may be, which in his opinion may properly be stored on the premises:

Provided that the Director of Public Works may, in respect of premises which do not comply with all the relevant provisions as aforesaid but which were lawfully used for the storage of petroleum for at least twelve months before the 26th day of July, 1930, grant a certificate stating that, in his opinion, the premises are reasonably safe for the storage of such amount of dangerous or non-dangerous petroleum, as the case may be, as the certificate shall specify. The grant or withholding of any such certificate shall be in the absolute discretion of the Director of Public Works.

(2) When a B or C licence is required, the Director of Public Works may require the application for a certificate under this rule to be accompanied by a plan of the store, bin, pit, or tank, which shall also show the position of every building within one hundred and fifty feet of the store, bin, pit, or tank. The Director of Public Works may require that such plan shall be of a scale not less than thirty feet to the inch.

**34.** (1) Applications for B, C, D and E licences shall be made to a Magistrate.

Power of  
Magistrate  
to grant B,  
C, D and E  
licences.

(2) Such licences, which in proper cases a Magistrate is hereby authorised to grant, shall be in the forms prescribed in Part I of the Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

(3) When granting a C or E licence, the Magistrate shall state on the licence the maximum quantity of dangerous or non-dangerous petroleum, as the case may be, which may be kept in the store or tank to which the licence refers.

(4) The Magistrate, on receiving an application for a B, C, D or E licence, shall issue a notice under his hand in the form prescribed in Part I of the Schedule hereto or as near thereto as circumstances permit, and shall cause the said notice to be published once in the *Gazette* and to be affixed, for a period of not less than ten days, outside the police station nearest to the proposed site of the premises if in Freetown, or if elsewhere, outside the office of the District Commissioner. The notice shall fix a day for the hearing of the application for a licence and of any objection thereto, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication thereof.

(5) The grant of a B, C, D or E licence may be opposed by any one who considers that his property would be endangered by the grant of such a licence. Written notice of an intention to oppose such grant and of the grounds of such opposition shall be given to the Magistrate, and a copy thereof shall also be supplied to the applicant, at least three days before the date of the hearing of the application.

Circumstances in which a Magistrate may grant a B, C, D or E licence.

**35.** (1) A Magistrate to whom an application is made for a B, C, D or E licence may grant such a licence if he is satisfied—

(a) that the premises, in respect of which the licence is applied for, comply with such of the provisions of rules 41, 42, 43, 44, 49 and 50 as are relevant to the licence required;

(b) in the case of a C or E licence, that the premises, if situated in Freetown, are situated in a section of Freetown in which inflammable roofs are prohibited;

(c) in the case of a C licence, that a clear space of at least three feet in width will be left between the various storage sheds, and a clear space of at least twenty, thirty, fifty or seventy feet between such sheds and the boundaries of the licensee's premises according as the applicant desires the store or tank to be licensed to contain—

(i) more than two hundred gallons and less than five thousand gallons;

(ii) more than five thousand gallons and less than twenty-five thousand gallons;

(iii) more than twenty-five thousand gallons and less than fifty thousand gallons; or

(iv) more than fifty thousand gallons respectively;

(d) in the case of an E licence, that a clear space of at least three feet in width will be left between the various storage sheds, and a clear space of at least twenty or forty feet between such sheds and the boundaries of the licensee's premises according as the applicant desires the store or tank to be licensed to contain—

(i) more than thirty thousand or less than fifty thousand gallons; or

(ii) more than fifty thousand gallons respectively:

Provided that the Magistrate may in his descretion withhold a licence if, notwithstanding that the above conditions as to distances are satisfied, he is of the opinion that the nature of the neighbouring buildings is such as to render it undesirable to grant a licence:

Provided also that the Magistrate may grant a B, C, D or E licence in respect of premises which do not comply with all the relevant provisions as aforesaid if such premises were lawfully used for the storage of petroleum for at least twelve months before the 26th day of July, 1930, and the Director of Public Works has certified that they are reasonably safe for the storage of a specified amount of dangerous or non-dangerous petroleum, as the case may be. Every such licence shall limit the amount of petroleum thereby authorised to be kept to the amount specified in the Director of Public Works' certificate.

(2) In all cases in which the Director of Public Works has issued a certificate under rule 33, the Magistrate in deciding whether to grant or to refuse to grant a licence, may be guided by such certificate:

Provided that, in any case where such certificate has been granted, the Magistrate shall not refuse to grant a licence for the reason that on some question of fact dealt with in the certificate he has formed an opinion contrary to that expressed in the certificate, without first hearing the evidence of the Director of Public Works.

**36.** (1) No person shall supply petroleum whether on sale or otherwise, by means of a portable supply pump unless such pump has been approved by the Director of Public Works and contains no more than sixty-five gallons when full.

Portable  
supply  
pumps to be  
approved by  
Director of  
Public Works.

(2) All such pumps, if approved by the Director of Public Works, shall be numbered as directed by him and his approval

shall be certified by writing under his signature referring to such number.

(3) Such numbers as last aforesaid shall not be altered or defaced, but shall be kept clearly and conspicuously displayed on the pumps to which they respectively refer.

(4) Any certificate granted under the provisions of this rule shall be produced, on demand, to the Director of Public Works, a District Commissioner or any Police officer.

(5) The Director of Public Works may, at all reasonable times, inspect any such pump and if it be found on inspection to be leaking or otherwise in a defective condition he shall, by notice in writing, either suspend the certificate of approval therefor until all necessary repairs are carried out to his satisfaction or cancel the same if, in his opinion, the pump is incapable of effective repair.

(6) No portable supply pump shall be used while the certificate of approval is suspended or after the same has been cancelled.

(7) No portable supply pump shall be left unattended, and all due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons having access to it.

(8) At least one bucket, of a capacity of two gallons and filled with dry sand, and at least one extinguisher of the Foam type, of a capacity of at least two gallons and of a make approved by the Director of Public Works, shall be provided near every portable supply pump.

(9) Smoking shall be prohibited within twenty feet of any portable supply pump and a notice board painted red and bearing the words "NO SMOKING" in white letters three inches in height shall be put up in a conspicuous position near the pump.

Duration of  
licences.

**37.** Every store licence shall bear, and commence on, the date on which it is granted, and shall expire on the following thirty-first day of December except in the case of a licence to store petroleum in bulk which, with the approval of the Governor, may be granted for a term not exceeding ten years.

Renewal of  
licences.

**38.** Every application for the renewal of a store licence shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original licence, except that a plan need not be submitted, and shall be made not less than one month before the day on which the original licence expires.

39. The following fees in respect of store licences shall be charged per annum or for any lesser period, namely:—

Licence fees.

£ s. d.

Licence to keep dangerous petroleum in a quantity not exceeding 40 gallons (A licence) ... 0 2 6

Licence to keep dangerous petroleum in a quantity exceeding 40 gallons, but not exceeding 200 gallons (B licence) ... 0 10 0

Licence to keep dangerous petroleum in a quantity exceeding 200 gallons (C licence) ... 1 10 0

Licence to keep non-dangerous petroleum in a quantity exceeding 44 gallons, but not exceeding 400 gallons (D licence) ... 0 2 6

Licence to keep non-dangerous petroleum in a quantity exceeding 400 gallons (E licence) ... 1 0 0

40. (1) If in any case the Commissioner of Police or a District Commissioner refuses to grant an A licence, he shall, if required by the applicant so to do, deliver to him in writing a certificate of the grounds on which he refuses to grant the licence.

Appeal against refusal to grant licences.

The applicant may, within ten days from the time of the delivery to him of the certificate, transmit the same to the Governor, together with a memorial requesting that the licence may be granted, and the Governor may, if he thinks fit, direct the Commissioner of Police or District Commissioner in writing to grant the licence, and the Commissioner of Police or District Commissioner shall thereupon grant the same.

(2) If in any case a Magistrate refuses to grant a B, C, D or E licence the applicant may appeal to the Supreme Court.

41. In the case of a store in respect of which a B licence is granted, the following provisions shall apply:—

Provisions applicable to store in case of a B licence.

(a) The store shall be of masonry, concrete or brickwork of not less than nine inches in thickness and shall have no exposed wood-work. The roof shall be of corrugated iron or of some other non-inflammable material, and the store shall be properly ventilated to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.

(b) Smoking shall be prohibited in or within 20 feet of any store and a notice board painted red and bearing the words "Petroleum Store. Danger. No Smoking." in white letters 3 inches in height shall be put up on a conspicuous part of the store.

(c) Every person employed in connection with or in the immediate neighbourhood of any dangerous petroleum store shall abstain from every act whatsoever which tends to cause fire and shall use every reasonable endeavour to prevent any other person from committing such act.

(d) The store shall be provided with three buckets, of capacity of not less than three gallons each, filled with dry sand.

(e) The store shall not be opened except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. No fire or cooking place or any artificial light shall be used within twenty-five feet of the store.

(f) No drum or tin containing dangerous petroleum shall be broached or opened in the store, nor any dangerous petroleum drawn off or changed from one receptacle to another in the store.

(g) No other goods of any description shall be stored in the store, and no inflammable goods shall be stored within 10 feet of it.

(h) The soldering of drums or tins containing dangerous petroleum, or the application thereto of any operation in which fire or heat is used, is prohibited within 25 feet of the store.

Bin or pit  
storage.

**42.** (1) Notwithstanding anything in these rules to the contrary, a C licence may be granted for keeping dangerous petroleum in bins on the specified premises subject to the following provisions:—

(a) The dangerous petroleum shall be contained in gas-tight, tinned or galvanised 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.

(b) An air space of at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capacity of the receptacle shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

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

(d) The nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" shall be distinctly marked on all receptacles.

(e) Such receptacles shall be kept in iron bins at least one-sixteenth of an inch thick, or in concrete masonry or brick-lined cement-faced pits.

(f) Such bins or pits shall be substantially constructed to the approval of the Director of Public Works.

(g) Such bins or pits shall be provided with a close-fitting iron door or manhole cover, and with a ventilation pipe of not less than one inch in diameter communicating with the open air at least ten feet from the ground, and either at least ten feet from any door, window, chimney or exhaust pipe, or above the roof.

(h) The door opening of such bins or pits shall be at such height that the portion below the opening can contain 5 per cent, in excess, without flow therefrom, of the quantity of petroleum allowed to be stored therein.

(i) Not more than five hundred gallons of dangerous petroleum shall be kept in any such bin or pit, and not more than forty gallons shall be kept on the premises, at any one time, outside such bin or pit, except when it is desired to keep dangerous petroleum on the premises in metal drums of capacities of not less than forty gallons and of not more than sixty-five gallons for the purposes of distribution therefrom by means of approved appliances, in which case one such metal drum for each such approved appliance shall be allowed to be kept on the premises outside such bin or pit.

(j) Any such bin or pit shall be at least twenty feet from the nearest part of any other such bin or pit on the same or on other premises.

(2) No receptacle shall be filled or replenished with dangerous petroleum nor shall the contents of any such receptacle be exposed in the presence of fire or artificial light, except electric light from a lamp enclosed in double glass within a wire cage, the outer glass being gas-tight, nor shall any fire or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour be brought within dangerous proximity to the place where any receptacle containing dangerous petroleum is being kept; nor shall any such filling or replenishing be carried out within the premises.

(3) (a) Every person managing or employed on or in connexion with any garage, store, bin, pit or other receptacle where or in which dangerous petroleum is being kept in excess of forty gallons shall abstain from smoking, and from every other act whatsoever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall use every reasonable endeavour to prevent any other person from committing such act.

(b) Smoking shall be prohibited and a "No Smoking" notice shall be put up in a conspicuous place on the premises.

(4) The application for a licence under this rule shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Director of Public Works approving the site and the plans showing the construction of the bins.

Provisions applicable to a store in the case of a C licence.

43. In the case of a store in which dangerous petroleum is stored in a quantity exceeding two hundred gallons, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) The provisions of rule 41 in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this rule.

(b) The store shall be constructed with external walls of a thickness of not less than twelve inches and built of mass concrete *in situ* or of concrete blockwork or of brickwork. Walls built of concrete blockwork or of brickwork shall be rendered inside with cement plaster of a thickness of not less than three-quarters of an inch.

Provided that the Director of Public Works may require walls built of concrete to be plastered with cement if such a course should, in his opinion, be necessary.

(c) No building shall be of more than one floor.

(d) The roof shall be of concrete or corrugated iron on steel trusses, with no wooden members, of a design approved by the Director of Public Works.

(e) Such ventilators shall be fixed as shall be required by the Director of Public Works.

(f) The doors and window shutters shall be of steel or iron one-eighth of an inch in thickness and shall be hung on steel or iron frames or on steel or iron hinges fixed directly and securely to the wall. All doors and window shutters shall fit neatly in the frames or flush with the walls.

(g) The floor shall be of some non-inflammable material such as cement, concrete, stone, brick or earth and shall slope to a small catch pit. No floor shall be above the general ground level except in the case of a store built in an area liable to flooding in which case the form of construction to be adopted shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Public Works.

(h) (i) The store shall be so built that the cubic capacity between the floor and the lowest opening shall be equal to 75 per cent. of the cubic contents of dangerous petroleum to be stored and such store below the level of the lowest opening shall be designed as a tank and the thickness of the walls and method of construction shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Public Works; or

(ii) The floor may be at ground level, and the store must be wholly surrounded by an unbroken wall or embankment constructed of concrete, stone, brickwork or earthwork of such height and at such distance from the store as the Director of Public Works shall approve. For the purposes of rule 35 (1) (c), such wall or embankment shall be considered as part of the premises.

44. Notwithstanding anything in these rules to the contrary, a C licence may be granted for the storage of dangerous petroleum in underground metal tanks, for the purpose of retailing to the public subject to the following conditions:—

Kerbside  
and garage  
pumps.

(a) That the application is accompanied by a certificate signed by the Director of Public Works approving the site on which it is proposed to erect the installation, and the plans of the proposed buildings or erections.

(b) Each tank must be substantially constructed, sealed and not liable to leak. Access to their interior must be attainable only through manholes fitted with screw down metal cover plates. They must be so situated that fuel cannot be drawn from them except by pumping or by water pressure.

(c) Each tank must be placed underground, and if under a building they must be covered by reinforced concrete not less than six inches thick. They must be wholly below the level of the lowest floor of any such building and any adjacent buildings, and must be filled only through oil-tight pipes fitted with screwed caps or valves.

(l) Each tank shall be provided with a ventilation pipe not exceeding two inches in diameter, carried to the open air at least ten feet from any door, window, chimney or exhaust pipe or above the roof, and suitably protected by two non-corrodible wire gauze diaphragms.

(e) Each tank must be electrically earthed.

(f) The capacity of any individual tank must not exceed six thousand gallons.

(g) All fixed pipes must be of metal, and be in positions where they will not be liable to be damaged.

(h) Pipes for filling the tanks must extend inside to within six inches of the bottom of the tank, and must be fitted with screwed metal couplings for their connection to the source of supply and must be electrically earthed.

(i) Mobile engines must stand in the open when their tanks are being filled

(j) The pumps or pump shall be placed in the position shown on the plan submitted, and the pipe connection between the tank and the pump shall be placed underground and all joints, valves and cocks of an approved type shall be installed and maintained in a gas-tight condition.

(k) For the purpose of charging the tanks of motor-vehicles, the petroleum shall be pumped through approved measuring receptacles, fixed in approved positions, through sound metallic hose, electrically earthed, fitted with an approved quick acting leakproof cock and with an approved nozzle.

(l) The Director of Public Works may, by notice in writing, call upon the holder of a licence for an underground tank installation to execute any repairs to any part of the installation which may, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, be necessary for safety, and the licence holder shall execute the repairs within such period as may be fixed by the notice:

Provided that such period shall not be less than seven days from receipt of the notice.

(m) All due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons having access to any storage tank.

(n) No artificial light other than incandescent electric light may be used near any tank or pump, and every person employed in their immediate neighbourhood shall abstain from any act whatsoever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall use every reasonable endeavour to prevent any other person from committing any such act whilst near the same.

(o) At least six buckets filled with dry earth or sand, and at least one extinguisher of the "Foam" type shall be provided near the pumps.

Bulk installations, licences may be granted for.

45. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these rules to the contrary a C or E licence may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, be granted by a Magistrate for the storage of petroleum in bulk up to a maximum of 8,000,000 gallons in any one main bunded area in accordance with plans approved by the Director of Public Works.

The following provisions shall apply to the construction, maintenance and operation of a bulk petroleum installation.

The minimum distance between the outside of above-ground tanks and the boundary line of the adjoining property shall be such as the Governor in Council shall direct in respect of any such licence.

The minimum distances between above-ground storage tanks shall be—

Capacity of the larger of the two tanks between which distance is to be measured, in gallons.	Minimum Distance between Tanks.
100,000 or less...	Distance equal to the radius (or half the greatest horizontal dimension, if the tank is not cylindrical) of the tank or of the larger of the two tanks between which the distance is to be measured.
Above 100,000...	Distance equal to the diameter (or the greatest horizontal dimension, if the tank is not cylindrical) of the tank or of the larger of the two tanks between which the distance is to be measured or 50 feet, whichever is the lesser.

(2) Each tank shall be made of mild steel, or other approved material and shall be designed and constructed according to British standards or other standards approved by the Director of Public Works.

(3) The tanks may be arranged either entirely below, or partly above, or completely above the surface of the ground:—

(a) Tanks entirely below the surface of the ground must be covered to a minimum depth of twelve inches, with the exception of manhole covers. Where, in the event of a serious leakage there is a possibility of water supplies, courses, or drainage systems adjacent to the depot being contaminated, the tank must be completely surrounded by puddled clay not less than twelve inches in thickness or by fine concrete of a thickness approved by the Director of Public Works.

(b) Tanks partly above the surface of the ground must be set in one of the following methods:—

(i) Left exposed in a pit excavated in the ground, the sides of which are carried out to easy slopes. The pit shall be capable of holding a volume of petroleum equal to the capacity of the largest tank plus 10 per centum of the total capacity of the other tanks. Bunding may be resorted to to reduce the tank yard area, such bunding being provided with clay or other impermeable core.

(ii) Sunk not less than five feet and mounded over with soil to a minimum depth of twelve inches with the exception of the manhole covers. This method of construction

shall apply only to tanks not exceeding nine feet in diameter, or alternatively, in height.

(iii) Sunk less than five feet and mounded as in method No. (ii). Soil to be supported by retaining walls constructed of brick, concrete or as otherwise approved.

Where, in the event of a serious leakage, there is a possibility of water supplies, courses or drainage systems adjacent to the depot being contaminated:—

Under method (i) the floor and sides of the pit must be formed of concrete or as otherwise approved by the Director of Public Works.

Under methods (ii) and (iii), the tank must be completely surrounded by puddled clay of not less than twelve inches in thickness, or by fine concrete of a thickness approved by the Director of Public Works.

(iv) The method provided under (c) for tanks completely above the surface of the ground may be applied as a further alternative method for use with tanks partly above the surface of the ground.

(c) (i) Tanks completely above the surface of the ground must be supported on a foundation of brick, masonry, concrete, dry rubble or other approved material, and must be surrounded by brick, stone or concrete walls or earth bund capable of holding a volume of petroleum equal to the volume of the largest tank plus 10 per centum of the total capacity of the other tanks. Where, in the event of a serious leakage, there is a possibility of water supplies, courses, or drainage systems adjacent to the depot being contaminated, the floor of the pit or well must be formed of concrete or as otherwise approved by the Director of Public Works.

(ii) An air space of not less than  $2\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. of their capacity (including the manhole) must be provided in the tanks to allow for expansion.

(iii) The Director of Public Works may require the provision of a fire-proof roof over uncovered tanks where special conditions exist, such as danger from sparks.

(iv) Such tanks must be adequately protected from rust and, where exposed, must be painted white or some other light colour.

(v) Pits or wells must not be connected with any drain, either permanently or temporarily.

(4) Where the bulk storage comprises a number of tanks of a total capacity of 4,000,000 gallons or more, intermediate bund

walls up to half the height of the main bunds or of a height of two feet, whichever is the less, shall be built as fire breaks.

(5) The space over buried tanks must not be used for any purpose other than as a temporary store for empty metallic packages.

(6) All manholes and other openings, except ventilation pipes, must be air-tight when closed.

(7) All pumping mains and pipes must be furnished with a means of stopping a flow of petroleum from the tanks in the event of any injury to the pipe lines.

(8) All enclosures surrounding tanks, when the latter are mounted on concrete foundations and when the entire bed within the enclosure is of concrete, shall be drained by a pipe fitted with a valve actuated from the outside of the enclosure. Such valve shall always be kept closed except when actually in use. No water shall be allowed to accumulate in the enclosure.

(9) All tanks shall be provided with ventilation pipes or openings which shall be protected by double diaphragms of strong non-corrodible wire gauze having a mesh of not less than thirty by thirty to the inch, the diaphragms to be spaced not less than three inches apart.

(10) The roofs of all tanks shall be gas-tight except for the ventilating openings as provided in paragraph (9) of this rule.

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

(12) No fire or naked lights shall be permitted within the installation except in such buildings as are set apart for offices, soldering sheds, laboratories, living quarters, engine-rooms, boiler-houses or smithies.

(13) The capacity of a tank in gallons shall be conspicuously marked thereon.

(14) Such other provisions as the Governor in Council may, in any particular case, require.

46. No filling shed shall be used for any purpose other than the washing, cleaning and filling of petroleum containers. Use of filling sheds.

47. No filling shed shall be under the same roof as a petroleum store unless they are separated by a wall of metal sheeting, masonry or concrete: Construction of filling sheds.

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(13) The capacity of a tank in gallons shall be conspicuously marked thereon.

(14) Such other provisions as the Governor in Council may, in any particular case, require.

46. No filling shed shall be used for any purpose other than the washing, cleaning and filling of petroleum containers.

Use of filling sheds.

47. No filling shed shall be under the same roof as a petroleum store unless they are separated by a wall of metal sheeting, masonry or concrete:

Construction of filling sheds.

Provided that such wall may have in it a doorway giving direct communication between the store and the filling shed, if such doorway be of such type as to enable it at all times to be closed immediately by a fire-proof door.

Soldering of filled tins.

48. 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 fifty feet distant therefrom. The soldering irons, unless electrically heated, shall be heated in a separate compartment from that in which the soldering takes place; fires used for heating solder bolts shall be at least three feet above ground level. 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.

Provisions applicable to a store in the case of a D licence.

49. In the case of a store in which non-dangerous petroleum is kept in a quantity exceeding forty-four gallons but not exceeding four hundred gallons the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) The walls of the store shall be of concrete, stonework, brickwork, sundried brickwork, rammed earth pisé or corrugated iron on steel, iron or fire-proofed hardwood.

(b) The roof of the store shall be of corrugated iron on steel or iron trusses, purlins or rafters or on fire-proofed hardwood.

(c) The floor of the store shall be of concrete, stone, sand or ordinary earth.

(d) The store shall not form part of or be attached to another building unless the intervening floor or wall is of concrete, stonework or brickwork, without any opening therein and the design and construction of which has been approved by the Director of Public Works.

(e) The store shall have an entrance or entrances of a convenient size in an external wall so that the petroleum may quickly be removed in case of fire.

(f) Smoking shall be prohibited in or within 20 feet of any store and a notice board painted red and bearing the words "Petroleum Store. Danger. No Smoking" in white letters 3 inches in height shall be put up on a conspicuous part of the store.

(g) The store shall be provided with three buckets of a capacity of not less than three gallons each, filled with dry sand.

(2) For the purpose of this rule a person shall be deemed to hawk petroleum if he goes about from street to street or house to house, in one or more places, offering petroleum for sale.

(3) (a) Proper care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any part of a house or building or of the curtilage thereof, or into a drain or sewer.

(b) All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion, and every person concerned in hawking petroleum shall abstain from any act which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary.

(c) No article or substance of an explosive or inflammable nature, other than petroleum, nor any article liable to cause, or communicate, fire or explosion, shall be in any vehicle while such vehicle is being used for the purpose of hawking petroleum.

(4) A hawker's licence shall be in the form prescribed in Part I of the Schedule hereto, and shall bear the date on which it is granted, and shall expire on the following thirty-first of December. A fee of 2s. 6d. shall be charged for each such licence, and paragraph (3) of this rule shall be printed at the foot or back thereof.

Power of  
Director of  
Public  
Works to  
enter and  
examine  
petroleum  
stores.

54. The Director of Public Works may at all reasonable times enter any store or other premises in respect of which a licence has been granted, in order to examine such store or other premises or to ascertain the quantity or kind of petroleum which is kept therein and the manner in which it is stored, and the licensee shall give the Director of Public Works all facilities for exercising the powers conferred by this rule.

Power of  
constable to  
purchase  
petroleum  
from dealer  
and to  
examine  
dealer's  
premises.

55. Any constable authorised in writing by a Magistrate—

(a) may require any person keeping petroleum for sale to sell him a quantity of petroleum sufficient to enable such petroleum to be conveniently tested in the manner prescribed in these rules; and

(b) may, on producing such written authority, require any such person to show him every or any place, and all or any vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is kept, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples.

Power of  
Magistrate  
to issue a  
search  
warrant.

56. Where a Magistrate is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any petroleum is being kept in contravention of these rules within such Magistrate's district, such Magistrate may grant a warrant by virtue whereof it shall

be lawful for any person named therein to enter the place specified therein, and to examine the same and search for petroleum and to take samples thereof.

### PART III.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

57. No person shall transport petroleum in bulk otherwise than under and in accordance with a licence granted under this part.

Licence for transporting petroleum in bulk.

58. Licences for the transport of petroleum in bulk, whether dangerous or non-dangerous, by means of pipe lines may be granted by the Director of Public Works with the approval of the Governor in Council, and shall be in the form in Part II of the Schedule hereto and shall be subject to the conditions specified therein.

Transport by pipe lines.

59. Licences for the transport of petroleum in bulk on land, whether dangerous or non-dangerous, otherwise than by pipe lines, shall be granted by the Director of Public Works and shall be in the form in Part II of the Schedule hereto and shall be subject to the conditions specified therein.

Transport on land otherwise than by pipe lines.

60. Non-dangerous petroleum not in bulk shall be conveyed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron or other receptacles not easily broken, or in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

Transport of non-dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

61. Dangerous petroleum not in bulk shall not be conveyed except it is contained in receptacles and packed in accordance with the following requirements:—

Transport of dangerous petroleum not in bulk.

(1) Dangerous petroleum shall be contained in gas-tight tinned or galvanised sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitted screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Except when the receptacles are made of special thickness of metal, they shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch.

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

(3) Such receptacles or cases shall be marked as directed in rule 17.

(4) An air space of at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the conveyance in a motor-vehicle of petroleum to be used as fuel in such vehicle.

Precautions  
to be taken  
in transport  
of petroleum  
not in bulk.

62. Persons engaged in the conveyance of petroleum not in bulk shall take all due precautions for preventing the packages or receptacles from becoming damaged in the course of conveyance, and for preventing any damage or danger to any person or property; and shall abstain from any act which tends to cause fire or explosion, and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall use every reasonable endeavour to prevent any other person from committing any such act.

#### PART IV.—GENERAL.

##### *Penalties.*

Offences.

63. Any person—

(a) who, in contravention of these rules shall keep petroleum without a licence, or who, having a licence, shall keep petroleum of a kind which such licence does not authorise him to keep, or keeps any quantity of a kind of petroleum in excess of the quantity of such kind of petroleum which such licence authorises him to keep; or keeps petroleum at any place other than the store, bin, pit, tank or installation in which his licence authorises him to keep the same; or

(b) who hawks petroleum without a licence; or

(c) who, having a licence, keeps petroleum in the store, bin, pit, tank or installation in respect of which such licence was granted after such store, bin, pit, tank or installation has ceased to satisfy the provisions of such of these rules as are applicable to such store, bin, pit, tank or installation, or contravenes or permits a contravention of any of the provisions of such rules; or

(d) who contravenes any of the provisions of rules 51, 52 or 53; or

(e) who, being the licensee of a store, in contravention of rule 54 fails to give the facilities which by that rule he is required to give; or

(f) who fails to comply with any requirements of a constable acting under rule 55; or

(g) who, being the owner or master or person in charge of a ship contravenes any of the provisions of Part I of these rules; or

(h) obstructs or hinders any person exercising or desiring to exercise any power conferred upon him by any of these rules, shall be guilty of an offence against these rules.

64. Any person who is guilty of an offence against these rules shall, on conviction thereof before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months; and if the offender is the holder of a petroleum licence the Magistrate may, in addition to imposing any such punishment, revoke such licence or suspend the same for such period as he may determine.

Punishment of offences.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—STORE LICENCES.

Petroleum Store Licence (A licence). (Granted under rule 32 of the Petroleum Rules).

No.....

Licence is hereby granted to.....of.....to keep during the year.....not more than forty gallons of dangerous petroleum in.....situate at.....

This licence expires on the.....day of.....19.....

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

Commissioner of Police. District Commissioner.

Petroleum Store Licence (B, C, D or E Licence). (Granted under rule 34 of the Petroleum Rules.)

No.....

Licence is hereby granted to.....of.....to keep during the year.....not more than.....gallons of dangerous non-dangerous petroleum in.....situate at.....

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

Magistrate.

Petroleum Store Licence (C Licence). Granted under rule 42 of the Petroleum Rules.)

No.....

Licence is hereby granted to.....of.....to keep during the year.....not more than.....gallons of dangerous petroleum in\*.....situate at.....

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

Magistrate.

(\*Here state whether bins or pits and how many of each.)

*Petroleum Store Licence (C Licence). (Granted under rule 44 of the Petroleum Rules.)*

No. ....

Licence is hereby granted to ..... of ..... to keep during the year ..... not more than ..... gallons of dangerous petroleum in an underground tank in ..... situate at .....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

*Magistrate.*

*Petroleum Store Licence (C or E Licence). (Granted under rule 45 of the Petroleum Rules.)*

No. ....

Licence is hereby granted to ..... of ..... to keep during the period of ..... years from the ..... day of ..... 19....., not more than ..... gallons of dangerous non-dangerous petroleum in bulk in ..... situate at .....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

*Magistrate.*

Approved by the Governor in Council this ..... day of ..... 19.....

*Clerk of Executive Council.*

*Hawker's Licence. (Granted under rule 53 of the Petroleum Rules.)*

No. ....

Licence is hereby granted to ..... of ..... to hawk petroleum subject to the conditions endorsed hereon.

This licence expires on the ..... day of ....., within seven days of which date it is to be returned to this Court.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

*Magistrate.*

*Notice to be issued by a Magistrate under rule 34 (4) of the Petroleum Rules.*

I hereby give notice that ..... of ..... has made application for a B (or C, D, or E) licence to keep petroleum in premises situate at (or proposed to be erected as) .....

Any person desiring to oppose the grant of the said licence must, on or before the ..... day of ..... 19....., send to me and to ..... (the above named applicant) notice in writing of his intention to oppose the grant of the said licence, and together with such notice a statement in writing containing in general terms the grounds of his opposition.

All objections of which notice as aforesaid has been given to the granting of the licence will be considered by me at ..... on the ..... day of ..... 19.....

*Magistrate.*

PART II.—TRANSPORT LICENCES.

*Licence for Transport of Petroleum in Bulk by means of a Pipe Line.  
(Granted under rule 58 of the Petroleum Rules).*

No.....

Licence is hereby granted to.....for the transport of petroleum by means of the pipe line described below, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Ordinance, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions endorsed on this licence.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

.....  
*Director of Public Works.*

Approved by the Governor in Council this.....day of.....  
19.....

.....  
*Clerk of Executive Council.*

DESCRIPTION OF PIPE LINE.

*Conditions of Licence.*

1. An applicant for a licence shall furnish the Director of Public Works with site plans, drawings and description sufficiently detailed to indicate clearly materials to be used, methods of construction and methods of operation. The applicant shall produce satisfactory evidence of way leaves if any.
2. The applicant shall furnish the Director of Public Works with a copy of the proposed rules for operation, and satisfy the Director of Public Works that the proposed pipe line can at all times be operated with safety and in accordance with the Petroleum Ordinance, and the rules made thereunder.
3. The pipe line shall at all times be in the charge of a competent authorised person, and shall be patrolled as may be required by the Director of Public Works for efficient use and maintenance.
4. The premises occupied by pipe lines, when under the control of the licensee, shall be kept in a cleanly condition free from grass, weeds and all inflammable material.
5. Due precautions shall at all times be taken against fire, including the maintenance of fire extinguishing appliances of approved design.  
Notices prohibiting smoking, lighting of matches, and the carrying of unprotected lights shall be provided and fixed in prominent positions in and about the premises.
6. The premises and pipe lines, when under the control of the licensee, shall be efficiently protected against unauthorised approach or interference.
7. The premises and pipe lines may be inspected at any time by the Director of Public Works or by a District Commissioner or Police officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner.  
The licensee shall immediately carry out all reasonable instructions of such inspecting officers.
8. This licence shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Petroleum Ordinance, or of any rules made thereunder, or of any of the conditions endorsed on this licence.

*Licence for Transport of Petroleum in Bulk by Road or Rail. (Granted under rule 59 of Petroleum Rules.)*

No. ....

Licence is hereby granted for the transport of petroleum in bulk as described below, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Ordinance, and the rules made thereunder, and to the further conditions endorsed on this licence.

.....  
*Director of Public Works.*

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

DESCRIPTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

*(Description of Means of Transport above referred to.)  
 Conditions of Licence.*

1. Transport of petroleum in bulk by road shall be only by means of special tank vehicles of a design approved by the Director of Public Works.
2. Transport of petroleum in bulk by rail shall be only by means of special tank wagons of a design approved by the General Manager, Sierra Leone Railway.
3. The vehicles or wagons shall be maintained in good condition and free from leakage. They shall be conspicuously labelled with the words *Highly Inflammable* and be painted bright red. An air-space of not less than 10 per cent. of their capacity shall be left when filling.  
 All inlets and outlets shall be properly secured and gas-tight.
4. Tank vehicles shall be in charge at all times of a competent person or persons authorised by the licensee. No unauthorised person shall be permitted to ride on the vehicle. Smoking and the use of naked lights shall not be permitted in the vicinity of the vehicle. The vehicle shall not be halted within sixty feet of a fire or open flame.
5. Tank vehicles shall be loaded and unloaded in accordance with rules approved by the Director of Public Works for each design of vehicle.
6. Tank wagons shall be used only under conditions prescribed by the General Manager, Sierra Leone Railway.
7. No tank vehicle or wagon shall be loaded or unloaded between sunset and sunrise.
8. The premises occupied by tank vehicles and tank wagons, when under the control of the licensee, shall be kept in a cleanly condition free from grass, weeds and all inflammable material.
9. Due precautions shall at all times be taken against fire, including the maintenance of fire extinguishing appliances of approved design. Notices prohibiting smoking, lighting of matches, and the carrying of unprotected lights shall be provided and fixed in prominent positions in and about the premises.
10. The premises, tank vehicles and tank wagons, when under the control of the licensee, shall be efficiently protected against unauthorised approach or interference.
11. The premises, tank vehicles and tank wagons may be inspected at any time by the Director of Public Works, or the General Manager of the Sierra Leone Railway, or any officer of their respective departments authorised by them, or by a District Commissioner or Police officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

The licensee shall immediately carry out all reasonable instructions of such inspecting officers.

12. This licence shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Petroleum Ordinance, or of any rules made thereunder or of any of the conditions endorsed on this licence.

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