
CHAPTER 326**THE PETROLEUM ACT**

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PETROLEUM

(27th June, 1949.)

5/1949.
5/1954.
10/1955.
18/1989.
S.I. 3911989.

1. This Act may be cited as the Petroleum Act.

Short title.

2. In this Act—

Interpretation.

"Comptroller of Customs" means the officer for the time being performing the duties of Comptroller of Customs and includes any Customs officer authorized by the Comptroller of Customs to act on his behalf;

"Government petroleum warehouse" means any place provided by the Minister for the storage of petroleum;

"licensed petroleum warehouse" means a warehouse in respect of which a licence to store petroleum therein has been granted under the provisions of this Act.

"petroleum" means any volatile petroleum, kerosene, diesel oil, gas oil;

"volatile petroleum" means petroleum which, when tested in the manner set forth in the Second Schedule, gives off an inflammable vapour at a lower temperature than seventy-three degrees Fahrenheit;

Second Schedule.

"prescribed" means prescribed by the Cabinet by regulations made under the provisions of this Act;

"vessel" includes every kind of steam or sailing vessel, hulk, lighter, flat, boat or any kind of craft used for the conveyance of persons or things by water.

3. It shall be lawful for the Cabinet, by order, to prohibit the importation of volatile petroleum or any particular

Importation of
volatile

variety thereof from and after a date to be specified in the order.

Petroleum to be imported and exported in accordance with Act.

4. No person shall import or export petroleum except under and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder:

Provided that petroleum contained on board any vessel or aircraft in properly constructed bunkers and receptacles and used solely as the propelling power of such vessel or aircraft shall not be deemed to have been imported or exported contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Mooring of vessels having petroleum on board.

5. (1) Every vessel carrying a cargo consisting wholly or in part of petroleum and entering or being in any port in Antigua and Barbuda shall conform to all regulations made under this Act in relation to the mooring of such vessels.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master or any other person acting under his orders to cause any vessel acting in contravention of any such regulations to be removed at the expense of the owner or master thereof to such place as may be prescribed, and all expenses incurred in such removal may be recovered by the Harbour Master as a civil debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Provision of warehouses for storage of petroleum.

6. (1) The Minister shall provide a place or places for the storage of petroleum imported into Antigua and Barbuda.

(2) The owner of petroleum stored in a Government petroleum warehouse shall pay to the Comptroller of Customs such charges as may from time to time be prescribed.

Notice of arrival of vessel to be given.

7. (1) The master, owner or agent of any vessel carrying petroleum as cargo shall on the arrival of such vessel in any port in Antigua and Barbuda and before landing any such cargo notify the Harbour Master of the name of the vessel and furnish the following particulars—

- (a) the quantity of such petroleum;
- (b) what quantity (if any) of such petroleum is volatile petroleum;
- (c) the brands and marks of such petroleum.

(2) If any petroleum is landed in contravention of this section the master, owner and agent of such vessel shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act.

8. (1) All petroleum imported into Antigua and Barbuda shall be landed under the supervision of a Customs officer and shall be immediately stored in a Government petroleum warehouse or in a licensed petroleum warehouse or in a bulk storage installation approved by the Cabinet or in a tank specially licensed in that behalf. **Landing of petroleum.**

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

9. Any person who smokes or has any naked light in any place where petroleum is stored or within thirty feet of any place where petroleum is being landed shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. **Smoking prohibited.**

10. (1) The Comptroller of Customs may in accordance with the prescribed regulations issue a licence for any warehouse to be used for the storage of petroleum. **Licence to store petroleum.**

(2) The Comptroller of Customs may at his discretion issue a special licence for any tank to be used for the storage of petroleum.

(3) Any person to whom a licence to store petroleum shall be granted under the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) who shall store petroleum otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such licence shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

11. (1) Save as expressly provided in subsection (2), all petroleum shall be stored in a Government petroleum warehouse or in a licensed petroleum warehouse or in a specially licensed tank. **Storage of petroleum.**

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to petroleum kept and stored—

(a) in supply pumps constructed in accordance with the prescribed regulations;

(*b*) in the fuel tank of any internal combustion engine, including motor vehicles;

(*c*) in garages and service stations in accordance with prescribed regulations;

(*d*) in sealed tins or in stoppered bottles or in lamps for private use where the quantity so kept does not exceed eight imperial gallons;

(*e*) for sale where the quantity of petroleum kept and stored does not exceed fifty imperial gallons and such petroleum is kept and stored in accordance with the regulations contained in the Seventh Schedule;

Seventh
Schedule.

(*f*) in any place approved by the Comptroller of Customs which is not less than half a mile from any city, town, village or settlement in Antigua and Barbuda;

(*g*) in any bulk storage installation approved by the Cabinet and in accordance with the prescribed regulations;

(*h*) in receptacles for transport in accordance with the prescribed regulations; or

(*i*) in any other place specially approved by the Comptroller of Customs.

(3) If any petroleum is kept or stored in contravention of the provisions of this section the owner of such petroleum shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Licence to deal
in or sell
petroleum.

12. (1) The Comptroller of Customs may grant a licence to any person to deal in or sell petroleum in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

(2) Any person—

(*a*) dealing in or selling petroleum who shall not be the holder of a licence issued under the provisions of subsection (1), or

(*b*) who being the holder of a licence issued under the provisions of subsection (1), deals in or sells petroleum otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such licence,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

13. (1) Whenever any accident which occasions loss of life or personal injury occurs by explosion or fire in or about or in connection with any Government petroleum warehouse, licensed petroleum warehouse, specially licensed tank, supply pump, garage, service station or bulk storage installation, the occupier or person in charge of such premises shall, if the explosion or fire involved volatile petroleum, forthwith send or cause to be sent to the Labour Commissioner notice of the accident and of the loss of life or personal injury.

Notice to be given of accidents connected with volatile petroleum.

(2) Where, in, about, or in connection with any ship or vehicle on which volatile petroleum is being conveyed or loaded or from which petroleum is being unloaded, any accident which occasions loss of life or personal injury occurs by explosion or by fire, the owner or person in charge or master of the ship or vehicle shall, if the explosion or fire involved volatile petroleum, forthwith send or cause to be sent to the Labour Commissioner notice of the accident and of the loss of life or personal injury, but this provision shall not apply where the volatile petroleum conveyed or loaded on, or unloaded from the ship or vehicle is or was for use only on that ship or vehicle or in any case in which such notice as aforesaid is otherwise required by law to be sent to some Government officer or department.

(3) Every such occupier, owner, person in charge or master as aforesaid who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

14. (1) The Cabinet may, when they consider it expedient to do so, direct a formal investigation to be held into any accident of which notice is required by this Act to be given to the Labour Commissioner, and into its causes and circumstances, and with respect to any such investigation the following provisions shall have effect—

Enquiry into accidents connected with volatile petroleum.

(a) the Minister may appoint a competent person to hold the investigation, and may appoint any person possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor in holding the investigation;

(b) the person or persons so appointed (hereafter in this section referred to as "the court") shall hold the investigation in open court in such manner and under such conditions as the court may think most effectual for ascertaining the causes and circumstances of the accident and for enabling the court to make the report in this section mentioned;

(c) the court shall have for the purposes of the investigation all the powers of a Magistrate's Court when exercising criminal jurisdiction and, in addition, power—

- (i) to enter and inspect any place or building the entry or inspection whereof appears to the court requisite for the said purposes;
- (ii) by summons signed by the court to require the attendance of all such persons as it thinks fit to call before it and examine for the said purposes, and to require answers or returns to such enquiries as it thinks fit to make;
- (iii) to require the production of all books, papers, and documents which it considers relevant;
- (iv) to administer an oath and require any person examined to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination;

(d) persons attending as witnesses before the court shall be allowed such allowances, travelling expenses and fees as would be allowed to witnesses summoned to attend the High Court on a criminal trial and in case of dispute as to the amount to be allowed, the dispute shall be referred by the court to the Registrar, who, on request signed by the court, shall ascertain and certify the proper amount of such allowances, travelling expenses and fees;

(e) the court shall make a report to the Cabinet stating the causes and circumstances of the accident and adding any observations which the court thinks right to make;

(f) the court may require the expenses incurred in and about an investigation under this section (including

the remuneration of any persons appointed to act as assessors) to be paid in whole or part by any person summoned before it who appears to the court to be, by reason of any act or default on his part or on the part of any servant or agent of his, responsible in any degree for the occurrence of the accident, but any such expenses not required to be so paid shall be paid out of the general revenues of Antigua and Barbuda;

(g) any person who without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) either fails, after having had the allowances, travelling expenses and fees (if any) to which he is entitled tendered to him, to comply with any summons or requisition of the court, or prevents or impedes the court in the execution of its duty, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and, in the case of a failure to comply with the requisition for making any return or producing any document, if the failure in respect of which a person was so convicted is continued after the conviction, he shall be guilty of a further offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars for every day on which the failure was so continued.

(2) The Cabinet may cause the report of the court to be made public at such time and in such manner as they think fit.

15. The Cabinet may by order direct that this Act or any part thereof shall apply to any substance or mixture, and the Act or the part thereof specified in this order shall during the time mentioned therein apply to such substance or mixture and shall be construed and have effect as if such substance or mixture had been included in the definition of petroleum as given in section 2.

Application of
Act to substances
other than
petroleum.

16. It shall be lawful for the Comptroller of Customs or any police officer at all reasonable times and without notice to enter any place in which petroleum is kept or stored for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder are being complied with.

Power of entry.

Search.

17. (1) It shall be lawful for any Magistrate on reasonable cause assigned upon oath to issue a warrant under his hand for searching any place in which petroleum is suspected to be kept contrary to the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder.

(2) A sample not exceeding 26 fluid ounces of any petroleum or other liquid found in such place may be taken by the person executing the search.

Power to make regulations.

18. (1) It shall be lawful for the Cabinet to make and, when made, vary and revoke regulations for the management, safety and control of any Government or licensed petroleum warehouse and generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and to attach to any breach of any such regulation a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, with or without a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months:

Schedules.

Provided that until such regulations shall be made the regulations contained in the Schedules shall be in force.

Penalty.

19. Any person found guilty of an offence against this Act for which no special penalty is provided shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, with or without a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Forfeiture of petroleum.

20. All petroleum kept or stored in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made thereunder shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Forfeiture of licence.

21. If any person to whom a licence may be granted under the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder shall be convicted of any offence against this Act, such licence shall upon such conviction become void.

FIRST SCHEDULE

S. 18.

Regulations for the use and management of Government petroleum warehouses, and to fix charges in respect of petroleum stored therein.

1. CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT. Government petroleum warehouses shall be under the control and management of the Comptroller of Customs.

2. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM. All petroleum shall be stored under the supervision of, and in accordance with, the instructions of, a Customs officer. Volatile petroleum shall be stored separately from petroleum which is not volatile.

3. LEAKING CONTAINERS. No leaking containers shall be stored in a Government warehouse. If any containers in a Government warehouse are found to be leaking, the owner thereof shall at once be notified and he shall be required to deal immediately with such containers in accordance with the instructions of the Comptroller of Customs and if the owner fails to comply with such instructions he shall be guilty of an offence.

4. DELIVERIES. All deliveries from a Government warehouse shall be made under the supervision of a Customs officer.

Deliveries will be made only at the following times:

Monday	}	between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, and between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Friday		
Thursday		between 8 a.m. and 12 noon
Saturday		

Deliveries will not be made on Public Holidays.

5. NOTICE AND BARRIERS. (1) The Comptroller of Customs may by appropriate notice erected on or near a Government warehouse prohibit any person not having *bonafide* business thereat from approaching such warehouse within the limits set out in such notice. Any person not having *bonafide* business at

a Government warehouse and approaching within a limit so prohibited shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The Comptroller of Customs may erect such barrier or barriers near thereto or around a Government warehouse as he shall think fit.

6. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE. (1) No person shall smoke or have any naked flame in or within a distance of thirty feet of any Government warehouse.

(2) No person in a Government warehouse shall have on or about his person any matches or implements for producing flame or fire or any materials for smoking.

(3) No person shall bring into, or use in any Government warehouse any artificial light of any description except a light incapable of igniting any inflammable vapour outside of the lamp itself.

(4) Any person contravening sub-paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

7. PROVISION OF SAND OR EXTINGUISHER. The Comptroller of Customs shall maintain in every Government warehouse an adequate quantity of sand in suitable receptacles to be used in case of fire or some efficient type of foam extinguisher.

8. CHARGES. Warehouse rent for any petroleum stored in a Government warehouse shall be as follows—

For every eight imperial gallons of petroleum for each calendar month or part of such month the sum of two cents, and so on in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity:

Provided that no rent shall be charged for the first forty-eight hours.

9. COPY OF REGULATIONS TO BE DISPLAYED. A copy of these regulations shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in every Government petroleum warehouse, at the place or places where petroleum is usually landed, and in the Customs Office.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Ss. 2. 18.

Regulations for testing petroleum

1. PERSONS QUALIFIED TO TEST. All tests of petroleum shall be carried out by such person as the Minister shall appoint in that behalf.

2. METHOD OF TEST. All tests shall be carried out by the method known as the "Abel Petroleum Test".

3. TIME IN WHICH TEST TO BE MADE. The test provided for by these regulations shall be carried out within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the samples to be tested by the person authorized to make the test.

4. CERTIFICATE. A certificate in the following form shall be given in respect of all petroleum tested under these regulations:

CERTIFICATE OF TEST OF PETROLEUM

I hereby certify that I have tested in accordance with the prescribed regulations the samples of petroleum marked forwarded to me to be tested on the day of 19 and that such samples consist of within the meaning of the Petroleum Act.

Signed

Date

5. FEES. The following fees shall be paid out of the general revenue to persons authorized under these regulations to test petroleum:

For testing each set of two samples seventy-two cents:

Provided that no fee shall be payable hereunder to any Government officer unless expressly authorized by the Minister.

THIRD SCHEDULE

S.18.

Regulations for the construction, use and management of licensed petroleum warehouses.

1. LICENSING OF WAREHOUSES. No warehouse shall be licensed under these regulations unless—

(a) the position thereof shall have been approved by the Comptroller of Customs and, if within the boundaries of the City of St. John's, by the Central Board of Health, and

(b) the Director of Public Works shall have certified that such warehouse is constructed in accordance with regulation 4 of this Schedule.

2. FORM OF LICENCE. A licence to store petroleum in a warehouse shall be in the following form:

The warehouse known as _____ situate in _____ is hereby licensed as a petroleum warehouse in accordance with the Petroleum Act, and the regulations made thereunder. Not more than _____ imperial gallons of _____ may at any time be stored in this warehouse.

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

Comptroller of Customs.

Dated _____

3. FEE. The fee for any licence granted under these regulations shall be \$4.80 per quarter or any part thereof and shall be paid in stamps to be affixed to the licence.

4. CONSTRUCTION. (1) Warehouses shall be constructed to a design approved by the Director of Public Works. Such warehouses shall be of reinforced concrete or of stone or brick, and shall have a roof of non-inflammable material, and shall have double iron doors with slots or recesses therein arranged as far as possible to prevent leakage of gas or air, and shall have floors of sand or earth.

(2) There shall be exhibited on every warehouse so as to be clearly visible from every side thereof a permanent notice or notices bearing the words, "Danger". "Petroleum".

(3) Any person contravening this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

5. POSITION. No warehouse shall be licensed for the storage of petroleum unless such warehouse is not less than thirty feet from the nearest building:

Provided that the Director of Public Works may specially approve of the licensing of a warehouse which is less than thirty feet from the nearest building if the exterior of such nearest building is constructed of non-inflammable material.

6. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM. All petroleum shall be stored under the supervision of, and in accordance with the instructions of, a Customs officer. Volatile petroleum shall be stored separately from petroleum which is not volatile.

7. LEAKING CONTAINERS. Any containers in a licensed warehouse found to be in a leaking condition shall be dealt with in accordance with the instructions of the Comptroller of Customs, and if the licensee of such warehouse fails to comply with such instructions he shall be guilty of an offence.

8. PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE. (1) No person in a warehouse shall—

(a) smoke or have any naked light therein; or

(b) have on or about his person any matches or implements for producing flame or fire; or

(c) bring thereinto or use any artificial light of any description except a light incapable of igniting any inflammable vapour outside of the lamp itself.

(2) Any person contravening this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

9. PROVISION OF SAND OR EXTINGUISHER.

(1) There shall be maintained in every warehouse to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs an adequate quantity of sand in suitable receptacles to be used in case of fire or some efficient type of foam extinguisher.

(2) If the licensee of such warehouse fails to comply with this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence.

10. COPY OF REGULATIONS TO BE DISPLAYED.

A copy of these regulations shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in every warehouse and in the Customs Office.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

S. 18.

Regulations for granting licences to deal in or sell petroleum other than in a licensed supply pump

1. FORM OF LICENCE. A licence to deal in or sell petroleum may be granted by the Comptroller of Customs at his discretion and shall be in the following form:

Licence is hereby granted to _____ of _____
to deal in and sell* _____ in _____
in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Act,
and the regulations made thereunder, in and from his premises
known as _____ and situated _____

This licence expires on the _____ day of _____

19 _____

Dated _____

Comptroller of Customs.

* State whether licence is to sell petroleum, or petroleum other than volatile petroleum only.

2. FEE. The fee for any licence granted under these regulations shall be 25 cents per quarter or any part thereof and shall be paid in stamps to be affixed to the licence.

3. ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR STORAGE OF PETROLEUM TO BE MADE BY APPLICANT. Before granting a licence to deal in or sell volatile petroleum the Comptroller of Customs shall satisfy himself that the applicant has made adequate provision on the premises on which petroleum is to be sold to enable him to comply with the regulations governing the storage of petroleum kept for sale otherwise than in pumps.

4. APPEAL. Any person aggrieved by the grant of, or refusal of a licence under these regulations by the Comptroller of Customs may appeal to the Cabinet and the decision of the Cabinet thereon shall be final.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

S.18.

Regulations for the erection and construction of pumps for the storage of petroleum

1. PUMPS TO BE LICENSED. No pump shall be used for the storage of petroleum unless such pump is licensed in accordance with these regulations by the Comptroller of Customs.

2. LICENSING OF PUMPS. No fixed pump shall be licensed unless—

(a) the position of such pump shall have been approved by the Commissioner of Police, and if in the City of Saint John's by the Central Board of Health; and

(b) the Director of Public Works shall have certified that such pump is constructed in accordance with these regulations.

3. CONSTRUCTION AND CAPACITY OF FIXED PUMPS. (1) Fixed-supply pumps and the storage tank to be used in connection therewith shall be constructed of iron, steel or concrete of a design approved by the Director of Public Works and shall be fitted with hoses and couplings in good condition and without leaks. The air inlet shall be so arranged that the blast or explosion of any flame which may issue therefrom shall not impinge upon any part of the pump or tank or upon any inflammable substance.

(2) The storage tank in connection with any fixed-supply pump shall be of a capacity not exceeding one thousand imperial gallons and shall be embedded in such a way that the top thereof is at no part thereof above two feet of the level of the surrounding ground:

Provided that where the capacity of the storage tank does not exceed one hundred imperial gallons, such tank may be placed in any building in the construction of which no inflammable material is used and which is approved by the Director of Public Works.

4. CONSTRUCTION AND STORAGE OF MOVEABLE SUPPLY PUMPS. Moveable supply pumps, the tanks of which shall not exceed a capacity of one hundred imperial gallons, shall be constructed of iron or steel of a design approved by the Director of Public Works and shall be fitted with hoses and couplings in good condition and without leaks. The air inlet shall be so arranged that the blast or explosion of any flame which

may issue therefrom shall not impinge upon any part of the pump or tank or upon any inflammable substance.

5. STORAGE OF MOVEABLE SUPPLY PUMPS. Moveable pumps when not in use shall be stored in a place approved by the Director of Public Works.

6. USE OF MOVEABLE SUPPLY PUMPS. Moveable pumps may be placed only in—

(a) such position on the pavement or sidewalk that they may be clearly seen by the public and by the person in charge thereof, and

(b) such place or places as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Police and if within the limits of the City of Saint John's by the Central Board of Health.

7. FORM OF LICENCES. (1) A licence to store petroleum in a fixed pump shall be in the following form:

Licence is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to store petroleum in accordance with the Petroleum Act, and the regulations made thereunder, in a pump to be erected and maintained at _____

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

Date _____ *Comptroller of Custom*

(2) A licence to store petroleum in a moveable pump other than a fixed pump shall be in the following form:

Licence is hereby granted to _____ of _____ to store petroleum in accordance with the Petroleum Act, and the regulations made thereunder in a moveable supply pump to be kept and maintained at _____

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

Date _____ *Comptroller & Custom.*

8. FEES. The fee for any licence granted under these regulations shall be as follows:

For every licence to store petroleum in a fixed pump..... **\$2.40** per annum or any part thereof

For every licence to store petroleum in a moveable pump.....	\$1.44 per annum or any part thereof
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------

The fees provided for by this regulation shall be paid in stamps and shall be affixed to the licence.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

S.18.

Regulations for the storage of petroleum in garages and service stations

1. QUANTITY TO BE STORED. A quantity of petroleum not exceeding fifty imperial gallons, exclusive of petroleum in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, may be kept in a garage in accordance with these regulations:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prevent the storage of petroleum in a pump licensed under the regulations contained in the Fifth Schedule or any regulations amending the same:

Provided further that there may in addition be kept in a service station a quantity of petroleum other than volatile petroleum not exceeding one hundred imperial gallons.

2. METHOD OF STORING. All petroleum in garages and service stations, other than petroleum in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, shall be kept in sound tins or drums, and such tins and drums shall be stored and kept in a non-inflammable chamber, fitted with a non-inflammable door, such chamber and door to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works in a place approved by him.

3. STORING OF TINS OR DRUMS. All tins or drums used for containing petroleum whether containing petroleum or not shall be kept in the chamber provided for in the preceding regulation.

4. LEAKING TINS OR DRUMS. Any tin or drum in any garage or service station containing petroleum found to be in a leaking or damaged condition shall immediately be removed from the garage or service station to a place of safety in the open air, and the petroleum therein contained transferred immediately to a sound tin or drum.

5. PROVISION OF SAND OR EXTINGUISHER. In every garage or service station in which petroleum is stored otherwise than in the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, and in licensed supply pumps, there shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs an adequate quantity of sand in suitable receptacles to be used in case of fire or some efficient type of foam extinguisher.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

S.11 (2) (e).

Regulations for petroleum kept for sale otherwise than in pumps, garages, or in service stations

1. QUANTITY TO BE STORED. A quantity not exceeding fifty imperial gallons of petroleum may be kept for sale in accordance with these regulations.

2. METHOD OF STORING. All petroleum kept for sale shall be stored in sound tins or drums, and when such tins and drums contain or have contained volatile petroleum, they shall be kept and stored in a non-inflammable chamber, fitted with a non-inflammable door, such chamber and door to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works in a place approved by him.

3. LEAKING TINS OR DRUMS. Any tin or drum found to be in a leaking or damaged condition shall be immediately removed to a place of safety in the open air, and the petroleum therein contained transferred immediately to a sound tin or drum.

4. PROVISION OF SAND OR EXTINGUISHER. There shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs in the vicinity of any petroleum stored for sale an adequate quantity of sand in suitable receptacles to be used in case of fire or some efficient type of foam extinguisher.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

S. 18.

Regulations for the transport of petroleum

1. No volatile petroleum shall be transported from any Government petroleum warehouse, licensed petroleum warehouse or bulk storage installation approved by the Cabinet save in air-tight receptacles of steel or iron or in tank carts or trucks or through a pipe line.

2. Tank carts, or trucks for the conveyance of petroleum, shall be approved by the Director of Public Works.

3. (1) Receptacles for the conveyance of volatile petroleum shall have the nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" distinctly marked on them. Such receptacles shall be painted at both ends thereof with red paint or with a paint of such other colour as the Director of Public Works may authorize to be used, and shall be of gas tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, containing each not more than one hundred imperial gallons, and filled with well made filling holes and well fitted screw plugs or fitted with screw cap and under cap.

An air space of at least 1/20 of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

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

(3) All due precautions shall be taken to prevent any unauthorized person or persons below the age of 18 years having access to any receptacle which contains or has contained volatile petroleum or to the contents of such receptacles.

4. Every container in which volatile petroleum is kept shall have the nature of the contents and the words "Highly Inflammable" distinctly marked thereon. Such container shall be painted at both ends thereof with red paint or with paint of such other colour as the Director of Public Works may authorize to be used; such container shall be properly secured and stored and at all times kept in good order and repair so that no leakage of either spirit or vapour can take place therefrom.

5. Any person removing volatile petroleum shall take all necessary precautions to prevent such petroleum from ignition.

6. The transference of volatile petroleum from any package to any other receptacle shall be conducted with every reasonable precaution against ignition or explosion or spilling of the volatile petroleum and no fire, flame, naked light or artificial light (with the exceptions of approved safety lamps) shall be brought within dangerous proximity during the operation.

7. Any person contravening any of the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence.
