

CHAPTER 103

A Law to make Provision for regulating the conveyance and storage of Petroleum and other inflammable Oils and Liquids.

L. of N. 1948,
Cap. 168.
N.L.N. 131 of
1954.

[1st January, 1918]

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

Short title.

2. In this Law—

Interpretation.

“dangerous petroleum” means petroleum which has a flashing point below 32.5 degrees centigrade, or such standard as may be fixed by the Federal Minister, to be ascertained in the prescribed manner;

“petroleum” includes the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon Oil, Burmah oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, petrol, gasoline, benzol, bensolene, benzine naphtha or any like inflammable liquid whether a natural product or one that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, or any other bituminous substance or from any products thereof.

3. The Commissioner may make regulations for all or any of the purposes following —

Power to make regulations.

- (a) regulating the transport of petroleum and prescribing the quantity of, mode of storage of receptacles in which petroleum may be carried in any vessel, cart, truck or other vehicle and the quantities to be contained in such receptacles where the transport and carriage is performed by means of transport on roads or waterways other than roads declared by the Federal Legislature to be Federal trunk roads or the River Niger or any of its affluents or any inland waterway declared by him to be an international waterway or to be an inter-State waterway;
- (b) regulating the storage of petroleum and providing for the licensing of places in which petroleum is stored.
- (c) prohibiting the sale, or possession for sale, of any petroleum which may be adulterated in any way so as not to conform to such standard as may be fixed, and providing for the forfeiture of any petroleum in respect of which a breach of any such regulation has been committed:

*Regulations concerning the importation and exportation of petroleum and its conveyance by railway or on federal trunk roads or on the River Niger and its affluents or inland waterways declared to be international or inter-State, which are subject matter of Federal legislation, are to be found in the subsidiary legislation made under the Petroleum Act (Fed. Cap. 150).

- (d) prescribing the powers and duties of officers appointed for the purposes of the regulations;
- (e) prescribing the fees to be paid for any license or permit issued or examination or other thing done under the regulations;
- (f) providing for the search and inspection of any vehicle to which regulations made under paragraph (a) of this subsection apply in which petroleum is stored or carried or in which there may be reason to believe that any petroleum is stored or carried.
- (g) excepting from the provisions of all or any of the regulations petroleum which on being examined and tested as provided by the regulations shall be found to have a flashing point higher than 65.7 degrees centigrade; and
- (h) generally for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the regulations;

and such regulations shall apply to the whole State or to such part thereof as shall be mentioned in such regulations.

Power to
extend
regulations to
other
inflammable
oils and to
except any ship
or place.

4. The Commissioner may by order—

- (a) direct that all or any of the regulations under this Law with or without such modification as may be determined, shall apply to any inflammable oil or liquid;
- (b) except, either conditionally or absolutely, any ship or place from all or any of the regulations under this Law.

PETROLEUM LAW
SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

Petroleum Regulations

Regulations
27 of 1928, 12
and 24 of
1929. 6 of
1933. 36 of
1035. 3 and 12
of 1937. 16, 22
and 37 of
1938. 42 and
62 of 1939. 7
of 1940. 54 and
88 of 1941. 56
of 1947. 12, 20
and 38 of
1948. 54 of
1950, E.R.N.L.
143 and 233 of
1958.

made under section 3

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Petroleum Regulations. Citation.
2. In these Regulations—
 - “bulk oil vessel” means any ship or boat or other floating craft laden with petroleum in bulk; Definition.
 - “certificated petroleum” means petroleum certified to be non-dangerous by a certificate of such description as the Governor may by public notice prescribe, granted at the port of shipment; “dangerous petroleum” means petroleum which had a flashing point below twenty-three degrees centigrade when tested by the Abel Close test;
 - “filling shed” means a building used for the purpose of filling petroleum containers;
 - “flashing point” means the degree of temperature at which petroleum gives off an inflammable vapour upon being tested, except where otherwise specified, by either the Abel Close or Pensky-Marten's test;

"Governor" means the Governor of the Anambra State;

"motor vehicle" means any vehicle or vessel propelled by a motor, in which petroleum is used as fuel and includes steam vehicles or vessels with fuel fired boiler;

"Petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in any receptacle having a capacity of 1,200 litres or upwards whether on a ship or on shore;

"Protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards, public roads and any other place not forming part of an installation, which the Commissioner may by order declare as protected works, but does not include the timekeeper's or administrative office of an installation;

"small craft" includes any vessel not exceeding 14.85 tonnes burden and all lighters and barges;

"storage shed" means a building used for the storage of dangerous petroleum exceeding 160 litres otherwise than in bulk or non-dangerous petroleum exceeding 800 litres otherwise than in bulk.

Excepted
petroleum.

3. Nothing in these regulators shall apply to petroleum which has a flashing point above 65.7 degrees centigrade.

PART II— STORAGE OF PETROLEUM

General

Conditions for
licensing
premises
where
petroleum is
kept.

4. (1) Premises whereon petroleum is kept shall be licensed for that purpose under these regulations whenever—

- (a) non-dangerous petroleum only is kept and exceeds 800 litres in quantity;
- (b) dangerous petroleum only is kept and exceeds 592 litres in quantity;
- (c) non-dangerous petroleum together with dangerous petroleum is kept and the total quantity exceeds 800 litres or the quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeds 592 litres.

(2) A licence shall be required under sub-regulation (1) of this regulation if the amount of dangerous petroleum—

- (a) in tins exceeds 160 litres; or
- (b) in drums exceeds 352 litres.

(3) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply—

- (a) to petroleum kept in a Government store;
- (b) to petroleum to be used as fuel for a motor vehicle kept in the tank normally forming part of that vehicle.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation "Government store" includes any store under the management and control of a local government council.

5. Licences under regulation 4 may be issued by an administrative officer and shall ordinarily be granted only where the premises intended to be used for the storage of such petroleum comply with the requirements of regulation 6: Issue of licences.

Provided that the administrative officer may, with the prior approval of the Commissioner, grant a licence dispensing with any or all the requirements of regulation 6, such licence being endorsed accordingly.

6. The following conditions shall apply to the construction, maintenance and operation of storage sheds and shall be specified in all licenses for the storage of petroleum— Storage sheds.

- (a) licences may be granted for the storage of any quantity of petroleum in any one building on the following conditions—
 - (i) the sills of the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall, so as to form a well for the reception of the petroleum, be at least 0.914 meters above the floor level of the building; or
 - (ii) the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than .914 metres:

Provided always that the enclosure so formed whether under (i) or (ii) is capable of retaining the total quantity of petroleum to be stored in the case of its escape from the receptacle or receptacles in which it is contained:

Provided further that where the storage building is to be used solely for storage of petroleum in receptacles which comply with the provisions of regulation of regulation 9 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) the enclosure or well referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this regulation may be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Controller of Works Services so as to be capable, in the event of the escape of petroleum from its receptacles, of containing such amount as may be decided on in each case by the Controller of Works Services but not less than one-quarter of the total quantity of petroleum to be stored in such building;

- (iii) no water shall be allowed to accumulate within an enclosure or well formed as provided in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this regulation and drainage system, which has an out fall to beyond the enclosure or well shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Controller of Works Services or any persons authorized to give such approval on his behalf and shall be provided with an outlet controlled by a valve or valves which can be actuated from outside such enclosure or well. Such valve or valves shall be kept closed except when it is necessary to open them for the discharge of water.
- (b) A clear space of at least 0.914 metres in width must be left between the various storage sheds and a clear space of at least 6.10 meters between such sheds and protected works and the boundaries separating adjoining plots.
- (c) There shall be a space of at least 15.240 metres between storage sheds containing dangerous petroleum and sidings on which working Locomotives pass.
- (d) The storage shed shall be constructed entirely of non-inflammable material and may have a rammed earth floor:

Provided always that wood may, at the discretion of the Local Government Secretary, be employed in the construction of such parts of the storage shed as are above the level of the well.
- (e) The building itself shall be protected by an efficient lightning conductor.
- (f) Adequate ventilation shall be provided.
- (g) Every person managing or employed on or in connection with a storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.
- (h) No smoking shall be permitted in or adjacent to a storage shed and suitable notices to this effect shall be conspicuously posted on the premises.
- (i) No fire or naked lights shall be permitted in or adjacent to a storage shed.
- (j) Electric lights, where used, in or adjacent to storage shed shall be enclosed in a double glass within a wire cage. The outer glass shall be gas-tight. All switches and fuses shall be outside the storage shed and shall be enclosed in gas-tight boxes.

- (k) Supplies of sand or dry earth (not less than 762 kg) shall be kept available for use in case of fire, also at least one extinguisher of the "foam" type shall be kept on the premises.
- (l) The capacity in litres shall be conspicuously marked on the storage shed.
- (m) No receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened and no petroleum shall be drawn from any receptacle within the building in which the petroleum is stored.
- (n) If the administrative officer, by notice in writing, requires the holder of the licence to execute any repairs to any part of the installation which may, in the opinion of such office, be necessary for the safety of the premises in respect of which the licence is granted and of adjacent premises, the holder of the licence shall execute the same within such period, not being less than one week from the date of the receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.
- (o) Such conditions as may be required in any particular case, with the approval of the Commission:

Provided always that these conditions may be waived in respect of any storage shed which had been licensed under the regulations in force prior to the commencement of these regulations and so long as any such storage shed remains, in the opinion of the Local Government Secretary, serviceable he may, at his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may impose, grant a licence for the storage of petroleum in it although it does not comply with the conditions prescribed by this regulation.

7. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations to the contrary a Local Government Secretary may grant a licence for the storage of dangerous petroleum in under-ground tanks, for the purpose of retailing to the public, subject to the following conditions.—

Kerbside and
garage pumps.

- (a) The application shall be accompanied by a plan showing the buildings existing or proposed on the site and the relation of the site to the roadways and adjoining property.
- (b) Tanks 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 places. They must be so situated that fuel cannot be drawn from them except by pumping or by water pressure.

- (c) Tanks must be placed underground and if under a building they must be covered with reinforced concrete not less than six inches thick. Tanks must be wholly below the level of the lowest floor or any such building and any adjacent buildings and must be filled only from the open through oil-tight pipes fitted with screwed caps or valves.
- (d) A vent pipe not exceeding 50.8 millimetres in diameter, carried to the open air at least 3.048 millimetres from the ground and either at least 3.048 millimeters from any door, window, chimney or exhaust pipe or above the roof and suitably protected by two non-corrodible wire gauze diaphragms must be fixed to each tank.
- (e) All tanks must be electrically earthed or grounded.
- (f) The capacity of any individual tank shall not exceed 9092.0 litres.
- (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 152 mm 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 or grounded.
- (i) Mobile engines must stand in the open when their tanks are being filled.
- (j) The pump or pumps shall be placed in the position shown on a plan submitted; the pipe connection between the tank and the pump or pumps shall be placed underground and all joints, valves and cocks of approved types shall be installed and maintained in a gas-tight condition.
- (k) When charging the tanks of motor vehicles the petroleum shall be pumped through approved measuring receptacles fixed in approved positions, through sound metallic, reinforced or other suitable hose of an approved type (electrically earthed or grounded if composed in part of metal) fitted with an approved quick-acting leak-proof cork and an approved nozzle.
- (l) If the Local Government Secretary, by a notice in writing, calls upon the holder of a licence to execute any repairs to the installation, which may, in the opinion of such office be necessary for safety, the holder of a licence shall execute the repairs within such period as may be fixed by the notice.

Provided that such period shall be not less than one week from receipt of the notice.

- (m) All due precaution shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons having access to any petroleum kept and to the supply tank.
- (n) No artificial light other than incandescent electric light may be used near tanks or pumps and every person employed on or in connection with such storage and distribution shall, when near storage or distribution apparatus, abstain from any act whatsoever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonable necessary and shall prevent any other person, whilst near such apparatus, from doing any such act.
- (o) Buckets filled with dry earth or sand and at least one extinguisher of the "foam" type must be provided near the pumps.
- (p) The installation shall be liable to inspection by any officer duly authorized in that behalf by the local Government Secretary.

8. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations to the contrary a ^{Portable tanks.} Local Government Secretary may grant a licence for the storage of dangerous petroleum in portable tanks, for the purpose of retailing to the public, subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the whole appliance, including the tank, the carriage, the pump and the delivery pipe, shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government Secretary;
- (b) The application shall be accompanied by a plan showing the buildings existing or proposed on the site and the relation of the site to the roadways and adjoining property;
- (c) the appliance shall not be left unattended and all due precaution shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons having access to it. It shall not be moved from the approved site except for safe storage while unattended for the recharging or filling;
- (d) conditions (i), (k), (n), (o), and (p) set out in regulation 7 shall, mutatis mutandis, apply.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation a drum not exceeding 176 litres in capacity shall not when fitted with a tap, pump or other means of supplying petrol in small quantities be deemed to be a portable tank.

Bin or pit
storage.

9. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations to the contrary, a Local Government Secretary may, subject to any other laws and regulations in force, grant a licence for keeping dangerous petroleum on premises subject to the following conditions—

(a) the possession of dangerous petroleum may be permitted:

Provided that—

- (i) The dangerous petroleum shall be contained in gas-tight, or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw caps or other metal air-tight caps, subject to the following provisions:
- (ii) an air space of at least two and a half *per centum* of the capacity of the receptacle shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling;
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) the nature of the contents and the words— “highly inflammable” shall be distinctly marked on all receptacles;
- (v) such receptacles shall be kept in iron bins at least 1.5875 mm thick, or concrete bins or in concrete masonry or brick-lined cement-faced pits;
- (vi) such bins or pits shall be substantially constructed to the approval of the Local Government Secretary;
- (vii) such bins or pits shall be provided with a close-fitting iron door or manhole cover and with a ventilation pipe at least 25.4 mm in diametres communicating with the open air at least 3,0480 metres from the ground and either at least 3.0480 metres from any door, window, chimney or exhaust pipe, or above the roof;
- (viii) the door opening of such bins or pits shall be at such height that the portion below the opening can contain five per centum in excess without flow therefrom of the quantity of petroleum allowed to be stored therein;
- (ix) not more than 2273 litres of dangerous petroleum shall be kept in any 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 181.8 litres and of not more than 295.53 litres for the purpose 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;

- (x) any such bin or pit shall be at least 6,0960 metres from the nearest part of any other such bin or pit on the same or on other premises;
- (xi) if the bins or pits containing the receptacles or dangerous petroleum are enclosed in buildings, the buildings themselves shall be protected by an efficient lightning conductor;
- (b) 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 such light and fittings of the construction, position and character as described in regulation 6; and not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour arising from such petroleum, 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;
- (c) in the case of a dangerous petroleum kept or conveyed for any purpose whatsoever—
 - (i) all due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorized persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept or conveyed and to the receptacles containing or intended to contain, or having actually contained the same;
 - (ii) 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 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 prevent any other person from committing such act;
 - (iii) notices forbidding smoking, in letters of at least 0.152 metres in height, shall be conspicuously displayed on the premises;
- (d) supplies of not less than 355.6 kg of sand or dry earth and at least one extinguisher of the "foam" type shall be kept in every garage available for use in case of fire. Such sand, earth and extinguisher shall be maintained in a condition suitable for its intended purpose;
- (e) petroleum shall not be allowed to escape into any inlet or drain communicating with a sewer;
- (f) application for licences under this regulation shall be submitted in accordance with regulation 16 (2);

- (g) no person shall repair or cause to be repaired any receptacle, bin or pit in which, to his knowledge, any dangerous petroleum is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the receptacle, bin or pit has been rendered free from dangerous petroleum and from any inflammable vapour occasioned thereby.

**Bulk
installation.**

10. A Local Government Secretary may, with the approval of the Commissioner, grant a licence for the storage of petroleum in bulk in accordance with plans approved by the Controller of Works Services or any officer of his department authorized by him. The following conditions shall apply to the construction, maintenance and operation of a bulk petroleum installation and shall be specified in all licences for the storage of petroleum in bulk—

- (1) The minimum distance between the outside of above-ground tanks and the boundary-line of adjoining property shall be—

<i>Capacity of tank in litres</i>	<i>Minimum distance to boundary line of adjoining property</i>
0 to 48,000 litres	3.048 m.
48,001 to 96,000 litres	4.572 m.
96,001 to 120,000 litres	6.096 m.
120,004 to 200,000 litres	7.620 m.
above 200,000 litres	7.620 m.

Distance between any tank and railway siding upon which it is intended to work Locomotives....15,240 m. The minimum distance between above-general storage tanks shall be—

(a) CYLINDRICAL TANKS

<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Minimum Distance between Tanks</i>
400,000 litres or less	Distance equal to the radius of the larger of the two tanks.
Over 400,000 litres	Distance equal to the diameter of the larger of the two tanks, or 15,224 m. whichever is less.

(b) NON-CYLINDRICAL TANKS

<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Minimum Distance between Tanks</i>
400,000 litres or less	Half the greatest horizontal dimension of the larger of the two tanks
Over 400,000 litres	The greatest horizontal dimension of the larger of the two tanks.

(2) Tanks 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 Controller of Works Services.

(3) Storage tanks may be arranged entirely below, partially 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 305 mm. 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 305 mm. in thickness, or by fine concrete of a thickness to be approved by the Controller of Works Services.

(b) Tanks partially above the surface of the ground may be set in one of the following methods—

- (i) left exposed in a pit excavated in the ground, the sides of the pit to be carried out to easy sloper. The pit shall be capable of holding a volume of petroleum not less than five per centum in excess of the capacity of the 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 1.524 metres and mounded over with soil to a minimum depth of 302 mm. with the exception of the manhole covers. This methods of constructions shall apply only to tanks not exceeding 2.743 metres in diameter, or alternatively, in height,
- (iii) sunk less than 1.524 m. and mounded as in method (ii). Soil to be supported by retaining walls constructed in 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—

- (iv) under method (i) the floor and sides of the pit must be formed of concrete or as otherwise approved by the Controller of Works Services.
- (v) under method (ii) and (iii), the tank must be completely surrounded by puddled clay not less than .305 metres in thickness, or by fine concrete of a thickness to be approved of by the Controller of Works Services.

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 partially above the surface of the ground.

- (c) (i) Tanks completely above the surface of the ground must be supported on some approved method, and surrounded by brick, stone or concrete walls or earth bund forming pits or wells capable of holding a volume of petroleum not less than five per centum in excess of the capacity of the 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 Controller of Works Services.

- (ii) An air space of not less than two and a half per centum of their capacity (including the manhole must be provided in the tanks to allow for expansion.
- (iii) The administrative officer may require the provision of a fire-proof roof over uncovered tanks where special conditions exist, such as danger from sparks.
- (iv) Storage 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) The space over buried tanks must not be used for any purpose other than the temporary storage of empty metallic packages, except in the case of tanks protected by concrete covering, where, with the special approval of the Local Government Secretary, use of this space may be made for filling vehicles, but no roof of building shall be provided over buried tanks. The Local Government Secretary, in cases where the position of buried tanks is not obvious, may require a fence to be provided round the area.

- (5) Ventilating pipes must be fixed to each tank and the openings of these pipes must be adequately screened with non-corrodible wire mesh of not less than thirty by thirty to 25.4mm.
- (6) All manholes and other openings, except vent 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 pipelines.
- (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 ventilating openings on tanks shall be protected by double diaphragms of strong non-corrodible wire gauze having a mesh of not less than thirty by thirty to 25.4 mm, the diaphragms to be placed not less than .076m apart; if not provided with such ventilating openings, each tanks shall be fitted with a safety-valve of a type approved by the Controller of Works Services.
- (10) The roofs of all tanks shall be gas-tight except for the ventilating openings as provided in condition (5).
- (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 shed, laboratory, living quarters, engine room, boiler house or smithy.
- (13) The capacity of a tank in litres shall be conspicuously marked thereon.
- (14) Such other conditions as may be required in any particular case.
11. No filling shed shall be used for any purpose other than the washing, cleaning and filling of petroleum containers. Use of filling sheds.

Location of
filling sheds
and storage
sheds.

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

Provided that such wall may have in it a doorway giving direct communication between the storage and filling sheds, if such doorway be of such types as to enable it at all times to be closed immediately by a fireproof door.

Soldering of
filled tins.

13. 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 15.24 metres 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 0.91 metres 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 0.91 metres from the ground and shall be provided with an iron shutter which can be lowered at once.

Inspection of
premises.

14. The Local Government Secretary or the Controller of Works Services or any officer deputed by one of these officers for the purpose or any police officer of or above the rank of assistant superintendent may enter any premises in respect of which a licence for the possession of petroleum has been granted for the purpose of inspecting the same at any time between sunrise and sunset.

Inspection of
receptacles,
bins, etc.

15. The Local government Secretary or the Controller of works Services or any officer deputed by one of these officers for the purpose or any police officer as aforesaid may, on such entry, require any licences to show him any of the receptacles, bins or tanks in which any of the petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him a sample from any receptacle which he indicates for this purpose on payment of the value of such sample.

Application for
licences to
possess
petroleum.

16. (1) Every application for a licence to possess petroleum shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a plan drawn to scale, showing the site of the installation and the design of the storage shed or tank, in all respects in sufficient detail to enable the project to be fully understood. The application shall be submitted to the licensing officer.

(2) Applications for licences for the possession of petroleum shall specify—

- (a) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep, and the manner in which it is proposed to store it;
- (b) the name and position of the premises in which it is proposed to keep the petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions required by regulations 6 and 10 in so far as they are applicable to the installation.
- (c) the total amount of petroleum proposed to be kept in each building which it is proposed to erect.

17. Every licence for the possession of petroleum shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which it is used, except in the case of a licence for the possession of petroleum in bulk which may with the approval of the Commissioner be issued for a period not exceeding ten years.

expiration of
licence.

18. Every application for the renewal of a licence for the possession of petroleum 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 fifteen days before the day on which the original licence expires.

Renewal of
licences.

19. When a licence is necessary to authorize a person to be in possession of petroleum there shall be charged for such licence a fee according to the table set out below calculated either on the maximum amount of petroleum which the licensee desires to be a possession of any one time or the maximum capacity of the containers to be used by him for containing the petroleum whichever is the greater:

Fees for
licences.

(a) NON-DANGEROUS PETROLEUM

N : K

(1) Exceeding 900 litres but not exceeding 2200 liters	4. 00
(2) Exceeding 2200 litres but not exceeding 22,730...	30.00
(3) Exceeding 22,730 for each 20,000 litres or part thereof provided that no licence fee shall exceed N800.	30.00

(b) DANGEROUS PETROLEUM

(4) Exceeding—

N : K

- (i) 900 litres if kept in tins or other small containers, such containers not being capable of containing more than 20 litres each; or
- (ii) 200 litres if kept in drums, such drums not being capable of containing more than 200 litres each or
- (iii) 290 litres if kept otherwise.....

8.00

(c) PETROLEUM BOTH DANGEROUS AND NON-DANGEROUS

- (5) Not exceeding 900 litres in all, but of which dangerous petroleum exceed 290 litres.....

8. 00

- (6) Exceeding 900 litres, but not exceeding 22,730 litres.....

30. 00

- (7) Exceeding 22,730 litres in all for each 22,730 litres or part thereof, provided that no licence fee shall exceed N800.....

30. 00

Licences
already issued
remain valid.

20. Nothing contained in these regulations shall affect any licences issued before the date of commencement of these regulations.

Governor may
revoke a
licence.

21. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the governor may at any time revoke any or every licence granted under these regulations if he considers it necessary in the public interest so to do.

(2) A Local Government Secretary may revoke any licence granted by him or by his predecessor under these regulations, other than a licence granted under Part V of these regulations if it is established to the satisfaction of the Local government Secretary that the licensee or any person in the employ of the licensee has infringed any of the conditions of the licence or any provisions of these regulations, other than the provisions of Part V thereof:

Provided that a Local Government Secretary appointed under regulation 33 to grant licences in respect of open-air storage of petroleum may at any time revoke such licence to the satisfaction of the Local Government Secretary that the licensee or anybody in the employ of the licensee has infringed any conditions of such licence or any provision of Part V of these regulations.

PART III.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM

22. No person shall transport petroleum in bulk otherwise than under and in accordance with a licence issued under this Part.

Transport of
petroleum in
bulk.

23. Licences for the transport of petroleum in bulk whether dangerous or non-dangerous by means of pipelines may be granted by the Controller of Works Services or an officer authorized by him in that behalf, and shall be in Form G in the Schedule and shall be subject to the conditions specified therein.

Form G.

24. Licences for the transport of petroleum in bulk whether dangerous or non-dangerous, otherwise than by pipelines shall be issued by the Director of Marine (or an officer authorized by him in that behalf) or a Local Government Secretary according as the transport is by water or on land and shall be in Form H or I in the Schedule and shall be subject to the conditions specified therein.

Forms H.
and I.

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

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

- (a) dangerous petroleum shall be contained in as-light tinned or galvanized sheet-iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 280 litres 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 9.525 mm;
- (b) 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;

- (c) an air space of at least two and a half per centum of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

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

27. Persons engaged in the conveyance of petroleum not in bulk shall take due precaution 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.

Definition.

28. In these regulations—

“case of petroleum” means a wooden box (the thickness of the wood whereof shall not be less than 9.523 mm) containing two tins, each of which holds approximately, but not more than, 19 litres of dangerous petroleum.

“tin of petroleum” means a metal receptacle, each of the sides whereof is of a thickness of not less than 1 mm and the top and bottom parts whereof are of a thickness of not less than 1 mm respectively.

29. Tins of petroleum may be transported by road on motor lorries subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the motor lorry shall be fitted with three permanent sides and a tailboard. The tailboard shall be attached to the rear of the lorry by strong hinges and must be so constructed as to be capable of being securely fastened in a vertical position after the lorry is loaded.
- (b) the floor of the lorry shall be fitted with a wooden tray. The tray shall be so constructed as to protect the tins from any damage, puncture, piercing or denting.
- (c) layers of matting, or other suitable dunnage shall be placed—
 - (i) on the bottom of the wooden tray,
 - (ii) between each row of tins, and
 - (iii) between each tier of tins;
- (d) layers of matting or other suitable dunnage shall be packed between the outer rows of tins and the sides of the lorry to ensure that the tins are

- safely and securely packed and that they will not be damaged, punctured, pierced or dented either during transit or owing to the construction or condition of the lorry;
- (e) each lorry shall be loaded with complete tiers packed on an even plane;
 - (f) each tier shall consist of complete rows along the entire length and breadth of the tray;
 - (g) the level of the top most tier shall not exceed the lowest height of any of the side or the tailboard of the lorry;
 - (h) no punctured leaky or damaged tin shall be loaded on any lorry;
 - (i) tins of petroleum shall not be loaded or unloaded between sunset and sunrise;
 - (j) the lorry shall not be driven on any road between sunset and sunrise;
 - (k) the lorry shall be loaded under the personal surveillance of the consignor or some suitable person subordinate to, and authorized by, him and shall not be unloaded except under the supervision of an agent of the consignor and at a depot of the consignor;
 - (l) the lorry shall at all times be in the charge of a competent person or persons authorized by the consignor. Not more than three persons (including the driver) shall travel in a vehicle transporting tins of petroleum.
 - (m) smoking or the use of naked lights shall not be permitted on or in the vicinity of the lorry. The lorry shall not be driven or halted within 18.288 metres of a fire or open flame;
 - (n) the lorry shall have affixed to it a notice board on both sides of which shall be conspicuously painted in bright letters the words "Highly Inflammable". The board shall be so placed as to be easily visible to persons approaching from in front and from the rear of the lorry.

PART IV.—GENERAL

30. Any administrative officer or any officer authorized by him or police officer of or above the rank of assistant superintendent may at any time enter and inspect any premises on which he has reason to suspect that a breach of these regulations is being committed.

Penalties

31. Any person who commits a breach of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of any of these regulations or any of the conditions of any

licence issued under these regulations shall be liable to a fine of one hundred naira, and when the offender is a licence holder his licence may be cancelled by the Commissioner and the master of any ship or person in charge of any boat or other floating craft or of any motor vehicle in relation to which such breach or non-compliance occurs shall be liable to a fine of one hundred naira.

PART V.—OPEN-AIR STORAGE OF PETROLEUM

32. In these regulations "approved" means approved by the Governor or a Local Government Secretary as the case may be or the Controller of Works Services or such other officer deputed by one of these officers for the purpose.

33. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations to the contrary the Governor or a Local Government Secretary appointed by notice in the *Gazette* may, subject to any other laws and regulations in force, grant a licence for keeping any quantity of petroleum on premises in the open air in metal drums of not less than 176 litres and of not more than 260 litres for the purpose of storage.

34. (1) Every application for a licence to store petroleum in premises in the open air shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a plan drawn to scale showing the site of such premises and the surrounding enclosure, and the relation of the site to the highways and adjoining properties in sufficient detail to enable the project to be understood.

(2) The application shall be submitted to the licensing officer.

(3) Such applications shall specify—

- (a) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep, and the manner in which it is proposed to store it;
- (b) the named and position of the premises on which it is proposed to keep the petroleum and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions required by these regulations.
- (c) the total amount of petroleum proposed to be kept in each enclosure.

35. (1) Drums may be placed upon the ground or may be supported on some approved floor save and except wood in the areas of authority of the municipality of Enugu and such other areas as the Commissioner may by

notice specify and the area in which they are stored must be surrounded by brick, stone or cement walls or approved embankment of both not less than 0.914 metres high; and if necessary of such greater height as will at all times ensure that the enclosure so formed is capable of retaining the total quantity of petroleum to be stored in the event of its escape from the entire number of drums in which it is contained.

(2) The drums in the storage enclosure shall be arranged in such a manner that easy access to within 10.973 metres is available to any part of the storage enclosure to enable efficient use of foam extinguishers to be made in case of fire.

(3) Where in the event of a serious leakage there is a possibility of water supplies, courses or drainage systems adjacent to the premises being contaminated, the floor of the enclosed storage area must be formed of concrete or of such other material as is approved by the Controller of Works Services.

(4) A clear space of at least 6.10 metres in width must be left between such enclosures and protected works and between such enclosures and the boundaries separating adjoining plots.

(5) There shall be a space of at least 15.240 metres between storage enclosures and sidings on which working locomotives pass.

(6) An air space of at least four *per centum* of the capacity thereof shall be left in each metal drum.

(7) All leaks in drums shall be promptly repaired.

(8) Drums must be adequately protected from rust and must be painted.

36. There shall be kept in such places and in such manner as shall be approved, ready and available for use in the enclosed area in case of fire-

- (a) such supplies of sand or dry earth;
- (b) such number of chemical liquid and fire extinguisher of the "foam" type;
- (c) such number of buckets or containers and scoop shovels, as shall be approved. Such sand, earth and other fire-fighting appliances shall at all times be maintained in a condition suitable for their intended and immediate use.

37. Petroleum shall not be allowed to escape into any inlet or drain communicating with a sewer.

38. The Governor or a Local Government Secretary as the case may be may require the provision of a fire-proof roof over drums stored in the open air where special conditions exist, such as danger from sparks.

39. All enclosed areas, when the entire floor thereof is of concrete or of non porous material 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.

40. The Governor or a Local Government Secretary as the case may be impose such other conditions as may be required in any particular case.

41. A licence granted under these regulations shall be in the form prescribed in the Schedule or to the like effect.

42. The provisions, conditions and stipulations contained in the following regulations shall apply to the storage of petroleum on premises in the open air—

Regulations 9 (a) (i), (iii), (b) and (c), 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 21.

PART VI.—TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM BY ROAD IN BULK

Definition.

43. In these regulations—

“approved vehicle” means a vehicle specially constructed for the transportation and distribution of petroleum in bulk.

Transport of petroleum in bulk by road.

44. Subject to these regulations, no person shall transport petroleum in bulk by a road except by means of special tanks “vehicles of a design approved by the Issuing Officer.

Vehicle to be properly maintained and constructed.

45. (1) Such tank vehicles, shall be (a) maintained in good condition and free from leakage; and (b) painted aluminium color with the words “Highly Inflammable” conspicuously placed on each side in bright red letters not less than 101.6mm high.

(2) An air space of at least two and a half per cent of its capacity shall be left in each tank at the time of filling.

(3) Each compartment of such tanks shall be fitted with a safety valve set to open at a pressure of higher than 136 g per 645mm² nor less than 908g per 645 mm²

(4) All other inlets and outlets shall be properly secured and gas-tight.

46. (1) Tank vehicles shall be in the charge at all times of a competent person or persons employed by the licensee

Safety precautions.

(2) No unauthorized person shall be permitted to ride on the vehicle.

(3) Smoking and the use of naked lights shall not be permitted in the vicinity of the vehicles.

(4) The vehicle shall not be driven or halted within 18.288 metres of a fire or open flame.

(5) No matches, mechanical cigarette-lighter or other means of making fire shall be carried either on the vehicle or by the persons in charge of the vehicle.

47. (1) Any garage or other premises occupied by any tank vehicle when under the control of the licensee shall be maintained in a clean condition and kept free from all grass, weeds, and all other inflammable material.

Garages or other premises occupied by tank vehicles.

(2) There shall be kept in such garage or in such other premises fire appliances of an approved design.

Precaution against fire.

(3) All such appliances shall at all time be maintained in a condition suitable for their intended and immediate use.

(4) Notice prohibiting smoking, the lighting of matches and the carrying of unprotected lights shall be fixed in prominent positions in and about such garages or other premises.

48. Any garage or other premises occupied by such tank vehicles and such tank vehicles themselves shall be efficiently protected against unauthorized approach or interference while under the control of the licensee.

Precautions against unauthorized interference.

Inspection of
tank vehicles,
garages, etc.

49. An issuing officer, administrative officer or a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police may enter any such garage or other premises for the purpose of inspecting such tank vehicle or garage or premises at any time upon the production of evidence of identity.

Tank vehicle to
be parked in
garage at night
if possible.

50. A tank vehicle shall be returned to its customary premises at night:

Provided that if this is impossible it shall be parked either in an open space with the approval of the police or in a yard or building adequately protected from unauthorized approach or interference.

No repairs or
overhauls
unless empty.

51. No repairs or overhauls shall be undertaken to a tank vehicle unless such vehicle has been previously emptied of all petrol.

Mechanical
breakdown on
road.

52. In the event of a mechanical breakdown causing a tank vehicle to remain on a road or highway the driver in charge of such vehicle shall report to the local police who will be responsible for taking the necessary precautions with respect of such vehicle.

Safety
precautions
when loading
and unloading.

53. (1) When loading or unloading a tank vehicle adequate earthing connexions from such vehicle shall be made before opening any storage tank whether above or below ground, into which or from which petrol is to be pumped or drawn.

(2) Such earthing connexions shall not be disconnected until such storage tank is closed.

(3) The engine of such tank vehicle shall be stopped before making such earth connexions and shall not be restarted until such earth connexions are disconnected:

Provided that this sub-regulation shall not apply where such tank vehicle is provided with self-pumping equipment driven by a power take-off or a separate power unit which has been approved.

(4) A notice prohibiting smoking shall be displayed prominently on such tank vehicle during such times as it is loading or unloading.

Unloading
must be into
approved
storage tank.

54. No unloading of petrol from any tank vehicle shall take place otherwise than into approved storage tanks.

SCHEDULE

FORM A

Reg. 12.

Dangerous Petroleum only

Licence to possess.....

Dangerous and Non-Dangerous Petroleum Together

No..... Fee.....

Licence is hereby granted to.....
of..... for the storage in the premises described
below—

of.....litres of dangerous petroleum only;

of.....litres in all of petroleum both dangerous and non-dangerous,
subject to the conditions prescribed in the Petroleum Regulations. This licence shall expire on the31st day of December next following the date of issue hereof and may be renewed on application
being made for this purpose not less than fifteen days previous to the date of expiry.Description of the premises above referred to —
.....
..........
Date of Issue.....
*Local Government Secretary*This licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations, of which the
licensee admits cognizance.

FORM B

Reg. 20.

Licence to Possess Petroleum other than Dangerous Petroleum

No..... Fee.....

Licence is hereby granted to..... for the storage
in the premises described below, of litres of petroleum other than dangerous
petroleum, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Petroleum Regulations.This licence shall expire on the 31st December next following the date of issue hereof, and may
be renewed on application being made for this purpose not less than fifteen days previous to the date
of expiry.Description of the premises above referred to —
.....
..........
Date of Issue.....
*Local Government*This licence is issued subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations of which the holder
admits cognizance.

Reg. 20.

FORM C

Licence to Possess Dangerous Petroleum in Underground Storage Tanks.

No.....

Fee.....

Licence is hereby granted to..... of.....
for the storage in an underground tank on the premises described below and shown on the plan
annexed hereto, of..... litres of dangerous petroleum subject to the conditions
of the Petroleum Regulations.

This licence shall expire on the 31st December next following the date of issue hereof, and may
be renewed on application being made for this purpose not less than fifteen days previous to the
date of expiry.

Description of the premises above referred to —
.....

.....
Date of Issue

.....
Local Government Secretary

This licence is issued subject of the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations of which the holder
admits cognizance.

FORM D

Reg. 20.

Licence to Possess Dangerous Petroleum in Bins or Pits

No.....

Fee.....

Licence is hereby granted to
of for the storage
in* of on the premises
described below of litres of dangerous petroleum
subject to the conditions of the Petroleum Regulations.

This licence shall expire on the 31st December next following the date of issue hereof, and may
be renewed on application being made for this purpose nor less than fifteen days previous to the
date of expiry.

Description of the premises above referred to -
.....

.....
Date of Issue

.....
Local Government Secretary

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

This licence is issued subject of the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations of which the
holder admits cognizance.

Petroleum

[CAP. 103 3279

FORM E

Reg.20.

Licence to possess Petroleum in Bulk not being Dangerous Petroleum

No.....

Fee.....

Licence is hereby granted to.....
for the storage in the premises described below, and shown on the plan a annexed of
..... litres of petroleum in bulk, other than dangerous petroleum subject to the
conditions prescribed by the Petroleum Regulations.

This licence shall expire on.....and
may be renewed on application being made for this purpose not less than fifteen days previous to the
date of expiry.

Description of the premises above referred to —
.....

.....
Date of Issue

.....
Local Government Secretary

This licence is issued subject of the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations of which the holder
admits cognizance.

FORM F

Reg. 20.

Licence to Possess Dangerous Petroleum in Bulk

No.....

Fee.....

Licence is hereby granted to..... for the storage in the premises described
below and shown on the plan annexed hereto of.....litres of dangerous petroleum in bulk subject to
the conditions prescribed by the Petroleum Regulations.

This licence shall expire on.....and may be renewed on application being
made for this purpose not less than two months previous to the date of expiry.

Description of the premises above referred to -
.....

.....
Date of Issue

.....
Local Government Secretary

This licence is issued subject of the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations of which the holder
admits cognizance.

FORM G

Reg. 23.

Licence for Transport of Petroleum in Bulk by means of a Pipeline

No.

Licence is hereby granted to.....

for the transport of petroleum by means of the pipeline described below, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Law and the regulations made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

Date....., 19.....

.....
Licensing Officer

DESCRIPTION OF PIPELINE

(Description of pipeline above referred to)

Conditions of licence—

1. An applicant for a licence shall furnish the Controller of Works Services 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 of life if any.
2. The applicant shall furnish the Controller of Works Services with a copy of the proposed rules for operation and satisfy the Controller of Works Services that the proposed pipeline can at all times be operated with safety and in accordance with the Petroleum Law and the regulations made thereunder.
3. The pipeline shall at all times be in the charge of a competent authorized persons and shall be patrolled as may be required by the Controller of Works Services for efficient use and maintenance.
4. The premises occupied by pipelines when under the control of the licensee shall be kept in a clean 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 strictly 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 pipelines when under the control of the licensee shall be efficiently protected against unauthorized approach or interference.
7. The premises and pipelines may be inspected at any time by the authority issuing the licence or by an administrative officer not below the rank of assistant superintendent on production of evidence of identity. 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 Law or of any regulations made thereunder or of any of the conditions contained in this licence.

Licence for Transport of Petroleum in Bulk by Barge

No.

Licence is hereby granted for the transport of petroleum in bulk by barge as described below, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Law and the regulations made thereunder, and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

Date....., 19

.....
Licensing Officer

DESCRIPTION OF BARGE

(Description of Barge above referred to)

Conditions of licence—

1. Transport of petroleum in bulk by barge shall be only by means of special tank barges of a design approved by the Director of Marine.
2. No barge will be approved unless built in accordance with recognized rules for ship-building, such as Lloyd's rules or those of the British Corporation and under the supervision of a responsible surveyor.
3. The tanks in the barges shall be maintained in good condition and free from leakage. Each tank shall be fitted with a horizontal bar under each sight port to indicate when the tank is ninety-seven per centum full. An air space of not less than three per centum of the tank shall be left when filling. All inlets and outlets shall be properly secured and gas-tight.
4. Tank barges shall be in the charge at all times of a competent person or persons authorized by the licensee. No unauthorized person shall be permitted to travel on the barge. Smoking and the use of naked lights shall not be permitted on or in the vicinity of the barge.
5. Tank barges shall be loaded and unloaded in accordance with rules approved by the Director of Marine.
6. There shall be exhibited at not less than 1.829 metres above the deck on every tank barge containing petroleum a red flag by day and a red lamp of approved safety design by night.
7. No tank barge shall be loaded or unloaded between sunset and sunrise.
8. No fire or light of any description (save as provided in paragraph 6) and no matches or any detonating article or substance shall be, or shall be taken, on board any tank barge when any dangerous petroleum is on board.
9. Due precautions shall at all times be taken against fire including the maintenance of fire extinguishing appliances of approved design. Notices strictly prohibiting smoking, lighting of matches, and the carrying of unprotected lights shall be provided and fixed in prominent positions in the barge.

10. Every tank barge, other than a motor-propelled barge, having dangerous petroleum on board shall be towed by a tug, and, if steam be the motive power of such tug, the funnel top or tops shall be fitted with efficient spark protectors.

11. The tank barge may be inspected at any time by the /director of Marine or any office of the Marine department authorized by him or by an administrative officer or police officer not below the rank of assistant superintendent on production of evidence of identity. The licensee shall immediately carry out all reasonable instructions of such inspecting officers.

13. This licence shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Petroleum Law or of any regulations made thereunder or of any of the conditions contained in this licence.

Reg. 24.

FORM I

Licence for Transport of Petroleum in Bulk by Road

No.....

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

Date....., 19

.....
Licensing Officer

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 Controller of Works Services
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, Railway Corporation.
3. The vehicles or wagons shall be maintained in good conditions 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 two and one-half per centum of tank shall be left when filling.

All inlets and outlets shall be properly secured and gas-light.

4. Tank vehicles shall be in charge at all times of a competent person or persons authorized by the licensee. No unauthorized persons 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 18.288 metres of a fire or open flame.

5. Tank vehicles shall be loaded and unloaded in accordance with rules approved by the Works Services for each design of vehicle.
6. Tank wagons shall be used only under conditions prescribed by the General Manager, Railway Corporation.
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 clean condition free from grass, weed 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 strictly 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 unauthorized approach or interference.
11. The premises, tank vehicles and tank wagons may be inspected at any time by the Controller of/works Services or any officer of his department authorized by him or by an administrative officer or police officer not below the rank of assistant superintendent on production of evidence of identity.

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 Law or of any regulations made thereunder or of any of the conditions contained in this licence.

FORM J

Reg. 20.

Licence to possess Petroleum for Storage in the Open Air

No..... Fee.....
 Licence is hereby granted to..... for the storage in the open air on the premises described below, and shown on the plan, annexed hereto, of..... litres of dangerous petroleum andlitres of non dangerous petroleum subject to the conditions prescribed by the petroleum Regulations.

This licence shall expire on the 31st
 December next following the date of issue thereof, and may be renewed on application being made for this purpose not less than two months previous to the date of expiry.

Description of the premises above referred to—

Date of Issue

.....
 Governor or Local Government
 Secretary as the case may be

The licence is issued subject of the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations and of all amendments thereto, of which the holder admits cognizance.