

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

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The following Notifications are, by direction of the Chief Secretary to Government, published for general information.

J. F. OWEN,
Acting Under Secretary, F.M.S.

No. 1980.—ORDER UNDER RULE 31 (i) OF THE RULES UNDER “THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE ENACTMENT, 1903.”—Whereas it appears to the Resident of Perak that a disease—viz., cholera—exists in the area described in the schedule hereunder, it is hereby ordered that all persons are prohibited from entering or going out of it until further notice.

SCHEDULE.

Commencing from the north-western boundary of Bernam Estate following the Bagan Datoh-Utan Melintang road to police station near the 20th mile; thence due south to Bernam river following the right bank of that river to a point directly south of the point of commencement; thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary of Bernam Estate to the point of commencement.

No. 1981.—

“CUSTOMS DUTIES ENACTMENTS, 1897 AND 1898.”

IN exercise of the powers severally vested in them by section 3 of the “Customs Duties Enactment, 1898” (Perak and Selangor), and of the “Customs Duties Enactment, 1897” (Negri Sembilan), and with the approval of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Residents of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, each for the State whereof he is Resident, hereby cancel with effect from the 30th day of June, 1914, the Import Duties imposed by Notification No. 581 published in the *Gazette* on the 28th day of February, 1913, and impose in the stead thereof with effect from the said date the following Import Duties:

Import duties are imposed upon the articles specified in Table A appended to this notification at the rates therein severally specified, provided that no such articles which have paid import, export or excise duty in any other State of the Federated Malay States shall be liable to pay duty under this notification unless brought into or conveyed through the State in contravention of the provisions of the rules, if any, from time to time made in that behalf by the Resident.

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TABLE A.
IMPORT DUTIES.

Description of article.	Duty.
Intoxicating Liquors—	
(i) Containing not less than 85 per cent. of proof spirit...	4.80 \$3.00 per proof gallon
(ii) Containing less than 85 per cent. but not less than 70 per cent. of proof spirit...	3.84 \$2.40 per gallon
(iii) Containing less than 70 per cent. but not less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit...	2.40 \$1.50 ..
(iv) Containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit—	2.40
(a) Sparkling wines ...	\$1.50 ..
(b) Still wines ...	\$1.00 ..
(c) Beer, cider and perry24 ..
(d) Other intoxicating liquors	\$1.00 ..
Petroleum05 ..

Vide Gazette not.
No: 508 of 1.3.1914

Exemptions: Still wines, red or white, containing less than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and toddy.

Definitions: In this table the words "liquor," "intoxicating liquors," "beer," "toddy" and "gallon" have the meanings assigned to them in "The Excise Enactment, 1908."

"Proof spirit" means a liquid containing 49.24 per cent. by weight of alcohol and 50.76 per cent. by weight of distilled water and having a specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit of .91984.

"Proof gallon" means a gallon of proof spirit. A duty payable on any liquor "per proof gallon" means a duty payable upon the maximum number of proof gallons which the alcohol contained in such liquor, when mixed with water, is capable of forming.

"Petroleum" includes the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, petrol, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, 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.

No. 1982.—

"CUSTOMS DUTIES ENACTMENT, 1898."

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by section 4 of the "Customs Duties Enactment, 1898," the Resident of Pahang, with the approval of the Chief Secretary to Government, hereby cancels with effect from the 30th day of June, 1914, the Import Duties imposed by Notification No. 582 published in the *Gazette* on the 28th day of February, 1913, and imposes in the stead thereof with effect from the said date the following Import Duties :

Import duties are imposed upon the articles specified in Table A appended to this notification at the rates therein severally specified, provided that no such articles which have paid import, export or excise duty in any other State of the Federated Malay States shall be liable to pay duty under this notification unless brought into or conveyed through the State in contravention of the provisions of the rules, if any, from time to time made in that behalf by the Resident.

TABLE A.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Description of article.	Duty.
Intoxicating Liquors—	
(i) Containing not less than 85 per cent. of proof spirit...	\$3.00 per proof gallon
(ii) Containing less than 85 per cent. but not less than 70 per cent. of proof spirit...	\$2.40 per gallon
(iii) Containing less than 70 per cent. but not less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit...	\$1.50 ..
(iv) Containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit—	
(a) Sparkling wines ...	\$1.50 ..
(b) Still wines ...	\$1.00 ..
(c) Beer, cider and perry24 ..
(d) Other intoxicating liquors	\$1.00 ..
Petroleum05 ..

Exemptions: Red or white wines containing less than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and toddy.

Definitions: In this table the words "liquor," "intoxicating liquors," "beer," "toddy" and "gallon" have the meanings assigned to them in "The Excise Enactment, 1909."

“Proof spirit” means a liquid containing 49.24 per cent. by weight of alcohol and 50.76 per cent. by weight of distilled water and having a specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit of .91984.

“Proof gallon” means a gallon of proof spirit. A duty payable on any liquor “per proof gallon” means a duty payable upon the maximum number of proof gallons which the alcohol contained in such liquor, when mixed with water, is capable of forming.

“Petroleum” includes the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, petrol, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, 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.

No. 1983.—

“THE PETROLEUM RULES, 1914.”

IN exercise of the powers vested in them respectively by the Petroleum Enactments, 1897, of their respective States the Residents of Perak, Selangor and Pahang hereby rescind with effect from the 1st day of August, 1914, “The Petroleum Rules, 1904,” and all amendments thereof and make in the stead thereof for their respective States the following rules, to come into operation on the said date :

1. These rules may be cited as “The Petroleum Rules, 1914” ; all words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the “Petroleum Enactment, 1897,” have in these rules the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Enactment, and

Short title and interpretation.

- (a) “Petroleum in bulk” means petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons or upwards ;
- (b) “Petroleum residue” means petroleum from which the lighter and more inflammable parts have been removed by distillation or otherwise and includes petroleum tar, liquid fuel and other like substances. It is for the purposes of these rules to be deemed to be petroleum until it has been inspected and tested by the Inspector ;
- (c) “The Enactment” means the “Petroleum Enactment, 1897.”

IMPORTATION.

2. Upon the arrival at any port of the State of a vessel bringing petroleum notice shall at once be given to the Harbour Master, who will inform the Inspector. Such Inspector will then proceed on board and either pass the petroleum then and there or take samples which he will test on shore. Until the petroleum has been passed by the Inspector it shall not be landed except with the written authority of the District Officer, who shall make arrangements for its safe custody until it has been passed.

Notice of import.

3. All petroleum arriving at any port of the State shall be liable to be inspected by the Inspector and Testing Officer of that port irrespective of and notwithstanding any previous inspection made or testing certificate obtained. But the Inspector and Testing Officer shall in the case of *bona fide* shipments between ports of the Straits Settlements or of the Federated Malay States, and may in the case of *bona fide* shipments from any ports or places in British India or in any British Colony (other than the Straits Settlements) or in Netherlands India, Sarawak or the State of North Borneo, accept a testing certificate previously granted by an Inspector at any such port or

Petroleum to be inspected irrespective of previous inspections.

place and dispense with a re-inspection of the petroleum. In the discretion of the Inspector inspection may also be dispensed with in the case of

- (a) small shipments in which the total quantity to be landed from any one vessel does not exceed 10 cases or 80 gallons;
- (b) petroleum declared by the importer, consignee or owner thereof or by the owner or agent of the vessel containing the same to be dangerous.

Notice by Harbour Master to Testing Officer.

4. Upon the arrival of a vessel carrying petroleum, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Harbour Master shall send to the Inspector and Testing Officer a printed notice duly filled in, giving the name of the vessel, the quantity and designation of the petroleum on board, the name of the owner, agent or consignee and any other information required to enable the Inspector to inspect the petroleum. Upon the receipt of such notice from the Harbour Master, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Inspector and Testing Officer shall board the vessel and, unless an inspection is dispensed with under the last preceding rule, take samples to be tested in the manner hereinafter described. Immediately after the completion of such testing the Testing Officer shall forward a report to the Harbour Master, who shall forthwith notify the result to the owner, agent or consignee of the petroleum.

Special permission to discharge into lighters.

5. After boarding a vessel and taking samples to be tested the Inspector and Testing Officer may, if there be any special reason therefor, give permission to the owner, agent or consignee of the petroleum to begin discharging it into lighters, but none shall be landed until the samples have been tested and the Testing Officer's report thereon has been received by the Harbour Master.

Samples of petroleum other than petroleum in bulk.

6. One sample shall be taken by the Inspector and Testing Officer from every 10,000 tins or 5,000 cases of petroleum if carried in tins containing 4 imperial gallons and cases containing 2 such tins or 8 imperial gallons, or from every 40,000 gallons of the petroleum if carried in any vessel other than tins and cases and not being petroleum in bulk. For the purposes of this rule every part of 5,000 cases or 40,000 gallons in excess of the first 5,000 cases or 40,000 gallons or in excess of simple multiples thereof shall not be reckoned if such part is less than 1,000 cases (8,000 gallons) and shall be reckoned as equivalent to an additional 5,000 cases (40,000 gallons) if it is 1,000 cases or more.

Separate samples from different brands of petroleum.

7. If a cargo is composed of different kinds or brands of petroleum, separate samples shall be taken by the Inspector from each kind or brand. Vessels differently marked, stamped or inscribed shall be deemed to contain different kinds of petroleum.

Samples of petroleum in bulk.

8. Of petroleum in bulk one sample shall be taken from each separate receptacle or tank. So called double or multiple tanks shall be reckoned as equal to as many separate tanks as they contain compartments unless the petroleum in each compartment is in actual communication with that in the other compartments, the sectional area of the communication between the tanks being not less than one two hundredth part of the area of the partition between these tanks.

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9. As it is impracticable to fix a universal standard for or method of testing petroleum residue, the selection of the tests to be applied in each case is left to the judgment of the Inspector. In doubtful cases an analysis of the residue shall be made. If after inspection, with or without analysis, an Inspector in his report to the Harbour Master declares the petroleum residue to have a flashing point higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, the provisions of the Enactment shall not further apply to such residue.

Testing petroleum residue.

10. All petroleum other than residue shall be tested by determination of the flashing point in the "Abel-Pensky Petroleum Tester" described in part A of the first schedule hereto and according to the directions for applying the test which are given in part B of the said schedule.

Use of "Abel-Pensky Petroleum Tester"

EXPORTATION.

11. Agents or masters of vessels which are intended to leave any port of the State with petroleum on board shall give notice to the Harbour Master of their intention to export petroleum and of the maximum quantity intended to be exported and the manner of storage; such notice shall be given at the time of applying for the port clearance.

Notice of export.

12. Except in the case of tank steamers specially constructed for carrying petroleum in bulk, agents or masters of local steam vessels carrying petroleum in naked tins in the hold or carrying an entire cargo of petroleum shall produce to the Harbour Master a certificate from the Government Marine Surveyor of the port of shipment to the effect that the vessel is fitted in accordance with section 11, subsection (ii), of the Enactment. Such certificate may be separate or endorsed on the certificate of seaworthiness.

Production of certificate that steamer is properly fitted.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, OTHER THAN DANGEROUS PETROLEUM, IN QUANTITIES NOT EXCEEDING 400 GALLONS.

13. The requirements specified in this rule shall be complied with by the licensee in respect of every place licensed by or on behalf of the Resident for the storage of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantity not exceeding 400 gallons and contained in drums or tins:

Requirements in respect of licensed stores for petroleum not exceeding 400 gallons.

- (a) The petroleum shall be stored in an iron, brick or stone compartment;
- (b) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in such compartment or within 10 feet thereof;
- (c) No person shall smoke and no fire shall be lit or used at any time within, or within 10 feet of, such compartment;
- (d) Petroleum shall not be drawn off from any drum or tin between sunset and sunrise except by the light of incandescent electric lamps;
- (e) A signboard of approved pattern bearing the words "Licensed Petroleum Store" and the number of the store shall be conspicuously exhibited at the licensed place;

- (f) If the licensing authority by a notice in writing requires the licensee to execute any repairs to the licensed place which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety of the place, the licensee shall execute the repairs 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.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, OTHER THAN DANGEROUS
PETROLEUM, IN QUANTITIES EXCEEDING 400 GALLONS.

Plan to be
furnished by
applicant for
licence.

14. Whenever application is made for a licence to store in any building petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantity exceeding 400 gallons, the applicant shall furnish to the licensing authority a plan, drawn to a scale of not less than forty feet to the inch, of every building intended for the storage of such petroleum, on which plan shall be shown the position and description of every building within sixty feet of the building for which a licence is applied for.

Requirements
in respect of
licensed stores
for petroleum
exceeding 400
gallons.

15. (i) The requirements specified in paragraph (i) of this rule shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (ii) thereof, be complied with by the licensee in respect of every building licensed by or on behalf of the Resident for the storage of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantity exceeding 400 gallons:

- (a) There shall be affixed to the building a lightning conductor leading into a pit or well or into a river or the sea;
- (b) All doors of the building which are of wood shall be of a thickness of not less than one inch and a half and all the windows shall be fitted with external shutters. The sills of all external doors and windows shall be at a height of not less than 3 feet from the ground level;
- (c) The building shall not, nor shall any compartment thereof, be of more than one floor, and the floor throughout shall, unless the licensing authority otherwise direct, be of stone, concrete or brick;
- (d) The height of the building from the floor level to the under-side of the roof tie-beams shall not exceed 13 feet nor be less than 10 feet
- (e) The building shall be constructed of non-inflammable material, shall be solidly built and well ventilated and where there is more than one compartment in any licensed building the walls between each compartment shall be solidly built of bricks throughout well-bonded together with freshly made mortar and shall be of a thickness of not less than 14 inches and shall be carried not less than 2 feet above the roof of the building; provided that re-inforced concrete of a thickness not less than 9 inches may be used instead of brick-work. There shall be no communication between one compartment of the building and any other compartment thereof;

- (f) The quantity of petroleum stored in any compartment of the building shall not exceed 10,000 cases or 80,000 gallons. Petroleum in cases or drums or tins shall not be stored to such a height as to be within 2 feet of the top of the wall-plate, and the limit above which cases, drums or tins may not be stored shall be indicated by a distinct black band painted round the inside of the building and of each compartment thereof, which shall be kept distinguishable;
- (g) A signboard of approved pattern bearing the words "Licensed Petroleum Store" and the number of the store shall be conspicuously exhibited upon the licensed building;
- (h) If the licensing authority by a notice in writing requires the licensee to execute any repairs to the licensed building which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety of the building, the licensee shall execute the repairs 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.
- (ii) Where a building licensed by or on behalf of the Resident for the storage of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantity exceeding 400 gallons is not constructed of stone, concrete or cement, the requirements specified in rule 29 shall, in lieu of those specified in paragraph (i) of this rule, be complied with by the licensee in respect of the construction and surroundings of the building, except in so far as the licensing authority may grant exemption therefrom.

DANGEROUS PETROLEUM.

16. The standard fixed for petroleum under section 9 of the Enactment is that its flashing point shall not be below 73 degrees Fahrenheit; any petroleum having a flashing point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit is to be deemed to be dangerous.

Standard for petroleum; "dangerous" petroleum.

LANDING OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM.

17. No dangerous petroleum shall be landed except in pursuance of a licence in that behalf under the hand of the Resident.
18. (i) Dangerous petroleum shall not be discharged or landed between sunset and sunrise, provided that this restriction shall not apply to the discharge or loading of dangerous petroleum in bulk from or into tank steamers;
- (ii) It shall be landed at such place or places in a port as the Conservator of the port may direct.
- (iii) No person shall smoke and no fire or artificial light of any description, except mast-head lights, shall be lit or used in any boat having on board dangerous petroleum for landing.

Dangerous petroleum not to be landed without licence.

Restrictions on landing of dangerous petroleum under licence.

STORAGE OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM.

Authority for storage of dangerous petroleum in bulk.

19. Dangerous petroleum in bulk may be stored in such places and under such conditions as may be authorized by licence under the hand of the Resident.

Storage of dangerous petroleum in drums and tins.

20. Subject to the provisions of rule 19, dangerous petroleum shall not be kept or stored except in iron or steel drums or tins of a pattern approved by the licensing authority, provided that this prohibition shall not apply to dangerous petroleum contained in the supply tanks of motor cars, motor lorries or any other vehicles the impelling power whereof is obtained from dangerous petroleum. No such drum shall contain more than 65 gallons, and no such tin shall contain more than 4 gallons. A sample of each pattern of drum or tin intended to contain dangerous petroleum shall, before being brought into use, be deposited with and approved by the licensing authority. A band 2 inches wide shall be painted with white paint round the centre of each drum or tin and there shall also be painted on the drum or tin in conspicuous characters in the English language the words "highly inflammable" and the description of the dangerous petroleum. If an outer package or case is used for drums or tins, such outer package or case shall be marked in the same way as the drum or tin but with black paint. Provided that the Resident may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette*, exempt any class of drum or tin from any or all of the provisions of this rule and may in like manner revoke any such exemption.

Manner of applying for licence to land or store dangerous petroleum.

21. (i) Every application for a licence for the landing or storage of dangerous petroleum shall be in writing and shall declare

- (a) the quantity of such petroleum;
- (b) the nature of the vessel containing the same;
- (c) the purpose for which the same is intended to be used.

(ii) Every application for the renewal of a licence for the storage of dangerous petroleum shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original licence. Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date of expiration of the licence renewal whereof is applied for.

By whom licences may be granted to store dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

22. (i) Licences for the storage of dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, within the limits of the jurisdiction of a Sanitary Board may,

- (a) if the quantity does not exceed 65 gallons, be granted by such Sanitary Board;
- (b) if the quantity exceeds 65 gallons, be granted by the Resident on the recommendation of the Chairman of such Sanitary Board.

(ii) Application for such licences as are referred to in paragraph (i) of this rule shall be made to the Chairman of such Sanitary Board.

(iii) Licences for the storage of dangerous petroleum outside the limits of the jurisdiction of a Sanitary Board may be granted by the Resident.

23. Dangerous petroleum shall not be stored in any one building within the limits of the jurisdiction of a Sanitary Board in excess of 16,000 gallons, nor in any one building elsewhere in excess of 80,000 gallons.

Limit on quantity of dangerous petroleum in any one building.

24. Dangerous petroleum shall not be stored in the same building or compartment with petroleum which is not dangerous, unless such building or compartment be of a type approved by the licensing authority for such storage.

Dangerous petroleum and non-dangerous petroleum not to be in same building.

25. Every licence for the storage of dangerous petroleum in any place shall specify the maximum quantity of such petroleum which may be stored in that place.

Maximum quantity to be stated in storage licence for dangerous petroleum.

26. The plans of every building to be erected for the storage of dangerous petroleum outside the limits of the jurisdiction of a Sanitary Board shall, before building operations are begun, be submitted for the approval of the Resident.

Plans of dangerous petroleum stores to be submitted for approval.

STORAGE OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN QUANTITIES EXCEEDING 8 BUT NOT EXCEEDING 65 GALLONS.

27. The requirements specified in this rule shall be complied with by the licensee in respect of every place licensed for the storage of dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantities exceeding 8 but not exceeding 65 gallons.

Requirements in respect of licensed stores for dangerous petroleum not exceeding 65 gallons.

- (a) There shall be provided within the licensed place in such a position as may be approved by the licensing authority one or more storage bins or receptacles constructed of such materials and in such a manner as may be approved by the licensing authority;
- (b) No dangerous petroleum shall be stored elsewhere than in the approved bins or receptacles and, except when dangerous petroleum is being placed therein or removed therefrom, the bins and receptacles shall be kept securely locked;
- (c) Every drum and tin wherein dangerous petroleum is or has been contained shall at all times be kept securely stoppered, and no drum or tin containing dangerous petroleum shall at any time be broached or opened nor any dangerous petroleum be drawn off therefrom.
- (d) No fire shall be lit or used and no cooking shall be done within 20 feet of any storage bin or receptacle;
- (e) No drum or tin containing dangerous petroleum shall be soldered or subjected to any other operation in which fire or heat are used.

STORAGE OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN QUANTITIES
EXCEEDING 65 BUT NOT EXCEEDING 400 GALLONS.

Requirements
in respect of
licensed stores
for dangerous
petroleum
exceeding 65
but not exceed-
ing 400 gallons.

28. The requirements specified in this rule shall be complied with by the licensee in respect of every place licensed for the storage of dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding 65 but not exceeding 400 gallons.

- (a) There shall be provided within the licensed place in such a position as may be approved by the licensing authority one or more storage bins or chambers constructed in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of the licensing authority in respect of the following matters—viz.:
- (i) materials and plan of construction
 - (ii) protection from fire
 - (iii) ventilation
 - (iv) protection from lightning
 - (v) adequate security to the adjacent premises;
- (b) The precautions described in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of rule 27 shall be strictly observed.

STORAGE OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM IN QUANTITIES
EXCEEDING 400 GALLONS.

Requirements
in respect of
licensed stores
for dangerous
petroleum
exceeding 400
gallons.

29. The requirements specified in this rule shall be complied with by the licensee in respect of the construction and surroundings of every building licensed for the storage of dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding 400 gallons.

- (a) The base of the building shall be of Portland cement concrete, with floor 6 inches above ground level;
- (b) The framework shall be of iron;
- (c) The roof-covering shall be of tiles or galvanized corrugated iron of not less than No. 26 gauge, with an eave overhang of not less than 6 feet;
- (d) The walling shall be of expanded metal or other suitable form of iron or steel trellis work, the weight whereof shall not be less than 11-pounds to the square yard; provided that corrugated iron may be used instead of expanded metal if the means of ventilation be, in the opinion of the licensing authority, sufficient;
- (e) The doors shall be of the same material as the walling and shall be fitted with secure fastenings and locks;
- (f) An efficient system of protection from lightning shall be fitted to the building to the satisfaction of the licensing authority;
- (g) The building shall be not less than 10 yards distant from every other building and not less than 50 yards distant from any building used as a dwelling house;
- (h) An embankment not less than 3 feet in height shall be constructed round the building at a distance of not less than 15 feet from every part thereof; the embankment shall be of such height that the maximum

quantity of petroleum which the building is licensed to store shall be capable of being contained in the space between the building and the embankment. All outlet drains through the embankment shall be provided with a valve closing automatically in case of fire, and all roads and paths on the embankment shall be made of brick, stone, concrete or cement. Provided that where the licensing authority is satisfied that owing to the situation of the licensed building no danger to other property will arise, no embankment need be constructed;

- (i) No person shall smoke and no fire shall be lit or used nor any smelting done
- (a) within, or within 10 feet of, the embankment;
 - (b) where there is no embankment, within 20 feet of the storage building.
- (j) Round the building and at a distance of not less than 10 yards from every part thereof there shall, unless the building is otherwise enclosed to the satisfaction of the Resident, be erected a barbed wire entanglement not less than 8 feet in height and provided with suitable gates and locks.

GENERAL.

30. No leaky drum or tin containing dangerous petroleum shall be placed in any building licensed by or on behalf of the Resident under the Enactment or these rules or in any compartment, bin or chamber therein.

Prohibition of leaky drums and tins.

31. Such materials and appliances for extinguishing fire as may be directed by the licensing authority shall be kept in effective condition and ready for use in or about every place licensed by or on behalf of the Resident under the Enactment or these rules.

Fire-extinguishing appliances.

32. In places licensed by or on behalf of the Resident for the storage of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, and in operations connected with the landing or storage of any dangerous petroleum no petroleum shall be transferred

Petroleum not to be handled after sunset except by electric light.

- (a) from barge or truck tanks to storage tanks or drums, or
 - (b) to tanks, carts, drums or tins
- except between sunrise and sunset or, if by night, by the light of incandescent electric lamps.

33. Notwithstanding anything in these rules contained, no licence or other authority shall be required

Exemption from obligation to obtain licence in certain cases.

- (a) for the landing of dangerous petroleum in drums or tins if the total quantity landed does not exceed 65 gallons, or
- (b) for the storage, for private use only, of dangerous petroleum not exceeding 65 gallons in quantity if stored in the open air or in some suitably ventilated place, or

(c) for the storage of dangerous petroleum, intended for whatever use, not exceeding 8 gallons in quantity if placed in suitable metal vessels distinctly labelled and securely stoppered.

Form of and
endorsements
on licences.

34. Licences granted under the Enactment or these rules (other than licences granted by a Sanitary Board under section 4 (ii) of the Enactment) shall be in the forms and shall have endorsed on them the rules and conditions respectively prescribed for them in the second schedule hereto. Every such licence shall, on the breach of any such rule or condition, be liable to be forfeited.

Penalty.

35. Any person committing any breach of these rules other than a breach for which a penalty is imposed by section 10 (ii) of the Enactment shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or in the case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day during which the offence is continuous.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART A.

SPECIFICATION EXPLANATORY OF THE TEST APPARATUS.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2" diameter, $2\frac{3}{10}$ " height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$ " wide $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$ " from the bottom of the cup. It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B.W.G.) tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a piece of short, stout wire bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge. The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". The cup is provided with a close-fitting over-lapping cover made of brass (22 B.W.G.) which carries the thermometer and test lamp.

The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate; it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{10}$ " in diameter. The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle and its length is so adjusted that the bulk of the thermometer when inserted to its full depth shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three quadrilateral holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$ " by $\frac{4}{10}$ " and two smaller ones $\frac{3}{10}$ " by $\frac{2}{10}$ " close to the sides and opposite each other. The three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide having perforations corresponding to those on the lid.

The slide is moved by a clock-work mechanism in such a way that the poles are uncovered and the test flame applied during three seconds and during the fourth second closed and the test flame removed. Upon the cover is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B.W.G.), an inner one of 3" diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " height and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ " height; they are soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B.W.G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath in such a manner as to enclose the space between the top cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder.