



# Ceylon Government Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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### Part I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

*Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.*

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, in Executive Council, has made the following rules for the regulation of the importation of petroleum and the granting of licenses for the possession and transport thereof, and they are published for general information.

The rules published in the *Gazette* of the 21st instant have been cancelled.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Colombo, September 24, 1900.

W. T. TAYLOR,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

#### Rules to regulate the Importation of Petroleum under Section 10 of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.

BY virtue of the provisions of "The Petroleum Ordinance, 1887," the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following rules:

Short title.

1 These rules may be cited as "The Petroleum Rules, 1896."

Commencement.

2 These rules shall come into operation from and immediately after the First day of January, 1896.

Interpretation.

3 (a) All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Ordinance shall in these rules have the meanings respectively assigned to them by the Ordinance.

(b) In these rules—

"Petroleum declared dangerous" means petroleum which the master of a ship has declared under rule 5 to be dangerous petroleum.

"Petroleum reported dangerous" means petroleum stated in a report signed by the testing officer duly authorized in that behalf, and deposited in the office of the Collector of Customs, to be dangerous petroleum.

"Petroleum reported not dangerous" means petroleum stated in a report as aforesaid not to be dangerous petroleum.

Ports at which petroleum may be imported.

4 Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee are hereby declared to be the only ports at which petroleum may be imported from any port beyond the limits of Ceylon; but nothing in these rules shall prevent the transport of petroleum by vessel from any port in Ceylon to any other port in Ceylon, provided that such petroleum shall have been duly tested and reported not dangerous at the time of its importation into the Island.

Declaration of master.

5 The master of every ship conveying petroleum shall, on entering a port mentioned in rule 4, and before landing any cargo, declare in writing to the Collector of Customs—

- (a) What quantity of petroleum the ship is carrying; and
- (b) Whether any, and if so what part, is dangerous petroleum.

Each compartment regarded as a separate consignment.

6 When petroleum is imported in bulk the contents of each compartment of the tankship shall be regarded as a separate consignment.

Procedure in sampling.

7 (a) When the master of a ship shall have made the declaration in rule 5, the officer appointed thereto by the Governor in this behalf shall, as soon as possible, go on board, and, unless the petroleum is inconveniently stowed (see (d) *postea*), obtain samples of all the petroleum on board.

(b) The master shall give to such officer as aforesaid, in accordance with section 10 of the Ordinance, a sample of every variety of petroleum comprised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under 7 (a), and shall, if such officer as aforesaid shall so require, take those samples from the particular receptacles indicated by him.

(c) When petroleum is imported in bulk one sample shall be taken from each of the compartments of the ship from which petroleum is to be landed.

(d) Such officer as aforesaid shall forthwith seal the packages containing the samples, and, having labelled them with the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other distinguishing marks as may be necessary, shall hand them over to the officer appointed under section 11 of the Ordinance to be tested; and this officer, having tested them, shall sign a report certifying that they are or are not dangerous petroleum (as the case may be), and forward that report to the office of the Collector of Customs, where it shall be deposited.

(e) In the event of a ship being so inconveniently stowed that the sampling cannot be done satisfactorily on board, it shall be competent for the Collector of Customs to cause such petroleum as may be declared to be not dangerous petroleum to be landed, upon such conditions and removed to such places as he may appoint, with a view to its being sampled.

No petroleum landed without authority.

8 No petroleum shall be landed and removed until it has been reported by the testing officer not dangerous, save as aforesaid, upon such conditions and to such places as the Collector of Customs may prescribe.

Precautions in landing.

9 When petroleum is landed within the aforesaid ports—

(a) It shall be landed only in cargo boats, and after sunrise and before sunset, and only at such place or places as the Collector of Customs shall direct. Every such cargo boat shall carry at its bows in an exposed and prominent position a red flag not less than eighteen inches square. When conveying petroleum, the boat shall carry no other cargo.

(b) No smoking, fire, or light of any description shall be allowed in any cargo boat during the time that the petroleum is on board the boat.

Petroleum not to be stacked at landing place.

10 All petroleum landed as aforesaid shall not be deposited or stacked on the ground, but be carried at once from the boat in which the petroleum has been conveyed either to a place indicated by the Collector of Customs under rule 7 (d), or to premises in respect of which a license for the possession of petroleum has been granted.

Importation of petroleum in bulk.

11 When petroleum is imported in bulk, its removal from the ship shall be effected between sunrise and sunset in tank barges especially adapted for the purpose and approved by the Master Attendant. Every barge not emptied before sunset shall be moored alongside the ship. Petroleum so imported shall be pumped into storage tanks, and when the ship has finished discharging, the pipe shall immediately be emptied by means of a supplementary pump on shore. When the ship has not finished discharging by sunset, arrangements must be made by means of a valve for effectually preventing any of the oil left in the pipe from escaping.

Sampling when petroleum stated to be uniform.

12 When a consignment of petroleum on board a ship otherwise than in bulk is stated by the master of the vessel, or the consignee of the cargo, as the case may be, to be of one uniform quality, the officer appointed thereto by the Governor in this behalf shall select not less than one sample for every consignment up to 40,000 gallons, and so on in proportion for each multiple of 40,000 gallons, and the testing officer in ascertaining the average flashing point of the several samples shall be guided by the same procedure as is prescribed in section 3 of the schedule to the Ordinance, for ascertaining the average flashing point of each sample.

When doubts arise as to uniformity.

13 In the event of any doubt arising as to the uniformity of the quality of the petroleum in any such consignment, it shall be competent for the testing officer to require the division of the consignment into as many lots as he may deem necessary, and to take as many samples of each lot as may seem to him sufficient; and in determining the average flashing point of the samples of each lot he shall be guided by the same principles as are prescribed under the preceding rule, and he shall withhold his certificate for any lots the average flashing points of which exceed the limits defined for dangerous petroleum under the Ordinance.

Fees.

14 The following fee shall be paid to Government by the consignee for sampling and testing under these rules :

A fee of Rs. 25 for every sample tested.

Storage rates.

15 The rates for the storage of petroleum in any Government warehouse shall be one cent per case of eight gallons per week; such rent to commence at the expiration of three clear days, excluding Sundays and holidays, from the date on which the Collector of Customs has notified to the consignee that the petroleum has been certified as not dangerous.

Rules under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, to regulate the granting of Licenses to possess and transport Petroleum in cases where such Licenses are by Law required.

*Storage of Petroleum and other Inflammable Oils where more than 160 gallons are kept.*

Definition of "petroleum in bulk."

1 For the purposes of these rules "Petroleum in bulk" shall be interpreted to mean petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards.

Large stores in urban localities.

2 Licenses for the possession of petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees Fah. within the limits of any Municipalities and Local Boards, and in the towns and places mentioned in Schedule IV., shall be granted only when the site shall have been inspected and approved by the local authority, and when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum or other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is constructed with walls of stone, brick, or concrete with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, or concrete floors, when the lintels of all doors and the sills of all windows are not less

than 3 ft. in height above the level of the surrounding ground, or when the floor is sunk to a depth below the ground level, in such a manner in both cases that the petroleum or other inflammable oils cannot flow out of the premises in case of fire; and when the premises are separated by a clear open space of 50 yards at least on every side from any other building or public road.

(a) Licenses for the possession of petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fah. within the limits of any Municipality or Local Board shall be granted only when the premises intended to be used for the storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees fulfil the following conditions, namely:—

That the premises are separated by an open space of at least 35 ft. on every side from all other buildings or places, and are surrounded at a clear distance of not less than 16 ft. by a wall or earthen embankment not less than 6 ft. high and of sufficient thickness to withstand the pressure of the maximum quantity of petroleum or other inflammable oil with a flashing point over 200 degrees capable of being stored in the premises in question, on the assumption that the liquid in question is no longer enclosed within the storage premises, but lying at rest within the space enclosed by the wall or earthen embankment.

The space so enclosed by a wall or embankment shall be of sufficiently large dimensions to admit of the maximum quantity of liquid capable of being stored in the storage premises being contained therein at a level of not less than 2 ft. below the top of the surrounding wall or embankment.

The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. Any drain or drains through the said wall or embankment must be capable of being closed in such manner as to prevent the liquid from escaping.

The said wall or embankment is to be kept in an efficient state of repair to the satisfaction of the local authority.

3 Licenses for the possession of petroleum or other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees Fah. in the towns and places indicated in Schedule V. shall be granted only when the site shall have been inspected and approved by the local authority, and when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is built of brick, stone, cabook, or concrete, with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, or concrete floors; when the premises are separated by an open space of at least 50 yards on every side from any other building or public road; and when the building is surrounded at a clear distance of not less than 10 ft. by a wall or earthen embankment not less than 3 ft. high, with a trench close to and completely surrounding the building, of sufficient capacity to hold all the petroleum or other inflammable oils stored, and to prevent its escape beyond the limits of the trench in case of fire. The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. The trench or drain shall lead into catchpits, which must be provided with iron plugs or doors, so that the connection with the common drain may be severed in case of fire.

(a) Licenses for the possession of petroleum or other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fah. in the towns and places indicated in Schedule V. shall be granted only when the site shall have been inspected and approved by the local authority, and when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fah. fulfil the following conditions, viz.:—

That the premises are separated by an open space of at least 35 ft. on every side from all other buildings or places,

Large stores in rural localities.

and are surrounded at a clear distance of not less than 16 ft. by a wall or earthen embankment not less than 6 ft. high, and of sufficient thickness to withstand the pressure of the maximum quantity of petroleum or other inflammable oil with a flashing point over 200 degrees capable of being stored in the premises in question, on the assumption that the liquid in question is no longer enclosed within the storage premises, but lying at rest within the space enclosed by the wall or earthen embankment.

The space so enclosed by a wall or embankment shall be of sufficiently large dimensions to admit of the maximum quantity of liquid capable of being stored in the storage premises being contained therein at a level of not less than 2 ft. below the top of the surrounding wall or embankment.

The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. Any drain or drains through the said wall or embankment must be capable of being closed in such manner as to prevent the liquid from escaping.

The said wall or embankment is to be kept in an efficient state of repair to the satisfaction of the local authority.

Plans of stores  
to be approved.

4 A plan, section, and elevation of every building intended for the storage of petroleum shall be deposited with the local authority, on which shall be shown the position and nature of every other building within sixty feet of the same, to a scale not less than fifteen feet to an inch for plans and four feet to an inch for sections, and all the principal dimensions shall be figured thereon.

Dimensions of  
buildings.

5 No building for the storage of large quantities of petroleum shall contain more than 80,000 gallons, unless divided into independent compartments with stone, concrete, or brick walls carried at least two feet above the roof, and no internal communication allowed between these compartments; nor shall such store or compartment be of more than one story in height, nor have a greater floor area than 2,000 square feet, nor be more than twelve feet in height from floor-level to underside of roof tie-beams.

6 Notwithstanding anything in any previous rule contained, a license shall be granted by the local authority for the possession and storage of any stated quantity of petroleum in any place specially prepared in accordance with specification and plans approved by the Governor, for the possession and storage and handling and packing of petroleum in bulk.

Proviso.

7 The restrictions in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not affect buildings already in existence that are deemed by the local authority to fulfil substantially the conditions prescribed by these rules.

Precautions.

8 A detached building of brick or other safe material shall be provided for the soldering up of leaking tins at a distance of not less than thirty feet from the main store. Such detached building shall be provided with a wall or earthen embankment surrounding it on all sides, and with a trench and catchpits in the manner hereinbefore stated. No greater quantity than 400 gallons shall be kept in this building at one time.

Lightning-  
conductors.

9 A lightning-conductor shall be fixed to each store or building and the premises shall be efficiently ventilated, to the satisfaction of the local authority.

Inflammable  
goods.

10 No inflammable goods of any kind, except petroleum or other inflammable oils, shall be stored in any licensed store.

Lamps.

11 No lamps, candles, or artificial light, nor fire of any kind, shall be used in the stores; all work within them shall be carried out in daylight.

License for  
storage of  
80,000 gallons.  
Limits of  
license.

12 Each separate store of 80,000 gallons or under shall have a license.

13 On the doors of each store shall be painted the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. No. —."

License for transport of petroleum by rail.

14 Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by railway may be granted if the petroleum is contained in wagons approved by the Railway Administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it, and by the Consulting Engineer for Railways to Government.

License for transport of petroleum by steamer, &c.

15 Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by steamer, barge, or cart may be granted if the vessel or cart is certified to be fit for the service by an officer appointed by the Governor in this behalf.

*Storage of Petroleum when kept in quantities of not less than 50 gallons and not exceeding 160 gallons.*

Small stores.

16 Licenses will not be granted for storing petroleum in houses built of wood, or provided with any roofing other than iron or tiles, or within thirty feet of other buildings made of inflammable materials.

A fire-proof bin necessary.

17 Before a license can be granted, the applicant shall provide within his premises a closed receptacle, or bin, for storing the cases, either above ground or sunk in the ground; such bin to be of brick, stone, or iron throughout, and of the following dimensions: 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. deep. Close by this receptacle shall be placed another, in which a quantity of not less than 5 cwt. of sand or dry sifted earth shall be kept ready to extinguish any fire which may accidentally break out.

Precautions.

18 (1) The petroleum shall be stored in the petroleum bin only, and in no other part of the premises.

(2) No other goods of any description shall be stored in or upon the bin.

(3) No fire or cooking-place shall be allowed within fifteen feet of the storage bin.

Petroleum to be stored in prescribed places.

19 Petroleum in iron or steel drums or in barrels shall be stored in such part of a licensed premises as may be prescribed by the licensing officer, and at the discretion of the licensing officer, and small partition walls may, if necessary, be substituted for the bin described in the previous clauses.

20 All licensed premises shall have fixed in a conspicuous place a signboard of approved pattern, bearing the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. License No. —."

**Rules as to the inspection of Premises where Petroleum is stored, and the Testing of Petroleum found therein.**

Local authority may inspect without notice and demand samples.

1 The local authority, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the local authority, may enter any premises in which petroleum is stored, with the object of inspecting the same, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

2 The local authority, or any officer specially authorized by him as aforesaid, may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him from any receptacle containing petroleum stored in such premises, and such authority or officer shall pay for such samples at the selling rate.

And may test.

3 When an officer in the exercise of his duty has obtained samples as aforesaid, he may, if necessary, give a notice in writing to the dealer that he is about to test, or cause to be tested, such samples at the time and place mentioned in the notice, with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule of the Ordinance, so that the dealer or his authorized agent may be present at such testing.

And certify as to character of petroleum.

4 The testing officer shall on the average of tests certify in writing whether the petroleum is dangerous or not dangerous, and such certificate shall be evidence of the facts recorded therein until the contrary be proved.

A certified copy of such certificate shall be given gratis to the dealer at his request.

**Rules for the Transport of Petroleum and its inspection during transit.**

Particulars required in application for license.

1 Application for licenses for the transport of petroleum shall specify the description and quantity of the petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, and the route by which, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which the petroleum is to be contained, and the hours between which the transport may be allowed.

Precautions.

2 All petroleum other than petroleum in bulk transported within the limits of a Municipality or Local Board shall in all cases be packed in air-tight tin or other vessels not easily broken, in covered carts, and such transport shall be permitted only between sunrise and sunset. Petroleum in bulk shall be conveyed in carts specially constructed for the purpose and approved by the local authority.

Police supervision.

3 No smoking, fire, or light of any kind shall be permitted in carts in which petroleum is carried. Every cart shall carry in an exposed and prominent position a red flag not less than eighteen inches square.

Superintendent of Police may send a guard.

4 Should the Superintendent of Police through whose jurisdiction the petroleum may pass consider it necessary to send a guard with the petroleum, the license-holder shall pay for such guard.

Police officers to see route specified in license is observed.

5 It shall be the duty of all police officers to see that the petroleum is carried only by such route as may be specified in the license; and any such officer may demand the production of such license, and stop and inspect any petroleum in transit.

6 These rules shall not be taken as applying to the transport and inspection during transport of petroleum or other inflammable oil with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Rules relating to Licenses.**

Fees.

1 The following fees shall be charged for licenses to possess or transport petroleum :

*Licenses for the Storage of Petroleum.*

	Rs.	c.
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 50 gallons, but does not exceed 160 gallons	...	2 50
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 160 gallons, but does not exceed 500 gallons	...	5 0
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 2,000 gallons	...	15 0
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 2,000 gallons, but does not exceed 10,000 gallons	...	50 0
When the quantity to be stored at any one time exceeds 10,000 gallons, but does not exceed 20,000 gallons	...	75 0
For every additional 10,000 gallons	...	25 0

Provided that no fee shall exceed Rs. 500 for any one store.

*Licenses for the Transport of Petroleum.*

When the quantity exceeds 50 gallons and does not exceed 200 gallons	...	0 50
When the quantity does not exceed 10,000 gallons	...	1 0
When the quantity exceeds 10,000 gallons	...	5 0
License for conveyance and transport of petroleum in bulk in carts, per cart	...	25 0

Limitation of licenses.

2 The local authority may in his discretion, and subject to the rules hereinbefore prescribed, grant a license for the possession or transport of such quantity of petroleum as he thinks fit.

License to specify maximum.

3 Every license for the possession of petroleum in any premises shall specify the maximum quantity of petroleum which may be stored in those premises.

License to specify route.

4 Every license for the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall specify the place from which the petroleum is to be conveyed, the place to which the petroleum is

- to be conveyed, the route to be followed, the quantity of petroleum covered by the license, and the time for which the license is in force.
- Annual licenses. 5 License for the possession of petroleum shall be in force for one year from the date of the grant of the license.
- License for transport in force for two months. 6 License for the transport of petroleum shall be in force for such period not exceeding two months from the date of the grant of the license as may be specified in the license.
- License for conveyance of petroleum in bulk annual. 7 Licenses for the conveyance of petroleum in bulk in carts specially constructed for the purpose shall be in force for one year from the date of the grant of the license, and shall specify the limits of the town, district, or place within which the cart may ply, and the maximum quantity of petroleum that may be carried at any one time in any such cart. (*See* Schedule III.)
- Conditions of licenses. 8 Licenses granted under these rules shall be in the forms and shall have endorsed on them the conditions respectively prescribed for them in the schedule hereto annexed.
- Application for renewal of license. 9 Every application for the renewal of a license for the possession of petroleum shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.
- Application for renewal to be fifteen days before expiry of license. 10 Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license expires. The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.
- No license in case of landing petroleum in bulk. 11 No license for transport shall be required when petroleum in bulk is landed in barges or carried in railway wagons.

## SCHEDULE.

License to Possess Petroleum, granted under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.

No. ——— Fee, Rs. ———.

License is hereby granted to ——— for the storage in the premises described below of ——— gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

*Description of the Premises above referred to.*

Dated the ——— day of ———, 18 —.

Signature ———.

## RULES AND CONDITIONS.

*Storage of Petroleum and other inflammable Oils where more than 160 gallons are kept.*

1. For the purposes of these rules "Petroleum in bulk" shall be interpreted to mean petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees Fah. within the limits of any Municipalities and Local Boards, and in the towns and places mentioned in Schedule IV., shall be granted only when the site shall have been inspected and approved by the local authority, and when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum or other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is constructed with walls of stone, brick, or concrete with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, or concrete floors, when the lintels of all doors and the sills of all windows are not less than 3 ft. in height above the level of the surrounding ground, or when the floor is sunk to a depth below the ground level, in such a manner in both cases that the petroleum or other inflammable oils cannot flow out of the premises in case of fire; and when the premises are separated by a clear open space of 50 yards at least on every side from any other building or public road.

(a) Licenses for the possession of petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fah. within the limits of



any Municipality or Local Board shall be granted only when the premises intended to be used for the storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees fulfil the following conditions, namely:—

That the premises are separated by an open space of at least 35 ft. on every side from all other buildings or places, and are surrounded at a clear distance of not less than 16 ft. by a wall or earthen embankment not less than 6 ft. high and of sufficient thickness to withstand the pressure of the maximum quantity of petroleum or other inflammable oil with a flashing point over 200 degrees capable of being stored in the premises in question, on the assumption that the liquid in question is no longer enclosed within the storage premises, but lying at rest within the space enclosed by the wall or earthen embankment.

The space so enclosed by a wall or embankment shall be of sufficiently large dimensions to admit of the maximum quantity of liquid capable of being stored in the storage premises being contained therein at a level of not less than 2 ft. below the top of the surrounding wall or embankment.

The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. Any drain or drains through the said wall or embankment must be capable of being closed in such manner as to prevent the liquid from escaping.

The said wall or embankment is to be kept in an efficient state of repair to the satisfaction of the local authority.

3. Licenses for the possession of petroleum or other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees Fah. in the towns and places indicated in Schedule V. shall be granted only when the site shall have been inspected and approved by the local authority, and when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point of or under 200 degrees fulfil the following conditions, viz., when the building itself is built of brick, stone, cobwork, or concrete, with terraced or tiled roofs, and with tiled, bricked, paved, or concrete floors; when the premises are separated by an open space of at least 50 yards on every side from any other building or public road; and when the building is surrounded at a clear distance of not less than 10 ft. by a wall or earthen embankment not less than 3 ft. high, with a trench close to and completely surrounding the building, of sufficient capacity to hold all the petroleum or other inflammable oils stored, and to prevent its escape beyond the limits of the trench in case of fire. The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. The trench or drain shall lead into catchpits, which must be provided with iron plugs or doors, so that the connection with the common drain may be severed in case of fire.

(a) Licenses for the possession of petroleum or other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fah. in the towns and places indicated in Schedule V. shall be granted only when the site shall have been inspected and approved by the local authority, and when the premises intended to be used for the storage of the petroleum and other inflammable oils with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fah. fulfil the following conditions, viz.:—

That the premises are separated by an open space of at least 35 ft. on every side from all other buildings or places, and are surrounded at a clear distance of not less than 16 ft. by a wall or earthen embankment not less than 6 ft. high, and of sufficient thickness to withstand the pressure of the maximum quantity of petroleum or other inflammable oil with a flashing point over 200 degrees capable of being stored in the premises in question, on the assumption that the liquid in question is no longer enclosed within the storage premises, but lying at rest within the space enclosed by the wall or earthen embankment.

The space so enclosed by a wall or embankment shall be of sufficiently large dimensions to admit of the maximum quantity of liquid capable of being stored in the storage premises being contained therein at a level of not less than 2 ft. below the top of the surrounding wall or embankment.

The said embankment shall be turfed, and any roadway or path over such wall or embankment shall be made of brick, stone, or other durable material. Any drain or drains through the said wall or embankment must be capable of being closed in such manner as to prevent the liquid from escaping.

The said wall or embankment is to be kept in an efficient state of repair to the satisfaction of the local authority.

4. A plan, section, and elevation of every building intended for the storage of petroleum shall be deposited with the local authority, on which shall be shown the position and nature of every other building within sixty feet of the same, to a scale not less than fifteen feet to an inch for plans and four feet to an inch for sections, and all the principal dimensions shall be figured thereon.

5. No building for the storage of large quantities of petroleum shall contain more than 80,000 gallons, unless divided into independent compartments with stone, concrete, or brick walls carried at least two feet above the roof, and no internal communication allowed between these compartments; nor shall such store or compartment be of more than one story in height, nor have a greater floor area than 2,000 square feet, nor be more than twelve feet in height from floor-level to underside of roof tie-beams.

6. Notwithstanding anything in any previous rule contained, a license shall be granted by the local authority for the possession and storage of any stated quantity of petroleum in any place specially prepared in accordance with specification and plans approved by the Governor, for the possession and storage and handling and packing of petroleum in bulk.

7. The restrictions in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not affect buildings already in existence that are deemed by the local authority to fulfil substantially the conditions prescribed by these rules.

8. A detached building of brick or other safe material shall be provided for the soldering up of leaking tins at a distance of not less than thirty feet from the main store. Such detached building shall be provided with a wall or earthen embankment surrounding it on all sides and with a trench and catchpits in the manner hereinbefore stated. No greater quantity than 400 gallons shall be kept in this building at one time.

9. A lightning conductor shall be fixed to each store or building and the premises shall be efficiently ventilated to the satisfaction of the local authority.

10. No inflammable goods of any kind, except petroleum or other inflammable oils, shall be stored in any licensed store.

11. No lamps, candles, or artificial light, nor fire of any kind, shall be used in the stores; all work within them shall be carried out in daylight.

12. Each separate store of 80,000 gallons or under shall have a license.

13. On the doors of each store shall be painted the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. No. —,"

14. Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by railway may be granted if the petroleum is contained in waggons approved by the Railway Administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it, and by the Consulting Engineer for Railways to Government.

15. Licenses for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum in bulk by steamer, barge, or cart may be granted if the vessel or cart is certified to be fit for the service by an officer appointed by the Governor in this behalf.

*Storage of Petroleum when kept in quantities of not less than 50 gallons and not exceeding 160 gallons.*

16. Licenses will not be granted for storing petroleum in houses built of wood, or provided with any roofing other than iron or tiles, or within thirty feet of other buildings made of inflammable materials.

17. Before a license can be granted, the applicant shall provide within his premises a closed receptacle, or bin, for storing the cases, either above ground or sunk in the ground; such bin to be of brick, stone, or iron throughout, and of the following dimensions: 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. deep. Close by this receptacle shall be placed another, in which a quantity of not less than 5 cwt. of sand or dry sifted earth shall be kept ready to extinguish any fire which may accidentally break out.

18. (1) The petroleum shall be stored in the petroleum bin only, and in no other part of the premises.

(2) No other goods of any description shall be stored in or upon the bin.

(3) No fire or cooking-place shall be allowed within fifteen feet of the storage bin.

19. Petroleum in iron or steel drums or in barrels shall be stored in such part of a licensed premises as may be prescribed by the licensing officer and at the discretion of the licensing officer, and small partition walls may, if necessary, be substituted for the bin described in the previous clauses.

20. All licensed premises shall have fixed in a conspicuous place a signboard of approved pattern, bearing the words "Licensed Petroleum Store. License No. —,"

21. No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored, except such building be a building licensed under rule 6 of the rules framed under section 15.

22. If the licensing officer calls on the holder of the license by a notice in writing to execute any repairs of the premises in respect of which this license is granted, which may in the opinion of such officer be necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the license 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.

23. The breach of any one or more of these conditions shall render this license void.

*Rules as to the Inspection of Premises where Petroleum is stored, and the Testing of Petroleum found therein.*

1. The local authority, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the local authority, may enter any premises in which petroleum is stored, with the object of inspecting the same, at any time after sunrise and before sunset.

2. The local authority, or any officer specially authorized by him as aforesaid, may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him from any receptacle containing petroleum stored in such premises, and such authority or officer shall pay for such samples at the selling rate.

3. When an officer in the exercise of his duty has obtained samples as aforesaid, he may, if necessary, give a notice in writing to the dealer that he is about to test, or cause to be tested, such samples at the time and place mentioned in the notice, with the apparatus and in the manner described in the schedule of the Ordinance, so that the dealer or his authorized agent may be present at such testing.

4. The testing officer shall on the average of tests certify in writing whether the petroleum is dangerous or not dangerous, and such certificate shall be evidence of the facts recorded therein until the contrary be proved.

A certified copy of such certificate shall be given gratis to the dealer at his request.

SCHEDULE II.

License to Transport Petroleum, granted under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887.

No. —.

Fee, Rs. —.

License is hereby granted to — to transport — gallons of petroleum from — to —, subject to the rules and conditions mentioned on the back, and by the following route, viz. :

This license shall continue in force only until the — day of —, 18—.

Dated the — day of —, 18—.

Signature —.

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

*Rules for the transport of Petroleum, and its Inspection during Transit.*

1. Application for licenses for the transport of petroleum shall specify the description and quantity of the petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, and the route by which, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which the petroleum is to be contained, and the hours between which the transport may be allowed.

2. All petroleum other than petroleum in bulk transported within the limits of a Municipality or Local Board shall in all cases be packed in air-tight tin or other vessels not easily broken, in covered carts, and such transport shall be permitted only between sunrise and sunset. Petroleum in bulk shall be conveyed in carts specially constructed for the purpose and approved by the local authority.

3. No smoking, fire, or light of any kind shall be permitted in carts in which petroleum is carried. Every cart shall carry in an exposed and prominent position a red flag not less than eighteen inches square.

4. Should the Superintendent of Police through whose jurisdiction the petroleum may pass consider it necessary to send a guard with the petroleum, the license-holder shall pay for such guard.

5. It shall be the duty of all police officers to see that the petroleum is carried only by such route as may be specified in the license; and any such officer may demand the production of such license, and stop and inspect any petroleum in transit.

6. These rules shall not be taken as applying to the transport and inspection during transport of petroleum or other inflammable oil with a flashing point over 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

7. The petroleum shall be carried in cargo boats [or carts, as the case may be].

8. No smoking, fire, or light of any description shall be allowed in the cargo boats [or carts, as the case may be] in which the petroleum is being carried, when transported within the limits of a port or of a Municipality or Local Board.

9. The breach of any one or more of these conditions shall render this license void.

SCHEDULE III.

License for the Conveyance of Petroleum in Bulk, in Carts specially constructed for the purpose.

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport, in the specially-constructed Cart No. \_\_\_\_\_, petroleum in bulk not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ gallons in quantity, within the limits specified hereunder.

This license shall be in force for one year from this date.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18—, at \_\_\_\_\_.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_.

Limits within which this License is in force:

Signature \_\_\_\_\_.

SCHEDULE IV.

List of Towns, &c., referred to in the Rules under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, paragraph 2.

Western Province	... Colombo, Negombo
Central Province	... Kandy
Northern Province	... Jaffna
Southern Province	... Galle
North-Western Province	... Kurunegala
Province of Uva	... Badulla, Haldummulla

SCHEDULE V.

List of Towns, &c., referred to in the Rules under Section 15 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, paragraph 3.

Western Province	... Kalutara, Panadure, Kandana, Kanuwana, Peliyagoda, Hanwella, Avisawella, Kaduwela, Koskandawala, Puwakpitiya, Veyangoda, Attanagalla, Pugoda, Moratuwa, Mampe.
Central Province	... Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Matale, Dambulla, Battota, Nuwara Eliya, Lindula, Nanu-oya, Padiyapelella, Hatton, Dikoya.
Northern Province	... Kayts, Chavakachcheri, Kankasanturai, Valuvettiturai, Point Pedro, Mannar, Pesalai, Vankalai, Silavaturai, Mullaittivu, Vavuniya.
Southern Province	... Matara, Tangalla, Hambantota, Ambalangoda, Weligama, Abangama, Kataluwa, Hikkaduwa.
Eastern Province	... Batticaloa, Trincomalee.
N.-Western Province	... Polgahawela, Puttalam, Chilaw, Madampe, Natandiya, Kalpitiya.
N.-Central Province	... —
Province of Uva	... —
P. of Sabaragamuwa	... Kegalla, Dehiowita, Yatiyantota, Anguruwella, Rambukkana, Ratnapura, Rakwana, Balangoda, Tiruwanaketiya, Pelmadulla.