

THE PETROLEUM RULES, 1976 : PRELIMINARY

Part1: SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

1. Short title and commencement-

1. The rules may be called the Petroleum Rules, 1976.
2. They shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1976.

2. Definitions- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires-

1. "Act" means the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934);
2. "Adequate"-
 - (a) in relation to ventilation, means where the concentration of the inflammable gas in gas-air mixture does not reach the lower inflammable limit, or
 - (b) where applied to provision of facilities for fire-fighting means the facilities so provided are in accordance with the prevalent recognized standards or codes safety;
3. "Approved"-
 - (a) where applied to specification, means that the specification is authorized by the Chief Controller;
 - (b) where applied to an appliance or fitting, means that the appliance or fitting bears a label of a designated test organization certifying conformity with a specification approved by the Chief Controller or with a laboratory test report accepted by the Chief Controller, or
 - (c) where applied to any facility for petroleum means that it conforms to these rules;
4. "Chief Controller" means the Chief Controller of Explosives;
5. "Competent person" means a person recognized by the Chief Controller to be a competent person, or a person who holds a certificate of competency for the job in respect of which competency is required from an institution recognized by the Chief Controller in this behalf;
6. Conservator includes any person acting under the authority of the officer or body of person appointed to be Conservator of a port under Sec.7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908(15 of 1908);
7. "Container" means a receptacle for petroleum not exceeding 1,000 litres in capacity.
8. Chief Controller of Explosives, Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives includes Joint Controller of Explosives and Deputy Controller of Explosives.
 - (8-a) "Defence Forces of the Union includes General Reserve Engineering Forces under the Director General, Border Road, the Central Reserve Police Force, Assam Rifles, Border Security Force and National Security Guard under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Special Security Bureau under the Cabinet Secretariat."]
9. "District Authority means-
 - (a) in towns having a Commissioner of Police, the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner of Police;
 - (b) in any other place, the District Magistrate;
10. "District Magistrate" includes an Additional District Magistrate and in States of Punjab and Haryana and in the Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam areas of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, also includes a Sub-divisional Magistrate;
11. "Electric apparatus" includes motors, starters, lamps, switches, junction boxes, fuses, cut-outs or any other appliance, equipment or fitting which operates electricity;

12. "Form" means form given in the First Schedule;
(12-a) "hot work" means any work which involves welding, burning, soldering, brazing and blasting, chipping by spark-producing tools, use of certain power-driven tools, non-flame proof electrical equipment or equipment with internal combustion engines and including any other work which is likely to produce sufficient heat, capable of igniting inflammable gases;
13. "Inspector" means an officer authorized by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Sec. 13 of the Act;
14. "Installation" means any premises wherein any place has been specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk, but does not include a well-head tank or a service station;
15. "Petroleum in bulk" means petroleum contained in a tank irrespective of the quantity of petroleum contained therein;
16. "protected area" means the necessary for the maintenance of the distances required under the conditions of the licence to be kept clear between any installation, service station or storage shed and any protected works;
17. "Protected works" include-
 - (a) building in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber and coal yards, furnace, kiln or chimney and buildings or place used for storing petroleum or for any other purpose but does not include buildings or places forming part of an installation;
 - (b) any public road or a railway line which is used exclusively as an oil siding; and
 - (c) overhead high-tension power lines;
18. "Sampling officer" means an officer authorized by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Sec. 14 of the Act;
19. "Schedule" means a Schedule annexed to these rules;
20. "Service station" means any premises specially prepared for the fuelling of motor vehicles and includes such places within the premises which have been specially approved by the licensing authority for the servicing of motor vehicles and for other purposes;
21. "Store shed" means a building used for the storage of petroleum otherwise than in bulk, whether forming part of an installation or not, but does not include a building used for the stores of petroleum exempt from licence under Secs. 7, 8 or 9 of the Act;
22. "Tank" means a receptacle for petroleum exceeding 1000 litres in capacity,
23. "Tank cart" means a hand-drawn or animal-drawn vehicle equipped with a tank;
24. "Tank semi-trailer" means a tank trailer constructed in such a manner that when it is drawn by a tractor by means of fifth wheel connection, some part of the load rests on the towing vehicle;
25. "Tank trailer" means a tank mounted thereon or built as integral part thereof and constructed in such a manner that it has at least two axles and all its load rests on its own wheels;
26. "Tank truck" means a single self-propelled vehicle with a tank mounted thereon;
27. "Tank vehicle" means any vehicle, including a tank wagon with a tank of a capacity exceeding 1,000 litres mounted thereon;
28. "Tank wagon" means a railway carriage with a tank mounted thereon.
29. "Testing officer" means an officer authorised by the Central Government to test petroleum under Sec.17 of the Act;
30. "Vehicles means all carriages, including animal-drawn carriages for the transportation of petroleum either in bulk or otherwise than in bulk;
31. "Well-head tank" means a tank into which crude petroleum flowing or being pumped from an oil well is first discharged.

3. Restriction on delivery and despatch of petroleum-

1. No person shall deliver or despatch any petroleum to anyone in India other than the holder of a storage licence issued under these rules or his authorized agent or a port authority or railway administration or a person who is authorized under the Act to store petroleum without a licence.
2. The petroleum delivered or despatched under sub-rule (1) shall be of the class, and shall not exceed the quantity, which the person to whom it is delivered or despatched is authorized to store with or without a licence under the Act.
3. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), petroleum Class B not exceeding 15,000 litres in quantity packed in sealed air tight approved containers may be despatched to a person not holding a storage licence provided that the person despatching the petroleum has satisfied himself that prior arrangement have been made by the person to whom the petroleum is despatched for the immediate disposal in the original sealed packages or such quantity as in excess of 2,500 litres.
4. Nothing in sub-rules (1) and (2) shall apply to the delivery or despatch of petroleum to the Defence Forces of the Union 1[and to the delivery or despatch of kerosene (Petroleum Class B) to the person holding licence in Form XVI for decantation into containers from tank vehicle:

Provided that the person despatching the kerosene has satisfied himself that prior arrangements have been made by the person to whom the kerosene is despatched for immediate disposal into containers in lots of 2,500 litres or less.

4. Approval of containers-

1. Containers exceeding one litre in capacity for petroleum Class A and five litres in capacity for petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C. shall be of a type approved by the Chief Controller.
2. Where the approval of the Chief Controller is sought to a type or container not previously approved, an application accompanied by twelve copies of a drawing thereof to scale showing the design, materials to be used, the method of construction and capacity of the container together with two sample containers and a fee of rupees fifty for scrutiny shall be submitted to the Chief Controller.
3. Nothing in sub-rules (1) and (2) shall apply to containers in the possession of the Defences Forces of the Union.

5. Containers for petroleum Class A-

1. Containers for petroleum Class A shall be constructed of tinned, galvanised or externally rust-proofed sheet iron or steel and be of a type approved by the Chief Controller.
2. The containers shall be so constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident to become defective, leaky or insecure in transit and they shall be kept in proper repair.
3. The containers shall have well-made filling aperture which shall be fitted with well fitting and secure air tight screw plugs of screw caps or other caps.
4. Containers made of sheet iron or steel shall have the following thickness of metal :

5. The capacity of any container, other than those approved by the Chief Controller for specified purposes, shall not exceed 300 litres.
6. An air space of not less than 5 per cent. of its capacity shall be kept in each container.
7. The container shall bear a stamped, embossed or painted warning exhibiting in conspicuous characters the words "Petrol" or "Motor Spirit" or an equivalent warning of the highly inflammable nature of the petroleum.
8. Nothing in sub-rules (1), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall apply to containers in the possession of the Defences Forces of the Union.

6. Containers for petroleum Class B and Class C-

1. Containers for petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C shall be constructed of steel or iron and be of a type approved by the Chief Controller.
2. An air space of not less than 5 per cent. of its capacity shall be kept in each container for petroleum Class B and not less than 3 per cent. of its capacity in each container for petroleum Class C.
3. Nothing in this rule shall apply to containers in the possession of the Defence Forces of the Union.

7. Empty receptacles-

All empty tanks which had petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B and empty containers which had petroleum Class A shall, except when they are opened for the purpose of filling or cleaning and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed until they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum vapour.

8. Repairs to receptacles-

1. No person shall cause to be repaired or repair by the use of 1[hot work] any tank or container which had petroleum unless it has been thoroughly cleaned and from petroleum and petroleum vapour or otherwise prepared for safely carrying out such hot repair and certified, in writing, by a competent person to have been so repaired.
2. The certificate required under sub-rule (1) shall be preserved by the repairer for a period of at least three months and produced to an Inspector on demand.

9. Prevention of escape of petroleum-

All due precautions shall be taken at all times to prevent escape of petroleum into drain, sewer, harbour, river or watercourse or over any public road or railway line.

10. Prohibition of employment of children and intoxicated persons-No child under the age of eighteen years and no person who is in a state of intoxication shall be employed on the loading, unloading or transport of petroleum or in any premises licensed under these rules.

11. Prohibition of smoking, fires, lights, etc.-Unless expressly provided in these rules, no person shall smoke and] no matches, fires, lights or articles or substances capable of causing ignition of petroleum shall be allowed, at any time in proximity to a place where petroleum is refined, stored or handled or in a vehicle, carriage or vessel in which petroleum is transported.

12. Special precautions against accident-

1. No person shall commit or attempt to commit any act which may tend to cause a fire or explosion in or about any place where petroleum is refined, stored or handled or any vehicle, carriage or vessel in which petroleum is transported.
2. Every person storing petroleum and every person in charge of or engaged in the storage, handling or transport of petroleum shall at all times -
 - (a) comply with the provisions of these rules and the conditions of any licence relating thereto;
 - (b) observe all precautions for prevention of accident by fire or explosion; and
 - (c) prevent any person from committing any act referred to in sub-rule(1).

13. Payment of fees-

1. All fees payable under these rules to the Chief Controller or Controller of Explosives shall be paid into a treasury and covered by a treasury receipt marked "original" and showing credit under the Central Head of Account "120 Industries-A-General-Receipts under Petroleum Act- Other Collections."
2. Fees payable under these rules to any authority other than the Chief Controller or the Controller of Explosives shall be paid in cash or by cheque.
3. If an application for the grant, renewal or amendment of a licence is rejected, the fee paid by the applicant shall be refunded to him -
 - by the licensing authority if the fee has been paid in cash or by cheque; or
 - (ii) if the fee has been paid into a treasury, by that treasury on the production of a signed order from the licensing authority directing such refund.
4. Fees payable under these rules for purposes other than the grant, renewal or amendment of licences shall not be refundable.

IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM

Part I : GENERAL

14. Licence for import of petroleum- Petroleum, other than petroleum which may be stored without a licence under Secs. 7, 8 and 9 of the Act, shall not be imported into India except under a licence granted under these rules.

15. Petroleum exempted-

1. Nothing in this chapter applies to petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C comprising in a ship's stores and manifested as such;
2. Nothing in rules- 14,19 and 26 shall apply to petroleum imported by the Defence Forces of the Union.

16. Parts into which petroleum may be imported-

1. Petroleum shall not be imported into India by sea except through the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Haldia, Kandla, Madras, Mormugao, Okha, Port Blair, Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin or Mangalore.
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (1), the Collector of Customs may, on the recommendation of the Chief Controller, allow importation of petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C, otherwise than in bulk, through any other port.

17. Declaration by the master of the ship carrying petroleum or the ship's agent-

1. The master of every ship carrying petroleum shall deliver to the pilot before entering any port mentioned in sub-rule (1) of rule 16, a written declaration in Form 1 under his signature : Provided that no such declaration is necessary if the agent of a ship deliver Such a declaration signed by him to the Conservator before the arrival of such ship.
2. The pilot shall make over the said declaration to the Conservator without delay and the Conservator shall forward the declaration to the Collector of Customs of the port with all convenient despatch.

18. Anchorage of ships carrying petroleum-

1. Every ship having petroleum on board shall be anchored at such anchorage as the Conservator shall specify in this behalf and shall not leave such anchorage without the general or special order of the Conservator and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such order.
2. The anchorage shall in no case be the same as that for vessels laden with explosives and shall be at such distance from the anchorage for vessels laden with explosives as to render it impossible for a fire originating at the former anchorage to affect vessels at the latter : Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to ships having on board petroleum Class C.

19. Production of certificate and licence for import-

1. **Every person desiring to import petroleum shall furnish personally or through his agent to the Collector of Customs-**
 - (a) certificate of storage accommodation in Form II signed by such person or his agent; and
 - (b) the licence or an authenticated copy of the licence for the import and storage of such petroleumProvided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the importation, otherwise than in bulk, of petroleum exempted under Secs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Act :
Provided further that the furnishing of a licence under Cl. (b) shall not be necessary for the importation of petroleum Class C in bulk in quantity exempted under Sec. 7 of the Act.
2. **Not with standing anything contained in sub-rule (1) a person may import petroleum Class A in bulk, even, if-**
 - (i) he is not holding a licence for storage at the port of importation; or
 - (ii) the storage accommodation in the premises licensed in his name is not sufficient to hold the

quantity of petroleum intended to be Imported :

Provided in both cases adequate advance arrangements to the satisfaction of the Conservator are made by the importer to distribute the petroleum from the port of import to premises licensed to store such petroleum.

20. Permission of Collector of Customs to land petroleum-

1. No imported petroleum shall be landed except with the permission of the Collector of Customs.
 - (A). If the Collector of Customs after receiving -
 - of the testing officer's report on the petroleum;
 - (B). the certificate of storage accommodation in Form 11 if required under rule 19;
 - (C). the licence or an authenticated copy of the licence if required under rule 19,and after making such further enquiries as he deems necessary, is satisfied that the petroleum can be lawfully imported and that there is suitable accommodation for it, he shall permit it to be landed.
 2. If the Collector of Customs is satisfied that any petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk is not intended to be stored in India but is intended to be despatched immediately after landing to any place outside India, he may waive the requirements of rules 14 and 19 and by written order permit subject to such conditions as he may specify such petroleum to be landed for the purpose of immediate despatch to that place.
 3. Nothing in this rule shall affect the power of the Collector of Customs to detain the petroleum under any other law or rule for the time being in force.

21. Landing of Petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C in anticipation of the testing officer's report-

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 20 where the consignee furnishes a guarantee to re-ship the petroleum if the testing officer's report proves unfavourable the Collector of Customs may in anticipation of the testing officer's report permit any petroleum which he believes to be petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C to be discharged into boats or to be landed.
2. The permission granted under sub-rule (1) shall be subject to the condition that the boats into which the petroleum is discharged shall remain at such place as the Conservator may specify or that the petroleum shall be landed at a landing place duly specified for the purpose by him and stored in an installation licensed under these rules.

22. Unloading of petroleum in bulk- Subject to the provisions of Part 11 of Chapter III, petroleum imported in bulk shall be discharged into storage tanks on shore either directly or by means of barges or lighters specially constructed for carrying petroleum in bulk and only at such places as the Conservator may by general or special order direct.

23. Unloading of petroleum otherwise than in bulk-

1. Subject to the provisions of Part 11 of Chapter III, petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk shall be landed either at jetties provided for the purpose, or in barges or lighters and only at such places as the Conservator shall direct.
2. No petroleum contained in containers shall be landed unless such containers are free from leakage and are of such strength or construction as not to be liable to be broken or to leak except in cases of gross negligence or extraordinary accident:
Provided that petroleum contained in containers which do not satisfy the requirements of this

sub-rule, may, impose subject to provisions of Part II of Chapter III and to such conditions as the Conservator may impose, be landed at separate landing place approved for the purpose.

24. Transhipment of Petroleum- Petroleum may be transhipped from one ship to another for conveyance to any other port, whether within or beyond the territory of India subject to the provisions of Part II of Chapter 111.

IMPORTATION BY LAND

25. Petroleum to be imported by land only at authorized places- No petroleum shall be imported into India by land except at places specially authorized for the purpose by the Central Government.

26. Declaration and certificate to be furnished and licence to be produced before importing petroleum by land- Every person desiring to import petroleum by land shall furnish to the Collector of Customs-

- (A). a declaration in Form 1 signed by him or his agent;
- (B). a certificate of storage accommodation in Form 11 signed by him or his agent; and
- (C). the licence or an authenticated copy of the licence held for the importation and storage of such petroleum :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the importation of petroleum exempted under Secs. 7, 8 and 9 of the Act:

Provided further that the furnishing of a licence under Cl. (c) shall not be necessary for the importation of petroleum Class C, in bulk, in quantity exempted under Sec. 7 of the Act.

27. **Permission of the Collector of Customs to unload petroleum-**

1. No petroleum shall be unloaded except with the permission of the Collector of Customs.
 - (A). If the Collector of Customs, after receiving
 - (B). the testing officer's report on the petroleum;
 - (C). the certificate in Form II, if required by rule 26, and
 - (D). the licence, if required by rule 26;
2. and after making such further inquiries, as he deems necessary, is satisfied that the petroleum can be lawfully imported and that there is suitable accommodation for it, he shall permit it to be unloaded.
3. If the Collector of Customs is satisfied that any petroleum imported is not intended to be stored in India but is intended to be despatched immediately after unloading to any place outside India, he may waive the requirements of rules 14 and 26 and by written order permit, subject to such conditions as he may specify, such petroleum to be unloaded for the purpose of immediate despatch to that place.
4. Nothing in this rule shall effect the power of the Collector of Customs to detain petroleum under any other law or rule for the time being in force.

TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM

Part I : GENERAL

28. Restriction on leaky receptacles- No leaky tank or container containing petroleum shall be tendered for transport.

29. Loading of containers- Barrels, drums and other containers filled with petroleum shall be loaded with and hung upwards.

30. Restriction on passengers, combustible and inflammable cargo-Save as provided in rules 38, 39 and 52 and Cl. (b) rules of 60, no ship, vessel or vehicle shall carry petroleum in bulk or petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk if it is carrying passengers or any combustible cargo other than petroleum : Provided that nothing in this rule shall prohibit the use of dunnage for packing purpose in the case of coastwise transport of petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk.

31. Prohibition of smoking, fires, lights- No person while engaged in loading or unloading or transporting shall smoke or carry matches, lighters or other appliances capable of producing ignition or explosion. 32. Restriction on loading and unloading by night-

1. Petroleum shall not be loaded into, or unloaded from, any ship, vessel or vehicle between the hours of sunset and sunrise, unless -
 - (a) adequate electric lighting is provided at the place of loading, unloading and the provisions of Chapter IV are complied with; and
 - (b) adequate fire-fighting facilities with personnel are kept ready at the place of loading for immediate use in the event of a fire
2. Nothing in this rule shall apply to the refuelling of an aircraft by the vessel or vehicles licensed under these rules in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, or to the refuelling of an aircraft by Defence Forces of the Union.

Explanation- For the purposes of this rule, the Chief Controller shall determine the adequacy or otherwise of the electric lighting the fire-fighting facilities.

Part II : TRANSPORT BY WATER

32. Condition of carriage of petroleum in bulk by water-

1. Petroleum in bulk shall not be carried by water except in a ship or other vessel licensed for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by an officer appointed by the central Government in this behalf (hereinafter in this Part referred to as the licensing authority) and in such manner as may be approved by general or special order by the licensing authority after consultation with the Chief Controller:

Provided that-

- (A). nothing in this rule shall apply to ships importing petroleum;
- (B). petroleum in tank vehicles may, with the permission, in writing, of the Chief Controller and subject to such conditions as he may specify, be transported across a river by a ferry.

2. The licence referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be granted in Form III, and shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of its issue.

33. Requirements as to the construction of vessels- Every ship or other vessel carrying petroleum in bulk, other than a ferry permitted to transport tank vehicles under Cl.(b) of the provision to sub-rule (1) of rule 33, shall be made of iron or steel well and substantially constructed with scantlings of ample dimensions in proportion to the size of the vessel : Provided that the licensing authority may, in special circumstances, allow use of such ships or vessels constructed of materials other than iron or steel under such conditions, as it may, in consultation, with the Chief Controller, specify.

34. Tank Fittings on ships or vessels- The following provisions shall apply for the transport of petroleum, other than petroleum, Class C in ships or other vessels, namely :

All tanks shall be fitted with independent approved filling and section pipes and valves, or with stand with bank flanges; all pipes being carried down nearly to the bottom of the tanks, and no petroleum in bulk shall be taken on board or discharged except through, such pipes and valves, unless otherwise permitted by the Chief Controller in writing

all tanks shall be fitted with manholes having screw-down cover with petroleum-tight joints and, in the case of tanks intended for use with petroleum, Class A, with ventilators or relief valve of approved pattern protected with gauge of a mesh not less than 11 meshes to the linear centimetre; and ventilators similarly protected shall be fitted to all spaces around tank.

36. Self-propelled barges- The following conditions shall be observed in self-propelled barges transporting petroleum other than petroleum Class C, namely:

- (A). the whole of the machinery shall be at the stern of the barge and shall be entirely separated from the cargo by a cofferdam consisting of two transverse petroleum-proof bulkheads separated by a space of at least 15 centimetres;
 - (B). each exhaust outlet from the machinery shall be fitted with with an approved type of spark arrestor;
 - (C). no petro-driven engine shall be used either as main engine or for the purpose of driving any auxiliary machinery or pumps;
 - (D). a quick-action closing valve which can be operated from outside the machinery space shall be fitted to each fuel feed pipe at its junction with the fuel service tank;
 - (E). the barge shall be provided with a heavy wood belting; and
 - (F). suitable ventilators shall be fitted to the cargo space.
37. Petroleum in bulk on barges and flats- Petroleum in bulk shall not be transported in a barge or flat unless the barge or flat is self-propelled or is in tow of, or otherwise attended by, a steamer or tug and carries-
- (A). at least four fire extinguishers suitable for extinguishing oil fires and a covered stand box, on
 - (B). deck, containing at least 0.02 cubic metres of dry sand;
 - (C). a suitable hammer of non-sparking metal; and
 - (D). a red flag.

37. Restriction on cargo or passengers-

1. No ship or other vessel shall carry petroleum in bulk if it is carrying passengers, or any inflammable cargo other than petroleum or coal.
2. This rule shall not apply to petroleum Class C used as fuel and carried in cellular double bottoms under engine and boiler compartment and under ordinary holds; such fuel oil tanks and

installations connections therewith shall comply with the provision of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Construction and Survey of Passenger Steamers) Rules, 1956.

38. Petroleum carried as cargo in unberthed passenger ships- Petroleum Class A shall not be transported as cargo by an unberthed passenger ship as defined in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958): Provided that certifying officer referred to in Sec. 243 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), may in cases where he is satisfied that no other means of transporting the petroleum are available, permit petroleum Class A in quantity not exceeding 1,250 litres to be transported otherwise than in bulk by an unberthed passenger ship subject to,-

- (A). the condition that no more persons shall be carried in the ship than can with safety be accommodated in the ship's life-boats in case of an accident; and
- (B). such other conditions as the certifying officer may, after consultation with the Chief Controller, impose:

Provided further that C1. (a) of the first proviso shall not apply in the case of unberthed passenger ships engaged on voyages in the course of which they do not go beyond 32 kilometres from land.

40. Prohibition of transport of petroleum Class A by country craft- No country craft shall carry petroleum Class A if it is carrying passengers.

41. Restrictions on steamers or tugs employed in towing or attending a petroleum vessel-

1. No steamer or tug employed in towing or otherwise attending a barge, flat or lighter carrying petroleum, other than petroleum Class C in bulk, shall at the same time tow or otherwise attend any other vessel carrying on inflammable cargo other than petroleum or coal.
2. No such steamer or tug shall carry any inflammable cargo other than petroleum or coal.
3. All such steamers or tugs shall be fitted with efficient spark arresters.

42. Ventilation and cleaning of holds and tanks-

1. Before any petroleum is discharged from a ship or vessel, the holds of such vessels shall be thoroughly ventilated:
Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to any vessel carrying petroleum Class A not exceeding 30 litres or petroleum Class B not exceeding 2,500 litres or petroleum Class C.
2. After all petroleum has been discharged from any such vessel, the holds, tanks and bilges of the vessel shall be rendered free from inflammable vapour.
3. Sub-rule (2) shall not apply to the tanks of a ship importing petroleum which leaves the port without delay after unloading of cargo or remains only for the purpose of taking on board bunkers, stores or ballast or for such other purposes as may be approved by the Conservator, if the tanks of every such ship are securely fastened down immediately after the discharge of the cargo.
4. Sub-rule (2) shall not apply to barges or lighters continuously engaged in the transport of petroleum in bulk, if-
 - (a) an interval of not more than 72 hours is likely to elapse between an operation of unloading and the next loading operation; and
 - (b) the tanks are securely fastened down immediately after unloading.
5. Sub-rule (2) shall not apply to specially constructed steel tank motor vessels approved by the Chief Controller which are engaged in the transport of petroleum in bulk on such rivers and on such ports thereof as may be approved by him in areas outside port limits, or by the Conservator

within port limits, if the tanks of such vessels are securely fastened down immediately after unloading and the vessels depart not later than 12 hours after completion of unloading for their next place of loading.

6. All ships or other vessels which by sub-rule (3) or sub-rule (4) or sub-rule are exempt from the application of sub-rule 2 shall until their holds and tanks have been rendered free from inflammable vapour, comply with all the rules applicable to ships or other vessels when carrying petroleum in bulk.

43. Master of vessels specially responsible - The master or other officer-in-charge of any vessel which had carried petroleum on board whether as a cargo or as fuel, or any vessel licensed under rule 33 shall be responsible to see that -

- (A). all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accident due to ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour;
- (B). so long as there is petroleum or petroleum vapour in a tank all openings from the tank to the atmosphere except the gas escape line are kept closed and locked or otherwise securely fastened; and when it is necessary to take dips or samples, the sullage plugs or sighting ports are closed immediately after such dips or samples are taken :
Provided that subject to the provisions of Cl. (c) the master or officer-in-charge may cause the necessary openings to be opened or unlocked for the purpose of taking on board or unloading petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C for cleaning the tanks or for other sufficient reasons;
- (C). no person enters a tank or an enclosed space which had, or is suspected to have contained petroleum without wearing a breathing apparatus of a type approved by the Chief Controller unless an officer appointed by the Central Government in this behalf has examined the tank or space with the aid of an approved petroleum vapour-testing instrument and has been certified by him in writing that the said tank or space is free from petroleum vapour;
- (D). the vessel does not undergo repair by hot work to any of its tanks, part or fittings which are likely to contain petroleum vapour or petroleum unless each such tank, part of fitting, as the case may be, has been examined by an officer appointed under Cl.(c) with the aid of an approved petroleum vapour-test instrument and has been certified by him in writing that the tank, part or fitting is free from petroleum vapour or petroleum;
- (E). the vessel used for the carriage of petroleum in bulk, or a cargo is not taken among other ships or to a dry dock unless-
 - (i) the vessel is proceeding to an oil berth, or
 - (ii) a certificate from an officer appointed under Cl.(e) to the effect that he has examined all the tanks, cofferdams, pump rooms and such other parts as are deemed necessary with the aid of an approved petroleum vapour-testing instrument and that such tanks, cofferdams, pump rooms and other parts are free from petroleum vapour; and declaration from the Master that to the best of his knowledge there is no petroleum vapour, present in other parts of the vessel not covered by the above certificate are produced;
- (F). the officer granting certificate under C1.(c) or C1. (d) or C1. (e) may specify such conditions and make such recommendations as are necessary to maintain gas-free condition of tanks, space
- (G). the certificate referred to in Cls.(c),(d)and (e)shall be granted only on receipt of fee fixed by the Central Government from time to time;
- (H). the vessel or any steamer or tug towing or otherwise attending on such vessel exhibits conspicuously -
 - (i) from sunrise to sunset a red flag not less than 90 centimetres square with a white circular centre 15 centimetres in diameter if petroleum Class A is carried and a red flag not less than 90

centimetres square if petroleum Class B is carried; and
(ii) from sunset to sunrise such warning lights. as may be re- quired by the Conservator];

[Note -The port authority concerned shall be the authority for the issue of final permission for the purposes of C1s. (c), (d) and (e) even though Gas Free Certificates have been obtained from the officer concerned under Cl. (c) of this rule.]

44. Loading and unloading of bulk petroleum-

1. The loading and unloading of petroleum in bulk shall be by armoured house and metal pipes.
2. All houses, pipes and other appliances used in the loading or unloading of petroleum shall be electrically continuous and free from leakage.

45. Precautions on suspension of loading or unloading- When the loading or unloading of petroleum has been commenced, such loading or unloading shall proceed with due diligence and, if it is discontinued, the tanks, and holds of the ships or other vessels concerned and all loading or unloading valves shall be closed immediately.

46. Prohibition of naked lights, fire and smoking on board a vessel-No fire, naked light, fuses, matches or other appliances for producing ignition or explosion and smoking shall be allowed on board any barge, flat or lighter carrying petroleum in bulk or on board any vessel used for the transport of petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk or for the transshipment of petroleum to or from any vessel within the limits of any port :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the use on a self-propelled barge of the machinery or propulsion.

47. Prohibition of smoking, fire and lights during loading and unloading- At all times during loading or unloading of ship or other vessel and until such time as all petroleum shall have been loaded into or unloaded from the holds or tanks and the holds or tanks shall have been securely closed down and, in the case of unloading rendered free from inflammable vapour, there shall be no fire or artificial light or smoking on board such ship or other vessel or within 30 metres of the place where the petroleum is being loaded or unloaded :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply-

- I. to the use of lamps, cookers or other similar apparatus, electric or otherwise so designed, constructed and maintained as to be incapable of igniting inflammable vapour.or in the case of petroleum Class C the use of gally fires;
- II. to the unloading or loading of a ship under conditions approved by the Conservator by means of steam from her own boilers or power generated by electric motors or internal combustion engines placed in a position away from cargo holds and pump rooms or by means of electric motors so designed, constructed and maintained as to be incapable of igniting inflammable vapour and maintained in accor- dance with the requirements specified by Lloyds or other ship surveyors approved by the Central Government.

48. Fire-extinguishing appliances to be ready for use- Vessels unloading or loading petroleum shall have adequate fire-extinguishing appliances so dis- posed that they can be put into immediate use and if the petroleum Class A shall have their ownings furled.

49. Restriction on the simultaneous conveyance of different classes of petroleum-

1. Petroleum Class A shall not be conveyed to the shore from, or loaded into the same vessel simultaneously with petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C.
2. The Chief Controller may, by written order exempt specially any particular operation from the provisions of sub-rule (1) if separate and distinct pipelines and pumps are provided for loading or unloading of petroleum Class A simultaneously with petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C.

50. Transport by sea of petroleum which has not been tested- Petroleum which has been imported into any port specified in sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 16 and which has not been tested at such port in accordance with the rules contained in Chapter X, shall not be transported to any port other than a port at which importation is permitted under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 and in accordance with the provisions of all the rules in Chapter 11.

COASTWISE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM CLASS A OTHERWISE THAN IN BULK

51. **Application -**

1. The rules in this Part apply only to the transport coastwise of Petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk.
2. Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Part, nothing contained in Part II of this Chapter shall apply to any petroleum transported in accordance with this Part.

52. Conditions of transport by unberthed passenger ships- Petroleum Class A may be transported otherwise than in bulk by an unberthed passenger ship as defined in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), in accordance with the provisions of rules 29, 30, 39 and 54 to 60 (both inclusive).

53. **Maximum quantity allowed to be carried-** Petroleum Class A may be transported otherwise than in bulk by a country craft or steam or motor-vessels other than unberthed passenger ships as defined in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), subject to the provisions of rules 29, 30 and 54 to 60 (both inclusive), if the quantity of petroleum does not exceed-

1. in the case of a country craft, the licensed carrying capacity of the vessel after taking into account the weight of barrels or tins in which the petroleum is carried; or (b) in the case of steam or motor vessels, 15 tonnes.
54. Carriage below decks- Petroleum Class A shall not be carried below deck in decked vessels unless there are efficient ventilators in the hold.
2. Half of the ventilators referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be carried down nearly to the bottom of the holds and the other half of such ventilators terminated only a short distance below the deck; the short ventilators shall be labelled "Outlet or to Leeward" and the long ventilators shall be labelled "Inter or to Windward," such ventilators shall have large cowl heads, the openings being covered with double copper or non-corroding metal gauze not less than 11 meshes per linear centimetres.

55. **Provision bulkhead-** In all vessels other than country craft, a solid gas-tight bulkhead without openings, and in country craft a solid bulkhead without openings, shall be between the hold and the afterdeck where the crew are accommodated; and in vessels fitted with a poop the bulkhead shall be placed immediately in front of the poop. In decked vessels the bulkhead shall reach up to the deck; in all other vessels it shall reach to within 15 centimetres of the gunwale.

56. Prohibition of fire, lights and smoking-

1. No fire, naked light of any description and no smoking shall be allowed on any part of the vessel transport- ing petroleum Class A except abaft the solid bulkhead.
2. The navigational lights on any such vessel shall be carried abaft the bulkl-head.

57. Provisions of fire extinguishers- Fire extinguishers suitable for fight- ing oil fires shall be placed at convenient points on any vessel transporting petroleum Class A. Not less than two such fire- extinguishers shall be placed on the afterdeck.

58. Construction of steam or motor-vessels - Steam or motor-vessels not specially constructed for the carriage of petroleum shall not carry petroleum unless they are constructed of iron or steel or of any other material approved by the Chief Controller.

59. Transport in steam or motor-vessels- On steam or motor-vessels not specially constructed for the carriage of petroleum-

1. any petroleum shall either be carried in separate compartments which shall be gas-tight and shall be effectively sealed, or in a hold in which there are efficient ventilators in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 54 or on deck in accordance with rule 60;
2. petroleum Class A shall be packed in containers complying with the provisions of rules 4 and 5;
3. special precautions shall be taken against smoking and the use (if lights or fire of any kind while the cargo is being loaded or un- loaded or while the hatches are off, or any deck openings are uncovered; before any lights are used in a compartment which contains petroleum, precautions shall also be taken to ensure that the space is clear of vapour and all empty containers which have contained petroleum Class A are kept securely closed.

60. Transport of deck- Petroleum may be carried in deck in steam or motor-vessels not specially built for the carriage of petroleum, subject to the following conditions, namely:

1. in cargo ships petroleum Class A shall not occupy more than 50 percent. of the open deck area and shall be so stowed as riot to interfere with the navigation of the ship or make it unseaworthy;
2. in passenger ships a limited quantity of petroleum Class A may be carried provided that proper precautions are taken regarding stowage and keeping the packages away from passengers, promenade or deck space;
3. the petroleum shall be protected from the direct rays of the sun by the use of canvas awnings or otherwise; and
4. conspicuous notices shall-be posted up drawing attention to the danger arising from smoking or striking matches near the deck cargo.

61. Conditions of transport by country craft- No petroleum Class A shall be transported in a country craft unless the following conditions are satisfied namely:

1. The petroleum shall be carried-
 - (i) in 200 litres capacity steel barrels, the screw bungs of such barrels being well fitting and sealed; or
 - (ii) in 200 litres capacity sealed steel drums not more than three tiers of which may be carried on any single vessel; or
 - (iii) in 10 litres capacity sealed tins, not more than six tiers of which may be carried on any single vessel; or

2. all barrels or tins shall be carefully examined and no leaky barrel or tin shall be taken on board the craft;
3. no barrels, drums or tins shall be placed within 1.2 metres of afterdeck where the crew are accommodated in the case of an undecked vessel or on deck in the case of a decked vessel; and
4. no passengers shall be carried on board the craft.

Part IV : TRANSPORT ON LAND BY VEHICLES

62. **Application-** The provisions of this part shall apply to the transport of petroleum on land by vehicles except transport of-

- (A). petroleum Class A in quantity not exceeding 100 litres and petroleum of any other class, otherwise than in bulk, subject to the provisions of rule 67;
- (B). petroleum of any class transported by the Defence Forces of the Union.

63. **Tank vehicles-**

1. Every tank vehicle used for the transport of petroleum in bulk on land shall be built, tested and maintained in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Third Schedule and be of a type approved in writing by the Chief Controller:
Provided that the Chief Controller, if he is of the opinion that the enforcement of any of the provisions of the Third Schedule will cause undue hardship, may waive any of the requirements of the said Schedule subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose.
2. Where approval is sought to a tank vehicle or to any of its special safety fittings not previously approved, 12 copies or a detailed drawing thereof to scale and a scrutiny fee of rupees fifty shall be forwarded to the Chief Controller.
3. If the Chief Controller, after receipt of the drawing under sub-rule (2) and after making such further enquires as he deems necessary, is satisfied that the tank vehicle or the special safety fittings, as the case may be, meet with the requirements laid down in the Third Schedule, he shall approve the drawing and return to the applicant one copy thereof duly endorsed.
4. Nothing in this rule shall apply to tank wagons for the carriage of petroleum by rail.

64. **Tank capacity-**

1. In this part, "the tank forming part of a tank vehicle" shall be deemed to include any number of tanks on the same chassis and any limitation herein specified the capacity of a tank shall be construed so as to permit of the tank containing the quantity specified under varying degrees of temperature.
2. The net carrying capacity of a tank shall be 97 percent of its gross carrying capacity in the case of petroleum Class A and petroleum Class B and 98 percent in the case of petroleum Class C.
3. The net carrying capacity of a tank truck or a tank semi-trailer shall not exceed 25 kilolitres of petroleum and the net carrying capacity of any tank trailer shall not exceed 5 kilolitres of petroleum;
Provided that the Chief Controller may under such conditions as he may specify allow carriage of petroleum in bulk, in a tank truck or tank semi-trailer having a net carrying capacity exceeding 25 kilolitres of petroleum or in a tank trailer having a net carrying capacity exceeding 5 kilolitres of petroleum.

65. **Restriction on other use-** Tank vehicle meant for the carriage of petroleum in bulk shall not be used for any other purpose except when so authorized by the Chief Controller in writing.

66. Trailers-

1. A tank trailer not exclusively used for transporting petroleum shall not be attached to any vehicle for transporting petroleum.
2. A tank trailer transporting petroleum shall not be attached to any vehicle other than a vehicle used exclusively for transporting petroleum and not more than one trailer shall be so attached.
3. A tank trailer shall not be attached to a tank semi-trailer or a trailer.
4. A tank trailer or tank semi-trailer shall have reliable brakes and all wheels which shall be capable of efficient operation from driver's seat of the vehicle towing the trailer.
5. The width of the tank trailer or a tank semi-trailer shall be less than the overall width of the towing vehicle.
6. A tank trailer shall be so connected to the towing vehicle as to cause the trailer to follow substantially the path of the towing vehicle and to prevent the tank trailer from whipping or swerving side to side dangerously.
7. If a tank trailer carrying petroleum Class A is attached to a vehicle carrying petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C, the towing vehicle shall comply with all the provisions of these rules relating to a vehicle for the transportation of petroleum Class A.
8. A trailer other than a tank trailer shall not be attached to any tank truck.
9. Where a tank trailer is attached to a tank truck the total quantity of petroleum transported in the tank trailer and tank truck shall not exceed 15 kilolitres.
10. No tank trailer shall be attached to a tank truck having a net carrying capacity exceeding 12 kilolitres of petroleum.
11. No tank trailer attached to a tank truck shall be operated within a thickly populated area without the written permission of the district authority.

67. Vehicle for transport otherwise than in bulk -

1. Every vehicle on which petroleum otherwise than in bulk is transported shall be strongly constructed and with sides and back of adequate height, and shall be maintained in good condition.
2. In the case of animal-drawn vehicles, push carts and pedal carts, the requirements of sub-rule(1) regarding the sides and back of the vehicles shall not apply if the load is securely fastened to the vehicle.
3. All containers shall be so packed as not to project beyond the sides or back of the vehicle.
4. Petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk shall not be transported in a trail, attached to any vehicle.

68. Composite vehicles- Petroleum in cans or in other containers shall not be transported by road on any tank vehicle used for the transport of petroleum unless the vehicle is so constructed as to comply with the rules applicable to the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk as well as with the rules applicable to the transport petroleum in bulk.

69. Carriage of other articles prohibited- No vehicle shall carry any other article while it is carrying petroleum except when specifically authorized in writing by the Chief Controller.

70. Engines of mechanically propelled vehicles-

1. In every mechanically propelled vehicle used for the transport by road of petroleum other than petroleum Class B otherwise than in bulk or petroleum Class C-
 - (i) the engine shall be diesel engine or an internal combustion engine;
 - (ii) the exhaust shall be wholly in front of the tank or the load, as the case may be, and shall have ample clearance from fuel system and combustible materials and shall not be exposed to leakage or spill- age of the fuel or product or accumulation of grease or oil;
 - (iii) the exhaust pipe shall be fitted with an approved spark arrester;
 - (iv) the muffler or silencer shall not be cut-off from the exhaust system;
 - (v) the engine air intake shall be fitted with an effective flame-arrester, or an air cleaner having effective flame-arrester, characteristics, substantially installed and capable of preventing emission of flame from the side of the engine in the event of backfiring;
 - (vi) the cab of the vehicle shall be of all-metal construction and its rear window, if provided, shall be fully covered with wired glass; alternatively, the cab and the engine shall be separated from the tank or the load, as the case may be, by a fire-resisting shield which fully cover the tank or load.
2. The fuel tanks of every such vehicle, if installed behind the cab of vehicle, shall be-
 - (a) so designed, constructed and installed as to present no unusual hazard, and shall be so arranged as to permit drainage without removal from their mountings; and
 - (b) protected against blows by stout steel guards and provided with a lock in the filling caps.
3. In every engine running on petroleum Class A, a quick action cut-off valve shall be fitted to the fuel feed pipe in an easily accessible position which shall be clearly marked.
4. Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, provisions of sub- rules (1) to (3) except Cls. (i) and (iii) of sub-rule (1), shall not apply for transportation of Petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk exclusively used by helicopters and aeroplanes for aerial crop-spraying purposes only.

71. Electrical installation- If electric light or instrument or any other electrically-operated equipment is employed on any vehicle including a trailer used in the transportation by road of petroleum other than petroleum Class C-

- I. the pressure of the electric circuit shall not exceed 24 volts;
- II. electrical wiring shall-
 - (a) be heavily insulated and be adequate for maximum loads to be carried;
 - (b) be provided with suitable over-current protection in the form of fuses or automatic circuit breakers and installed so as to be protected from physical damage and contact with possible product spill either by location or by being encased in metal conduit or other oil-resistant protective covering; and
 - (c) have all junction boxes sealed;
- III. the generator, battery, switches, fuses and circuit breaker shall be carried in the cab of the vehicle or in the engine compartment and the battery shall be in an easily accessible position with a heavy- duty switch close by to cut-off the battery;
- IV. generators and motors and switches thereof which are not installed within the engine compartment shall be of the approved flame- proof type.
Provided that where such generators or motors or switches thereof are installed in an enclosed space, adequate provision shall be made for air circula- tion to prevent overheating and possible accumulation of inflammable vapours:
Provided further that the provisions of this rule except Cl.(i) and sub- clause (a) of Cl.(ii) shall not

apply for transportation of petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk exclusively used by helicopters and aeroplanes for aerial crop spraying purposes only.

72. Means of extinguishing fire to be carried- A portable fire extinguisher suitable for extinguishing petroleum fire shall be carried in an easily accessible position and away from the discharge faucets on every vehicle transporting petroleum by road.

73. Vehicles to be constantly attended-

1. Every vehicle which is engaged in the transport of petroleum by road shall be constantly attended to by at least one person who shall be familiar with the rules in this Part. Provided that such a vehicle, if its tanks or compartments are empty but not free from petroleum vapour, may be left unattended in places previously approved for the purpose in writing by the Chief Controller.
2. Every vehicle in which more than 5 kilolitres of petroleum, other than petroleum Class C is being transported by road, or which, while transporting petroleum, other than petroleum Class C, by road is being trailed by another vehicle, shall, so long as it is in motion, be attended to by the driver and at least one more person both of whom shall be familiar with the rules in this Part.

74. Prohibition as to parking- No vehicle carrying petroleum by road shall be parked on a public road or in any congested area or at a place within 9 metres of any source of fire.

75. Licence necessary for the transport in bulk of petroleum Classes A and B-

1. No person shall transport petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B, in bulk, by road except under and in accordance with the condition of a licence granted under these rules.
2. Nothing in this rule shall apply to the transport by railway administration of petroleum which is in its possession in its capacity as a carrier or to the transport of petroleum to the refueller, licensed under these rules between places within the same aerodrome.

76. Restriction against loading and unloading of tank vehicles-

1. No person shall load or unload a tank vehicle with any class of petroleum except at a place which is situated within premises licensed under these rules and is approved in writing, for loading or unloading of such class of petroleum, by the Chief Controller :
Provided that petroleum Class C may be loaded or unloaded at a place where such petroleum is allowed to be stored without licence under Secs. 7 and 10 of the Act :
Provided further that-
 - (a) a tank wagon may be loaded or unloaded at railway sidings car-marked for the purpose; and
 - (b) a tank vehicle may be unloaded at any other place with all due precautions against fire and under adequate supervision if such unloading is necessitated by an accident or breakdown.
2. Every tank vehicle, while it is being loaded or unloaded and until its valves have been shut and filling pipe and discharge faucets closed, shall be attended to by a person who is familiar with the rules in this part.
3. No person shall under any circumstances allow filling or replenishment of the fuel tank of any motor vehicle or internal combustion engine directly from a tank vehicle;
Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall restrict filling or replenishment of the fuel tank of an aircraft in accordance with the rule framed under Aircraft Act, 1934 (22 of 1934)

77. Prohibition of loading of leaky or defective tank vehicles or unlicensed tank vehicles- No person shall load-

- I. any class of petroleum in tank vehicle if any tank, compartment, valve, pipes or any safety fitting thereof becomes leaky or defective and until such leaks are repaired and the defects rectified and, in the case of any leak in a tank or a compartment until all the tanks or compartment are retested in the manner laid down in para. 5 of the Third Schedule and pass the test;
- II. petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B in any tank vehicle other than a tank wagon which is not licensed under these rules.

78. Precautions against static charges-

1. All petroleum pipelines entering any tank vehicle loading or unloading area shall be electrically continuous and be efficiently earthed.
2. An earth boss with a flexible cable having robust clasp device shall be provided adjacent to the loading point.
3. Sound and electrically continuous hoses or metal pipes shall only be used for loading or unloading of a tank vehicle. Where stand pipes or metallic loading arms are provided, swivel joints shall be electrically continuous.
4. The tank, filling pipe and the chassis of the tank vehicle shall, during loading of a tank vehicle, be efficiently bonded and connected with the earth boss referred to in sub-rule (2) by means of a flexible metal wire or tape.
5. The bonding and earthing connections shall not be broken until loading of the tank vehicle has been completed and the filling and dip pipes thereof have been securely closed.
6. Dip rod, if used, shall be lowered into the tank or compartment before loading of petroleum starts; such a rod shall not be completely raised above the liquid level during or within one minute of the completion of such loading.
7. No tank vehicle shall be loaded at a rate exceeding one metre per second at the delivery end of the filling pipe until the filling pipe is completely submerged in petroleum and thereafter the loading rate may be gradually increased but it shall at no time exceed six metres per second at the delivery end of the filling pipe:
Provided that the Chief Controller may specify a faster loading rate in respect of crude petroleum and petroleum products which have a relative higher conductivity rate.
8. No tank or compartment of any tank vehicle which has last carried petroleum Class A shall be filled with petroleum of any other class if the interior thereof has floating non-conducting loose object or water.

79. Precautions against electrical hazards and hazard of a running engine- No mechanically propelled vehicle for the petroleum shall be loaded or unloaded until its engine has been stopped and battery isolated from the electrical circuit. The engine shall not be restarted and the battery shall not be connected to the electrical circuit until tanks and valves have been securely closed : Provided that this rule shall not apply in the case of unloading of a tank vehicle into the fuel tank of an aircraft in accordance with the rules framed under the Aircraft Act, 1934 (22 of 1934) or in any other case as may be authorized, in writing, by the Chief Controller subject to such conditions as he may specify in that behalf.

80. Precautions against movement of vehicle during loading or unloading- Petroleum shall not be loaded into or unloaded from a vehicle until its wheels have been secured by efficient brakes or by scotching and in the case of animal-drawn vehicles until the animals have been unhitched and removed.

81. Precaution against product contamination-

1. No person shall load or unload any tank vehicle unless he has selected the correct filling hose and otherwise satisfied himself that such loading or unloading will not result in any dangerous contamination of one class of petroleum with another class of petroleum.
2. A tank or compartment which carried petroleum Class A shall not be filled with any other class of petroleum until such tank or compartment has been completely drained of residual oil and its discharge faucet and emergency control valve have been closed firmly.

82. Filling discharge faucet and dip pipes to be kept closed- except during the operation of loading or emptying a tank vehicle, the filling pipe, discharge faucet and dip pipe shall be kept securely closed. Where the filling pipes are not provided with a liquid seal, the covers shall be locked or sealed except during the operation of loading a tank vehicle and the keys shall not be carried on the vehicle or the trailer.

83. Restrictions on loading and unloading of petroleum at night- Except where approved electric lights as specified in Chapter IV are exclusively used the loading or unloading of tank vehicles carrying petroleum shall be performed between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

84. Prohibitions of fires and smoking-

1. No fire or other artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed on any vehicle contained in petroleum Class A otherwise than in bulk or petroleum of any class in bulk.
2. No person shall smoke while on or attending such a vehicle.
3. No article or substance capable of causing fire or explosion shall be carried on such a vehicle.

85. Repair of tank-

1. No tank which has carried petroleum shall be repaired by welding, brazing, soldering or hot-riveting unless it has been examined by a competent responsible person and certified in writing by such person to be free from inflammable vapours or oil.
2. The certificate issued by the competent and responsible person under sub-rule(1) shall be preserved by the repairer for a period of at least three months and shall be produced for examination on demand by an inspector.
3. All repairs to tanks which have contained petroleum shall be carried out by qualified and experienced persons.
4. All the compartments of the tank shall be tested after each repair in the manner laid down in para. 5 of the Third Schedule.

86. Special provisions for motor conveyances-

1. No motor conveyance carrying passengers on hire shall carry petroleum other than-
 - (i) petroleum in the tank incorporated in the conveyance, and
 - (ii) petroleum not exceeding 100 litres in quantity intended to be used to generate motive power for the conveyance of that vehicle and kept in the manner provided in sub-section (2) of Sec. 8 of the Act.

2. During the filling or replenishment of the fuel tank of a motor conveyance licensed for the carriage of more than six passengers on hire the driver or other person in charge of such conveyance shall not allow any passenger to remain therein.
3. All petroleum containers carried in a motor conveyance carrying passengers on hire shall be free from leaks and be securely closed and shall be placed in a specially prepared receptacle which is not accessible to passengers in such conveyance and is not the roof.

Part V : TRANSPORT BY PIPELINES

87. Application- The rules in this Part apply only to the transport of petroleum by means of pipelines other than those in any area in which operation or the winning of natural petroleum or natural gas or both are carried on or within the limits of refineries and installations.

88. Right of way to be acquired- No pipeline, and installation connected with a pipeline, shall be constructed without acquiring the necessary land easements and rights for the construction thereof and for the unhindered access thereto for inspection, maintenance repairs, replacements and patrolling.

89. Approval of the design and route of the pipeline-

1. No pipeline shall be laid without the prior written approval of the Chief Controller of the route of the pipeline, and of the design, construction and working thereof.
2. Where the approval of the Chief Controller is sought for the laying of a pipeline, the person desirous of laying the pipeline shall submit to be Chief Controller-
 - (i) a comprehensive project report, accompanied by all necessary drawings, calculation giving references to recognized code or codes followed, giving full details of the design, construction and testing of the pipeline and its components; the route along which the pipeline will be laid and the manner of laying; the class or classes of petroleum proposed to be transported in the pipeline and provisions proposed to be made for the maintenance and patrolling of the pipeline;
 - (ii) a scrutiny fee of rupees two hundred

90. Design of pipeline and attachments-

1. The pipeline shall be constructed of suitable steel which is safe for the conditions under which it is to be used.
2. The pipeline and its components shall be designed and constructed in accordance with a code recognized by the Chief Controller and shall be capable of safely withstanding a pressure which shall not be less than the maximum working pressure thereof plus an allowance for surge pressure, anticipated.
3. Provision shall be made for thermal expansion or contraction of the pipeline and for the prevention of excessive stresses on the pipeline or its anchorages, guides and connections.
4. The pipeline shall be protected by a casing of steel pipe or by increasing the thickness of its wall or in any other manner approved by the Chief Controller and any other authority having jurisdiction to prevent damage to the pipeline from usual external conditions which may be encountered in railway crossings, road crossings, river or water course crossings, bridges, long self-supported spans, unstable ground, vibrations, weight of special attachments or thermal forces.

5. By-pass relief valves, pressure limiting stations or automatic shutdown equipment of approved design shall be provided in the pipeline to prevent rising at any time of the pressure in the pipeline to a pressure which exceeds the designed internal pressure by more than ten per cent.
6. Gate valves be installed at each of the following locations :
 - (a) On the section end and the discharge end of the pump station in a manner that permits isolation of the pump station equipment in the event of an emergency.
 - (b) On each line entering or leaving the installation in a manner that permits isolation of the installation from other facilities.
 - (c) On each main line at locations along the pipeline system that will minimise damage from accidental product discharge, as appropriate for the terrain in open country or for the location near cities or other populated areas.
 - (d) On each lateral take off from a trunk line in a manner that permits shutting off the lateral without interrupting flow in the trunk line.
 - (e) On each side of a water crossing that is more than 30 m. wide from high-water mark to high-water mark.
 - (f) On each side of a reservoir holding water for human consumption.]

91. Laying of pipeline-

1. Pipelines shall be laid in the most favourable route, avoiding, as far as possible, known obstructions and areas in which unusual external conditions prevail.
2. Pipelines shall be laid below the ground level except where laying thereof above the ground level is desirable for. topographical, economic or other special reasons.
3. Where an underground pipeline has to cross any existing underground water or gas line, cable, drain or other services, the pipelines shall be laid at least thirty centimeters below such services in a manner that will not obstruct access to such services for inspection, repairs or maintenance.
4. The number of bends in the pipeline shall be kept to the minimum by proper grading of trenches of supports at crossing and other obstacles.
5. The route of underground sections of a pipeline shall be indicated by markers and not less than two such markers shall be visible from any point along the route.

92. Protection against corrosion- The pipeline shall be protected against corrosion by suitable coating strapping, and, where necessary, by cathodic protection.

93. Hydrostatic testing of pipeline-

1. Before transporting petroleum for the first time, each pipeline or completed sections thereof shall be filled with water and the pressure in the line or section, as the case may be, raised to 1.1 times the design internal pressure and maintained for a period of at least 24 hours. A pipeline or a section thereof showing any significant drop of pressure during the period of testing shall not be used for transporting petroleum until necessary repairs have been carried out and a satisfactory retest done.
2. The test specified in sub-rule (1) shall be carried out at least once ever 12 months on each completed pipeline section which crosses an area where there is danger of water pollution by any leakage:
 Provided that the Chief Controller may subject to such conditions as may be specified by him in this behalf allow retesting of such sections of pipelines as are protected by sleeves or otherwise-
 - (i) to contain or to prevent leakage at longer intervals, and
 - (ii) by filling them with petroleum in place of water for purposes of the test.

94. Shut down of pipelines- Except when shut down for maintenance work, a pipeline when not in operation shall be shut-down under pressure and a careful record made of the pressure during the shut-down period. Any significant drop in pressure shall be deemed to render the pipeline unfit for transport of petroleum until it is repaired and it passes the test specified in rule 93.

95. Patrolling of pipeline-

1. The whole of every pipeline shall be efficiently patrolled.
2. Telegraph or telephone or radio communication facilities shall be provided at frequent intervals along the pipeline:
Provided that one such communication channel shall suffice for a series for parallel pipelines laid close to each other :
Provided further that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to a pipeline if the length thereof does not exceed two kilometres.

96. Checking of gauges- Tank gauges or gauges at intermediate or booster pump stations shall be checked atleast once a year.

97. Additions and alterations in the pipeline-

1. No addition or alteration to a pipeline shall be carried out without the previous approval of the Chief Controller in writing.
2. Every person desirous of carrying out any addition or alteration in any pipeline shall submit to the Chief Controller an application along with-
 - (a) additions and alterations and the purpose thereof; and
 - (b) a scrutiny fee of rupees fifty.
3. On receipt of the drawings and fee under sub-rule (2) and after eliciting such additional information as may be required the Chief Controller shall, if he is satisfied, approve the proposed additions or alterations subject to such conditions as he may deem fit.

98. Repair and maintenance of pipeline- No maintenance or repair involving cutting or rewelding of any pipeline shall be carried out except under following conditions, namely:

- I. an experienced engineer shall inspect the section requiring maintenance or repair before the work is undertaken and issue a written permit specifying therein the precautions to be observed and the procedure to be followed for carrying out the work. The permit so issued shall be preserved by the owner of the pipeline for a period of six months;
- II. all work involving cutting or welding shall be carried out by an experienced person in accordance with the pern-fit referred to in Cl. (i);
- III. the section of the pipeline shall be isolated and drained before starting repairs or maintenance.
- IV. only mechanical cutters shall be used for cutting the pipelines or any connections have been purged with an inert gas;
- V. no hot work shall be carried out on any pipeline until the section thereof requiring repair has been isolated, drained and purged with inert gas or steam or kept filled with water or until such section has been prepared in a manner approved in writing by the Chief Controller;
- VI. the section of the pipeline in which repairs or maintenance work has been carried out shall not be used for transporting petroleum until retested in the manner laid down in rule 93;

VII. no section of any pipeline and no valve fitted to it shall be separated until an efficient electrical bond has been established between the parts to be so separated which shall not be broken until the separated parts have been rejoined.

99. Relaying or repairs to a pipeline in public interest- Where the Chief Controller is of the opinion that it is in the interest of public safety so to do, he may, by a notice in writing given to the owner of the pipeline, require such owner, to relay, renew or repair such pipeline in accordance with such requirements as may be specified in such notice.

100. Power of inspection and examination- The Chief Controller or Controller of Explosives may at any time inspect and examine any pipeline, and the owner thereof or persons operating or using the pipeline and the persons on whose land such pipeline is situated or his representative shall facilitate such inspection and examine and answer all inquiries put by the Chief Controller or Controller of Explosives in regard to such pipeline.

101. Reports of fire or major leakage- The occurrence of any fire or major leakage in a pipeline and connected facilities thereof shall be reported immediately by the person for the time being in charge of the pipeline to the nearest Magistrate or officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and by telegram to the Chief Controller at his telegraphic address, namely, "EXPLOSIVES, NAGPUR".

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION

102. Restriction on electric installation and apparatus- Save as provided in this chapter, no electric wiring shall be installed and no electric apparatus shall be used in any refinery, installation, storage shed, service station or in any other place where petroleum is refined, blended, stored, loaded or unloaded.

103. Hazardous area- For the purpose of this chapter, an area shall be deemed to be a hazardous area, where-

- I. petroleum having flash point below 650C or any inflammable gas or vapour in a concentration capable of ignition is likely to be present;
- II. petroleum or any inflammable liquid having flash point above 650C is likely to be refined, blended, handled or stored at or above its flash point.

104. Classification of hazardous area-

1. A hazardous area shall be deemed to be -
 - (i) a division "O" area, if inflammable gases or vapours are expected to be continuously present in the area; or
 - (ii) a division "1" area, if inflammable gases or vapours are likely to be present in the area under normal operating conditions; or
 - (iii) a division "2" area, if inflammable gases or vapours are likely to be present in the area only under abnormal operating conditions or failure or rupture of an equipment.
2. If any question arises as to whether hazardous area is a division "O" area or a division "1" area or a division "2" area, the decision thereon of the Chief Controller shall be final.

105. Extent of hazardous area- The extent of hazardous area shall be as laid down in the Fourth Schedule :

Provided that the Chief Controller may increase or reduce the extent of hazardous area where there are special circumstances which in his opinion, warrant such increase or reduction, 1[and the persons affected shall be informed of his decision].

106. Fixed electric apparatus-

1. No electric apparatus shall be allowed in a division "O" area :
Provided that the sub-rule shall not prohibit the use in a division "O" area of an intrinsically safe apparatus of a type approved in writing by the Chief Controller and in connection with an intrinsically safe circuit, where use of such apparatus cannot be completely excluded.
2. All electric apparatus installed or used in a division "1" area shall be either-
 - (i) a flame proof or intrinsically safe apparatus of a type or types approved in writing by the Chief Controller; or
 - (ii) an industrial-type apparatus housed in an enclosure or a room which has been made safe by pressurizing or purging with plenum or atmosphere free from significant concentration of any inflammable gas or vapour and so arranged and interlocked dust in case of failure of the pressurizing or purging agent, the electricity supply is automatically cut-off or a warning is automatically given to a person in attendance who shall take suitable measures to prevent a hazard.
3. All electric apparatus installed or used in a division "2" area shall be either-
 - (i) a non-sparking apparatus of a type approved by the Chief Controller; or
 - (ii) an apparatus of any of the types permitted under sub-rule (2).

107. Fixed electric wiring-

1. All conductors of an intrinsically safe circuit in connection with an intrinsically safe apparatus installed in any hazardous area shall be so laid as to prevent invasion of such circuit by current arising from contact or electrostatic or electromagnetic induction from any other circuit. Conductors of intrinsically safe circuits shall be effectively protected against mechanical damage.
2. All electric wiring in a hazardous area, other than the conductor of an intrinsically safe circuit, shall be effectively sealed at all joints, mechanically protected and adequately supported throughout its length and shall consist of-
 - (i) approved armoured cable with correctly designed terminations complete with armour clamps, the armoring being carried and electrical clamps to provide mechanical support to the cable and electrical continuity; or
 - (ii) approved metal sheathed cable with correctly designed and installed terminations; or
 - (iii) single or multicore insulated cables accommodated in solid drawn heavy gauge screwed galvanized conduits used in conjunction with approved flame-proof fittings, the conduit being sealed at both ends and installed in such a manner as to permit internal condensation to drain to a point or points from which it may be removed; where a conduit runs from a division "1" area to a division "2" area or an area which is not a hazardous area, an adequate seal shall be provided outside the boundary or division "1" area;
 - (iv) single or multicore mineral insulated cable of approved type in conjunction with approved flame-proof type glands at all joint and terminations;
 - (v) bare conductors contained in an approved flame-proof or forming part of an intrinsically safe circuit.

3. Insulated cable without metallic sheathing or armouring but accoinrno- dated in a conduit shall not be buried in the open ground in any hazardous area.
4. The electric supply circuits of each electric pump in a hazardous area shall be-
 - (i) separately protected by a fuse or circuit breaker set to operate when the current in the circuit so exceeds the rated current for such a period of time as to involve danger; and
 - (ii) provided with an individual isolating switch at the main supply point for each electric pump including its integral lighting system, if any.
5. If the Chief Controller is satisfied that the requirements of sub-rules(1) and (2) may be modified or relaxed in any class of electrical wiring, he may authorise such modification or relaxation for such period and subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

108. Earthing and bonding-

1. All electrical systems and equipments and all structures, plants and other non-current carrying metallic parts of major electric apparatus or any major metallic object in any place where petroleum is refined, blended, stored, loaded or unloaded shall be efficiently earthed; the resistance value of and earthing system to the general mass of the earth 1[shall not be more than]-
 - (a) 4 ohms in the case of electrical systems and equipment or a valve that ensures the operation of the protective device in the electrical circuit, whichever is lower; and
 - (b) 10 ohms in the case of all non-current-carrying metallic parts of major electric apparatus or any major metallic objects.
2. All joints in pipelines, valves, plants, storage tanks and associated facilities and equipment for petroleum shall be made electrically continuous by bonding or otherwise; the resistance valve between each joint shall not exceed 1 ohm.
3. A piping which is not in electrical contact with the associated tank or vessel shall be efficiently connected to such tank or vessel by a flexible conductor and earthed.

109. Cathodic protection-

1. Cathodic protection system where employed shall be designed and installed in accordance with the current recognized prac- tice and so maintained as-
 - (a) not to affect adversely metallic bodies in the zone of protection; and
 - (b) to eliminate the danger of sparking in a hazardous area.
2. The metallic structures, pipelines, valves, plants and associated equipment under cathodic protection shall not be broken for repair or maintenance unless a heavy gauge conducting cable is clamped to each side of the intended break for establishing between them an electrical bond; and the cable shall remain clamped until repair or maintenance work is completed and the break rejoined.

110. Protection against stray current-

1. Where high values of stray currents are likely to exist, both the rails of spur lines shall be insulated from a railway siding which is used for the loading or unloading of tank wagons.
2. On electrified railway systems, live-contract rails and overhead electric lines shall be terminated outside the area where tank wagons are loaded or unloaded; such rails or overhead lines shall not be allowed within a refinery or an installation.
3. No joint in a pipeline or associated equipment shall be broken save as provided in sub-rule (2) of rule 109.

111. Portable electric apparatus-

1. No person shall instal or use in a hazardous area any portable electric lamp or apparatus other than a portable lamp or apparatus of a type approved by the Chief Controller after such examination and test and for such applications as he may specify.
2. No mains operated portable lamp shall be operated at a voltage exceeding 25 volts above the earth:
Provided that the Chief Controller may, at his discretion, allow higher operating voltage not exceeding 55 volts above earth.
3. All portable lamps or apparatus other than a self-contained lamp or apparatus shall be connected to the mains in such manner and used under suc conditions as the Chief Controller may specify.

112. Maintenance of approved electric apparatus and wiring- All electric apparatus and wiring in a hazardous area shall at all times be so maintained as to retain the characteristics on which their approval has been granted.

113. Repair and test work-

1. No flame-proof or intrinsically safe apparatus shall be opened and no work likely to impair the safety characteristics of such apparatus or electric wiring connected thereto shall be carried out until all voltage has been cut off from the said apparatus or wiring. The voltage shall not be restored thereto until the work has been completed and the safety characteristic provided in connection with the apparatus and wiring have been fully restored.
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, use of soldering apparatus or other means involving flame, fire or heat or use of industrial type apparatus in a division "1" area shall be permitted for the purposes of effecting repairs and testing and alterations, provided that the area in which such apparatus or wiring has been installed, has first been made safe and certified by a competent person after testing with an approved gas-testing apparatus to be safe from inflammable vapours, gases or liquids and is maintained in such condition, so long as the work is in progress.

114. Certificate of electric installation-

1. Before engineering any electric circuit and any electric apparatus in hazardous area for the first time and after each repair maintenance or alteration work carried out in such circuit or apparatus, a competent person shall issue a certificate under his signature to the effect that the circuit and the apparatus have the safety characteristics upon which their use in such area has been approved.
2. The certificate referred in sub-rule (1) shall be preserved by the occupier of the premises and shall be produced to the Inspector on demand.
Provided that the certificate issued for each repair and maintenance work need not be reserved for a period exceeding six months.

115. Precautions against corrosion-

1. Where necessary, all electric apparatus and equipment and conduits carrying electric wiring in a hazardous area shall be regularly treated with a suitable protective paint.
2. The certification label indicating the flame-proof or intrinsically safe nature of the apparatus or equipment shall not be painted over or treated in any manner to impair the legibility of the particulars written, stamped or embossed on such label.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM REQUIRING LICENCE

116. Licence for storage- Save as provided in Secs. 7, 8 and 9 of the Act no person shall store petroleum except under and in accordance with a licence granted under these rules :

Provided that no licence shall be necessary-

- I. for the storage of petroleum in well-head tank; or
- II. for the storage of petroleum as transit cargo within the limits of a port subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Conservator.

117. Precautions against fire-

1. No person shall smoke in any installation, storage shed or service station save in places specially authorized by the licensing authority for the purpose.
2. No person shall carry matches, fuses or other appliances capable of producing ignition or explosion in any installation or storage shed which is used for the storage of petroleum.
3. No fire, furnace or other source of heat or light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed in any installation, storage shed or service station save in places specially authorized by the licensing authority for the purpose.
4. An adequate number of portable fire-extinguishers capable of extinguishing oil fires shall always be kept in every installation, storage shed or service station at strategic point and all persons employed in such installation, storage shed or service station shall be conversant with the use of such fire extinguishers.

118. Supervision of operations within an installation, service station or storage shed- All operations within an installation, service station or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of an experienced responsible agent or supervisor who is conversant with the terms and conditions of the licence held for the installation, service station or storage shed, as the case may be.

119. Cleanliness of installation, service station or storage shed- The ground in the interior of an installation or service station and the protected areas surrounding any installation, service station or storage shed shall be kept clean and free from all vegetation, waste material and rubbish.

120. Drainage-

1. All enclosures surrounding above ground tanks in an installation shall be provided with proper drainage facilities in such way that no water is allowed to accumulate in the enclosure.
2. No part of the enclosures referred to in sub-rule(1) shall be below the level of the surrounding ground within the protected area.
3. Where drainage is effected by means of a pipe the pipe shall be fitted with a valve which is capable of being operated from the outside of the enclosure or with any other arrangement approved in writing by the Chief Controller.
4. All valves and other openings for draining off water shall be kept closed except when water is being drained off.

5. The nature of the drainage arrangements and the position of all openings and valves therein shall be shown in the plan submitted with the application for a licence.

121. Exclusion of unauthorized persons-

1. The protected area surrounding every installation and storage shed shall be surrounded by a wall or fence of at least 1.8 meters in height.
2. Precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to any storage shed or installation.

122. Petroleum only to be stored- No installation, service station or storage shed shall, without permission in writing from the Chief Controller, be used for any purpose other than the storage and distribution of petroleum and for purposes directly connected therewith.

123. Marking of capacity of tanks- The capacity in litres of every above ground tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on the tank.

124. Construction of tanks-

1. Every tank or receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk other than a well-head tank shall be constructed of iron or steel in accordance with the codes or specifications approved by the Indian Standards Institution or any other code or specifications approved in writing by the Chief Controller: Provided that if the properties of petroleum to be stored so require or for any other reason it is necessary so to do, tanks or other receptacles may be built of materials other than iron or steel.
2. The tanks or other receptacles shall be erected on firm foundations or supports of non-combustible material in accordance with sound engineering practice
3. The height of a storage tank shall not exceed one and a half times its diameter or twenty metres, whichever is less. Explanation- For the purpose of this sub-rule the height of a tank shall be the height from its bottom to top curb angles,
4. An air space of not less than five percent of the total capacity of the tank or the space prescribed in the code or specification referred to in sub-rule (1) whichever is less, shall be kept in each tank.

125. Protection against corrosion- All tanks or other receptacles for the storage of petroleum in bulk, other than well-head tanks installed on the ground or below the ground, shall be protected against corrosion by the use of protective coatings or cathodic protection or by any other means approved by the licensing authority.

126. Testing of tanks-

1. Storage tanks or other receptacles for the storage of petroleum in bulk, other than well-head tanks, after being installed and secured in the final position or after undergoing re-installation or any major repair shall, before being put into use, be tested by water pressure by a competent person.
2. The water used for testing shall be free from petroleum and shall not be passed through any pipe or pump ordinarily used for the conveyance of petroleum:
3. Provided that where the licensing authority is satisfied that it is not reasonably possible to convey water by pipes or pumps other than those ordinarily used for conveyance of petroleum,

he may permit use of a petroleum pipe or pump for the conveyance of water subject to such conditions as he may impose. .

4. The competent person carrying out the test as required under sub-rule (1) shall issue a certificate in the proforma given below; the certificate so issued shall be submitted to the licensing authority along with the application for the grant of amendment of a licence or, in the case of any major repair, after each such repair.

127. Earthing of tanks-

1. Every tank or other receptacles for the storage of petroleum in bulk, other than a well head tank or tanks of less than 50,000 litres capacity containing petroleum Class C shall be electrically connected with the earth in an efficient manner by not less than two separate and distinct connections placed at the opposite exremities of such tank or receptacle. The roof and all metal connections of such tank or receptacle shall be in efficient electrical contact with the body of such tank or receptacle.
2. The connections and contacts required under sub-rule (1) shall have as few joints as possible. All joints shall be riveted, welded or bolted and also soldered to ensure both mechanical and electrical soundness.
3. The resistance to earth shall not exceed 7 ohms and the resistance to any part of the fitting to the earth plate or to any other part of fitting shall not exceed 2 ohms.

128. Testing of earth connections-

1. The connections and contacts of the tank or receptacle required under rule 127 shall be inspected and tested by a competent person at least once in every twelve months by means of a direct reading instrument, such as, a merger.
2. The testing instrument referred to in sub-rule (1), if capable of producing a spark, shall be so shielded as to be incapable of igniting petroleum vapour.
3. A record of such inspections and tests shall be maintained by the licensee in the licensed premises and shall be produced on demand by any inspector.

129. Night working- No installation storage shed shall be opened and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted between sunset and sunrise except where approved electric lights confirming to the provisions of Chapter IV are exclusively used.

130. Certificate of safety- A certificate of safety in the proforma a give below this rule and signed by a competent person shall be furnished to the licensing authority before any petroleum is stored in an installation or a service station for the first time or whenever any additions or alterations to the enclosure walls and embankments are carried out or when any tank is installed or its position shifted.

Proforma of Certificate of Safety

(See rule 130)

I, hereby certify that the petroleum installation/service station of (Full name and address of the occupier of the installation service station) at (village, police station, District, State) has been constructed in accordance with the conditions of licence form

.....and that in my opinion the enclosure walls and embankments of all above ground tanks are of such a nature and all tanks have been so installed and secured as to ensure safety.

131. Prior approval of specification and plans of premises proposed to be licensed -

- (A). Every person desiring to obtain a licence to import and store petroleum in Form XII, Form XIII, Form XIV or in Special Form, as the case may be, shall submit to the licensing authority an application alongwith-
- (a) specification and plans drawn to scale, in duplicate, clearly indicating-
 - (i) the manner in which the provisions prescribed in these rules will be complied with;
 - (ii) the premises proposed to be licensed, the area of which shall be distinctly coloured or otherwise marked;
 - (iii) the surroundings and all protected works lying within 100 metres of the edge of all facilities which are proposed to be licensed.
 - (iv) the position, capacity, materials of construction and ground and elevation views of all storage tanks, enclosures around tanks, all valves, filling and discharge points, vent pipes, dip pipes, storage and filling sheds, pumps, fire-fighting facilities and all other building and facilities forming part of the premises proposed to be licensed;
 - (v) the areas reserved for different classes of petroleum including petroleum exempted under Sec. 11 of the Act; and
 - (b) a scrutiny fee of 1[rupees, twenty] paid in the manner specified in rule 13.
- (B). If the Chief Controller, after scrutiny of the specification and plans and after making such enquiries as he deems fit, is satisfied that petroleum may be stored in the premises proposed to be licensed, he shall return to the applicant one copy each of the specifications and plans signed by him conveying his sanction subject to such conditions as he may specify.

132. Pumping- No integral combustion engine or electric motor in an installation shall be used for driving pumps for pumping petroleum save in a pump house or pumping area specially constructed for the purpose and approved by the Chief Controller.

133. **Identification mark on licensed premises-** Every installation, storage shed or service station under these rules shall have prominently marked thereon the number of the licence held for it.

134. **Posting up of rules and conditions-** An extract of rules 3 to 12, 102 to 115, 116 to 134 and rules 147 to 149 and 152 to 160 and of the conditions of the licence shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every licenced installation, service station or storage shed.

135. **Petroleum in the possession of Defence Forces of the Union-**Nothing in rules 116,122,122,125,126,127,128,130,131,133 and 134 shall apply to petroleum in the possession of the Defences Forces of the Union.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM CLASS C NOT REQUIRING A LICENCE

136. Application-

1. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to petroleum Class C stored otherwise than under a licence as provided in Sec. 7 of the Act but shall not apply to petroleum Class C in the possession of the Defence Force of Union.
2. The provisions of Chapter V shall not apply to petroleum Class C permitted to be stored without a licence under Sec. 7 of the Act.

137. Restriction of Storage- Petroleum Class C shall not be stored together with any other class of petroleum except under and in accordance with a licence granted under these rules.

138. Storage of exempted petroleum Class C in bulk-

1. Petroleum Class C in bulk shall be stored in a tank constructed of iron or steel or any other material approved in writing by the Chief Controller.
2. The tank referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be properly designed and the tank with all its fittings shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent any leakage of petroleum.
3. All tanks of capacity exceeding 5,000 litres for the storage of petroleum Class C shall be surrounded by an enclosure wall or placed inside a pit, so constructed and maintained as to be able to contain without leakage the maximum quantity of petroleum capable of being contained in the largest tank within such enclosure or pit.
4. A drainage pipe with a valve capable of being actuated from outside the enclosure wall shall be provided in the enclosure or pit referred to sub-rule (3) and the valve shall be kept closed.
5. A distance of not less than 1.5 metres shall be kept clear between protected works and the edge of such enclosure wall or pit.

139. Storage of petroleum Class C in non-bulk- Petroleum Class C which is not in bulk, shall if the quantity at any one time exceeds 2,500 litres be stored in a storage shed of which either, - the doorways and openings shall be built up to a height of 30 centimeters above the floor, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of 30 centimeters.

140. Prior report of storage of petroleum Class C- Every person intending to store petroleum Class C in quantity exceeding 5,000 litres otherwise than under a licence shall send to the Chief Controller a prior report stating the exact location of the premises on which such petroleum is to be stored.

LICENCES

141. Grant of licence- Licences under these rules may be granted the licensing authorities set forth in the First Schedule in the forms specified for the purpose and on payment of a fee specified therein.

142. Period for which licences may be granted or renewed-

1. A licence in Form III or Form IX 1[or Form XV] may be granted for such period as the licensing authority may deem necessary subject to a maximum of one year.
2. Every other licence granted or renewed under these rules shall remain in force until the 31st day of December of the year up to which the licence is granted or renewed subject to a maximum of three years.
3. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), the licensing authority where it is satisfied that a licence is required for a specific work or festival which is not likely to last up to the 31st day of December of the year up to which the licence is granted or renewed, may grant or renew a licence for such period as is actually necessary.

143. Application for licence-

1. A person wishing to obtain or renew a licence under these rules shall submit an application in writing to the authority empowered to grant such a licence.

2. An application for the grant of a licence to transport petroleum in bulk by road in mechanically propelled vehicles shall be in Form VII. Application for licence to import and store petroleum shall be in Form VIII, 2[and to decant (Kerosene Petroleum Class B) from mechanically-propelled vehicles in containers shall be in Form VIII-A.]

144. No objection certificate-

1. Where the licensing authority is the Chief Controller or the Controller of Explosives, as the case may be, an applicant for a new licence other than a licence in '[Form III, IX, XV or 'XVII shall apply to the District Authority with two copies of the site-plan showing the location of the premises proposed to be licensed for a certificate to the effect that there is no objection to the applicant receiving a licence for the site proposed and the District Authority shall, if he sees no objection, grant such certificate to the applicant who shall forward it to the licensing authority with his application Form VIII.
2. Every certificate issued by the District Authority uil(,ler sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the plan of the proposed site duly endorsed by him in under his official seal.
3. The Chief Controller or the Controller of Explosives, as the case may be, may refer an application not accompanied by certificate granted under sub-rule (1) to the District Authority for his observations.
4. If the District Authority, either on a reference being made to him or otherwise, intimates to the Chief Controller or the Controller of Explosives, as the case may be, that any licence which has been applied for should not, in his opinion, be granted, such licence shall not be issued without the sanction of the Central Government.

145. Particulars of licence-

1. Every licence granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions specified therein and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form specified under these rules.
2. One copy of the plan or plans for the licensed premises signed in token of approval by the licensing authority shall be attached to the licence which shall form part of such licence and an identical copy shall be filed for record in the office of the licensing authority, '[excepting in the case of licence in Form XVII.

146 2[***]

147. Prior approval necessary for alterations in the licensed premises-

1. No alteration shall be carried out in the licensed premises until a drawing or drawings showing such alteration has been approved in writing by the licensing authority.
2. A person wishing to carry out any alteration in the licensed premises shall submit to the licensing authority-
 - (i) three copies of a properly drawn plan of the licensed premises showing in distinct colour or colours the proposed alteration and the reasons therefore;
 - (ii) a fee of rupees ten for scrutiny of the proposed alteration.
3. If the licensing authority, after scrutiny of the plan showing the proposed alteration and after making such enquiries as he deems fit, is satisfied that the proposed alteration may be carried out, he shall return to the licensee one copy of the plan signed by him and conveying his sanction subject to such condition or conditions as he may specify.

4. The holder of the licence, shall apply to the licensing authority for the amendment of the licence as soon as the sanctioned alteration has been carried out.

148. Amendment of licence-

1. Any licence granted under these rules may be amended by the authority empowered to grant such a licence.
2. The fee for amendment of a licence shall be rupees twenty plus the amount, if any, by which the fee that would have been payable if the licence had originally been issued in the amended form exceeds the fee originally paid for the licence.
3. A licensee who desires to have his licence amended shall submit to the licensing authority-
 - (i) an application duly filled in and signed in Form VII if the licence has been granted for transport of petroleum in bulk by road in Form VIII if the licence is granted to import and store petroleum; and in Form VIII-A, if the licence is granted to decant Kerosene (Petroleum Class B) from mechanically propelled vehicles in containers.
 - (ii) the licence sought to be amended together with the approved plans attached to it;
 - (iii) where any alteration in the licensed premises has been carried out, three copies of the properly drawn plans showing the alterations sanctioned under rule 147 by the licensing authority;
 - (iv) fee for the amendment of the licence as specified in sub-rule (2); (v) a certificate of testing of the tank or tanks, if required under rule 126; (vi) a certificate of safety, if required under rule 130.

149. Renewal of licence-

1. A licence may be renewed by the authority empowered to grant such a licence :
Provided that a licence which has been granted by the Chief Controller may be renewed without alteration by a Controller of Explosives duly authorized by the Chief Controller.
2. Every licence granted under these rules, other than a licence in Form III or Form IX, may be renewable for three calendar years where there has been no contravention of the Act or of the rules framed thereunder or of any condition of the licence so renewed.
3. Where a licence which has been renewed for more than one year is surrendered before its expiry, the renewal fee paid for unexpired portion of the licence shall be refunded to the licensee provided that no refund of renewal fee shall be made for any calendar year during which-
 - (a) the licensing authority receives the renewed licence for surrender; or
 - (b) any petroleum is received or stored on the authority of the licence.
4. Every application under sub-rule (2) shall be made in Form VIII [or Form VIII-A as the case may be] and shall be accompanied by the licence which is to be renewed together with approved plans attached to the licence, wherever applicable, and the original treasury receipt showing the deposit of the renewal fee under the correct head of account.
5. Every application for the renewal of licence shall be made so as to reach the licensing authority at least thirty days before the date on which it expires, and if the application is so made, the licence shall be deemed to be in force until such date the licensing authority renews the licence or until an intimation that the renewal of the licence is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

6. Where the renewal of a licence is refused, the fee paid for the renewal shall be refunded to the licensee after deducting therefrom the proportionate fee for the period beginning from the date from which the licence was to be renewed up to the date on which renewal thereof is refused.
7. The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of licence for each calendar year as for the grant thereof
 Provided that-
 - (i) if the application with accompaniments required under sub-rule (4) is not received within time, specified in sub-rule (5), the licence shall be renewed only on payment of a fee amounting to twice the fee ordinarily payable;
 - (ii) if such an application with accompaniments is received by the licensing authority after the date of expiry but not later than 30 days from the date of expiry, the licence may, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken in this behalf, be renewed on payment of twice the fee ordinarily payable :
 Provided further that in the case of an application for the renewal of a licence for a period of more than one calendar year at a time, the fee prescribed under Cl. (i) or Cl. (ii) of the first proviso, if payable, shall be paid only for the first calendar year of renewal.
8. No licence shall be renewed if the application for renewal is received by the licensing authority after thirty days of the date of its expiry.

150. Refusal of no objection certificate- A district authority refusing to grant a non-objection certificate under rule 144 shall record, in writing, the reasons for such refusal and shall furnish to the applicant a copy of such order : Provided that before refusing to grant a no-objection certificate, the applicant shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

151. Cancellation of no objection certificate-

1. A no-objection certificate granted under rule 144 shall be liable to be cancelled by the District Authority or the State Government, if the District Authority or the State Government is satisfied, that the licensee has ceased to have any right to use the site for storing petroleum:
 Provided that before cancelling a no-objection certificate, the licensee shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
2. A district authority or a State Government cancelling a no-objection certificate shall record in writing the reasons for such cancellation and shall immediately furnish to the licensee and to the licensing authority concerned a copy of the order cancelling the no-objection certificate.

152. Refusal of licence- A licensing authority refusing to grant, amend, renew or transfer a licence, shall record his reasons for such refusal in writing.

153. Suspension and cancellation of licence-

1. Every licence granted under these rules shall-
 - (i) stand cancelled, if the licensee ceases to have any right to the site for storing petroleum;
 - (ii) stand cancelled, if the no-objection certificate is cancelled by the District Authority or the State Government in accordance with sub- rule (1) of rule 151;
 - (iii) be liable to be suspended or cancelled by an order of the licensing authority for any contravention of the Act or of any rule thereunder or of any condition contained in such licence, or by order of the Central Government if it is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for doing so :
 Provided that-

- (a) before suspending or cancelling a licence under this rule, the holder of the licence shall be given an opportunity of being heard ;
 - (b) the maximum period of suspension shall not exceed three months; and
 - (c) the suspension of a licence shall not debar the holder of the licence from applying for its renewal in accordance with the provisions of rule 149.
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), an opportunity of being heard may not be given to the holder of a licence before his licence is suspended or cancelled in cases-
 - (a) where the licence is suspended by a licensing authority as an interim measure for violation of any of the provisions of the Act or these rules, or of any conditions contained in such licence and in his opinion such violation likely to cause imminent danger to the public:
Provided that where a licence is so suspended, the licensing authority shall give the holder of suspension is confirmed; or
 - (b) where the licence is suspended or cancelled by the Central Government, if that Government considers that in the public interest or in the interest of the security of the State such opportunity, should not be given.
 3. A licensing authority or the Central Government suspending or cancelling a licence under sub-rule (1), shall record its reasons for so doing in writing.

154. Procedure on expiration, suspension or cancellation of licence-

1. A person licensed to store petroleum shall, on the expiration, suspension or cancellation of his licence, forthwith give notice to the District Authority of the class and quantity of petroleum in his possession and shall comply with any directions which the District Authority may, on the recommendation of the Chief Controller, give in regard to their disposal.
2. The District Authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of expiration, suspension or cancellation, as the case may be, a temporary licence for the storage of petroleum actually held at the time of the issue of the temporary licence :
Provided that where the expired, suspended or cancelled licence was granted by an authority, other than the District Authority, no temporary licence shall be granted without the previous consent of such other authority.
3. The fee chargeable on a licence granted under sub-rule (2) shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or cancelled or suspended licence as the period covered by the temporary licence bears to a full year.

155. Appeals-

1. An appeal shall lie against any order refusing the grant, amend or renew a licence cancelling or suspending a licence to -
 - (i) the Central Government, where the order is passed by the Chief Controller;
 - (ii) the Chief Controller, if the order is passed by a Controller of Explosives;
 - (iv) the immediate official superior to the District Authority, if the order passed by the District Authority;
 - (v) the immediate official superior to officer appointed under rule 33 in the case of vessels licensed for the carriage of petroleum in bulk.
2. An appeal against any order of the District Authority refusing to grant or cancelling a no-objection certificate shall lie to the authority which is immediately superior to the said District Authority, .
3. Every appeal shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and shall be presented within sixty days of the order passed, .

156. Supply of rules - With every licence granted for the storage of petroleum, an extract of rules 3 to 12, rules 102 to 134, rules 147 to 149 and rules 152 to 160 shall be given free of charge to the licensee.

157. Transfer of licence for storage-

1. The holder of a licence, for the storage of petroleum may, at any time before the expiry of the licence, apply to the licensing authority to transfer the licence to another person.
2. Every application for the transfer of a licence shall be accompanied by-
 - (i) a letter signed by the holder of the licence indicating the full name and address of the person to whom he wishes to transfer the licence and give complete possession of the licensed premises;
 - (ii) the licence sought to be transferred together with the approved plan or plans attached to it;
 - (iii) an application in Form VIII duly filled in and signed by the person to whom the licence is sought to be transferred;
 - (v) a fee of rupees twenty paid in the manner specified in rule 13.
3. The licensing authority on receipt of the documents and fee required under sub-rule (2) shall, if he approves the transfer, enter upon the licence, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the licence has been transferred to the person named.
4. The person to whom the licence is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the licence as the original licensee.

158. Procedure on death or disability of licensee-

1. If a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or mentally incapable or is otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or confiscation under the Act or these rules of exercising the powers granted to the licensee during such time as may reasonably be required to allow him to make an application for a new licence in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original licence in respect of the year in which the licensee, dies or becomes insolvent or mentally incapable or is otherwise disabled:
Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to authorize the exercise of any power under this sub-rule by any person after the expiry of the period of the licence.
2. An application for a new licence for the unexpired portion of the original licence shall be accompanied by a no-objection certificate issued by the District Authority in favour of the person applying for such licence.
3. A fee of rupees five shall be charged for a new licence for the unexpired portion of the original licence granted to any person applying for it under this rule.

159. Loss of licence - Where a licence granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed a duplicate may be granted on submission of a copy of the plan or plans identical with those attached to the licence and on payment of a fee of rupees twenty.

160. Production of licence on demand-

1. Every person holding or acting under a licence granted under these rules shall produce it, or an authenticated copy of it, at the place to which the licence applies, when called upon to do so by any inspector.
2. Copies of any licence may, for the purpose of this rule, be authenticated by the authority which granted the licence-
 - (a) on payment of a fee of rupees five, for each authenticated copy; and

(b) on the submission of a copy or copies of the plans identical with the approved plan or plans attached to the licence.

161. Procedure on reports of infringement- The District Authority shall inform the Chief Controller of the action taken by him on any reports of infringements of the Act or of these rules which the Chief Controller may make to him.

162. Executive control over authorities- Every authority, other than the Central Government, acting under this chapter shall perform its duties subject to the control of the Central Government: Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the powers of executive control of the Chief Controller over the officers subordinate to him.

REFINING AND BLENDING OF PETROLEUM

163. Approval of refinery-

1. No person shall define, crack, reform or blend petroleum unless the project report with specifications and plans showing the general arrangements of tanks, stills, furnaces, electric installation, pump-houses, arrangement for drainage treatment and disposal of effluents, arrangement for fighting fire, fencing gates and all plants and buildings at the place where it is proposed to refine, crack, reform or blend petroleum (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the refinery) has been approved by the Chief Controller.
2. Any person desiring to refine, crack, reform or blend petroleum shall submit to the Chief Controller an application alongwith-
 - (i) a copy of the project report and specifications and plans referred in sub-rule (1) in triplicate, and
 - (ii) a scrutiny fee of rupees two hundred paid in the manner specified in rule 13
3. The Chief Controller on receiving the project report with specifications and plans may require submission of such further particulars as he may specify after satisfying himself that petroleum can be so refined, cracked, reformed or blended, shall return to the applicant one set of the specifications and plans signed by him and conveying his sanction subject to such conditions as he may specify.

164. Retention of plans and specifications- A copy each of the approved plans and specifications and containing any alterations sanctioned under rule 165 from time to time shall be kept at the refinery.

165. Alterations-

1. No alterations in a refinery involving the general arrangement or the design of tanks, stills, furnaces, plants, pump-houses, electric installation or fire-fighting facilities shall be carried out without the previous sanction in writing of the Chief Controller.
2. The occupier of a refinery wishing to carry out any of the alterations referred to in sub-rule (1) shall submit to the Chief Controller an application along with-
 - (i) specifications and plans, in triplicate, showing proposed alterations together with reasons therefor, and
 - (ii) a scrutiny fee of rupees fifty paid in the manner prescribed in rule 13.

3. The Chief Controller on receiving the specifications and plans for the alterations and reasons, therefor, may require submission of such further particular as he may specify and after satisfying himself that the proposed alterations can be carried out, return to the applicant one copy of the specifications and plans signed by him and conveying his approval subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

166. Use of fire-proof materials- All buildings and facilities in which petroleum is handled shall be built of fire-proof materials.

167. Situations of storage tanks- No storage tanks for petroleum shall be situated nearer than 90 metres to any still, boiler or furnace :
Provided that this rule shall not apply to a storage tank containing petroleum Class C for use as a fuel for a boiler and such a storage tank shall not be larger than is necessary to conserve 24 hours fuel for the fire which it serves.

168. Situation of storage tanks and facilities for liquefied petroleum gases- No storage tank or filling facility for 'liquefied petroleum gases shall be '[nearer than 90 metres to any still, boiler or furnace or nearer than 30 metres] to any storage tank, pump-house or any facility for the blending or filling of petroleum or to any protected work.

169. Situation of Flare- No flare shall be situated nearer than 90 metres to any tank, still, pump-house or any facility for the refining, cracking, reforming, blending, storage for handling of petroleum or liquefied petroleum gases other than knock-out drum and condensate recovery pump attached to such flare.

170. Drainage-

1. Adequate arrangements shall be made to ensure that effluents and drainage passing from the refinery does not cause, pollution of rivers, irrigation channels, water reservoir or foreshore and does not harmfully affect animal or vegetable life in any way.
2. Effluent drainage from pump houses and all other points where oil may be entrained shall be passed through an efficient oil interceptor system of adequate size.
3. Samples of effluents and drainage shall be collected at least once a week before such effluents and drainage leave the refinery limit and the sample so collected shall be tested in the refinery laboratory as to their oil content, acidity, alkalinity and record of such tests maintained by the occupier of the refinery for a period of at least six months and produced on demand by an inspector.
4. All chemical waste shall be rendered harmless before they leave the refinery area.
5. The whole of the sewerage shall be independent of other drainage systems.
6. All drains shall have adequate capacity to prevent any flooding or backing-up and be of such construction as to prevent leakage from them to the surrounding grounds.
7. Drains for carrying waste chemicals shall be of a type which is not affected by the chemicals in question.
8. Trash racks shall be fitted to the drains where there is a possibility of rubbish being carried forward and forming a plug.
9. Manholes shall be provided in closed drains where there is an abrupt change of direction and also at reasonable intervals in straight sections to permit rodding.

10. When vents are provided to release gases separated from contaminated effluents in closed drains. they shall be sited where they are unlikely to cause danger or annoyance.
11. All drains shall be fitted with fire-traps at suitable points to prevent the passage of flame
12. gas traps are provided in the drains that, they shall be constructed upstream side of the oil interceptors and such gas traps shall be fitted with vents to liberate the gas at such a height danger or annoyance is not caused.

171. Fire and smoking-

1. No fire, furnace, source of heat or light capable of igniting inflammable vapours shall be allowed except in the firing spaces or stills and boilers.
2. No smoking shall be allowed except in spaces or buildings specially approved for the purpose by the Chief Controller.

172. Permits to carry out maintenance and repair work-

1. No maintenance and repair work and no entry into confined spaces including a closed drain or manhole shall be permitted except under and in accordance with the conditions of a written permit issued by a competent person authorized by the occupier of the refinery.
2. The competent person referred to in sub-rule (1) shall, before issuing the permit, satisfy himself by inspection and testing, wherever necessary, the conditions of the vessel, site or equipment are entirely safe for the work which is to be undertaken and shall specify on the permit the conditions under which the work can be carried out safely.
3. Permits for carrying out maintenance or repair work shall be issued for limited and stated period during which known conditions will remain safe and such permits shall not be renewed without re-inspection and re-testing of the vessel, site or equipment.
4. All gas tests for the purpose of issuing a permit shall be carried out by suitable trained persons by an instrument which is calibrated and checked at such intervals as are recommended in this behalf by the manufacturers of such instrument in the manual of instruction pertaining thereto
5. In the case of vessels which had contained products blended with leaded fluid the regulations laid down by the suppliers of the fluid shall be fully observed.

173. Fire control-

1. Every refinery shall be fully protected against fire by a well-organized and trained fire-fighting service with necessary materials and fixed, mobile and portable equipment for fighting fires.
2. An adequate supply of water shall be available at all strategic points in the refinery by means of an independent ring main or grid provided with isolating valves. The main shall be kept constantly pressurized by two or more boosting pumps of adequate capacity preferably working automatically as any significant loss of pressure in the main occurs. At least one of the boosting pumps shall be independent of the normal power supply.
3. All mains shall be fitted with hydrants at convenient places not more than 30 metres apart; such hydrants shall be of a design suitable for operating conditions and for connecting mobile pumps.
4. Static water supply of adequate capacity shall be provided where mains water supply may be subject to interference.
5. All refinery personnel shall be practised in the use of first-aid, fire fighting appliances and selected refinery personnel shall be trained in all aspects of fire-fighting.

6. The Chief Controller may relax any of the provisions of sub-rules (1) to (5) or require additional fire-fighting provisions to be made if he deems such relaxation or additional fire-fighting provisions necessary in respect of any class of refinery.

174. Removal of petroleum- All petroleum as it leaves the stills with the exception of such quantities as may be pumped direct to service tanks for fuel, shall at once be pumped out into the refinery storage tanks and shall not be stored in the immediate neighbourhood of stills and boilers:
Provided that the Chief Controller may permit petroleum to be disposed of otherwise.

175. Prevention of danger from static electricity- Adequate provision shall be made to prevent accumulation of dangerous static charges of electricity.

176. Warning notices - Warning notices regarding prevention of unauthorized persons, naked lights, smoking and other hazards shall be displayed prominently at strategic locations in the refinery.

177. Marking of pipelines and cables-

1. All above-ground pipelines and cables shall be identified by taping, stencilling, colouring distinctively or by any other suitable method.
2. All overhead pipelines and cables crossing roads shall be adequately protected against accidental damage.
3. Pipelines and valve at loading and discharging berths shall be prominently marked to identify the product.
4. The route of all underground cables shall be marked by prominent markers. At least two such markers shall be visible from any point on the route of the cable.
5. The route of all underground pipelines shall be marked by prominent markers or by any other effective means to prevent accidental damage to the pipelines.

178. Inspections- All plants, instruments and equipment including fire-fighting equipment shall be inspected and tested at intervals, the frequency depending on practical or other relevant factors, and records of all such inspections shall be maintained.

179. Safe operation-

1. All operators employed in a refinery shall be adequately trained in the safe operation of plants and equipment.
2. Written procedures shall be established for operators to start up, shutdown and gas-free plants or sections of plant safely and to take safe action under emergency conditions.
3. Checks shall be made at all stages of the operations by supervisors to ensure that vessels and equipment are properly isolated or connected up, as required, and to ensure that safety facilities are commissioned as the operation proceeds.

180. Reports of fire- The occurrence of any fire in a refinery shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of the refinery for time being to the Chief Controller and to the nearest police station.

181. Closing of refinery- If refinery is closed down, the area within the fence surrounding it shall be cleared of all petroleum having flash point below 95°C as soon as possible.

TETRA ETHYL LEAD MIXTURES

182. Addition of tetra ethyl lead mixtures- Tetra ethyl lead shall not be blended with petroleum except in an equipment approved in writing by the Chief Controller and in such proportions and under such conditions as may time to time be determined by him.

183. Addition of tetra ethyl lead mixture- Tetra ethyl lead shall not be blended except in an equipment approved in writing by the Chief Controller and in quantities not exceeding the limits specified in the relevant Indian Standards specifications.

184. Prescription of special conditions- The Chief Controller may from time to time by a written order prescribe special conditions which shall be observed during mixing of petroleum with ethyl fluid, handling of leaded petroleum or cleaning or repair of storage tanks which have contained leaded petroleum.

185. Colouration of leaded petroleum- Every mixture of petroleum and tetra ethyl lead shall be distinctively coloured before being supplied to the public.

186. Marking of receptacles- All receptacles other than tanks containing a mixture of petroleum and tetra ethyl lead shall, except when they are in possession of the Defence Forces of the Union, bear a warning in the following terms, namely:

"Warning This spirit contains lead and shall be used as a motor fuel only."

TESTING OF PETROLEUM

187. Drawing of samples-

1. In all cases, the sampling officer shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample and the sample shall be drawn in the presence of at least one witness. Where the sample is drawn from an original unopened receptacle containing petroleum otherwise in bulk the opening shall be sufficient to admit of the sample being rapidly transferred from the receptacle.
2. Two bottles, each of a capacity of 1 litre shall be filled to nine-tenths of their capacity with the sample and corked. The corks shall be driven home and cut-off level with the neck; and melted sealing wax shall be worked into the corks and the bottles shall be efficiently sealed.
3. In the case of petroleum imported into India, the bottles containing the samples shall, after being sealed, be labelled with the name of the consignee, particulars of the ship or vehicle by which it is imported and such other distinguishing marks as may be necessary.

188. Forwarding and retention of samples- One of the bottles referred to in sub-rule (2) of rule 187 shall be preserved for reference in case of need and the other shall be forwarded to the testing officer.

189. Procedure of delivery of samples-

1. When the master of, or the agent for, a ship or the agent of the importer has made the declaration required under rule 17 or rule 26 ' the sampling officer shall obtain samples of all the petroleum which is intended to land at the port or place of import. If the importer so desires, the sampling officer shall also take samples of all the petroleum which is intended to land at any other port or place of import in India :
Provided that no sample need be taken of petroleum if it is declared to be petroleum Class A.
2. The master of the ship or the person for the time being in-charge of the vehicle by which petroleum is imported shall deliver to the sampling officer, without charge, samples of every variety of petroleum comparised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under sub-rule(1). Such samples shall, if the sampling officer so requires, be taken from the particular receptacles indicated by him:
Provided that when the petroleum is in cases samples shall be taken as the landing proceeds.

190. Selection of samples from imported cargo- The minimum number of samples to be selected from each brand or quality contained in the cargo to be imported shall be as follows :

- I. in cases-one sample for every 10,000 cases or part thereof;
- II. in casks or drums, declared to be of uniform quality-one sample for every 600 kilolitres or part thereof;
- III. in bulk or in tanks-one sample from each tank or tank compartment.

191. Standard test apparatus- The standard test apparatus shall-

- (A).agree in every respect with the Indian Standard Specification No.IS-1448 (Part I): (P.20) or (P.21), as applicable and for the time being in force; and
- (B). have been tested and certified by an officer appointed by the Cenral Government under sub-section (1) of Sec. 15 of the Act.

192. Certification of apparatus-

1. When any apparatus for determining the flash point of petroleum is submitted to the officer appointed under sub-section (1) of Sec. 15 of the Act for comparison with the standard test apparatus, the officer shall examine the apparatus including the thermometers and the barometers or aneroids.
2. No certificate shall be granted under Sec. 16 of the Act if the apparatus,any thermometer or barometer is in any respect outside the tolerances laid down or variations permitted under the Indian Standard Specification No. IS-1448 (Part I) : (P. 20) or (P.21), as applicable, and for the time being in force.
3. A certificate in Form IV shall be granted in respect of any apparatus which has been found to agree with the standard test apparatus within the limits specified in IS-1448 (Part 1) : (P. 20) or (P. 21), as applicable, and for the time being in force.
4. A certificate granted under this rule shall he valid for a period of three years.

193. Register of certificates- A register of all certificates granted under rule 192 shall be maintained in Form V by the officer appointed under sub-section

1. of Sec. 15 of the Act.194. Method of test- (1) The testing officer shall test the samples in the manner laid down in the Indian Standard Specification IS-1448 (Part I): (P.20) or (P.21), as applicable, and for the time being in force.
2. In all cases at least three samples shall be separately tested, the average of three readings being corrected for the thermometer correction, if any, and for the barometric correction in case of dispute.
3. If the average flash point is not lower than 23 °C, the whole of the petroleum represented by the samples shall be deemed to be petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C according to the average flash point determined by the test.
4. If the petroleum to be tested is viscous or solid or contains sediments or thickening ingredients, such Petroleum shall be tested in accordance with the methods specified in the Fifth Schedule.

195. Procedure when tests show want of uniformity-

1. If the testing officer after testing samples taken from an imported cargo, considers further tests necessary to satisfy himself that none of the petroleum is petroleum Class A, he shall report to the Collector of Customs accordingly.
2. On receipt of a report under sub-rule (1)-
 - (a) when the consignment is imported in cases of casks or drums, the Collector of Customs shall cause the petroleum in question to be landed and stacked in lots of not more than 1,5(X) cases or casks or drums each, or to be discharged into boats each containing not more than 1,5(X) cases, casks or drums, and the sampling officer shall select and deliver to the testing officer one sample from each lot;
 - (b) when the consignment is imported in bulk, the sampling officer shall forward a second sample and the Controller of Customs may, until the receipt of the testing officer's further report, prevent the landing of any portion of the contents of the tank in question, or may permit it to be landed as provided under rule 21;
 - (c) if the petroleum has already been landed and stored under rule 21,-
 - (i) if it is otherwise than in bulk it shall be divided into lots and samples of each lot shall be selected as provided in Cl. (a);
 - (ii) if it is in bulk, samples shall be drawn from each separate storage tank containing the petroleum.

196. Certificates of tests-

1. The testing officer shall, as soon as practicable, and ordinarily within twenty-four hours after receipt of samples make out a certificate in Form VI and shall forward it in the case of samples, of petroleum taken on board a ship or a vehicle by which petroleum is imported to the Collector of Customs and in the case of other samples to the officer submitting the sample.
2. The testing officer shall, at the request of any persons concerned, furnish him with a certified copy of the certificate in Form VI on payment of a fee of rupees five.

197. Fee for inspection and comparison-

1. The fee for each inspection of the standard test apparatus shall be rupees five.
2. The testing officer shall, at the request of any persons concerned, furnish him with a certified copy of the certificate in Form VI on payment of a fee of rupees five.

	Rs.
Test apparatus	50
Barometer	20
Thermometer	20

198. Fee for testing-

1. The fee for testing each sample of petroleum shall be rupees twenty :
Provided that the aggregate fees chargeable under this sub-rule shall not, in the case of any single consignment of petroleum in any one ship other vessel, train or place, exceed rupees two hundred.
2. The fee for re-testing each sample under 'Sec. 20 of the Act shall be rupees twenty. It shall be refunded if the original test is proved to be erroneous.

198-A. Powers to enter, inspect, search and seize-

1. Any officer, specified in column (1) of the Table below, may within the jurisdiction specified in corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table-
 - (a) enter, inspect and search any place where he has reason to believe that any petroleum is being imported, transported, stored, produced, refined or blended or is under transport and inspect all receptacles, plants and appliances used in connection therewith in order to ascertain if they are in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of these rules;
 - (b) search for petroleum therein;
 - (c) take samples for testing of any petroleum found therein and make payment by cash for values of samples taken ; and
 - (d) seize, detain and remove any petroleum or any material suspected to be petroleum or any equipment or appliances used therein together with connected documents thereof in respect of which he has reasons to believe that any of the provisions of the Act or of these rules have been contravened.

TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Limit of Jurisdiction
Chief Controller and Controller of Explosives	Whole of India
All District Magistrates	Their respective districts
All Magistrates subordinate to District Magistrates	Their respective jurisdiction
Police officer not below the rank of an inspector	The area over which their authority extends.

2. Whenever any officers other than the Chief Controller, seizes, detains or removes any petroleum or any material connected therewith or any connected documents thereof under this rule, he shall forthwith report the fact by telegram to the Chief Controller and the Controller having jurisdiction over the place where seizure etc. has taken place and whenever any officer not being the district Authority seizes, detains or removes any petroleum or any material connected there with or any connected documents thereof under this rule, he shall forthwith report the fact by telegram to the District Authority concerned, who shall intimate the facts of the case to the Chief Controller and the Controller having jurisdiction.
3. Whenever any samples are taken in accordances with this rule, they shall be tested in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter X of these rules.
4. Whenever any petroleum is seized under this rule, it shall be stored, under adequate guard until examination by Chief Controller or Controller of Explosives and receipt of instructions from him as to its disposal.
5. Whenever searches are made under this rule the same shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). All officers of the police and district authorities shall assist the Chief Controller of Explosives in the execution of the Act and Rules.
6. Whenever any person by himself or by any person in his employ voluntarily obstructs or offers any resistance to or otherwise interferes with or refuses or fails to give or wilfully gives false or misleading information to the officer duly appointed under this rule who is acting in accordance with his duty thereunder such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Act.

198-B. Destruction of petroleum- The Chief Controller or a Controller of Explosives may destroy any petroleum or any material or equipment connected in respect of which the Chief Controller or Controller of Explosives has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the Act or of these rules have been contravened or which in his opinion is no longer fit for storage, transport or use. The petroleum shall be destroyed at the expenses of the licensee or the occupier of the premises, as the case may be.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT

199. Notice of accident-

1. The notice of an accident required to be given under Sec. 27 of the Act shall be given forthwith-
 - (a) to the Chief Controller by telegram (Telegraphic address-"EXPLOSIVES", NAGPUR) followed with 24 hours by a letter giving particulars of the occurrence, and
 - (b) to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station by the quickest means of communication.
2. Pending the visit of the Chief Controller or his representative, or until instruction is received from the Chief Controller that he does not wish any further investigation or inquiry to be made, all wreckage and debris shall be left untouched except in so far as its removal may be necessary for the rescue of persons injured and recovery of the bodies of any persons killed by the accident or in the case of railways for the restoration of through communication.

EXEMPTION

200. Power to exempt - The Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Chief Controller, in exceptional cases, by order, exempt any class or classes of petroleum from all or any of the provisions of these rules, on such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order

201. Repeal and savings-

1. The Petroleum Rules, 1937, are hereby repealed,
2. Notwithstanding such repeal-
 - (i) all licences or duplicates granted or renewed under the Said rules and all fees imposed or levied shall be deemed to have been granted, renewed, imposed or levied, as the case may be, under the corresponding provisions of '[Chapter 1 of the Act], and
 - (ii) all approvals given and all powers conferred by or under any notification or rule shall, so far as they are consistent with the Act and Chapter 1 of the Act be deemed to have been given or conferred by or under Chapter 1 of the Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Article	Form of licence	Purpose for which granted	Authority empowered to grant licence	Fee
1	2	3	4	5
1	III	To Carry petroleum in bulk by water	An officer appointed by the Central Government	For ships or other vessels not exceeding 100 tonnes gross tonnage. Rs. 200 for a period one year or part thereof from the date of issue. Rs.40. For every additional 50 tonnes gross tonnage or fraction thereof
2	IX	To carry petroleum by Land on mechanically propelled vehicles	Chief Controller or a Controller of Explosives authorised in this behalf by the Chief Controller.	Rs200
3	X	To import and store petroleum Class A in quantity not exceeding 300 litres	District Authority.	Rs.20 for every clendar year or part therof.
4	XI	To import and store petroleum	District Authority	Rs.5 for every 1,000 litres or part

		Class B otherwise than in bulk in quantity not exceeding 25,000 litres		for every calendar year or part thereof
5	XII	To store petroleum in tank or tanks.	Chief controller of a Controller of Explosives authorised in this behalf by the Chief Controller.	
6	XIII	To import and store petroleum in an installation.	Chief Controller or a Controller of Explosives authorised in this behalf by the Chief Controller.	Petroleum Class A- Rs.150 for the first 25,000 litres plus Rs. 5 for every additional Kilolitre or part thereof subject to a maximum of Rs.6000 per calendar year or part thereof. Petroleum Class B When stored in bulk or with any other class of petroleum or when stored in quantities exceeding 25,000 litres. The same fee as laid down for petroleum Class A.
7	XIV	To import and store otherwise than in bulk (a) petroleum Class A in quantities exceeding 300 litres, (b) petroleum class B in quantities exceeding 25,000 litres (c) Petroleum Class C in quantities exceeding 45,000 litres or (d) partly two class of petroleum.		
8	XV	To store petroleum Class A temporarily in quantities not exceeding 50,000 litres for refuelling of aircrafts in connection with crop spraying work only.	Controller of Explosives	Petroleum Class C- When stored with any other class of petroleum or in quantities exceeding 45,000 litres. The fee as laid down for petroleum Class A.
9	Special	To import and store petroleum Class not provided for in Arts 3,4,5,6,7.	Chief Controller.	
10	XVI	To decant kerosene (petroleum Class B) from mechanically propelled vehicles in containers.	Controller of Explosives.	Rs.100 for every calendar year or part thereof]]

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM 1(See rules 17 and 26)

Declaration to be made by the Master or agent of a ship carrying petroleum by sea before entering port or by the importer or his agent before importing petroleum by land.:

Name of the Ship : _____

Particulars of the carriage

Name of Petroleum	Total quantity in the ship or carriage	Quantity of petroleum to be landed in India. Name of port or place of import	Remarks
Petroleum Class A which can be used in an internal combustion engine.			
Other petroleum Class A			
Petroleum Class B			
Petroleum Class C			

Signature of Master or agent of the ship

Signature of importer or his agent

FORM II : (See rules 19 and 26)

Certificate of storage accommodation

I hereby declare that I propose to store the following consignments of petroleum arriving per (name of ship or particulars of carriage) in (name of port or place of import) on or about (date, month, year) at the storage tanks or sheds, particulars of which are given in items (i) and (ii) of Col. (1) of the statement below and I certify that the capacity as shown as available in item (iii) of the said column are duly licensed for the storage of petroleum in question.

Signature of importer or his agent.

Dated the

STATEMENT

Description of import and storage capacity	Petroleum Class A	Petroleum Class B	Petroleum Class C
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total licensed capacity of storage tanks.			

Total capacity available in storage tanks. Capacity to be utilized by present consignment.			
Total licensed capacity of storage sheds. Total capacity available in storage sheds. Capacity to be utilized by present consignment.			

FORM III : ((See rule 33 and Art. 1 of the First Schedule)

<p>Licence for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by water</p> <p>Licence No Fee Rs</p> <p>The vessel described below is hereby licensed for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by water under rule 33 of the Petroleum Rules, 1976, in the vessel described below subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of this licence. The licence shall remain in force till the..... day of nineteen.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Licensing Authority.</p> <p>Description of the licensed vessel</p> <p>Name of the Vessel : _____</p> <p>Official number : _____</p> <p>Gross tonnage : _____</p> <p>Name and address of owners : _____</p> <p>The licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed vessel when inspected is not found to be conforming to the descriptions and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any rules and conditions under which this licence is granted is also punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both and for every such subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.</p> <p>CONDITIONS</p> <p>The petroleum shall be stored only in-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the following 'part of the vessel 2. the following manner, that is to say..... <p>*One year from the date of issue.</p> <p>'The part. of the vessel and the manner of storage to be specified in detail by the licensing authority in consultaion with the Chief Controller of Explosives.</p>
--

FORM IV : (See rule 192)

Certificate of Appartus	
	Appartus
Marked No.....	
Maker's Name.....	
Slide No.....	
Thermometer No.Oil Cup No.....	
Water Bath Cup No.....	
The above apparatus including the thermometers having been submitted for verification with the Standard Test Apparatus was cormpared by me on and found to agree withit within the prescribed limits.	
The following corrections are necessary to the thermometer and barometer or aneroid readings :	
Thermometer No.....	
Barometer No.....	
This certificate is valid for a period of three years from the.....	
Signature and designation of the Officer (appointed under Sec. 15(1) of the Petroleum Act, 1934.)	
Date.....	
Reference.....	

FORM V (See rule 193)

Register of Certificate Apparatus

Serial No.	Designation of officer by whom the apparatus has been tested	Place at which the apparatus is intended to be used	Number and date engraved onthe apparatus	Contents of Certificate	Date of which certificates will cease to be valid.

FORM VI (See rule 196)

Certificate of tests of petroleum	
Owner	
Marks.....	
Test	
1.	
2.	
3.	
Average	Thermometer
Correction	
The sample is.....	
Petroleum and(in the case of petroleum Class B) has a flash point of.....	
.....	

Place.....
Date.....

FORM VII (See rules 143 and 148)

Application for the issue of a licence to transport petroleum Class A and Class B in bulk on land by mechanically propelled vehicles

Documents listed overleaf must be submitted with this application

Part A - To be filled in and signed by the applicant.

1. Applicant's name and full postal address
2. Particulars of the vehicle in which petroleum is proposed to be transported
 - i. Make and Model
 - ii. Engine number
 - iii. Chassis number
 - iv. Registered number
 - v. Dite up to which the vehicle is registered owner
 - vi. Name and full postal address of the registered
 - vii. Number of compartments and certified capacity in kilolitres of each compartment :

Compartment No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	Total capacity in kilolitres
Capacity in Kilolitre									

- viii. Class or classes of petroleum proposed to be transported in the vehicle described above.
- ix. Number and date of approval of the design drawing of the vehicle by the Chief Controller of Explosives
3. Does the tank vehicle described above fully conform to the requirements laid down in Third Schedule to the Petroleum Rules, 1976, and the design drawing approved by the Chief Controller of Explosives.
4. Full postal address of the place where the vehicle will be normally stationed.

I /We declare that the particulars given above have been checked up by me/us and found correct. 1/We undertake to transport petroleum in the tank vehicle/trailer, particulars of which are given above, in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Act 1934, and the rules framed thereunder and any other law or rule for the said Act and the rules framed. Thereunder is punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

.....
Signature of the applicant

Date-----
Place-----

Part B - To be filled in and signed by the recognized engineer.

I certify that the tank vehicle/trailer, the particulars of which are given in part A of this form has been

examined and tested by me and found to be fully conforming to particulars shown in approved drawing
 No date complying with the requirements laid down in the Third Schedule to the Petroleum Rules, 1976.

Name

Recognized qualification

Place.....

Date

Full postal address

.....

Signature

Documents required to be submitted with this Application

1. Two copies of drawing approved under sub-rule (3) of rule 63.
2. Expired licence if the vehicle was previously licensed.
3. Required amount of fee paid in the manner specified in rule 13.

FORM VIII : (See rules 143, 148, 149 and 157)

Application for the grant/amendment/renewal/transfer of a licence to import and store petroleum

Documents listed overleaf must be enclosed with this application, if it is for the grant of a licence in Forms XII, XIII, XIV or in Special Form

The replies to be given in this column

1. Applicant's name : _____
 Applicant's calling : _____
 Applicant's full postal address : _____
2. Situation of the premises where Petroleum is to be stored :
 State : _____
 District : _____
 Town : _____
 Police station : _____
 Nearest Railway Station : _____
3. Quantity (in litres) of petroleum proposed to be imported and stored :

(i) Petroleum Class A	(a) In bulk	:
	(b) Not in bulk	:
	(c) Total	:
(ii) Petroleum Class B	(a) In bulk	:
	(b) Not in bulk	:
	(c) Total	:
(iii) Petroleum Class C	(a) In bulk	:
	(b) Not in bulk	:
	(c) Total	:
Total of all classes of petroleum		

4.Quantity in litres of petroleum already stored in the premises :

(i) Petroleum Class A	(a) In bulk (b) Not in bulk (c) Total	: : :
(ii) Petroleum Class B	(a) In bulk (b) Not in bulk (c) Total	: : :
(iii) Petroleum Class C	(a) In bulk (b) Not in bulk (c) Total	: : :
Total of all classes of petroleum		

4. Number of licence held for the premises and the full name of the holder of the licence.

I hereby declare that the statements made above have been checked up by me and are true and I undertake to abide by the terms and conditions of the licence which will be granted to me.

Signature
and designation of the applicant.

Date of application _____

1. Where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name and address of the company and the name of the manager or agent should be given and the application should be signed by him. Every change in the name of the manager or agent shall be forthwith intimated to, and his specimen signature filed with, the licensing authority.
2. "In bulk" means in tanks or receptacles exceeding 1,000 litres in capacity "Not in bulk" means in approved containers not exceeding 1,000 litres in capacity.

Documents required to be submitted with this application Form A-Licence in Forms XII, XIII, XIV or in special Forms

- I. For copies of specifications and plans approved under sub-rule (5) of rule 131 or sub-rule (3) of rule 148, as the case may be.(Not required for renewal and transfer or a licence without Amendment)
- II. Licence together with approved plans and specifications attached thereto.(Not required for the first grant of a licence)
- III. "No objection Certificate" from the District Authority.(Not required for renewal, transfer and Amendment of a licence without any change in the site of the licensed premises)
- IV. Requisite amount of fees for the grant, amendment or transfer of a licence paid in the manner specified in rule 13.
- V. A certificate of tank testing if required under rule 12.
- VI. A certificate of safety if required under rule 130.

FORM VIII-A : (See rule 143, 148 and 149)

Application for the grant lamendment/renewal of a licence of to decant kerosene petroleum Class B).from mechanically-propelled vehicles in containers

Replies to be given in this column.

1. Applicant's name : _____
Applicant's calling : _____
Applicant's full postal address : _____
2. Particulars of the vehicle in which kerosene (petroleum Class B) is to be transported :
 1. Registration No : _____
 2. Licence No. under the Petroleum Rules, 1976: _____
 3. Validity of the licence : _____
 4. Name and address of the licensee : _____
 5. Area of operation for which licence is required : _____
3. State : _____
District : _____
City : _____
Town : _____
Village : _____
Street : _____
Road : _____
Police Station : _____
4. Location of premises where kerosene container is to be stored :
Municipal Corporation/Panchayat No. : _____
Name and address of the occupant : _____
5. Has the applicant been appointed agent/dealer of oil company.: _____
If yes, please give name of the Oil company and reference No. and date of appointment.
: _____

I hereby declare that the particulars have been checked up by me and are true and I undertake to abide by the terms and conditions of the licence which will be granted to me.

Signature of the applicant.

Date of application : _____

Notes:

1. When the application is made on behalf of the company, the name of the Manager or agent should be given and the application should be signed by him. Every change in the name of Manager or Agent shall be forthwith intimated to and his ppecimen signature filed with the licensing authority.
2. Application shall be made in respect of not more than two areas of operation and decantation of kerosene will be done in due area at a time.

FORM IX : (See Art. 2 of the First Schedule)

Licence to transport petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B in bulk on land by mechanically propelled vehicles.

Licence No Fee Rs. 100.00

Licence is hereby granted to to transport petroleum in bulk on land by the vehicle as described below subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of this licence.

This licence will remain valid up to the day ofday of19.....

Date of issue.....

.....
Chief Controller of Explosives.

Description of the vehicle

1. Make and model
2. Engine number.....
3. Chassis number.....
4. Registration number.....
5. Name of the registered owner.....
6. Class(es) of petroleum authorized to be carried in the vehicle
7. Authorized carrying capacity of the tank and compartments.

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed vehicle is not found conforming to the specification given in the Third Schedule or for the contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted and the holder of this licence is also punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

CONDITIONS

1. The licence or its authenticated copy shall at times be kept in the licensed vehicle and produced on demand by an Inspector.
2. Only responsible persons who are conversant with the conditions of this licence shall be employed for driving the licensed vehicle or attending to it.
3. This licensed vehicle shall be constantly attended to by a responsible person and by at least two persons while it is transporting petroleum exceeding 5 kilolitres or towing another vehicle:
4. The licensed vehicle shall at all times carry-
 - (a) a portable fire extinguisher of capacity not less than 9 litres and suitable for extinguishing oil fires; the extinguisher shall be kept unlocked at an easily accessible position which shall be away from the discharge faucets of the vehicle;
 - (b) a separate oil-tight and electrically continuous hose for each class of petroleum it is carrying; the hoses shall have at each end an oil-tight coupling to match the discharge faucet of the licensed vehicle and the inlet pipe into which the petroleum carried in the vehicle is to be unloaded;
 - (c) a strong and flexible cable for electrical bonding ; the cable shall be at least 5 metres long and shall have at each end a suitable clamp or clip.
5. The licensed vehicle shall not be loaded or unloaded except in a place approved for the purpose, in writing, by the Chief Controller :
Provided that the licensed vehicle may be unloaded at any other place with all due precautions and under adequate supervision if such unloading is necessitated by an accident or breakdown.-
6. Petroleum carried in the licensed vehicle shall not be directly transferred into any container or into the fuel tank of any motor conveyance or an internal combustion engine.
7. The licensed vehicle shall not be loaded if any tank or compartment, pipe, valve, emergency discharge control or any safety fitting becomes leaky, defective or otherwise insecure until necessary repairs have been carried out satisfactorily, and in the event of any leak in the tanks or compartments, until the leak is thoroughly repaired and all the tanks or compartments pass the test specified in Cl. 5 of Third Schedule to the Petroleum Rules.
8. Before petroleum is loaded into or unloaded from the licensed vehicle
 - (a) its engine shall be stopped and the battery shall be isolated by a proper switch or otherwise ;
 - (b) its wheels shall be secured by brakes or by scotching and in the case of animal drawn vehicles, animals

shall be unhitched and removed;

(c) its chassis shall be electrically bonded by a cable with the pipe into or from which it is to be unloaded or loaded :

(d) the correct filling or discharge hose shall be selected and connected by oil tight coupling at both ends ;

(e) a responsible person shall be in attendance and remain so until loading or unloading is over and the tanks and compartments have been sealed.

9. Except when called upon by traffic signals or required by an Inspector or a Sampling Officer, the licensed vehicle shall not stop on any road, congested area or a place which is not a place approved in writing, under these rules for the loading, unloading or stabling of such vehicles.
10. No smoking and no fire or artificial light or any article capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed on the licensed vehicle.
11. The licensed vehicle shall not used for carrying passenger or any article other than petroleum
12. The licensed vehicle shall not be allowed to be repaired by welding, soldering brazing or hot riveting until its tanks, compartments, pipes and valves have been thoroughly cleaned and examined by a competent person and certified by him in writing to be free from inflammable vapour or oil.
13. No alteration in the licensed vehicle or its safety fittings shall be carried out without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. Such alterations so sanctioned shall be endorsed on this licence by an amendment.
14. Every facility shall be given at all reasonable time to any Inspector or sampling officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed or for drawing samples.
15. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring in the licensed vehicle, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station having jurisdiction and by telegram to the Chief Controller of Explosives (Tele- graphic address'EXPLOSIVES, NAGPUR").

Additional conditions for the carriage of Petroleum Class A along with any other class of Petroleum in the same vehicle covered by this licence

- (A). Two capital Letters "ML", each not less than 10 cm. square shall be printed in a conspicuous colour in each side and the rear of the licensed vehicle.
- (B). The filling pipe, discharge faucet and the vent pipe of the one compartment shall not be interconnected by manifolding or otherwise with the filling pipe, discharge faucet or vent pipe of any other compartment.
- (C). A metal band not less than 2.5 cm. wide, coloured red and bearing embossed or printed words "MOTOR SPIRIT" shall be securely attached to fill the pipe and discharge faucet of each compartment carrying petroleum Class A. A similar metal bank, coloured green blue or grey and bearing embossed or printed words describing the class of petroleum shall be securely attached to fill the pipe and discharge faucet of each compartment carrying such other class of petroleum.
- (D). Separate hoses for each class of petroleum shall at all times be carried in the licensed vehicle. Hoses for each class of petroleum shall have securely attached to it distinctively coloured and marked identification bands as prescribed under additional condition No. C for filling pipe and discharge faucet.
- (E). Petroleum carried in the licensed vehicle shall not be unloaded except into the underground tanks of a service station.

Space for Endorsement of Alterations (See condition 13)

Serial Number	Description of alteration	Date of sanctioning alternation	Signature of the licensing authority

FORM X : (See Art. 3 of the First Schedule)

Licence to import and store petroleum Class A in quantity not exceeding 300 litres in a storage,shed or approved bin

Licence No. : Fee : Rs

Licence is hereby granted to.....valid only for the importation and storage oflitres of petroleum Class A in the premises described below, subject to the provisions of the petroleum act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of the licence.

The licence shall remain in force up to the 31st day of December, 19..... .The.....19
.....District Authority.

Description and location of the licensed premises

Storage shed

The licensed premises consists of _____an approved bin of a type approved by the Chief Controller and is situated at :

House Number _____

Name of Street _____

Village or Town _____

Police Station _____

District. _____

Space for Endorsement of Renewals

This licence shall be renewable without any concession in fee for three years in the absence of contravention of the provisions of the Petroleum Act,1934, or of the rules framed thereunder or of the conditions of this licence	Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature and office stamp of the licensing authority

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises are not found conforming to the description and condition attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted and the holder of this licence is also punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both and for every such subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

CONDITIONS

1. Petroleum Class A shall be stored only
 - (i) in a storage shed constructed of suitable non-combustible materials on private ground; the doors and windows may be of wood; or
 - (ii) in a properly ventilated iron bin of a design approved by the Chief Controller and placed on private ground in the open air.
2. The storage shed shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level and also near the roof. The ventilators shall be provided with two layers of non-corroding metal wire gauze havina- not less than 11 meshes per linear centimeter.
3. The storage shed shall not form part, or be attached to any building in which any person resides or works or where person assemble for any purpose unless it is separated therefrom by a substantial roof and partition wall of masonry construction having no openings therein.

4. The storage shed if in any building, shall not be situated under any staircase or under any other means of exit likely to be required to be used for escape in case of fire.
5. Any two storage sheds or bins or other storage permises not more than six metres apart shall be deemed to be one storage shed.
6. No alterations shall be carried out in the storage shed or bin without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority.
7. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence, by a notice in writing to execute any repairs to the storage shed, which are, in the opinion of such authority necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period as may be fixed by the notice.
8. All empty receptacles which have contained petroleum Class A shall except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning them and rendering them free from petroleum vapour be kept securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum vapour.
9. No receptacles shall be repaired on the premises and no person shall repair or cause to be repaired any receptacle in which to his knowledge, any petroleum Class A is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the receptacle has been rendered free from such petroleum and any inflammable vapour.
10. Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion.
11. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum Class A escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river or watercourse or a public road.
12. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons having access to any petroleum Class A kept and to the vessel which contains or has contained such petroleum.
13. The licensee shall keep daily records and accounts of all receipts and issues of petroleum in such form as the licensing authority may from time to time prescribe and shall exhibit his stock and records to an Inspector or sampling officer on demand.
14. Any accident by fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and to the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur, immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.
15. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any inspector or sampling officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM XI : (See Art. 4 of the First Schedule)

Licence to import and store petroleum Class B otherwise than in bulk in quantity not exceeding 20,000 litres

Licence No Fee Rs.....

Licence is hereby granted tovalid only for the import and storage of litres of Petroleum Class A in the premises described below subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of this licence.

The license shall remain in force till the 31st day of December, 19.....

.....
District Authority

Date :.....

Description of the licensed Premises

The licensed premises consists of a storage shed and is situated at-----

(House No.or plot No.) (Name of street) (Town or village) (Police Stn.)

Space for Endorsement of Renewals

This Licence shall be renewable for three years	Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature and office stamp of the licensing authority
---	-----------------	----------------	---

without any concession in fee and in the absence of any contravention of the Petroleum Act,1934 or of the rules made thereunder or any conditions of this licence			

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted and the holder of this licence is also punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both and for every such subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

CONDITIONS

1. The petroleum shall be stored in the licensed storage shed which shall be constructed of suitable non-combustible material, but the beams, rafters, columns, doors and windows may be of wood. The floor of the storage shed shall be suitably finished to form a sump or enclosure not more than thirty centimeters deep and capable of receiving and retaining, in case of any accident or emergency, a volume not less than one-half of the quantity allowed under the licence.
2. The storage shed shall not form part of, or be attached to, any building in which any person resides or works or where persons assemble for any purpose unless it is separated therefrom by a substantial floor or partition which is constructed of unflammable material and has no openings in it.
3. The storage shed if in any building shall not be situated under any staircase or under any other means of exit likely to be required to be used for escape in case of fire.
4. No alterations shall be carried out in the storage shed without the previous sanctions in writing of the licensing authority.
5. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence, by a notice in writing to execute any repairs to the storage shed which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice,
6. Any two storage sheds not more than three metres apart shall be deemed to be one storage shed.
7. Petroleum Class B shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of approved type or in other receptacle not easily broken.
8. The drum or other receptacle containing petroleum shall only be opened in the licensed premises and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of petroleum or the vapour therefrom.
9. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons having access to any petroleum kept and to any receptacles which contain or have contained petroleum.
10. Adequate precaution shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion.
11. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river, watercourse or public road..
12. The licensee shall keep daily records and accounts of all receipts and issues of petroleum in such form as the licensing authority may from time to time prescribe and shall exhibit his stock and records to an Inspector or sampling officer on demand.
13. Any accident, fire or explosion within the licensed premises which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and by telegraph to the Chief Controller of Explosives (Telegraphic address:"EXPLOSIVES, NAGPUR").
14. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or sampling

officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM XII : (See Art. 5 of the First Schedule)

Licence to store petroleum in a tank or tanks in connection with pump outfit for fuelling motor conveyances

Licence No Fee Rs.....

Licence is hereby granted tovalid only for the storage of..... kilolitres of petroleum Class A and kilolitres of petroleum Class B/C in tank (tanks) in the licensed premises described below and shown on the plan No dated here to attached subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules framed thereunder and to the further conditions of this licence.

The licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December, 19.....

The 19

.....

Controller of Explosives

Circle

Description of Licensed Premises

The licensed premises, the boundaries of which are shown in the attached plan, are situated at-----and consist of :

-----number(s) underground get tanks of capacity -----kilolitres each respectively for petroleum Class A connected with-----number(s) electrically/manually operated dispensing pump(s).

-----number(s) underground gas-tight tanks of capacity----- kilolitres each/respectively for the petroleum class B/C connected with -----number(s) electrically/manually operated dispensing pump(s) .

A sales room/kiosk

Servicing facilities consisting of

Space for endorsement of Renewals

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises are not found conforming to the description given or the approved plan attached hereto or to the conditions under which this licence is granted and the holder of this licence is also punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

CONDITIONS

1. The petroleum shall be stored only in one or more underground gas-tight tanks of capacity and in the position shown in the approved plan attached hereto.
2. Every tank shall be outside any building and placed in a masonry or concrete pit and packed around with sand, earth or clay so that no air space is left between the tank and the masonry or concrete pit and the tank is not visible. Such a masonry or concrete pit shall not be obligatory if the tank is welded one and tested up to a pressure of 0.25 kg. per square centimetre and is buried and is on a private, leased or rented land and no part of the tank is less than 1.5 metres from any point of the marked boundary of the premises in the approved plan attached hereto.
3. The space over the buried tank(s) shall not be used for any purpose other than-

4. There shall be no openings in any tank other than those necessary for the introduction or removal of the petroleum or for ventilating or dipping the tank. The filling and dipping pipes shall be carried-down nearly

to the bottom of the tank.

5. Every tank shall be fitted with an independent vent pipe leading into the open air. The vent pipe shall be securely supported and shall not be less than 4 metres in height and 4 metres from any adjoining land or property or from the nearest opening of the sales-room /kiosk or any other facility in which sources of fire are likely to be present. Vent pipe of any tank shall not be interconnected with the vent pipe of another tank. The open end of every vent pipe shall be covered with two layers of non-corrodible metal wire gauze having not less than 11 meshes per linear centimeter and shall be further protected from rain by a hood or by suitable bending it downward.
6. No alteration of the position of a pump or tank and no replacement of a tank shall be effected except with the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. All alterations sanctioned under this condition shall be shown on an amended plan to be attached to this licence.
7. If the licensing authority call upon the holder of a licence by a notice in writing to execute any repairs to the licensed premises which are, in the opinion of such authority necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.
8. Every tank before being repaired or exhumed, shall be cleared of all petroleum and of all flammable vapours. When a tank in position is opened for cleaning or repairs, no electric or other lamps, electric cable or electric fans and no articles, appliances or equipment capable of igniting flammable vapour shall be brought near the manhole of the tank until the tank has been certified in writing to be "gas-free" by a competent person. Where the tank has been so certified as "gas-free", the certificate shall be preserved by the licensee for a period of not less than three months.
9. The petroleum shall enter a tank through a close coupled electrically continuous and sound hose.
10. The underground tank or tanks shall not be filled between the hours of sunset and sunrise except in a manner and under conditions specially endorsed on this licence by the licensing authority.
11. No artificial light capable of igniting flammable vapour shall at any time be present in the immediate vicinity of the tank/lorry/wagon during the transfer of the petroleum to the tank and no person engaged in such transfer shall smoke. When the underground tank is filled with petroleum from such light and no smoking shall be allowed within a distance of () metres from barrels.
12. No petroleum shall be removed from a tank except by means of the pump or pumps at the position marked (in the plan hereto attached). Every pump shall together with its connections and fittings be so constructed and maintained as to be gas and petroleum-light. The pipe connections between the tank and a pump shall be placed underground.
13. For the purpose of charging the tanks of motor vehicles the petroleum shall only be supplied by being-
 - (a) pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into above ground measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 150 litres, fixed in approved positions, and run thence through sound hose fitted with a secure self-closing cock and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles, or
 - (b) pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into an above ground service tank of approved capacity, fixed in an approved position, and run thence through strong metal piping into measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 150 litres fixed in approved positions and thence through sound hose, fitted with a secure self-closing cock and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles, or
 - (c) pumped by means of approved measuring pumps, fixed in approved measuring pumps, fixed in approved positions, through sound hose fitted with a secure tap and nozzle into the tanks of motor vehicles.
14. Petroleum may be supplied to a motor vehicle between the hours of sunset and sunrise from the pump provided that-
 - (i) the pump and the vehicle are adequately illuminated by electric light or failing this by some other form of lighting and
 - (ii) no light capable of igniting flammable vapour is situated or brought within the extent of hazardous area as specified in Part B of Fourth Schedule to the Petroleum Rules, 1976
 - (a) Petroleum shall not be placed in any motor vehicle while the engine is running and, where the vehicle is licensed for the conveyance of more than six passengers on hire, while any passenger

remains in the vehicle.

(b) persons in and engaged in connection with any motor vehicle shall not be permitted to smoke while it is being refuelled.

15. Petroleum shall not be filled from the tank or the pump into any container or receptacle other than those securely clamped or fitted to a motor vehicle.

The restriction imposed by this condition shall not apply

(1) when it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of condition 8 of this licence to clear a tank, or

(ii) for testing the accuracy of the pump's discharge by means of a standard capacity measure, or

(iii) to the filling of an approved container, of capacity not exceeding 25 litres when such filling is absolutely necessary for replenishing the fuel tank of a motor vehicle which has run dry and the motor vehicle cannot be brought into the pump.

(a) This licence shall be held to cover the use of portable kerbside pump outfit for a period of not more than one month in the place of the licensed permanent outfit in the event of the latter being out of order, provided notice in writing is given to the licensing authority before the portable pump is taken into use, and the conditions of this licence which apply to a portable pump are observed. No petroleum shall be allowed above ground (except that actually in the pump) in any case where the underground tanks can be used in connection with the portable pump by making a temporary connection from the portable pump to the underground tank

(b) In case where portable pumps are used, not more than 400 litres of petroleum in reserve - ,hall be kept within 6 metres of the pump. The Petroleum so kept shall be in approved containers and none of it shall be kept outside the licensed premises.

16. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the licensed premises shall abstain from any act whatsoever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and to the best of his ability, shall prevent any other person from doing such act..

17. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer or public road.

18. The licensee shall provide for each pump, whether kerbside or portable, a minimum of two tins or drums of dry sand and two portable foam type or dry chemical type fire-extinguishers which shall be kept ready at convenient location for immediate use in the event of any fire.

19. Any accident, fire or explosion within the licensed premises which is attended with loss of life or serious injury to person or property shall be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest police station and by telegraph to the Chief Controller of Explosives (Telegraphic address:" Explosives, Nagpur")

20. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any inspector or sampling officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM XIII : (See Art. 6 of the First Schedule)

Licence to import and store petroleum in an installation

Licence No..... Fee Rs.....

Licence is hereby granted to ----- valid only for the importation of----- petroleum of the classes and in quantities as herein specified and storage there of in the place described below and show on the approved plan No----- dated attached hereto subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of this licence.

The licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December, 19

Description of petroleum Quantity licensed in kilolitres

1. Petroleum Class A, in bulk : _____
2. Petroleum Class A, otherwise than in bulk: _____
3. Petroleum Class B, in bulk: _____
4. Petroleum Class B, otherwise than in bulk: _____

5. Petroleum Class C, in bulk: _____
 6. Petroleum Class C, otherwise than in bulk: _____

Total : _____

The----- 19-----

Chief Controller of Explosives.

Description of the Licensed Premises

The licensed premises, the layout, boundaries and other particulars of which are shown in the attached approved plan are situated at----- and consist of-----

Space for Endorsement of Renewals

This licence shall be renewable without any concession infee for three years in the basence of any contravention of any provision of the Petroleum Act,1934 or of any of the rules framed there under or of any of the conditions of this licence	Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature and office stamp of licensing authority

The licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which the licence is granted and the holder of this licence is also punishable for the first offens to one thousand rupees, or with both and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five rupees or with both.

CONDITIONS

1. The licensed premises shall not without premission in writing from the Chief Controller, be used for any purpose other than the storage and distribution of petroleum and purposes directly connected therewith.
2. Petroleum shall be kept only in the storage tanks and storage and filling sheds or other approved places within the installation specified for the purpose on the plan attached hereto.
 - (i) The tank or tanks shall be supported on well-designed foundations and shall be either buried underground or installed in the open and surrounded by wall or embankment not more than 2 metres high and made of earth, steel, concrete. or solid masonry capable or withstanding fully hydrostatic load. Earth wall of over 1 M. high shall have not less than 0.6 m, wide flat section on top:
 Provided that a wall or embankment higher than 2 m. may be allowed by the licensing authority where there are special circumstances which, in his opinion, warrant such increase.
 - (ii) The ground within the enclosure shall not be lower than the level of the ground outside the enclosure and shall be finished to form a slope of not less than half a per cent. from the tank towards the drain or sump :
 Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply in the case of an enclosure which is connected to an efficient oil interceptor of ample capacity through an underground drainage system having proper slope.
 - (iii) The drainage from the enclosure shall be controlled by a valve which shall be accessible under fire conditions and be capable of. being operated from outside the enclosure. All surface water drainage from the enclosure shall be passed through an efficient oil interceptor.
 - (iv) Where two or more tanks are installed in one enclosure the total capacity of the tanks in the enclosure shall not exceed 60,000 kilolitres in the case of conventional fixed roof tanks

and 1,20,000 kilolitres in the case of floating roof tanks or those of special design (where there is a combination of fixed and floating roof tanks in the same enclosure, then the total capacity of fixed roof tanks and floating roof tanks shall not exceed 60,(XX) kilolitres). Such an enclosure shall be sub-divided by masonry channels of ample dimensions or by intermediate walls of not less than 0.6 m. in height to prevent spills from one tank endangering any other tank in the same enclosure.

Explanation- For the purpose of this clause, a group of small tanks each not exceeding 9 m. in diameter and in all not exceeding 5,000 kilolitres in capacity shall be treated as one tank.

(v) (a) Where Petroleum Class A or Petroleum Class B is stored in the enclosure or petroleum Class C is stored alongwith petroleum Class A or Class B, the capacity of the enclosure shall be hundred per cent. of capacity of the largest tank in the enclosure after deducting the volume, up to the height of the enclosure wall, of all other tanks in the same enclosure.

(b) Where Petroleum Class C is only stored in the enclosure the height of the enclosure wall shall be not less than one metre.

(vi) Except for necessary pipes and valves and approved electric lights, the space within an enclosure and not occupied by or tanks shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

3. All tanks shall be fitted with vent pipes leading into the open air, the open end being covered with two layers of the copper or other non-corrodible metal wire gauze of not less than 11 meshes per centimetres and fitted with a hood or the tank shall be fitted with a hood or the tank shall be fitted with an approved relief valve or other approved means of preventing dangerous internal or external pressures. The vent pipe and the relief valve of one tank shall not be inter connected with those of any other tank.
4. Cast iron valves are not permitted on any tank and all valves in an installation must be permanently marked in a manner clearly indicating the direction of opening and shutting valve.
5. Pumps shall be of a type and placed only in the position shown on the plan attached hereto and they shall together with all connections and fittings be so constructed and maintained as to prevent leakage of petroleum.
6. Storage or filling sheds for containers shall be constructed of suitable unflammable material. The shed shall rest on foundation walls and shall be surrounded by a wall or embankment or substantial construction so as to form a sump or enclosure not less than 0.25 m. and not more than 1 m. deep. The sump or enclosure thus formed shall be of sufficient capacity to contain without leakage not less than one-fourth of the maximum quantity of petroleum likely to be present in the shed at any one time. The sumps and enclosures must be kept clean and free from any accumulation of inflammable liquids.
7. Every enclosed shed for the storage or filling of petroleum Class A and Class B otherwise than in bulk shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level immediately above the walls constructed to prevent leakage of petroleum and also near or in the roof.
 - (i) Tank vehicles shall be filled, discharged or stabled. only in the positions approved for the purpose and shown on the plan attached hereto. An extract of rules 62 to 86 printed in bold letters in the local language and in Hindi and English shall be prominently displayed at each such position.
 - (ii) A tank vehicle which does not fully comply with the requirement laid down in Part IV of Chapter III of these rules shall not be loaded, unloaded or stabled within the licensed premises.
8. Every facility for the storage, loading, unloading or pumping of petroleum shall at all times maintain from any other facility, building, boundary, fencing or protected works the distances specified in the attached Table :
 - (a) Table 1 in the case of installation where the total quantity of petroleum Class A and petroleum Class B stored above ground, in bulk, exceeds 5000 kilolitres or where the diameter of any tank for the storage of such petroleum exceeds 9 metres, or
 - (b) Table 2 in the case of installation where only petroleum Class C is stored or where the total quantity of petroleum Class A and petroleum Class B stored above ground in the bulk does not exceed 5,000 kilolitres and the diameter of any tank for storing petroleum Class A or petroleum Class B does not exceed 9

metres.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, when petroleum is stored in an installation at or near well pumping station, petro-chemical plants or refineries the concessional distances given in the attached Table 2 shall not apply and no storage tank the capacity of which exceeds 250 kilolitres and no petroleum storage of filling sheds/ areas shall be placed nearer than 90 metres to any boiler, furnace or fire. In such an installation all tanks shall be situated in a compact area (a) under a single control, (b) enclosed or capable of being enclosed by one continuous fence and (c) on which there shall be no protected works.

9. The distances specified in condition 10 may be reduced by the licensing authority in cases where special precautions are taken and where there are special circumstances, which, in his opinion, warrant such reduction.
10. No alterations shall be 'carried out in the installation without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. Such alterations so sanctioned shall be shown on an amended plan to be attached to "s licence.
11. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence by a notice in writing to execute any repairs in the licensed premises which are, in the opinion of such authority, necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.
12. The responsible agent or supervisor referred to in rule 118 shall not allow any person to enter a tank, which has contained petroleum unless-
 - (a) such person wears an approved breathing apparatus of a description approved by the Chief Controller, or
 - (b) (i) the responsible agent or supervisor has certified in writing as the result of an examination of the tank by himself or by some other competent person that the atmosphere in the tank is fit for persons to enter, and
 - (ii) at least one approved breathing apparatus of a pattern approved by the Chief Controller shall have been kept ready for instant use at the manhole of the tank which is being cleaned or repaired.The certificate referred to in sub-clause (i) of Cl.(b) of this condition shall be preserved in the licensed premises for a period of three months.
13. No work, involving the use of fire, welding or hot reveting shall be performed in or on any tank or within the safety distance required to be observed by such tank from buildings and boundary until the tank has been certified in the manner laid down in Cl.(b) of condition 14 to be free from petroleum vapour. When any water is pumped into or withdrawn from the tank no further work of the above description shall be done until the tank has been retested and a fresh certificate issued. When a tank is opened for cleaning or repairs, no lamp of any description either ordinary or electric, electric torches, electric cables or fans other than a flame-proof or intrinsically safe type approved by the Chief Controller shall be brought near the tank.
14. No person shall repair or cause to be repaired any receptacle or pipe in which, to his knowledge, any petroleum is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the receptacle or pipe has been rendered free from petroleum and any inflammable vapour:
Provided that this condition shall not be deemed to prohibit the usual soldering operations connected with the filling and despatching of receptacles containing petroleum Class B or petroleum Class C.
15. All empty receptacles which have contained petroleum Class A shall, except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning them and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and inflammable vapour.
 - (a) Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by the fire or explosion.
 - (b) Wherever so specified by the Chief Controller, storage tanks shall be fitted with approved fire foam and/or water sprinkler attachments which shall be maintained in proper order at all times.
16. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river, watercourse or a public road and enclosures or pumps must not be permanently connected with any

drain or sewer.

17. The licensee shall keep daily records and accounts of all receipts and issues of petroleum in such form as the licensing authority may from time to time prescribe and shall exhibit his stock and records to an Inspector or a sampling officer on demand.
18. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the area specified in the licence, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or damage to property shall be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and by telegraph to the Chief Controller of Explosives
(Telegraphic address: "EXPLOSIVES, NAGPUR").
19. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or sampling officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM XIV : (See Art. 7 of the First Schedule)

Licence to import and store otherwise in bulk petroleum Class A in quantities exceeding 300 litres or petroleum Class B in quantities exceeding 25,000 litres or petroleum Class C in quantities exceeding 45,000 litres or petroleum Class A together with any other class of petroleum in quantities exceeding 300 litres in all

Licence No----- Fee Rs-----

Licence is hereby granted to -----for the importation of petroleum of the classes and the quantities as herein specified and storage thereof in the place described below and shown in the approved plan No----- dated attached hereto subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of this licence.

The licence shall remain in force up to the 31st day of December 19-----

1. Petroleum Class A Litres : _____
2. Petroleum Class B Litres : _____
3. Petroleum Class C Litres : _____

The-----19-----

Controller of Explosives

..... Circle

Description of the Licensed Premises

The licensed premises are situated at and consist of storage shed(s), other facilities and the adjoining area as shown in the attached approved plan.

Space for Endorsement of Renewals

This licence shall be renewable without any concession infee for three years in the basence of any contravention of any provision of the Petroleum Act,1934 or of any of the rules framed there under or of any of the conditions of this licence	Date of renewal	Date of expiry	Signature and office stamp of licensing authority

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted and the holder of this licence is also punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment

which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

CONDITIONS

1. The licensed premises shall not without permission in writing from the Chief Controller, be used for any purpose other than storage and distribution of petroleum and purposes directly connected therewith.
2. The petroleum shall be stored only in the storage shed which shall be constructed of suitable non-combustible materials, provided that when no petroleum Class A is stored, the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood.
3. The storage shed shall rest on foundation walls and shall be surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction or the walls and floor shall be suitably finished to form a sump not more than 30 centimetres deep. A combination of these methods is permissible. The enclosure or sump thus formed shall be of sufficient capacity to contain not less than one-half of the total quantity of petroleum for which the licence is granted and be so constructed and maintained as to prevent escape therefrom of any petroleum in the form of liquid whether under the action of fire or otherwise. The sump and enclosures must be kept clean and free from any accumulation of inflammable liquids.
4. The storage shed if used for the storage of petroleum Class A shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level immediately above any walls constructed to form the sump specified in condition 3 and also near the roof. The ventilators shall be covered with two layers, of fine copper or other non-corrodible metal wire gauge of mesh not less than 11 per linear centimetre.
5. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the licensed premises which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.
6. No alteration shall be carried out in the licensed premises without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. All alterations shall be shown on an amended plan to be attached to this licence.
7. The following distances shall be kept clear at all times from any storage shed to protected works :

Licensed capacity of storage shed (Total of all classes of petroleum stored in the shed)	Distance to be observed from storage shed for		
	Petroleum Class A	Petroleum Class B	Petroleum class C
Not exceeding 2,500 litres.	6m	Not applicable	Not applicable
Exceeding 2,500 litres but not exceeding 25,000 litres.	7.5	"	"
Exceeding 25,000 litres but not exceeding 50,000 litres	9m	3m	"
Exceeding 50,000 litres but not exceeding 1,00,000 litres.	12m	4.5m	3m
Exceeding 1,00,000 litres	15m	6m	3m

Where more than one class of petroleum is stored together, the entire quantity of petroleum shall for the purpose of this condition be deemed to be of the most flammable class thereof.

8. The distances specified in condition 7 may be reduced by the licensing authority where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken or where there are special circumstances that, in his opinion, warrant the reduction.

9. Drums or other receptacles containing petroleum shall only be opened in the licensed premises and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of petroleum or the vapour therefrom.
10. All empty receptacles which have contained petroleum Class A shall, except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning them and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and flammable vapour.
11. No person shall repair or cause to be repaired any receptacle in which to his knowledge, any petroleum is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the receptacle has been rendered free from petroleum and any flammable vapour:
12. Provided that this condition shall not be deemed to prohibit the usual soldering operations connected with the filling and despatching of petroleum receptacles when such operations are conducted in an approved place outside the storage shed.
13. Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion. An adequate supply of dry sand together with necessary implements for the convenient application or an adequate number of portable fire-extinguishers suitable for fighting oil fires shall always be kept in easily accessible places immediately outside the storage shed.
14. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river, water course or a public road.
15. Adequate precaution shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons having access to any petroleum kept and to any receptacles which contain or have contained petroleum.
16. The licensee shall keep daily records and accounts of all receipts and issues of petroleum in such form as the licensing authority may from time to time prescribe and shall exhibit his stock and records to an Inspector or sampling officer on demand.
17. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and by telegraph to the Chief Controller of Explosives (Telegraphic address: 'EXPLOSIVES,NAGPUR")
18. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any inspector or sampling officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and conditions of the licence are duly observed.

FORM XV : [See Art. 7 (a) the First Schedule of Petroleum Rules, 1976]

Licence to store petroleum Class A and Class B temporarily in quantities not exceeding 50,000 litres in non-bulk for refuelling of aircrafts in connection with crop spraying and fighting forest fire only.

Licence No----- Fees-----

Licence is hereby granted to----- valid only for storage of-----Kls petroleum Class'A' at----- subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act. 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of this licence.

This licence will remain valid till-----

Controller of Explosives

Dated

Conditions

1. The licensed premises shall not be used for any purpose other than storage of petroleum and purpose directly connected therewith..
2. The petroleum shall be stored in open bounded enclosures observing the required safety distance vide condition (3).
3. The following safety distances shall be kept clear at all times from the storage premises to protected works 2[in case opf storage for fighting forest fire the storage premises shall be sufficiently away from the

forest area so that the petroleum products stored in the premises, under no circumstances, can be affected by the forest fire

4. The capacity of the bounded enclosure should be 5 per cent. more than the maximum quantity of petroleum likely to be stored in the enclosure.
5. The petroleum shall be stored in barrels of a type approved by the Chief Controller.
6. The safety zone required vide condition (3) shall be surrounded by a rope or other suitable fencing.
7. No smoking sign in English and local language shall be prominently displayed on all the four sides of the fenced area.
8. The storage area shall be constantly guarded by providing guards in adequate strength. Guard's shelter, if required shall be provided just outside the fenced area.
9. The containers containing petroleum shall be covered by a tarpaulin.
10. Any petroleum remaining surplus after the completion of crop spraying operations shall be returned to the depot or stored in premises duly licensed under the Petroleum Rules, 1976.
11. Drums or receptacles containing petroleum shall be opened only for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of petroleum or the vapour therefrom.
12. All empty receptacles which have contained petroleum except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and flammable vapours.
13. No person shall repair or cause to be repaired any container in which to his knowledge, any petroleum is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the container has been rendered free from petroleum and any flammable vapour.
14. Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion. Adequate supply of dry sand together with necessary implement for its convenient application or an adequate number of portable fire extinguishers suitable for fighting petroleum fires shall be kept in easily accessible places immediately outside the bounded enclosure.
15. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river, watercourse or a public road.
16. Adequate precaution shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons having access to any petroleum and to any container which contains, or has contained petroleum.
17. The licensee shall keep daily records and accounts of all receipts and issues of petroleum and present the same to an Inspector or to a sampling officer on demand.
18. Any accident or fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises shall be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and to the licensing authority.
19. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given all reasonable times to any inspector or sampling officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining the rules and conditions of the licence are duly observed.

FORM XVI : (See Art. 10 of the First Schedule)

Licence to Decant Kerosene (Petroleum Class B) From Mechanically-Propelled Vehicle in Containers.

Licence No Fee Rs.....

Licence is hereby granted to----- Agent/Dealer of----- to deliver kerosene (Petroleum Class B) from tank vehicle into containers subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions of the licence.

The licence will remain in force till 31st day of December, 19-----

The area of operation of the tank vehicle is

1-----2-----

Controller of Explosives

Space for Endorsement/Renewals

<p>This licence shall be renewable without any concession in fee for three years, in the absence of any contraventions of any provision of the Petroleum Act, 1934, or the rules framed thereunder or any of the conditions of this licence</p>	<p>Date of renewal</p>	<p>Date of expiry</p>	<p>Signature and office stamp of the licensing authority</p>

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the premises are not found conforming to the conditions attached thereto in contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted and the holder of this licence is also punishable for the first offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both and for subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

CONDITIONS

1. The licence or its authenticated copy shall at all times be kept available on the tank vehicle and produced on demand by an Inspector.
2. The tank vehicle decanting kerosene shall have a valid licence in Form IX under the Petroleum Rules, 1976, the licence or its authenticated copy shall be kept in the licensed vehicle and produced on demand by an Inspector.
3. Not more than two tank vehicle load of kerosene per day will be taken by the licensee for the purpose of decanting into barrels, delivery of kerosene to a retail dealer will be given only once during a day and record to this effect will be maintained by the licensee.
4. Not more than 2,500 litres of kerosene shall be decanted into containers at any one place. Not more than 2,500 litres of kerosene will be delivered to retail dealer at any one time and none of its will be delivered in a receptacle exceeding one thousand litres capacity.
5. The licensee or his authorised representative shall personally supervise decanting kerosene into containers and take all adequate precautions against fire and explosion.
6. "No smoking" boards in vernacular and English shall be displayed near the premises where kerosene is being decanted.
7. The decanting hose should be sound, and electrically continuous and shall be, provided with suitable reducer for filling containers. Such reducer shall have suitable valve so as to enable the licensee or his representative to stop unloading in case of emergency.
8. The licensee or his authorised representative shall ensure before decanting kerosene from the tank vehicle that the containers are non-leaky.
9. The licensee shall ensure that the containers are not splash filled and the reducer has its open end used for delivery extended right up to the bottom of the container.
10. All precautions to ensure that static electric charge does not accumulate during decanting operations shall be taken.
11. No decanting shall be carried out from the hours of sunset to sunrise.
12. The licensee should ensure that no person shall smoke and there is no matches, fires, lights or articles or substances capable of causing ignition of petroleum in the vicinity of the place of decantation.
13. The licensee shall ensure that no unauthorised person is permitted in the vicinity of the place of decantation.
14. The licensee shall not decant kerosene at a time when abnormal conditions prevail in that area.

15. No sale of kerosene by the shop-keeper will be permitted during decantation of kerosene.
16. The licensee or his representative should be fully conversant with rules 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82 and 84 of the Petroleum Rules, 1976, and an extract of the above mentioned rules should be prominently displayed at conspicuous place where the decanting into barrels will be done.
17. At least two buckets of dry sand and two dry chemical or foam type fire extinguishers should be kept available during decanting operation.
18. The tank vehicles shall not decant kerosene into containers to any licence holder under the rules unless approval is obtained from the licensing authority.
19. Any accident, fire or explosion within the licensed premises which is attended with loss of life or serious injury to person or property shall be immediately reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station and by telegram to the Chief Controller of Explosives (Telegraphic address: "EXPLOSIVES NAGPUR".)]

THIRD SCHEDULE (See rules 63 and 77)

Design and Construction of Tank Vehicles for Transporting Petroleum in Bulk

1. Basic design of tank vehicle-

1. Tank vehicles for the transportation of petroleum in bulk shall be designed and constructed according to sound engineering practice to ensure correct structural relationship between the tank the propulsion equipment and supporting members, ruggedness, safe-road performance and breaking power.
2. In the case of an articulated vehicle, the weight at the ground of the carrying axle of the tank shall not exceed 60 per cent. of the designed gross laden weight.
3. The maximum width of any tank shall be less than the overall width of the vehicle on which it is mounted or by which it is being towed.

2. Material construction of tank- (1) The tank shall be constructed of iron or steel having the following physical requirements and thickness of metal or of any other material approved by the Chief Controller

(A). Physical requirements :

Yield point : minimum 1700 kg/cm²

Ultimate strength : minimum 3100 kg /cm²

Minimum elongation on a standard 5 cm gauge length : 20 per cent.

(B). Thickness of metal :

(a) Minimum thickness of tank ends partitions, baffles and stiffeners shall not be less than 2 mm for having volume capacity up to 21 litres per centimetre of 2.7 mm for tanks having volume capacity exceeding 21 litres per centimetre.

Provided that the thickness of tank ends shall in no case be less than the thickness of the tank

(b) The thickness of the tank shall be related to the volume capacity of the tank expressed in litres per centimetre and the distance between partitions baffles or other stiffeners as well as to radius of shall curvature as specified in the table below:

Distance between attachment of partition, baffle and stiffeners		
Up to 90 cm	Above 90 cm	Above 135cm up to 135 cm
1	2	3

1. Minimum thickness for tanks having shell radius up to 175 cm and volume capacity-			
(i) up to 21 litres per centimetre	2.0 mm	2.0 mm	2.0 mm

(ii) above 21 up to 27 litres per centimetre	2.0 mm	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5] mm
(iii) above 27 litres per centimetre	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5] mm
2. Minimum thickness for tanks having shell radius exceeding 175 cm but not exceeding 225 cm and volume capacity-			
(i) up to 21 litres per centimetre	2.0 mm	2.0 mm	1[2.5] mm
(ii) above 21 up to 27 litres per centimetre.	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5]mm	1[2.5] mm
(iii) above 27 litres per centimetre	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5]mm	2[3.5] mm
3. Minimum thickness for tanks having shell radius exceeding 225 cm and volume capacity-			
(i) up to 21 litres per centimetre	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5]mm	1[2.5] mm
(ii) above 21 litres upto 27 litres per centimetre	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5]mm	2[3.5] mm
(iii) above 27 litres per centimetre	1[2.5] mm	1[2.5]mm	2[3.5] mm
4. Minimum thickness for tanks having shell radius exceeding 310 cm and volume capacity-			
(i) up to 21 litres per centimetre	1[2.5] mm	2[3.5]mm	2[3.5] mm
(ii) above 21 up to 27 litres per centimetre	2[3.5] mm	2[3.5]mm	2[3.5] mm
(iii) above 27 litres per centimetre	2[3.5] mm	2[3.5]mm	2[3.5] mm

Note If the tank has other than circular cross-section, the radius for the purpose of this table shall be the maximum for that portion of the cross-section under consideration.

3. Joints- All joints and to tank its shell heads portions baffles and stiffeners shall be welded in accordance with recognized good practice and the efficiency of any joint shall not be less than 85 per cent. Of the adjacent metal so joining.

4. Division of tank into compartments-

1. Unless expressly permitted in writing by the Chief Controller a tank having a net capacity exceeding 5 kilolitres shall be divided into compartments by oil-tight partitions and no compartment shall have net capacity exceeding 5 kilolitres.

2. Every partition shall be either dished, corrugated, reinforced or rolled, flat partition without reinforcement shall not be allowed.

5. Testing of tank-

1. Every compartment of a tank shall be tested by a responsible competent person by hydrostatic pressure of not less than 0.316 kg/cm². The pressure shall be maintained for a period of not less than one hour and shall be gauged at the top of the compartment. The compartment under test shall not show any leakage or drop of pressure during the test.
2. Two adjoining compartments of a tank shall not be tested or filled with water simultaneously.

6. Anchoring of tank-

1. The tank shall be securely anchored to the vehicle in a manner that will not-
 - (i) introduce undue concentration of stresses;
 - (ii) impair the stability and performance of the vehicle; and
 - (iii) allow any movement between the tank and the vehicle due to starting, stopping and turning.
2. All stops and anchors used to anchor a tank to the vehicle shall be so installed as to be readily accessible for inspection and maintenance.
7. Discharge faucet- Each compartment of a tank shall be fitted with a discharge faucet which shall be substantially made and so attached. The discharge end of the faucet shall be threaded or so designed as to permit the hose being tightly coupled to it.

8. Emergency discharge control-

1. The outlet of each compartment of tank shall have an efficient and reliable shut-off valve located inside the shell or in a sump forming an integral part of the shell.
2. The operating mechanism for the shut-off valve shall be provided with a secondary control in an easily accessible position but remote from all fill openings and discharge faucets.
3. The secondary control required by sub-paragraph (2) shall be provided with a fusible section which will permit the shut-off valve to close automatically in the event of a fire.
4. A shear section which will break under strain shall be provided between the internal shut-off valve and the discharge faucet. The shear section shall be located as close as possible to the internal shut-off valve.

9. Normal venting-

1. Every compartment of tank shall be fitted with an independent vacuum and pressure operated vent with a minimum effective opening of 3 square centimetres; the opening being covered with two layers of non-corroding metal wire gauge having not less than 11 meshes per centimetre.
2. The vent shall be so arranged as to limit the pressure within the compartment to 0.21 kg/cm and the vacuum to 5 centimetre water gauge.

10. Emergency venting for fire exposure--

1. In addition to normal venting required by para. 9 every compartment of a tank shall be fitted with an emergency venting facility which shall be of the fusible type so as to provide a minimum fire-venting opening having a net area in square centimetres equal to 8 plus 4.3 times the gross capacity of the compartment in kilolitres.
2. The emergency vent shall be designed as to prevent loss of liquid through the vent in the case of vehicle upset except in the case of pressure rise when in the upset position.
3. Fusible vents shall be actuated by elements which will operate at a temperature not exceeding 93 0 C.

11. Top filling pipe-

1. The inner end of the filling pipe shall be fitted with a proper type of splash deflector and the outer end threaded or so designed as to ensure leakproof connection with the filling hose.
2. Top filling pipe, if provided, shall be carried down nearly to the bottom of the tank.
3. The outer end of the filling pipe shall be fitted with an oil-tight locker cap.

12. Tank gauging arrangement-

1. Each compartment shall be fitted with a dip pipe or any approved tank gauging device.
2. The dip, pipe if provided, shall be carried up to the bottom of the tank and opening in the dip pipe, except the capped top opening, shall be covered with two layers of wire gauge having not less than 11 meshes per centimetre.
3. The dip pipe shall be fitted with an oil tight locker cap.

13. Tank overturn protection-

1. All tank top fittings shall be protected from damage in the event of overturning of the vehicle chassis on which it is mounted.
2. Where protection to tank top fittings are provided by enclosing them within the contour of the shell or within a rigid coming welded to the tank shell, the area enclosed by such protection shall be adequately drained and provided with plugs or cut-outs, to enable the section to be gas-freed completely before repair.

15. Marking- Every tank vehicle used for the transportation of petroleum shall, whether loaded or empty, be conspicuously marked on each side and rear thereof in letters at least 7 cm. high on a background of sharply contrasting colour the word; "FLAMMABLE" and the common name of the flammable liquid being transported, e.g. "MOTOR SPIRIT", "KEROSENE", etc

FOURTH SCHEDULE (SEE RULE 105)

FORM XIII

- A. Extent of hazardous area in refineries Processing plants/major installations conforming to condition 10 (a) of licence

Sl. No.	Description of the facility	Location of the facility	Products handled/stored in the facility	Characteristic of the facility	Extent of Areas	Classification of the area (Division)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Plants, equipment process vessels.	Open air	Inflammable liquid above its flash-point or inflammable vapour or gas heavier than air	Releases inflammable products under ABNORMAL conditions or requires to be opened up for maintenance due to ABNORMAL conditions.	(i) Pits, sumps, trenches below the floor or ground level within hazardous area (any division) (ii) Area above the ground level extending vertically 8m. above the source of	1 2

					hazard and horizontally 16m in all directions from such source. Beyond 8m. from the source of hazard in the horizontal plane, the vertical extent of the hazardous area may be reduced to 8m above the ground level.	
					(iii) Where large release of volatile products may occur, the area in the horizontal plane beyond 16m up to 32m from the source of hazard, extending vertically up to 60 cm. above the ground level in all directions	2 (Additional)
1.1	Plants, equipment, process vessels	Open air	Inflammable liquid above its flash-point or inflammable vapour or gas heavier than air	Release inflammable products under NORMAL condition or NORMALLY requires frequent	(i) Pits, sumps, trenches below the floor or ground level within hazardous area (any division)	1
					(ii) Area above ground level	1

				opening up for maintenance .	extending vertically 8 m above the source of hazard and horizontally 16m in all directions from such source. Beyond 8m from the source of hazard in the horizontal plane, the vertical extent of the hazardous area may be reduced to 8m above the ground level	
					(iii) Where large release of volatile products may occur, the area in the horizontal plane up to 16m beyond the hazardous area division 1, extending vertically up to 60 cm. above the ground level.	1(Additional)
1.2	Plants, equipment, process vessels.	Well-ventilated sheds.	Inflammable liquid above its flash-point or inflammable vapour or gas heavier than air	Releases inflammable products under ABNORMAL CONDITIONS or requires	(i) Pits sumps, trenches below the floor or ground level within hazardous area (any division)	2 (Additional)

				to be opened up for maintenance under ABNORMAL conditions.	<p>(ii) Area above the ground level extending vertically 8m. above the source of hazard and horizontally 16m in all directions from such source. Beyond 8 metres of the source of hazard in the horizontal plane, the vertical extent of the hazardous area may be reduced to 8m above the ground level</p> <p>(iii) Where large release of volatile products may occur the area in the horizontal plane beyond 16m up to 32m from the source of hazard extending vertically up to 60cm above the ground level</p>	
1.3				Release inflammable products under NORMAL	(i) Pits, sumps, trenches below the floor or ground level within	1

				conditions or NORMALLY requires frequent opening up for maintenance	hazardous area (any division) (ii) Area above ground level extending vertically 8m above the source of hazard and horizontally 16m in all directions from such source. Beyond 8m from the source of hazard in the horizontal plane the vertical extent of the hazardous area may be reduced to 8m above the ground level.	
					(iii) Where large release of volatile products may occur, the area in the horizontal plane beyond 16m up to 32m from the source of hazard extending vertically up to 60 cm above the ground level	1(Additional)
1.4	Plants, equipment process vessels	Well-ventilated sheds	Lighter than air, inflammabl	Releases inflammable vapurs under	(a) Within the shed- (i) Entire shed	2

			gases.	ABNORMAL conditions or requires opening for maintenance under ABNORMAL conditions	<p>above the level of the lowest opening in the side wall. (ii) Area above ground level or a level 4.5 m below the source of hazard, whichever is higher extending vertically up to the level of the lowest opening in the side_wall of the shed and horizontally 4.5 m from such source in all directions.</p>	
					(b) Outside the shed- Area above the roof of the shed extending vertically 8 m above each opening in the roof and horizontally 4.5 metres from such opening in all directions.	
1.5	Plants, equipment, process vessels	Inadequately ventilated sheds.	Lighter than inflammable gases	Releases inflammable vapour under ABNORMAL conditions or requires opening for maintenance	(a) Within the shed- (i) Entire area above the level of the lowest opening in the side wall. (ii) Area above the ground	2

				under ABNORMAL conditions.	level or a level 4.5m below the source of hazard, whichever is higher, extending vertically up to the level of the lowest opening in the side wall of the shed and horizontally 4.5 m from such source in all directions.	
					(b) Outside the shed- Area above the lowest opening in the side walls of the shed extending vertically 4.5 m above the roof and horizontally 3 metres from the side wall.	
1.6	Plants, equipments process vessels.	Inadequately ventilated sheds.	Inflammable liquids above its flash-point or inflammable vapour or gas heavier than air	Releases inflammable products under ABNORMAL conditions or requires opening up system for maintenance under ABNORMAL conditions	(a) Within the shed- Entire area within shed including pits, sumps and trenches	1
					(b) Outside the shed- Area extending vertically 3m above roof and horizontally 3m beyond shed or 16 metres from	2 1

					<p>the source of hazard, whichever is farthest Beyond 3 metres from the shed or 8 metres from the source of hazard, whichever is farthest, in the horizontal plane, the vertical extent of the hazardous area may be reduced to 8m above the ground level.</p>	
					<p>Pits sumps and trenches below the ground level within division 2 area. Where large release of inflammable products occur area within 16m of the division area extending vertically up to 60cm above the ground level</p>	<p>2 (additional)</p>
					<p>Pits sumps and trenches below the ground level within division 2 area. Where large release of inflammable</p>	<p>1</p>

					products occur Area within 16m of the division area extending vertically up to 60 cm above the ground level	
				Releases inflammable products under NORMAL conditions NORMALLY requires an opening frequently for maintenance	(i) Entire shed	1
					(ii) Taking the topmost opening in the shed as the source of hazard the area extending vertically 8m above such source horizontally 16m in all directions from the source. Beyond 8m from the source of hazard in the horizontal plane the vertically extent of the hazardous area may be reduced to 8m above the ground level	
					(iii) Pits, sumps trenches within hazardous area	1
					(iv) Where large release of in flammable products may occur, the area	1(Additional)

					within 16 metres of the division 1 are extending vertically up to 60 cm above the ground level.	
1.7	Enclosed premises with purging system. Air in take of the fresh air purging system not less than 1.5 metres above the hazardous area (any division)				Entire enclosed premisrs	Safe
1.8	Enclosed premises without purgoing system	Within a hazardous area (any division)	No inflammable products handled in the enclosed premisses.	In case of failure of the purging system electric supply is automatically cut off or a warning is automatically given to a person in attendance.	(a) Entire shed (b) Outside the shed As in the case of inadequately ventilated shed.	As specified for inadequately ventilated sheds.
1.9	Pipeline with well main tained valves metres, fittings	Well - ventilated situations or in a pit outside hazardous area (any division)	Any inflammable liquid above its flash point or any inflammable vapour or gas	Releases inflammable products under ABNORMAL conditions or requires to be opened up for maintenance due to ABNORMAL conditions.	(i) Pits below or within 3 metre of the facility.	
1.1	Tanks,above	Open air.	Any	Releases	(i) Above the	1

0	ground (floating roof)		inflammable liquid above its flash point.	inflammable products under ABNORMAL conditions or requires to be opened up for maintenance due to ABNORMAL conditions.	floating rood, within the shell.	2
					(ii) Within 3m of the shell.	
					(iii) Space within the tank enclosure up to top level of the enclosure wall.	
1.1 1	Tank, above ground (cone roof)	Open air.	Any inflammable liquid above its flash point.		(i) Within 1.5 of the vent openings.	1
					(ii) Within 3m of the tank shell ends or roof of tank.	2
					(iii) Space within tank enclosure up to top level of the enclosure wall.	2
1.1 2	Pumps withdrawal fittings	(i) In an open enclosure. (ii) In a platform in the open or in shed without walls. (iii) within a well ventilated pmp -house.	Inflammable liquids or gases	Releases inflammable products under ABNORMAL conditions or requires to be opened up for maintenance due to ABNORMAL conditions.	Entire enclosure Within 1.5 m of the edge of the platfor in all directions extending vertically from the ground level up o 1.5 metres aboPumps withdrawal fittings shed without walls. (iii) within a well ventilated pump housee the top of	1

					pumps/ withdrawal fittings.	
					(i) Pits. sumps, trenches below the floor or ground level within hazardous area (any division)	2
					(ii) Area above the ground level extending vertically 8m above the source of hazard and horizontally 16m in all directions from such source. Beyond 8 metres of the source of hazard in the horizontal plane, the vertical extent of the hazardous area may be reduced to 8 m above the ground level.	1
					(iii) Where large release of volatile products may occur, the area in the horizontal plane beyond 16m. up to 32m. from the source of	1(Additional)

					hazard extending vertically up to 60m. above the ground level.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B. Extent of hazardous area in installations conforming to condition 10(b) of licence from XIII and storage sheds

Location		Classification of the area	Extent of classified area
1.	Tanks above ground Shell, ends or roof and closed area. Floating roof	2	Within 2 metres from shell, ends or roof of tank. Area inside the enclosure up to top level of enclosure wall.
		1	(Within 1.5 metre of open end of vent extending in all directions.
		1	(Above the roof and within the shell.
2.	Tanks underground. Fill pipe Vent, discharging upward	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within Division 1 or Division 2 area
		2	Up to 45 cms. above grade level within a horizontal radius of 3 metres from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 1.5 metres from a tight fill connection.
		1	Within 90 cms or of open end of vent extending in all direction.
		2	Area between 90 cms. and 1.5 metres of open end of vertical directions.
3	Pits, sumps (vekiw grade level) Without mechanical ventilation With mechanical ventilation Containing valves, fillings, piping and not within Division 1 or 2 area.	1	Entire area within pit/sump if any part is within Division 1 or 2 area.
		2	Entire area within pit/sump if any part is within Division 1 or 2 area.
		2	Entire Pit/sump.
4.	Pumps, bleeders, withdrawal fittings, metres and similar devices:(a) Indoor	1	Pits, sumps or trenches below floor level within Division 2 area.
		2	Within 1.5 metres of any edge of such devices extending in all directions. Also 90 cms. above grade level or floor level exceeding up to 7.5 metres

			horizontally, from and edge of such devices
		1	Pits, sumps, or trenches below platform or ground level within Division 2 area.
		2	Within 90 cms. of any edge of such devices, exceeding in all directions. Also upto 45 cms above grade level within 3 metres horizontally from any edge or such devices.
5.	Tank vehicle Bottom loading or unloading Loading from top with atmospheric venting. Loading from top with vapour recovery.	1	Pits sumps or trenches within Division 2 area.
		2	Within 90 cms. of point of connection extending in all directions. Also up to 45 cms. above grade level within a horizontal radius of 3 metres from point of connection.
		1	Within 90 cms. of open end of vent extending in all directions.
		2	Area between 90 cms. and 1.5 metres from open end of vent extending in all directions. Area within 90 cms. of the edge of cone extending in all directions.
		2	Within 90 cms. of points of connection of fill pipe and vapour recovery pipe extending in all direction.
6.	Container filling: (b) Indoor in a storage/filling shed. Well ventilated near roof and floor level and situated in open air.	1	Pits, sumps or trenches within Division 1 or 2 area.
		2	Area between 90 cms. and 1.5 metres from fill/vent opening of the container extending in all directions. Also up to 45 cms. above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 3 metres from vent/fill opening or within the filling enclosure, whichever is higher.
		1	Whole of the interior of the shed.
		1	Pits, sumps, trenches within Division 1 or 2 area.
		2	Area within the cone formed by joining the top vent level of the shed to a point 2.5 metres outside the shed in all direction.
7.	Storage and repair garages for tank vehicles.	1	All sumps or spaces below floor level.
		2	Area above 45 cms. above floor or grade level for entire storage/repair garages.
8.	Drainage, ditches, separators, compounding basins	1	Area up to 45 cms. above ditch, separator or basin.