

6. Each container shall be provided with a boss, welded or riveted and sweated to the body or end of the container. The boss shall be closed by a well-fitting wrought-iron or forged-steel screw bung with leather washer. In the case of drums of ten-gallon capacity and under, a faced joint made tight with soap may be used instead of the leather washer.

7. Each container shall be capable of standing a hydraulic pressure of 20 lb. per square inch without sign of injury or leakage.

8. Containers shall be galvanised or painted externally.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

A.—Mechanically-driven Road Tank Wagons:

1. The vehicle, including the tank and fittings, shall be strongly constructed of fire-resisting materials and shall be maintained in thoroughly good condition. The engine and fuel tank shall be effectively screened from the tank by a fire-resisting shield carried up above the top of the tank and down to within twelve inches of the ground, and the exhaust shall be wholly in front of this shield. The tank shall be securely fastened to the frame of the vehicle. A space of not less than six inches, which shall be left clear and unobstructed except for any part of the framework of the wagon, shall intervene between the tank and the fire-resisting shield.

B.—Horse-Drawn Road Tank Wagons.

2. The vehicle, including the tank and fittings, shall be strongly constructed and the tank shall be securely fastened to the body of the vehicle.

General Provisions.

3. The tank, if of more than 500 gallons capacity, shall be divided into self-contained compartments, no one of which shall contain more than five hundred gallons.

4. Discharge valves shall be fitted only at the top of the tank and discharge shall be by the pressure of an inert gas or of water. The valve for the attachment of the pressure pipe shall be fitted with a cover, which shall be kept closed and locked except during the operation of emptying the tank, and the keys shall be retained by a responsible person.

5. The filling and discharge pipes shall be carried down nearly to the bottom of the tank and shall each terminate in such a way as to provide at all times a liquid seal at the bottom of the pipe.

6. The dipping pipes shall be carried down to the bottom of the tank, and any openings in them other than the upper orifice shall be covered with fine wire gauze of not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch.

7. The ventilating openings shall be covered with fine wire gauze of not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch, protected by covers when not in use.

Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance) Regulations.

THE PETROLEUM SPIRIT (CONVEYANCE) REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1930, DATED 13TH JANUARY, 1930, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 6 OF THE PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1929 (20 GEO. 5, CH. 13).

1930. No. 10.

In pursuance of Section 6 of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1929, I hereby make the following regulations for the conveyance of petroleum spirit by road:—

(A)—PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CONVEYANCE OF
PETROLEUM SPIRIT OTHERWISE THAN IN TANK WAGGONS.

1. Any vehicle on which petroleum spirit is conveyed shall be constructed strongly and with back and sides of adequate height, and shall be maintained in good condition. The load shall be protected from sparks, lighted matches or fire from without by a cover, whether fixed or loose, of fire-resisting material. The requirement in this Regulation that the back and sides shall be of adequate height shall not, however, apply to horse-drawn vehicles if the load is securely fastened to the vehicle and all vessels of two gallons capacity and under are packed in wooden cases.

2. The petroleum spirit shall be conveyed in strong metal vessels in good condition and securely closed so as to prevent leakage. The vessels shall be packed so as not to project beyond the sides or back of the vehicle.

3. If the vehicle is mechanically driven, the engine and fuel tank shall be effectively screened from the body of the vehicle by a fire-resisting shield carried up above the height of the load and down to within twelve inches of the ground, and the exhaust shall be wholly in front of this shield. A quick action cut-off valve shall be fitted to the fuel feed pipe in an easily accessible position.

Provided that in the event of the breakdown of any vehicle conveying petroleum spirit, and of there not being any vehicle constructed in accordance with the requirements of this regulation available within a reasonable time to replace it, it shall be permissible to use a vehicle not so constructed and fitted for the purpose of conveying the petroleum spirit to its destination.

Provided also that the requirements as to the provision of a fire-resisting shield shall not apply to a vehicle constructed without such a shield prior to the 1st of January, 1928, for a period of five years from that date.

4. Not more than one trailer shall be attached to any vehicle conveying petroleum spirit.

(B)—PROVISIONS RELATING TO CONVEYANCE OF PETROLEUM
SPIRIT IN TANK WAGGONS.

5. A tank waggon used for the conveyance of petroleum spirit shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions contained in the Schedule, and together with its connections and fittings shall be maintained in good condition.

6. The capacity of a tank waggon shall not exceed 2,500 gallons. If the capacity of the tank exceeds 1,500 gallons, the weight of the engine and load shall be distributed over the three axles of a six-wheeled combination vehicle (tractor and trailer), but

it shall be lawful to use vehicles of other types, if approved by order of the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland as suitable for the conveyance of quantities exceeding 1,500 gallons. When the vehicle is engaged in the conveyance and delivery of petroleum spirit it shall be constantly attended by not less than two competent persons.

Trailers shall not be employed with tank waggons except under the following conditions :—

- (i) only four-wheeled tank trailers shall be employed and not more than one such trailer shall be attached ;
- (ii) the capacity of the tank trailer shall not exceed 800 gallons ;
- (iii) the tank waggon and trailer while in use shall be constantly attended by not less than two competent persons.

The foregoing limitation on the capacity of a tank waggon shall be construed so as to permit of the tank containing the amount specified under varying degrees of temperature.

7. During the filling or emptying of a tank waggon the following precautions shall be observed :—

- (i) If the waggon is mechanically driven the engine shall be stopped the whole time the filling or emptying is proceeding and shall not be run until all tanks have been securely closed.
- (ii) If the waggon is horse drawn, the horses shall be removed and the wheels securely scotched before the filling or emptying is begun.
- (iii) Adequate provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of a dangerous static charge of electricity.

8. Petroleum spirit in cans or other packages shall not be conveyed on any tank waggon used for the conveyance of petroleum spirit unless it is so constructed (composite vehicle) as to comply with the conditions applicable to conveyance on waggons other than tank waggons as well as with the conditions applicable to conveyance on tank waggons.

(C)—PROVISIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

9. No fire or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed on any vehicle conveying petroleum spirit, nor shall any explosive substance or substance or article capable of causing fire or explosion be carried on such vehicle.

10. If electric lighting is employed on any vehicle conveying petroleum spirit, the following conditions shall be complied with :—

- (i) The pressure shall not exceed fourteen volts.

- (ii) The circuit shall be heavily insulated from the chassis and the wiring shall be so fixed and protected as to reduce as far as possible risk of damage.
- (iii) The generator, battery, switches and fuzes shall be carried in front of the fire-resisting screen when fitted and the battery shall be in an easily accessible position.
- (iv) Means of cutting off the current close to the battery by a double pole switch or other suitable method shall be provided.

This regulation shall not come into force until the 1st of January, 1931.

11. A supply of sand or other efficient means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire shall be carried in an easily accessible position on every vehicle conveying petroleum spirit.

12. A person while on or attending to any vehicle conveying petroleum spirit shall not smoke.

13. Petroleum spirit shall not be conveyed on any public vehicle whilst carrying passengers.

14. All persons engaged in the loading, unloading or conveyance of petroleum spirit shall observe all precautions necessary for preventing fire or explosion.

15. It shall be illegal on a highway to fill or replenish with petroleum spirit the fuel tanks of mechanically-driven vehicles direct from vehicles carrying petroleum spirit in bulk, except with the sanction of the local authority under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1929, (a) and then only at such places and under such conditions as the local authority may approve.

Provided that, during such filling or replenishment of the fuel tank of any public vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers, no passenger shall be allowed to remain in the vehicle.

16. Care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum spirit escaping into any drain or sewer.

17. The owner of a vehicle used for the conveyance of petroleum spirit, who employs any person in connection with such conveyance, shall furnish a copy of these regulations to, or affix a copy thereof in some place where it can be conveniently read by any such person and shall take all other measures necessary to ensure that any such person is acquainted with and carries out the provisions of these regulations.

18. If the vehicle is used for the hawking of petroleum spirit and the petroleum spirit is drawn off from any vessel in the

(a) 20 Geo. 5, ch. 13.

course of such hawking the following conditions shall be observed :—

- (i) The quantity of petroleum spirit conveyed at any one time shall not exceed twenty gallons.
- (ii) Any petroleum, other than petroleum spirit, which is carried on the vehicle, shall for the purpose of these regulations be deemed to be petroleum spirit.

The delivery of petroleum spirit to premises licensed under the Act shall not be deemed to be the hawking of petroleum spirit for the purpose of this Regulation.

Regulations 3 and 10 shall not apply to a vehicle used in accordance with the foregoing conditions.

19. These regulations shall not apply to the conveyance of petroleum spirit on a vehicle (not being a tank waggon or a public vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers, or a vehicle used for hawking of petroleum spirit to which Regulation 18 applies) in a quantity not exceeding thirty gallons of petroleum spirit in securely closed containers of a capacity not exceeding two gallons or in securely closed metal cans or drums of a capacity not exceeding ten gallons, or in a quantity not exceeding fifty gallons of petroleum spirit contained in a single securely closed steel barrel.

20.—(i) In the event of any breach of any of the foregoing regulations :—

- (a) The person committing the breach shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding in the case of a first offence £10, and in the case of a second, or any subsequent offence, £20, and to a further penalty not exceeding £10 for each day during which the breach continues;
- (b) The petroleum spirit in respect of which, or being in the vehicle in respect of which, the breach is committed, may be forfeited.

(ii) If any person attempts to commit any breach of these regulations he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable to the same punishment and forfeiture as if he had committed a breach of the regulations.

21.—(i) It shall be the duty of every local authority having power to grant licences to keep petroleum spirit to enforce within their district the provisions of these regulations.

(ii) Every such local authority shall institute and carry on such proceedings in respect of breaches of the regulations as may be necessary to secure the observance thereof; and an inspector appointed by the local authority for the purposes of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1929, may, if so authorised by the local authority, institute and carry on any proceedings under the regulations on behalf of the authority.

(iii) The expenses incurred by a local authority in the enforcement of the regulations shall be defrayed as part of the general expenses in the case of County Councils out of the poor rate and in the case of the Belfast County Borough Council out of the consolidated rate and in the case of other local authorities under the Public Health Acts.

22. These Regulations may be referred to as the Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1930.

R. Dawson Bates,

Minister of Home Affairs for
Northern Ireland.

Ministry of Home Affairs (N.I.),
Ocean Buildings,
Belfast.
13th January, 1930.

NOTE.—The foregoing Regulations do not apply to the conveyance of petroleum spirit on any vehicle for use in the propulsion of such vehicle. It is recommended that in the case of public passenger vehicles, the number of spare two-gallon tins should not exceed ten.

SCHEDULE.

(A)—MECHANICALLY DRIVEN ROAD TANK WAGGONS.

1. The vehicle, including the tank and fittings, shall be strongly constructed of fire-resisting materials and shall be maintained in thoroughly good condition. The engine and fuel tank shall be effectively screened from the tank by a fire-resisting shield carried up above the top of the tank and down to within twelve inches of the ground, and the exhaust shall be wholly in front of this shield. The tank shall be securely fastened to the frame of the vehicle provided that in the case of a composite vehicle to which Regulation 8 applies, a removable tank securely fastened to a cradle may be used. A space of not less than six inches, which shall be left clear and unobstructed except for any part of the framework of the waggon, shall intervene between the tank and the fire-resisting shield.

2. The tank if of more than 600 gallons capacity shall be divided into self-contained compartments, no one of which shall contain more than six hundred gallons.

Provided that this condition shall not apply to tank waggons constructed prior to the 1st of January, 1928, for a period of five years from that date.

3. The draw-off pipes shall be fitted with internal valves in addition to strong and secure taps and screw caps; and the taps shall be enclosed in a strong locked box of hard wood or other suitable material and those at the rear shall be protected by the rear cross member of the frame, such protection being extended when necessary to the lower rear portion of the tank. Where a siphon system of emptying the tank is employed, internal valves are not required.

Provided that in the case of a composite vehicle to which Regulation 8 applies, the taps of the tank, if not projecting beyond the back of the vehicle, need not be enclosed in a box.

4.—(a) The filling pipes shall be carried down nearly to the bottom of the tank and shall each terminate in such a way as to provide at all times a liquid seal at the bottom of the pipe; or alternatively (b) the covers over the filling openings shall be kept locked, except during the operation of filling, and the keys shall be retained by a responsible person.

Provided that the requirements of this article shall not apply to tank wagons constructed prior to the 1st of January, 1928, for a period of five years from that date.

5. The dipping pipes shall be carried down to the bottom of the tank, and any openings in them other than the upper orifice shall be covered with fine wire gauze of not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch.

Provided that this condition shall not apply to tank waggons constructed prior to the 1st of January, 1928, for a period of five years from that date.

6. The ventilating openings shall be covered with fine wire gauze of not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch, protected by covers when not in use.

(B)—HORSE DRAWN ROAD TANK WAGGONS.

7. The vehicle, including the tank and fittings, shall be strongly constructed and the tank shall be securely fastened to the body of the vehicle and shall if of more than 600 gallons capacity be divided into self-contained compartments, no one of which shall contain more than six hundred gallons. Provided that this condition shall not apply to tank waggons constructed prior to the 1st of January, 1928, for a period of five years from that date.

8. The draw-off pipes shall be fitted with internal valves in addition to strong and secure taps and screw caps; and the taps at the rear shall be enclosed in a strong locked box of hard wood or other suitable material.

9. The ventilating openings shall be covered with fine wire gauze of not less than 28 meshes to the linear inch, protected by covers when not in use.

Extension of Petroleum Act to other Substances.

Bisulphide of Carbon.

1930. No. 53.

BY THE GOVERNOR AND PRIVY COUNCIL OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

(Signed) ABERCORN.

WHEREAS by the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1929 (*a*) (in this Order called the Act of 1929), the Governor of Northern Ireland is empowered to apply to any substance any of the provisions of the Act of 1929 specified in the Order with such modifications as may seem to the said Governor to be desirable, having regard to the nature of the substance to which the Order relates :

And whereas it is desirable that certain provisions of the Act of 1929 shall apply to Bisulphide of Carbon :

Now I, James Albert Edward, Duke of Abercorn, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Governor of Northern Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Northern Ireland, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by Section 19 of the Act of 1929 and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf hereby order as follows :—

(a) 20 Geo. 5, c. 13.