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An Act to amend the Act Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth *Victoria*, Chapter Sixty-six, for the safe keeping of Petroleum. [13th *July* 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further Provisions for the safe keeping of Petroleum and other Substances of like Nature:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all Purposes as "The Petroleum Act, 1868."

Act to be construed with 25 & 26 Vict. c. 66.

2. This Act, so far as is consistent with the Tenor thereof, shall be read as One with the Act of the Session holden in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Sixty-six, intituled *An Act for the safe keeping of Petroleum*, and the said Act may be cited for all Purposes as "The Petroleum Act, 1862," and this Act and the said Act may be cited together as "The Petroleum Acts, 1862, 1868."

Definition of "Petroleum."

3. For the Purposes of the Petroleum Acts, 1862, 1868, including all Local Acts and Byelaws relating to Petroleum or the Produce thereof, "Petroleum" shall include all such Rock Oil, *Rangoon* Oil, *Burmah* Oil, any Product of them, and any Oil made from Petroleum, Coal, Schist, Shale, Peat, or other Bituminous Substance, and any Product of them, as gives off an inflammable Vapour at a Temperature of less than One hundred Degrees of *Fahrenheit*'s Thermometer.

Sect. 3. of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 66. repealed.

4. From and after the First Day of *February* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the Third Section of the Petroleum Act, 1862, shall be repealed; provided that such Repeal shall not affect any Liability or Penalty incurred in respect of any Offence committed before the passing of this Act, or any legal Remedy for enforcing or recovering such Liability or Penalty.

Regulations as to Storage of Petroleum.

From and after the First Day of *February* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, no Petroleum shall be kept, otherwise than for private Use, within Fifty Yards of a Dwelling House or of a Building in which Goods are stored, except in pursuance of a Licence given in accordance with the Petroleum Act, 1862.

There may be annexed to any such Licence such Conditions as to the Mode of Storage, as to the Nature of the Goods with which Petroleum may be stored, as to the testing such Petroleum from Time to Time, and generally as to the safe keeping of Petroleum, as may seem expedient to the Local Authority.

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of this Section shall be forfeited, and in addition thereto the Occupier of the Place in which such Petroleum is kept shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds a Day for each Day during which Petroleum is kept in contravention of the Petroleum Acts, 1862 and 1868, or either of such Acts.

Prohibition of Sale of Petroleum for Purpose of Illumination.

5. No Person shall sell or expose for Sale for Use within the United Kingdom any Description of Petroleum from and after the First Day of *February* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine which gives off an inflammable Vapour at a Temperature of less than One hundred Degrees of *Fahrenheit*'s Thermometer, unless the Bottle or Vessel containing such Petroleum have attached thereto a Label in legible Characters stating as follows: "Great Care must "be taken in bringing any Light near to the Contents of this "Vessel, as they give off an inflammable Vapour at a Temperature "of less than One hundred Degrees of *Fahrenheit*'s Thermometer." Any Person acting in contravention of this Section shall for each Offence be subject to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

6. It

Inspector of Weights, &c. may test Petroleum.

6. It shall be lawful for any Inspector of Weights and Measures, or other Person or Persons duly appointed to inspect Weights and Measures under the Act Twenty-second and Twenty-third *Victoria*, Chapter Fifty-six, and the Acts therein recited, at all reasonable Times to inspect and test all Petroleum kept, offered, or exposed for Sale; and if upon such Inspection and Test any Description of Petroleum shall be found kept or offered or exposed for Sale as aforesaid contrary to the Provisions of this Act or of the Petroleum Act, 1862, the same shall be liable to be seized and, upon Conviction, forfeited, and such Person so examining the same shall retain a Sample thereof, and the Person or Persons so offending shall be liable for any such Offence to any Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds: Provided always, that if the Person or Persons in whose Possession such Petroleum shall be found as aforesaid shall claim to have a further Test made on their Behalf, the Magistrate before whom Complaint of the said Offence may be laid shall call before him the Public Analyst provided by the Second Section of the Act Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth *Victoria*, Chapter Eighty-four, or, if no such Analyst has been provided, some other Person having competent Chemical Knowledge, who shall test a Portion of the Sample so retained as aforesaid in the Manner herein-after provided, and shall give Evidence of the Result of such Test; and the Magistrate shall direct Payment to be made to the Analyst of a Sum not less than Two Shillings and Sixpence nor more than Ten Shillings and Sixpence; and in case of Conviction the Person convicted shall pay the Cost of such Analysis, and in case of Acquittal such Cost shall be paid in the Manner provided for the Payment of Expenses by Section Twelve of the said Act of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth *Victoria*.

Trial of Offences under Petroleum Acts, 1862 and 1868.

7. All Offences under the Petroleum Acts, 1862, 1868, may be tried as Police Offences by any Magistrate acting under any General or Local Police Act, and all Forfeitures and Penalties incurred under the Petroleum Acts, 1862, 1868, may be disposed of, recovered, and applied in the Manner authorized by such General or Local Police Act.

Mode of testing Petroleum.

8. The Temperature at which Petroleum gives off an inflammable Vapour shall, for the Purposes of the Petroleum Acts, be tested in manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

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SCHEDULE.

Directions for applying the Flashing Test to Samples of Petroleum Oil.

The Vessel which is to hold the Oil shall be of thin Sheet Iron; it shall be Two Inches deep and Two Inches wide at the Opening, tapering slightly towards the Bottom; it shall have a flat Rim, with a raised Edge One Quarter of an Inch high round the Top; it shall be supported by this Rim in a Tin Vessel Four Inches and a Half deep and Four and a Half Inches in Diameter; it shall also have a thin Wire stretched across the Opening, which Wire shall be so fixed to the Edge of the Vessel that it shall be a Quarter of an Inch above the Surface of the flat Rim. The Thermometer to be used shall have a round Bulb about Half an Inch in Diameter, and is to be graduated upon the Scale of Fahrenheit, every Ten Degrees occupying not less than Half an Inch upon the Scale.

The inner Vessel shall be filled with the Petroleum to be tested, but Care must be taken that the Liquid does not cover the flat Rim. The outer Vessel shall be filled with cold, or nearly cold, Water; a small Flame shall be applied to the Bottom of the outer Vessel, and the Thermometer shall be inserted into the Oil so that the Bulb shall be immersed about One and a Half Inches beneath the Surface. A Screen of Pasteboard or Wood shall be placed round the Apparatus, and shall be of such Dimensions as to surround it about Two Thirds, and to reach several Inches above the Level of the Vessels.

When Heat has been applied to the Water until the Thermometer has risen to about 90° Fahrenheit, a very small Flame shall be quickly passed across the Surface of the Oil on a Level with the Wire. If no pale Blue Flicker or Flash is produced, the Application of the Flame is to be repeated for every Rise of Two or Three Degrees in the Thermometer. When the Flashing Point has been noted, the Test shall be repeated with a fresh Sample of the Oil, using cold, or nearly cold, Water as before; withdrawing the Source of Heat from the outer Vessel when the Temperature approaches that noted in the First Experiment, and applying the Flame Test at every Rise of Two Degrees in the Thermometer.

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