

**JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE  
REPORTS OF LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY - 1934**

**The Indian Petroleum Bill**

List of Reports of Select or Joint Committees  
presented to the Legislative Assembly in 1934.

Serial No.	Short title of the Bill.	Date of presentation.	Remarks.
1.	The Indian Tariff(Amendment) Bill.	5. 2.34.	
2.	The Indian States(Protection) Bill.	14. 2.34.	
3.	The Negotiable Instruments(Amendment)Bill.	26. 2.34.	
4.	The Factories Bill.	27. 2.34.	
5.	The Indian Tariff(Textile Protection) Amendment Bill.	2. 4.34.	
6.	The Sugar (Excise Duty) Bill.	10. 4.34.	
7.	The Matches (Excise Duty) Bill.	14. 4.34.	
8.	The Indian Dock Labourers Bill.	16. 7.34.	
9.	The Mechanical Lighters(Excise Duty) Bill.	23. 7.34.	
10.	The Indian Carriage by Air Bill.	25. 7.34.	
11.	The Indian Aircraft Bill.	25. 7.34.	
12.	The Hedjaz Pilgrims(Muallims) Bill( <u>Second Report of the Select Committee</u> )	2. 8.34.	
13.	The Indian Army (Amendment) Bill.	7. 8.34.	
14.	The Indian Iron and Steel Duties Bill.	13. 8.34.	
15.	The Indian Petroleum Bill.	14. 8.34.	
16.	The Indian Income-tax(Amendment) Bill by Sir Hari Singh Gour.	22. 8.34.	
17.	The Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill.	25. 8.34.	

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the import, transport, storage, production and refinement of petroleum and other inflammable substances was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in

Papers Nos. I—IV. the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The principal changes made by us in the Bill are as follows:—

*Preamble.*—The changes are consequential on the alteration of clause 5.

*Clause 1.*—We have simplified the short title.

*Clause 2.*—We considered in connection with the definition of petroleum the question of excluding certain kinds of turpentine to which it seems unnecessary to apply the provisions of the Bill. We are convinced that the exclusion of such oils can best be secured not by an amplification of the definition of petroleum, but by employment of the provisions of clause 12.

The small change in sub-clause (g) is necessary in order that river transport may be included.

*Clause 3.*—The change is intended to make it clear that the reference to licences governs both import and transport or storage.

*Clause 4.*—Clause (c) has been modified to provide for the possibility of delay in obtaining a licence owing to causes beyond the control of the applicant.

*Clause 5.*—We have included a reference to the process of “blending”. We have omitted the provision for making rules to determine “the limits of places in which petroleum may be produced or refined”. We have also excluded from the operation of this section the field already covered by rules made in Burma by the Local Government under the authority of the Burma local Act.

*Clause 6.*—We have enlarged the scope of the proviso so as to exempt tanks attached to stationary engines and so that provision can be made for exempting such tanks as those in refineries or major installations and at or near oil wells from the necessity of bearing a stamped, embossed or printed warning.

*Clause 8.*—We have provided a suitable limitation to the size of receptacles used for storing dangerous petroleum both when they are made of fragile material, and when of metal.

*Clause 9.*—The amendments here made make the necessary provision for possession by owners of small power plants of the petroleum required for running the engines.

*Clause 11.*—We considered whether we should reduce the flashing-point of petroleum to which this

Chapter should apply to one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit so as to exclude all or most fuel oils. We are of opinion that it is advisable to retain the higher figure and to secure all necessary facilities for the transport and storage of fuel oil by means of rules made under the Act.

*Clause 12.*—We have recast this clause. We do not propose to exempt Government petroleum from the provisions of Chapter I, but we recognise that a power of exemption is necessary to provide for such cases as the possession of petroleum for testing purposes, and in order possibly to exclude certain turpentines.

*Clause 13.*—Both here and in clause 23 we have substituted the word “place” for the word “premises”.

*Clause 16.*—We have transferred the reference to payment of fee to sub-clause (J), and have provided that the permissible limits of error in Testing Apparatus should be prescribed by rule. We have also provided that the duration of certificates should be determined by rule.

*Clause 19.*—We have modified the wording. The essential matter to be determined is whether the petroleum has a flashing-point so low as to be dangerous. If so, meticulous accuracy in specifying the exact flashing-point is of minor importance, and is a matter of more difficulty in the case of low than of high flashing-points.

*Clause 21(d).*—This change is consequential on that made in clause 16.

*Clauses 23 and 24.*—We have omitted the provision for punishment by imprisonment in clause 23, and have accordingly been able to include the contents of clause 24 in clause 23 by the small omission in clause (a) of clause 23. At the same time we have provided for an enhanced fine for a repetition of an offence under the clause. The insertion of the word “blend” is consequential on the change made in clause 5. Clause (e) of clause 23 has been clarified.

*Clause 26 (formerly 27).*—We consider that a power to destroy petroleum is unnecessary, and might conceivably give rise to unsafe practices.

*Clause 28.*—We understand that there is a Commissioner of Police in Rangoon, and think that he should also be empowered to hold inquests.

3. The Bill was published as follows:—

*In English.*

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India ..	26th August, 1933.
Fort St. George Gazette ..	12th September, 1933.
Bombay Government Gazette ..	12th October, 1933.
Calcutta Gazette ..	28th September, 1933.

United Provinces Gazette	..	21st October, 1933.
Punjab Government Gazette	..	15th September, 1933.
Burma Gazette	..	9th September, 1933.
Central Provinces Gazette	..	2nd September, 1933.
Assam Gazette	..	18th October, 1933.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	..	13th September, 1933.
Coorg District Gazette	..	19th October, 1933.
Sind Official Gazette	..	19th October, 1933.
North-West Frontier Gazette	..	20th October, 1933.

*In the Vernaculars.*

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil ..	} 28th November, 1933.
	Telugu..	
	Hindustani	} 14th November, 1933.
	Kanarese	
Malayalam	..	13th December, 1933.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

N. N. SIRCAR.

F. NOYCE.

H. P. MODY.

MD. SHAFEE DAOODI.

SATISH CH. SEN.

L. C. BUSS.

GUPTESHWAR PRASAD SINGH.

E. W. PERRY.

S. R. PANDIT.

\*LALCHAND NAVALRAI.

ZIAUDDIN AHMAD.

S. GRANTHAM.

†S. K. MAHAPATRA.

SIMLA,

*The 13th August, 1934.*

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\* Subject to a note.

† Subject to a minute of dissent.

## NOTE.

The words "in any class of cases" in sub-clause (i) of clause 4 seem liable to an interpretation that a discrimination is being made between different dealers apart from intrinsic merits of a case but it has been made clear to us that no discrimination of any kind so suggested is intended to be made by Government between the dealers.

*The 10th August, 1934.*

These words contemplate different kind of cases where it may be necessary to determine granting of a licence either to a consignor or consignee or carrier.

I am satisfied with this meaning and I therefore don't press this point.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI.

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 MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I object to the words "the whole of" in sub-clause (i) (b) of clause 24. It sometimes so happens that small dealers with say storage licences of 500 gallons of motor spirit receive fresh consignments of the full quantity before the old stock is completely exhausted. In such cases if "the whole of" the petroleum is confiscated it will cause great hardship to small dealers and serious inconveni-

ence to the public also specially in small places where there is one petrol dealer.

I would therefore suggest the deletion of the words "the whole of" so that confiscation may only be exercised in respect to the excess quantity.

Moreover it is difficult to construe what is meant by the words "whole of the petroleum in respect of which the offence was committed."

S K. MAHAPATRA.

*The 14th August, 1934.*

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

# THE \* PETROLEUM BILL.

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A  
BILL

TO

*Consolidate and amend the law relating to the import, transport, storage, production, refining and blending of petroleum and other inflammable substances.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the import, transport, storage, production, *refining and blending* of petroleum and other inflammable substances ; It is here by enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the \*  
Short title, extent and Petroleum Act, 1934.  
commencement.
- (2) It extend: to he whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.
- (3) It hall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.
2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
  - Definitions.
  - (a) “ petroleum ” means any liquid hydrocarbon or mixture of hydrocarbons, and any inflammable mixture (liquid, viscous or solid) containing any liquid hydrocarbon ;
  - (b) “ dangerous petroleum ” means petroleum having its flashing-point below seventy-six degrees Fahrenheit ;
  - (c) “ flashing-point ” of any petroleum means the lowest temperature at which it yields a vapour which will give a momentary flash when ignited, determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II and the rules made thereunder ;
  - (d) “ to transport ” petroleum means to move petroleum from one place to another in British India, and includes moving from one place to another in British India by sea or across territory in India which is not part of British India ;
  - (e) “ to import ” petroleum means to bring it into British India by land, sea or air, otherwise than during the course of transport ;
  - (f) “ to store ” petroleum means to keep it in any one place, but does not include any detention happening during the ordinary course of transport ;
  - (g) “ motor conveyance ” means any vehicle, vessel or air-craft for the conveyance of human beings, animals or goods, by land, *water* or air, in which petroleum is used to generate the motive power ;
  - (h) “ prescribed ” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

## CHAPTER I.

## CONTROL OVER PETROLEUM.

3. (1) No one shall import, transport or store any petroleum save in accordance with the rules made under section 4.  
 Import, transport and storage of petroleum.

(2) Save in accordance with the conditions of any licence for the purpose which he may be required to obtain by rules made under section 4, no one shall import any dangerous petroleum, and no one shall transport or store any petroleum.

4. The Governor General in Council may make Rules for the import, transport and storage of petroleum. rules--

- (a) prescribing places where petroleum may be imported and prohibiting its import elsewhere ;
- (b) regulating the import of petroleum ;
- (c) prescribing the periods within which \*  
 licences for the import of dangerous petroleum shall be *applied for*, and providing for the disposal, by confiscation or otherwise, of any dangerous petroleum in respect of which a licence has not been *applied for* within the prescribed period *or has been refused* and which has not been exported ;
- (d) regulating the transport of petroleum ;
- (e) specifying the nature and condition of all receptacles and pipe-lines in which petroleum may be transported ;
- (f) regulating the places at which and prescribing the conditions subject to which petroleum may be stored ;
- (g) specifying the nature, situation and condition of all receptacles in which petroleum may be stored ;
- (h) prescribing the form and conditions of licences for the import of dangerous petroleum, and for the transport or storage of any petroleum, the manner in which applications for such licences shall be made, the authorities which may grant such licences and the fees which may be charged for such licences ;
- (i) determining in any class of case : whether a licence for the transport of petroleum shall be obtained by the consignor, consignee or carrier ;
- (j) providing for the granting of combined licences for the import, transport and storage of petroleum, or for any two of such purposes ;
- (k) prescribing the proportion in which any specified poisonous substance may be added to petroleum, and prohibiting the import, transport or storage of petroleum in which the proportion of any specified poisonous substance exceeds the prescribed proportion ; and



- (1) generally, providing for any matter which in his opinion is expedient for proper control over the import, transport and storage of petroleum.

5. (1) No one shall produce, \* refine or blend petroleum save in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (2).

Production and refinement of petroleum.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules—

\* \* \* \* \*

- (a) prescribing the conditions subject to which petroleum may be produced,\* refined or blended; and

- (b) regulating the removal of petroleum from \* places where it is produced, refined or blended and preventing the storage therein and removal therefrom, except as dangerous petroleum, of any petroleum which has not satisfied the prescribed tests.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and of the rules made under sub-section (2) so far as such provisions relate to the production of petroleum shall not apply to any matters regulated by rules made under section 13 of the Burma Oil Fields Act, 1918.

6. All receptacles containing dangerous petroleum shall have a stamped, embossed, painted or printed warning, either on the receptacle itself or, where that is impracticable, displayed near the receptacle, exhibiting in conspicuous characters the words "Petrol" or "Motor Spirit", or an equivalent warning of the dangerous nature of the petroleum:

Receptacles of dangerous petroleum to show a warning.

Provided that this section shall not apply to—

- (a) any securely stoppered glass, stoneware or metal receptacle of less than two gallons capacity containing dangerous petroleum which is not for sale, or
- (b) a tank incorporated in a motor conveyance, or attached to an internal combustion engine, and containing petroleum intended to be used to generate motive power for the motor conveyance or engine, or
- (c) a pipe-line for the transport of petroleum, or
- (d) any tank which is wholly underground, or
- (e) any class of receptacles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from the operation of this section.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, a person need no obtain a licence for the transport or storage of non-dangerous petroleum if the total quantity in his possession at any one place does not exceed five hundred gallons and none of it is contained in a receptacle exceeding two hundred gallons in capacity.

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8. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, a person need not obtain a licence for the import, transport or storage of dangerous petroleum not intended for sale if the total quantity in his possession does not exceed six gallons.

(2) Dangerous petroleum possessed without a licence under this section shall be kept in securely stoppered receptacles of glass, stoneware or metal which shall not in the case of receptacles of glass or stoneware exceed one quart in capacity or in the case of receptacles of metal five gallons in capacity.

9. (1) The owner of a motor conveyance, who complies with the requirements of the law for the time being in force relating to the registration and licensing of such conveyance and its driver or pilot and the owner of any stationary internal combustion engine, shall not be required to obtain a licence—

(a) for the import, transport or storage of any petroleum contained in any fuel tank incorporated in the conveyance or attached to the internal combustion engine, or

(b) for the transport or storage of dangerous petroleum, not exceeding twenty gallons in quantity in addition to any quantity possessed under clause (a),

provided the petroleum is intended to be used to generate motive power for the motor conveyance or engine.

(2) The dangerous petroleum transported or stored without a licence under clause (b) shall be kept as provided in sub-section (2) of section 8, and, if it exceeds six gallons in quantity, shall be stored in an isolated place which does not communicate with any room where any person resides or works or in any room where persons assemble.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, a railway administration, as defined in section 3 of the Indian

IX of 1890.

Railways Act, 1890, need not obtain any licence for the import or transport of any petroleum in its possession in its capacity as carrier.

11. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any petroleum which has its flashing-point not below two hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

12. The Governor General in Council may, by General power of exemption,\* notification in the Gazette of India, exempt any petroleum specified in the notification from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter.

13. (1) The Governor General in Council may authorise any officer by name or by virtue of office to enter any place where petroleum is being imported, stored, produced or refined, or is under transport, and inspect all receptacles, plant and appliances used in connection with petroleum in order to ascertain if they are in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and the rules made thereunder.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules regulating the procedure of officers authorised under this section.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE TESTING OF PETROLEUM.

14. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of office to enter any place where petroleum is being imported, transported, stored, produced or refined, and to inspect and take samples for testing of any petroleum found therein.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules—

- (a) regulating the taking of samples of petroleum for testing,
- (b) determining the cases in which payment shall be made for the value of samples taken, and the mode of payment, and
- (c) generally, regulating the procedure of officers exercising powers under this section.

15. (1) A standard apparatus for determining the flashing-point of petroleum shall be deposited with an officer to be appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India.

(2) Such apparatus shall be engraved with the words "Standard Test Apparatus", and shall be verified and corrected from time to time and replaced when necessary, in accordance with rules made under section 21.

(3) The Standard Test Apparatus shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any person wishing to inspect it.

16. (1) The officer appointed under section 15 shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, compare with the Standard Test Apparatus any apparatus for determining the flashing-point of petroleum which may be submitted to him for this purpose.

(2) If any apparatus is found by him to agree with the Standard Test Apparatus *within prescribed limits*, the officer shall engrave such apparatus with a special number and with the date of the comparison, and shall \* \* \* give a certificate in respect of it in the prescribed form, certifying that on the said date the apparatus was compared with the Standard Test Apparatus and was found to agree with it *within the prescribed limits*, and specifying any corrections to be made in the results of tests carried out with the apparatus.

(3) A certificate granted under this section shall be valid for such period as may be prescribed.

(4) A certificate granted under this section shall, during the period for which it is valid, be proof, until the contrary is proved, of any matter stated therein.

(5) The officer shall keep a register in the prescribed form of all certificates granted by him under this section.

17. The Governor General in Council may authorise any officer by name or by virtue of office to test petroleum of which samples have been taken under this Act, or which may have been submitted to him for test by any person, and to grant certificates of the results of such tests.

18. All tests of petroleum made under this Act shall be made with a test apparatus in respect of which there is a valid certificate under section 16, shall have due regard to any correction specified in that certificate, and shall be carried out in accordance with rules made under section 21.

19. (1) The testing officer after testing samples of petroleum shall make out a certificate in the prescribed form, stating *whether the petroleum is dangerous or non-dangerous, and, if the petroleum is non-dangerous, the flashing-point of the petroleum.*

(2) The testing officer shall furnish the person concerned, at his request, with a certified copy of the certificate, on payment of the prescribed fee, and such certified copy may be produced in any Court in proof of the contents of the original certificate.

(3) A certificate given under this section shall be admitted as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act in respect of the petroleum from which the samples were taken, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be *conclusive proof that the petroleum is dangerous or non-dangerous, as the case may be, and, if the petroleum is non-dangerous, of its flashing-point.*

20. (1) The owner of any petroleum, or his agent, who is dissatisfied with the result of the test of the petroleum may, within seven days from the date on which he received intimation of the result of the test, apply to the officer empowered under section 14 to have fresh samples of the petroleum taken and tested.

(2) On such application and on payment of the prescribed fee, fresh samples of the petroleum shall be taken in the presence of such owner or agent or person deputed by him, and shall be tested in the presence of such owner or agent or person deputed by him.

(3) If, on such re-test, it appears that the original test was erroneous, the testing-officer shall cancel the original certificate granted under section 19, shall make out a fresh certificate, and shall furnish the owner of the petroleum, or his agent, with a certified copy thereof, free of charge.

21. The Governor General in Council may make rules—  
Power to make rules regarding tests.

- (a) for the specification, verification, correction and replacement of the Standard Test Apparatus ;
- (b) prescribing fees for the inspection of the Standard Test Apparatus ;
- (c) regulating the procedure in comparing a test apparatus with the Standard Test Apparatus ;

- (d) prescribing the form of certificate to be given in respect of a test apparatus so compared, and the *period for which such certificates shall be valid* ;
- (e) prescribing the form of the register of such certificates ;
- (f) prescribing fees for comparing a test apparatus with the Standard Test Apparatus ;
- (g) regulating the procedure of testing officers in carrying out tests of petroleum, providing for the averaging of results where several samples of the same petroleum are tested, and prescribing the variations from standard temperatures which may be allowed ;
- (h) prescribing the form of certificates of tests of petroleum and the fees which may be charged therefor ;
- (i) providing, where the results of the testing of samples raise a doubt as to the uniformity of the quality of the petroleum in any lot under test, for the division of the lot into sub-lots, and for the selection and testing of samples of each sub-lot and for the averaging of results in accordance with the results of tests of those samples ;
- (j) prescribing fees for re-tests under section 20 and providing for their refund where the original test was erroneous ; and
- (k) generally, regulating the procedure of all officers performing duties connected with the testing of petroleum, and providing for any matter incidental to such testing.

22. The Governor General in Council may also

make rules providing specially for the testing of viscous or solid forms of petroleum. any form of petroleum which is viscous or solid or contains sediment or thickening ingredients, and such rules may modify or supplement any of the provisions of this Chapter or of the rules made under section 21 in order to adapt them to the special needs of such tests.

### CHAPTER III.

#### PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

23. (1) Whoever—

General penalty for offences under this Act.

- (a) in contravention of any of the provisions of Chapter I \* \* \* or of any of the rules made thereunder, imports, transports, stores, produces, \* refines or blends any petroleum, or
- (b) contravenes any rule made under section 4 or section 5, or
- (c) breaks the condition of any licence held by him, issued under section 4, or
- (d) being for the time being in charge of any place where petroleum is being imported, stored, produced, \* refined or blended or is under transport, refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorised under section 13 any receptacle, plant or appliance used in such place in connection with petroleum, or in any way obstructs

or fails to render reasonable assistance to such officer during an inspection, or

(e) *being for the time being in control or in charge of any place where petroleum is being imported, transported, stored, produced, refined or blended*, refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorised under section 14 any petroleum in *such place*, or to give him such assistance as he may require for the inspection of such petroleum, or refuses to allow him to take samples of the petroleum, or

(f) being required, under section 27, to give information of an accident, fails to give such information as so required by that section,

shall be punishable \* \* \* \* \* with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, \*

(2) *If any person, having been convicted of an offence punishable under sub-section (1), is again guilty of any offence punishable under that sub-section, he shall be punishable for every such subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.*

24. (1) In any case in which an offence under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 23 \* \* \* \* \* has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

- (a) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or
- (b) where the offender is convicted of importing, transporting or storing petroleum exceeding the quantity he is permitted to import, transport or store, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum in respect of which the offence was committed,

shall, together with the receptacles in which it is contained, be confiscated.

(2) This power may also be exercised by the High Court in the exercise of its appellate or revisional powers.

25. Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable, in the Presidency-towns, by a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere by a Magistrate of the first class, or by a Magistrate of the second class who has been specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

26. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of office to enter and search any place where he has reason to believe that any petroleum is being imported, transported, stored, produced, \* refined or blended otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, and to seize, detain or remove \* \* \* \* \* any or all of the petroleum in respect of which in his opinion an offence under this Act has been committed.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to searches shall, so far <sup>V</sup> of 1898, as they are applicable, apply to searches by officers authorised under this section.

(3) The Governor General in Council may make rules regulating the procedure of authorised officers in the exercise of their powers under this section subject, however, to the provisions of sub-section (2).

**27.** Where any accident by explosion or fire, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, occurs as the result of the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour, or occurs in or near any place where petroleum is kept and under circumstances making it likely that it was the result of such ignition, the person for the time being in charge of the petroleum shall forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

**28. (1)** The inquiry mentioned in section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be <sup>V</sup> of 1898. held in all cases where any person has been killed by an accident which the Magistrate has reason to believe was the result of the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour.

(2) Any Magistrate empowered to hold an inquest may also hold an inquiry under the said section into the cause of any accident which he has reason to believe was the result of the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour, if such accident was attended by serious injury to person or property, notwithstanding that no person was killed thereby.

(3) For the purposes of this section a Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or in *Rangoon* shall be deemed to be a Magistrate empowered to hold an inquest.

(4) The result of all inquiries held in pursuance of this section shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Local Government.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### SUPPLEMENTAL.

**29. (1)** In making any rules under this Act, the Governor General in Council may—

- (a) provide for any matter ancillary to such rules for which in his opinion provision is necessary to protect the public from danger arising from the import, transport, storage, production or refinement of petroleum, and
- (b) make special provision for the special circumstances of any province or place.

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of previous publication.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette.

**30.** (1) The Governor General in Council may, Power to apply Act to by notification in the other substances. Gazette of India, apply any or all of the provisions of this Act, and of the rules made thereunder with such modifications as he may specify, to any dangerously inflammable substance, other than an explosive, and thereupon the provisions so applied shall have effect as if such substance had been included in the definition of petroleum.

(2) The Governor General in Council may make rules providing specially for the testing of any substance to which any of the provisions of this Act have been applied by notification under subsection (1), and such rules may supplement any of the provisions of Chapter II in order to adapt them to the special needs of such tests.

**31.** Where any enactment confers powers upon Power to limit powers any local authority in of local authorities over respect of the transport petroleum. or storage of petroleum, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) limit the operation of such enactment, or
- (b) restrict the exercise of such powers, in any manner he deems fit.

**32.** The enactments mentioned in the Schedule Repeals. are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

## THE SCHEDULE.

### ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 32.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1899	VIII	The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	The whole.
1914	IV	The Decentralization Act, 1914.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
DEPARTMENT.

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Report of the Select Committee on the Bill  
to consolidate and amend the law relating  
to the import, transport, storage, pro-  
duction and refinement of petroleum  
and other inflammable substances ; with  
the Bill as amended.

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