

L.N. 44 of 1963

## CIVIL AVIATION ACT, 1949

## Air Transport (Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963

In exercise of the powers conferred by section thirteen of the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, as extended to Nigeria by section three of the Colonial Civil Aviation (Application of Act) Order, 1952, and of all the other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General, in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers, hereby makes the following regulations—

*Commencement : 11th April, 1963*

Commence-  
ment.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Air Transport (Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963, and shall apply throughout the Federation.

Citation and  
application.

2.—(1) Subject to the following provision of this regulation, and air transport operator who in accordance with any air transport agreement in force between the Government of the Federation and the Government of a foreign country whose nationality the airline possesses performs scheduled journeys in Nigeria in accordance with the provisions of the agreement shall be exempted from the requirements under the Air Transport (Licensing) Regulations (hereafter referred to as the principal regulations).

Exemptions  
from  
licensing.

L.N. 203  
of 1958.

(2) The air transport operator shall, on request by the Minister of the Federation charged with responsibility for civil aviation, supply to the Minister in respect of the scheduled journeys such particulars as may be necessary to enable him to decide upon such recommendations as may be made to him under regulation nine of the principal regulations.

3.—(1) For paragraph 1 of the First Schedule to the principal regulations (which relates to the address to which applications for licences shall be made) there shall be substituted the following paragraph,—

Amend-  
ment, First  
and Fourth  
Schedule.

“Applications for licences shall be made in writing to the Minister and shall be addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Lagos”.

(2) For paragraph 1 of the Fourth Schedule to the principal regulations (which relates to the address to which applications for permits shall be made) there shall be substituted the following,—

“Applications for permits under Part III shall either be made,—

(a) in writing to the Minister and addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Lagos, or

(b) by telegram to “Airthority”.

4. Regulation thirty of the principal regulations (which grants certain special and general exemptions) is hereby revoked.

Revocation,  
reg. 30.

MADE this 28th day of March, 1963.

J. N. GARBA  
Acting Deputy Secretary,  
Council of Ministers

L.N. 45 of 1962

THE MINERAL OILS ACT  
The Mineral Oils (Safety) Regulations, 1963  
ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

*Regulation*

## PART I.—PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and application.
2. Definitions

## PART II.—DUTIES OF LICENSEES AND LESSEES

3. Duties of Licensees and Lessees.
4. Offences

## PART III.—DUTIES OF MANAGERS

5. Compliance with regulations.
6. Appointment of competent persons.
7. Drilling and production operations.
8. Approaches
9. Moving machinery.
10. Hooks.
11. Life-lines.
12. Boilers and oil treaters.
13. Internal combustion engines.
14. Electricity.
15. Pressure vessels.
16. Tanks.
17. Fuel storage tanks.
18. Persons entering tanks, etc.
19. Safe access.
20. Restricted areas.
21. Fire precautions.
22. Hydrogen sulphide.
23. Explosives.
24. Reporting of accidents.
25. Inquiries into accidents.
26. Publication of regulations.
27. Offences.

## PART IV.—DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES

28. Competent persons.
29. Safety precautions.
30. Accumulation of rubbish.
31. Safety belts, hats and boots.
32. Storage of loose tools in derrick.
33. Counterbalance.
34. Machinery guards.
35. Electrical apparatus.
36. Signalling equipment.
37. Sleeping, drinking, etc., on duty.
38. Endangering safety by fire.
39. Examination of plant.
40. Other safety measures.
41. Offences.

## PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS

42. Explosives.
43. Buildings.
44. Reporting unusual circumstances.
45. Reporting neighbouring workings.
46. Delegation of Chief Petroleum Engineer's powers.
47. Offences.
48. Revocation.

## THE MINERAL OILS ACT (CHAPTER 120)

## The Mineral Oils (Safety) Regulations, 1963

*Commencement : 11th April, 1962*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Mineral Oils Act, the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers, has made the following regulations—

## PART I.—PRELIMINARY

1. These regulations may be cited as the Mineral Oils (Safety) Regulations, 1963, and shall apply throughout the Federation.

Short title  
and  
application.  
Definitions.

2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

“Chief Petroleum Engineer” means an officer of the Ministry of Mines and Power appointed as such to exercise and perform those powers and duties, as the case may be, as are assigned to him by these regulations.

“child” or “young person” shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it in the Children and Young Persons Act ;

Cap. 321.

“Class “A” Petroleum” comprises all hydrocarbon liquids having a flash point up to but not including 73°F by Abel closed cup test and all petroleum stocks with a flash point below 200°F that are being handled at temperatures above their flash point ;

“competent person” means a person appointed by the manager under regulation 6 ;

“crude oil” means the natural product of wells or seepages of petroleum oil before such oil has been refined or otherwise treated.

“dangerous area” means—

(a) any enclosed premises containing a dangerous location together with a space extending not less than fifty feet measured along the shortest possible path in air of flammable gases or vapour from any point of escape of such gases from such premises ; or

(b) any open premises containing one or more dangerous locations together with a space extending not less than fifty feet in all directions from every such dangerous location ;

“dangerous atmosphere” means an atmosphere containing any flammable gases or vapour in a concentration capable of ignition by an open flame or electric spark ;

“dangerous location” means a location where a leakage or emission of a product which can produce a dangerous atmosphere is normally likely to occur ;

"gas" or "natural gas" means gas obtained from boreholes or released from crude oil and consisting principally of hydrocarbons ;

"gas free" includes an absence of any concentration of combustible or toxic gases in a vessel, container or any area below the prescribed limits ;

"inspector" means a petroleum engineer or other officer appointed in writing by the Chief Petroleum Engineer to perform any of the duties detailed in these regulations or in any of the licences or leases granted under the Mineral Oils Act ;

Cap. 120.

"L.P.G." means hydrocarbon gas components comprising mainly butane or propane or admixtures thereof capable of being condensed and stored in liquid form in pressure vessels while gaseous at normal temperature and atmospheric pressure ;

"manager" means the person appointed by the licensee under a licence or by the lessee under a lease to be in charge of all operations authorised by the licence or lease ;

"pressure vessel" means a closed vessel of any capacity subjected or which may be subjected to an internal pressure above atmospheric ;

"restricted area" in an installation or oilfield means an area in which certain precautions are necessary to ensure safety by reason of the possible presence of dangerous atmosphere, or because of the operations executed therein ;

"unrestricted area" in an installation or oilfield means an area which is free from petroleum vapour in dangerous or hazardous quantities, and in which it is safe to accommodate boilers, open fires or flames, workshops, service buildings or any other similar structure ;

"wells" includes every borehole drilled or sunk or in the course of being drilled or sunk for the purpose of searching for or producing crude oil or natural gas, and, where the context so admits, all works adjacent to or connected with such boreholes except boreholes which shall have been reported to the Chief Petroleum Engineer as abandoned.

## PART II.—DUTIES OF LICENSEES AND LESSEES

Duties of  
licensees  
and lessees.

3. Every Licensee or lessee under a licence or lease issued under the Mineral Oils Act shall—

(a) appoint in writing a person to be the manager who shall have continual charge of all operations authorised by the licence or lease ;

(b) notify the Chief Petroleum Engineer in writing of such appointment and of any subsequent appointment in place of an original or later appointment ;

(c) provide sufficient safety belts for the derrickman and hard hats and safety boots of a pattern to be approved by the Chief Petroleum Engineer for persons working in every drilling and workover crew ;

(d) provide adequate fire fighting and first aid equipment in accordance with good operating practice and to the satisfaction of the Chief Petroleum Engineer at every well being drilled or worked over, block station, pump station or installation handling crude oil, natural gas or petroleum products ;

(e) ensure that no person shall drill any borehole for petroleum oil or gas with its centre within one hundred and fifty feet of any building in which fire or lights other than a flame proof or explosion proof electric

lighting installation are used, unless the said building shall have been evacuated and fire and exposed lights extinguished for the period when drilling is in progress.

4. Any licensee or lessee who fails to comply with the provisions of this Part of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offences.

### PART III.—DUTIES OF MANAGERS

5. It shall be the duty of every manager to ensure that the provisions of the regulations in this Part are fully complied with.

Compliance with regulations.

6. The manager shall appoint in writing competent persons for the purposes of supervising all drilling, production, transmission and loading operations, and shall at once report each appointment and change in appointment to the Chief Petroleum Engineer.

Appointment of competent persons.

7. Where no specific provision is made by these regulations in respect thereof, all drilling, production, and other operations necessary for the production and subsequent handling of crude oil and natural gas shall conform with good oilfield practice which for the purpose of these safety regulations shall be considered to be adequately covered by the appropriate current Institute of Petroleum Safety Codes, the American Petroleum Institute Codes or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Codes.

Drilling and production operations.

8. Every derrick floor shall have at least two clearly defined approaches which shall in addition be capable of being used as exits in case of danger and which shall be kept clear of obstruction at all times.

Approaches.

9.—(1) Every dangerous part of any machinery shall be securely fenced or guarded unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe to every person employed or working in the premises as it would be if securely fenced or guarded.

Moving machinery.

(2) All guards protecting rotary table chains shall be capable of resisting the shock of a breaking chain.

10. The hook used for hoisting drill pipe, casing, tubing or sucker rods shall be provided with a latch or other device sufficient to prevent the elevator links or other equipment becoming detached from the hook.

Hooks.

11.—(1) Unless exemption has been obtained in writing from the Chief Petroleum Engineer every derrick shall be provided with a life line or life lines or other suitable device securely fixed at any platform in the derrick where persons are normally working, and firmly anchored to the ground at least fifty feet from the nearest point of the derrick at an angle not exceeding forty-five degrees to the horizontal. Such life line or life lines or other suitable device shall be anchored against the prevailing wind and shall not run over oil tanks or sumps.

Life lines.

(2) Where a life line is employed a carriage of a type approved by the Chief Petroleum Engineer shall be provided.

(3) The life line shall be tested before the start of drilling and at weekly intervals thereafter, and all personnel who work in the derrick shall be instructed in its use.

Boilers and  
oil treaters.

12.—(1) No boiler or oil treater fired by a naked or open flame shall be placed within one hundred and fifty feet of the centre of any borehole being drilled for crude oil or gas or being worked over, or within one hundred feet of a dangerous area.

(2) As far as is practicable any such boiler or treater shall be placed upwind from the nearest borehole or well in the direction of the prevailing wind and in a naturally ventilated area.

Internal  
combustion  
engines.

13.—(1) The use of internal combustion engines whether stationary or otherwise within one hundred and fifty feet of the centre of any borehole being drilled for crude oil or gas or being worked over, or within one hundred feet of a dangerous area is not permitted unless

(a) such precautions as are approved by the Chief Petroleum Engineer are taken to prevent fire or explosion, and

(b) exposed metal surfaces on exhaust manifolds do not exceed 700°F in temperature.

(2) Exhaust gases from internal combustion engines shall not be released into the atmosphere within one hundred and fifty feet of the centre of any borehole being drilled for crude oil or gas or being worked over or within one hundred feet of a dangerous area ;

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to motor vehicles, power driven vessels, hovercraft, helicopters, or to internal combustion engines the exhausts of which are fitted with flame-proof attachments of a type approved by the Chief Petroleum Engineer.

Electricity.

14.—(1) Where electricity is used at a borehole being drilled for or producing crude oil or gas, or in any other dangerous area, the installation provided shall comply in every respect with the Institute of Petroleum Electrical Code.

(2) Every derrick at any well being drilled or brought into production shall be fitted with a switch adjacent to the driller's normal working position capable of cutting off the electrical current from the electrical installation in the derrick.

(3) All electrical apparatus for power purposes of whatsoever description shall, when installed in a dangerous area, either—

(a) be certified flame proof, group II, in conformity with British Standard 229, or

(b) be constructed in compliance with the United States National Electrical Safety Code and the National Board of Fire Underwriters National Electric Code for explosion proof electrical apparatus and equipment, and all cable glands and bolted cable couplers shall be constructed and installed in conformity with the relevant British Standard for flame-proof fittings of this type, or the relevant American Codes where explosion proof fittings are used.

(4) All apparatus, cables, fittings and other equipment shall be installed and maintained to ensure that neither the flame proof nor explosion proof characteristics, as the case may be, are invalidated.

(5) All apparatus, including all associated wiring, within a dangerous area, for communication purposes, (*i.e.* telephones and bells) shall be certified intrinsically safe in conformity with British Standard 1259 or the corresponding United States Code (explosion proof).

15. All pressure vessels and their fittings in use in oilfield installations shall meet the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Codes and as far as their routine inspection and testing are concerned, these shall comply with the requirements of the Factories Act. A record of such inspection and testing shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Chief Petroleum Engineer. In particular, the following matters shall be carried out and recorded—

(a) Oil heaters shall be examined at intervals of not more than twelve months and the fire tubes replaced when below the minimum thickness. At the same time other parts and fittings both internal and external shall be examined ;

(b) All compressed-air receivers shall be drained of liquid daily. Where the internal surface of the receiver cannot be examined and in any event not less often than once in every 26 months the receiver shall be tested hydraulically to the recommended test pressure ;

(c) Gas separators shall be tested whenever the opportunity occurs and at intervals not exceeding five years. They shall be tested to the recommended test pressure which shall not be less than one and one half times the design working pressure ;

(d) Relief valves and safety valves shall be inspected at least once in every 26 months or at such shorter intervals as shall be necessary to maintain them in a satisfactory condition and to ensure that they operate effectively as soon as the safe working pressure is exceeded. They shall be set to operate at a pressure not exceeding ten per cent above the working pressure and shall pass full design quantity at this setting. All safety valves shall be stamped or tagged at their set popping-pressure. Where appropriate, bursting discs may be used in lieu of safety valves.

(e) Every pressure vessel shall be fitted with a tested pressure gauge, graduated in pounds per square inch or the metric equivalent. Such gauge shall be checked for accuracy at intervals not exceeding six months ;

(f) All new pipework shall be tested in accordance with A.S.M.E. working standards to 1.25 times the maximum intended working pressure before being put into service. Pipework shall also be similarly tested when alterations or repairs have been carried out.

16.—(1) All permanently placed bulk storage tanks containing Class A petroleum (which for the purposes of this regulation includes crude oil) shall be installed within a bund wall capable of containing the contents of the largest tank plus ten per cent of the remaining tanks ; and where there is only one tank the bund wall shall in the event of an emergency conflagration, be capable of containing the contents of the tank unless the piping facilities are approved as adequate to remove them.

Tanks.

(2) In addition the tanks referred to in the foregoing paragraph (1) shall—

(a) be fitted with access doors sufficiently large to enable easy access and vents capable of relieving any excess pressure or vacuum ;

(b) have access to their roofs by means of a ladder or staircase of a type approved by the Chief Petroleum Engineer and all floating roof tanks shall have an adequate wind girder ;

(c) have provision made for containing any leakage to prevent oil contaminating the water when located above water ; and

(d) be provided with efficient electrical earth connections independent of pipe connections, having an electrical resistance value not exceeding ten ohms when measured by an earth resistance tester of the 'Megger' or similar type.

(3) Before permitting workmen to enter a tank which had previously contained petroleum products it shall be gas free and the concentration of gas determined. All feed and vent lines shall be disconnected and blanked off, and tank hatches shall be kept open.

(4) During tank cleaning operations adequate ventilation shall be provided inside the tank and, as work progresses, frequent tests shall be made to detect increases in gas concentration.

(5) If the gas concentration exceeds 0.05 per cent gas masks shall be worn, tools shall be incapable of causing sparks, and hand lamps and torches used shall either

(a) be certified flame proof, group II, in conformity with British Standard 229, or

(b) be constructed in compliance with the United States National Electrical Safety Code and the National Board of Fire Under-writers National Electric Code for explosion proof electrical apparatus and equipment.

Fuel  
Storage  
Tanks.

17. All petrol, diesel oil or L.P.G. tanks shall be sited at least one hundred feet from the centre of any well being drilled or worked over or any dangerous area in a direction downwind from the prevailing wind where possible. Noxious or inflammable gases vented from storage tanks shall be carried a safe distance from regular operating areas and be properly disposed of.

Persons  
entering  
tanks, etc.

18.—(1) Unless a tank that has contained petroleum has been certified safe by a competent person it shall not be entered by any person without a life line and unless accompanied by a second person who shall stand at a safe distance but in a position to observe if the first person is overcome by gas or fumes.

(2) No person shall enter a sump or well cellar which has contained petroleum without a lifeline and unless accompanied by a second person who shall stand at a safe distance but in a position to observe if the first person is overcome by gas or fumes.

(3) The second person mentioned in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), if an accident occurs shall call for help and shall render such assistance as is practicable without entering the tank, sump or well cellar until the help arrives.

Safe  
access.

19. Safe access shall be provided on all drilling rigs and other installations, with non-slip walkways and handrails leading over complex pipe systems and other obstructions. Drains in the area of general access shall be covered.

Restricted  
areas.

20.—(1) All wells, block stations, pump stations, tank farms and similar installations shall constitute a restricted area, the boundaries of which shall be clearly defined.

(2) Only persons authorised by a competent person shall be admitted to restricted areas.

(3) A notice shall be prominently displayed at the entrance of a restricted area giving details of the nature of the restrictions.

21.—(1) Convenient to each well being drilled or worked over, block station or other installation where petroleum is handled, there shall be provided and kept in readiness to the reasonable satisfaction of the Chief Petroleum Engineer for immediate use, adequate means designed to extinguish fire.

Fire precautions.

(2) Each item of fire fighting equipment shall be inspected and tested by a competent person appointed for the purpose at appropriate intervals. The date of last inspection shall be painted on the appliance and the result of the inspection entered in a log book kept for that purpose.

(3) Personnel employed on a site shall be instructed in the use of the fire fighting equipment. Instructions to personnel in case of fire shall be clearly and concisely expressed and prominently displayed.

(4) "No smoking" signs shall be posted as needed in restricted areas.

(5) Whenever a gas or oil fire occurs at a well, block station or other installation handling petroleum, a report of the circumstances and probable cause shall be forwarded to the nearest inspector and to the Chief Petroleum Engineer within forty-eight hours.

(6) When pipelines are run in open trenches, firestops shall be provided at such intervals as the Chief Petroleum Engineer may require, save that the distance between any two firestops shall not exceed three hundred feet.

Pipelines.

22.—(1) The occurrence of hydrogen sulphide gas in any gas or oil well shall be reported to the nearest inspector and to the Chief Petroleum Engineer within forty-eight hours.

Hydrogen sulphide.

(2) Tests shall be made immediately to determine the concentration of hydrogen sulphide, and if found hazardous, steps shall be taken immediately to protect all personnel working on the well. The danger of breathing hydrogen sulphide bearing gas shall be made known.

(3) The precautions taken shall include the provision of an adequate number of "blower", or self contained oxygen or compressed air type breathing apparatuses at the well and on any subsequent well in the same field or on any other well likely to penetrate the hydrogen sulphide bearing formation.

23.—(1) The requirements of the Explosives Regulations shall be fully observed at all times.

Explosives  
Cap. 64,  
Vol. VII  
p.591, 1958  
Edition of  
the Laws.

(2) A report shall be made to the Chief Petroleum Engineer whenever the use of explosives has been authorised by the manager under regulation 42 of these regulations.

24.—(1) Where any accident occurs at any well or in connection with any operations under a licence or lease resulting in the death of or serious injury to any person, a full report thereon shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest inspector and to the Chief Petroleum Engineer who may order an inquiry to be made by an inspector.

Reporting  
of accidents.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, "serious injury" means—

- (a) a fractured skull, pelvis, arm, thigh or spine, fore-arm or leg;
- (b) a dislocated shoulder;
- (c) the amputation of an arm or hand, or of one finger or more on the same hand, or of a leg or a foot;
- (d) the loss of the sight of an eye; or

L.N. 163  
of 1959.

(e) any other serious bodily injury, including internal haemorrhage, or burns or asphyxia where such injury is likely to endanger life, cause permanent incapacity or impair efficiency substantially.

Cap. 222.  
Cap. 57  
Vol. VII of  
the 1958  
Edition of  
the Laws.

Inquiries  
into  
accidents.

Schedule.

(3) The provisions of this regulation shall be additional to the requirements as to notice contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Electrical Supply Regulations in the case of an accident, explosion, or fire involving electrical apparatus or equipment.

25.—(1) An inspector holding an inquiry under regulation 24 shall, for the purposes of the inquiry, have the powers of a magistrate to summon witnesses, to call for the production of books and documents and examine witnesses and parties concerned on oath. All summonses may be in the form in the Schedule and shall be served by the police or by such person as the officer issuing the same may direct.

(2) Any person summoned to attend or to produce books or documents as aforesaid and refusing or neglecting to do so or refusing to answer any question put to him by or with the concurrence of the officer holding the inquiry shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty pounds: Provided that no person shall be bound to incriminate himself, and every witness shall, in respect of any evidence given by him at such inquiry, be entitled to the same privileges to which he would have been entitled if giving evidence before a court of law.

(3) Witnesses attending at the request of or upon summons by an officer holding the inquiry shall, subject to any order made by the officer, be entitled to the like expenses as if summoned to attend a magistrate court and payment shall be made in the same manner as if such person were a witness in a criminal trial.

Publication  
of  
regulations.

26. At every well being drilled for oil or gas or being worked over and in every installation handling petroleum an abstract of these regulations shall be prominently displayed at all times.

Offences.

27. Any manager who fails to comply or ensure compliance with any regulation in this Part shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

#### PART IV.—DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES

Competent  
persons.

28. It shall be the duty of every competent person appointed under regulation 6 to ensure that the provisions of the regulations contained in this part are fully complied with.

Safety  
precautions.

29. No child or young person shall be on the derrick floor while any well is being drilled or repaired.

Accumula-  
tion of  
rubbish.

30. No person shall accumulate or permit the accumulation of flammable rubbish at any well, block station or other installation handling petroleum.

Safety  
belts hats  
and boots.

31.—(1) Every person working on a drilling rig shall wear a hard hat and safety boots.

(2) Every person working at a fixed work station above the derrick floor shall wear a safety belt:

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to routine maintenance operations conducted in accordance with normal oilfield practice.

32. No tools, machine parts or other loose material of any kind shall be kept in the derrick above the derrick floor unless such articles are required for immediate use, in which case adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent injury to persons below.

Storage of loose tools in derricks.

33. No counterbalance shall clear the ground or derrick floor by more than five feet unless adequate precautions are taken to prevent injury to persons below.

Counterbalance.

34.—(1) No person shall remove or render ineffective any safeguard while the machinery relating thereto is in operation.

Machinery guards.

(2) Where it is necessary to make any adjustment or repair to any machinery, the machinery shall be shut down and shall not be operated again until the safeguard is replaced.

35.—(1) No person other than a duly qualified electrician or electrical engineer shall open or restore any flameproof or explosion proof enclosure, and on completion of any necessary adjustment or repairs within the enclosure, he shall ensure that it is so restored that the flameproof or explosion proof characteristics have not been impaired by such opening and closing.

Electrical apparatus.

(2) Adjustments to or repairs of apparatus within the flameproof or explosion proof enclosure shall not be carried out until all the live parts within it have been made dead and efficiently earthed.

36. No person other than a duly qualified person shall repair, adjust or maintain any signalling equipment, and on completion of any repairs, adjustment or maintenance, he shall ensure that the intrinsic safety of the electrical circuit has not in any way been impaired.

Signalling equipment.

37. No person at any well or in any installation where petroleum is being handled shall—

Sleeping, drinking, etc. on duty.

(a) sleep while in charge of boilers or machinery ; or

(b) consume any alcoholic liquor during the period he is on duty ; or

(c) report for duty while under the influence of alcoholic liquor.

38. No person at any well or in any other restricted area shall—

(a) smoke ; or

(b) discharge any fire-arm or explosives ; or

(c) use any naked light ; or

(d) make any fire ;

Endangering safety by fire.

except in such places as may be set aside and notified by the manager or any person authorised by the manager in that behalf as being safe for such purpose ;

Provided that a competent person may at his discretion authorise the welding of casing or machinery, but the authorisation shall be in writing giving details of the precautions that shall be taken for the prevention of fire.

39. A competent person shall at every well being drilled or worked over or installation where petroleum is handled, daily—

Examination of plant.

(a) examine the installation and shall record in a book kept for that purpose the state thereof ; and

(b) inspect the fire fighting and first aid equipment to ensure that—

(i) it is in its correct position,

(iii) access to it is unobstructed, and

(iii) it has been tested within the appropriate period for each appliance.

Other safety measures.

40. A competent person shall be responsible for the observance of all safety measures at any drilling site or installation handling petroleum where work is in progress.

Offences.

41. Any competent person who fails to comply or ensure compliance with any regulation in this Part shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

# PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS

Explosives.

42. No person shall use any explosives at any well or in any installation where petroleum is handled unless authorised by the manager.

Buildings.

43. No person shall place any building in which fire or lights other than a flame proof or explosion proof electric lighting installation are used within one hundred and fifty feet of the centre of any borehole being drilled for or producing oil or gas or being worked over or within one hundred feet of a dangerous area.

Reporting unusual circumstances.

44. Any person employed under any licence or lease who notices any unusual escape of petroleum oil or gas from any well, pipeline or installation or anything unsafe or likely to produce damage shall forthwith inform the manager or competent person.

Reporting of neighbouring workings.

45. The manager may report to the Chief Petroleum Engineer if he has reason to believe that the operations of a neighbouring licence or lease are being conducted in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any persons in the vicinity.

Delegation of Chief Petroleum Engineer's Powers.

46. The powers and duties of the Chief Petroleum Engineer under these regulations may be exercised or performed, as the case may be, by any public officer duly authorised in writing in that behalf by the Chief Petroleum Engineer.

Offences.

47.—(1) Any person who acts in contravention of any provision of these regulations for which no penalty is provided shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Where under the provisions of these regulations a duty is placed upon any person the onus of proving that all reasonable steps have been taken to fulfil that duty shall lie upon the person charged with the breach thereof.

Revocation Vol. IX P.1432 1958 Edition of the Laws.

48. The Mineral Oils (Safety) Regulations, 1952, are hereby revoked.

## SCHEDULE

*The Mineral Oils (Safety) Regulations*

## SUMMONS TO WITNESS

To (1) .....

(2) .....

You are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned at.....  
 ..... upon the ..... day of .....  
 19..... and to give evidence at an inquiry being held into an accident at  
 ..... on the ..... day of .....  
 19.....; and you are required to bring with you

(3) .....  
 .....  
 .....

Therein fail not at your peril.

.....  
*Inspector*

(1) Insert name of intended witness.

(2) Insert address of intended witness.

(3) Name any document the intended witness will be required to produce.

DATED this 10th day of April, 1963.

J. M. GARBA,  
*Deputy Secretary to the  
 Council of Ministers*