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## SCHEDULE 4

## UNLOADING OF PETROL AT PETROLEUM FILLING STATIONS AND CERTAIN OTHER PREMISES LICENSED FOR THE KEEPING OF PETROL

## PART III

## THE PART 111 PROCEDURE

20.—(1) Where the licensee intends to use the Part III procedure at the licensed premises, he shall ensure that—

- (a) the cap on the filling point of each storage tank is locked with a captive padlock, the key of which shall—
  - (i) be identified with the number, letter or number and letter corresponding with the number, letter or number and letter marked on the relevant storage tank, and
  - (ii) have a different profile from the key used for any other such padlock;
- (b) a suitable measuring device is provided for each storage tank, which device shall—
  - (i) be capable of continuously and visually indicating the ullage in that tank,
  - (ii) be clearly marked (adjacent to the said visual indicating of ullage) with the number, letter or number and letter marked on that tank, and
  - (iii) in the event of failure, indicate that the tank is full or that there is a fault condition;
- (c) a ticket printer is provided which is capable of issuing a ticket on which the following information is indicated—
  - (i) the date and time of each delivery, and
  - (ii) (in respect of each storage tank) the number, letter or number and letter marked on the tank, the grade of petrol permitted to be stored therein under the petroleum-spirit licence granted in respect of the licensed premises and the ullage of the tank;
- (d) a suitable high level alarm which is audible to the driver is provided for each storage tank; and, where the measuring device referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) operates on the principle of differential air pressure, he shall also ensure that the system by which the operation is effected will fail safe in the event of a failure of the air supply, and thereby sound the audible high level alarm;
- (e) safe and adequate illumination having an illuminance of 100 lux or more measured at ground level is provided for any area in which the vehicle stands during unloading and any area in which a storage tank filling point or a measuring device referred to in subparagraph (1)(b) is situated, together with means which are accessible to the driver for switching that illumination on or off;
- (f) one or more telephones are provided which are accessible to the driver and which will enable the driver to make direct contact with the emergency services and with the depot from which he operates;
- (g) a fire extinguisher suitable for fighting petrol fires is provided which is accessible to the driver and has a minimum test fire rating of 144B, as defined in British Standard BS 5423: 1987;
- (h) at least 25 kilograms of dry sand or such quantity of other suitable absorbent material as gives an equivalent degree of absorbence is, in conjunction with suitable tools for applying it, provided in a suitable container, for the purpose of containing spillages;

- (i) a plan of the licensed premises (which shall have been approved by the petroleum licensing authority) is provided which is accessible to the driver and which indicates the position of each filling point, together with its number or identifying letter, the capacity of the tank to which it is connected and the grade of petrol which the tank is permitted to contain under the petroleum-spirit licence; and that plan shall also indicate the unloading position for the vehicle and the position of the surface drainage points; and
- (j) a switch, which is capable of cutting off the power supply to all the petrol, diesel and, where appropriate, liquefied petroleum gas pumps at the licensed premises is provided adjacent to each telephone provided pursuant to sub-paragraph (1)(f).

(2) The licensee shall ensure that the operator of any road tanker which is likely to make deliveries of petrol to the licensed premises is given written notice of any conditions which apply to such deliveries and which are attached to the petroleum-spirit licence granted in respect of those premises.

(3) In this Schedule, "ullage" means the difference (expressed in litres) between the maximum working capacity of a storage tank and the quantity of petrol in it at any given time.