



Western Australia

Liquid Petroleum Gas Regulations 1957

Compare between:

[19 Sep 2003, 01-a0-02] and [15 Dec 2003, 01-b0-07]



Western Australia

Reprinted under the
Reprints Act 1984 as
~~Reprinted under the
Reprints Act 1984 as~~
at 19 September 2003

Liquid Petroleum Gas Act 1956

Liquid Petroleum Gas Regulations 1957

1. Citation and commencement

- (1) These regulations may be cited as the *Liquid Petroleum Gas Regulations 1957*¹.
- (2) These regulations shall take and have effect on and after 1 November 1957.

2. Interpretation

In these regulations, unless the context requires otherwise —

“**place**” means land, building, house, shop, factory, vessel within any harbour, river or other waters, caravan, vehicle or any place where liquid petroleum gas is stored or used, or is for sale;

“**testing officer**” means a person appointed under the Act by the Director for the purpose of testing liquid petroleum gas;

“**the Act**” means the *Liquid Petroleum Gas Act 1956*, as amended from time to time after its commencement and includes the regulations made under that Act.

[Regulation 2 amended in Gazette 23 Dec 1994 p. 7138.]

3. Testing officers

The Director may from time to time appoint testing officers who shall be —

- (a) corporate members —
 - (i) of the Institution of Gas Engineers of England; or
 - (ii) of The Royal Australian Chemical Institute;
- or
- (b) persons who, in the opinion of the Director, have sufficient knowledge or experience to enable them effectively to test liquid petroleum gas and to perform all the duties associated with the testing of liquid petroleum gas.

[Regulation 3 amended in Gazette 23 Dec 1994 p. 7138.]

4. Certificate of appointment

The Director of Energy Safety shall cause to be issued to every person appointed as a testing officer a certificate of appointment duly signed by the Director.

[Regulation 4 amended in Gazette 23 Dec 1994 p. 7138.]

5. Power of entry

A testing officer may, from time to time, enter any place for the purpose of —

- (a) ascertaining if any of the provisions of the Act are being contravened; or
- (b) executing any work or making any test or inspection authorised or required by the Act; or
- (c) making any test to determine if the standard of liquid petroleum gas stored, used or intended for sale in that place complies with the standard fixed by the Director from time to time under section 6 of the Act.

[Regulation 5 amended in Gazette 23 Dec 1994 p. 7138.]

6. Obstruction etc. of testing officers

A person shall not obstruct, hinder, abuse, assault, delay or refuse to admit to any place a testing officer who is lawfully engaged in the execution or discharge of duties under the Act or who upon production of his certificate of appointment enters or seeks admission to that place for the purpose of executing or discharging those duties.

7. False or misleading information

A person shall not give to a testing officer engaged in the execution or discharge of duties under the Act, any false or misleading information relating to or affecting those duties.

8. Prescribed methods and apparatus

- (1) The methods and apparatus prescribed for the testing of liquid petroleum gas for the purposes of the Act are as follows:
 - (a) The net heating value of gas fixed under section 6(2)(a) or (b) of the Act shall be ascertained by analysing the gas by the method laid down for ascertaining the hydro-carbon content of gas in the third edition of the Handbook *Butane-Propane Gases* published in the year 1951 by Western Business Papers of Los Angeles, U.S.A.; and thereafter calculating the heating value of the gas by reference to the heating value of the hydro-carbons contained in the gas, the heating values being ascertained from the standard tables showing the heating values of hydro-carbons.
 - (b) The method of testing liquid petroleum gas for the presence of mechanically entrained water shall be by visual inspection of a sample in a clear glass Dewar flask. The sample is to be taken from the bottom of the liquid petroleum gas in a container containing that gas and precautions shall be taken to exclude atmospheric moisture from the Dewar flask. A cloudy appearance of

the sample in the flask shall be regarded as proof of the presence of mechanically entrained water.

- (c) The method and apparatus for the testing of liquid petroleum gas for the presence of hydrogen sulphide shall be as follows:

Apparatus — A glass vessel containing a strip of bibulous paper moistened with a solution of acetate of lead containing 3.888 grams of crystallised acetate of lead dissolved in 28.4 millilitres of water.

Method — The gas shall be passed through the glass vessel containing the strip of bibulous paper moistened with the solution of acetate of lead for a period of at least 3 minutes, and if any discoloration of the paper is found to have taken place, it shall be regarded as proof of the presence of hydrogen sulphide in the gas.

- (d) The method and apparatus for the testing of liquid petroleum gas for the presence and the quantity, if present, of mercaptan sulphur shall be in accordance with the method known as the “Mercaptan Sulphate Content — Silver Nitrate Method” and the apparatus for the time being prescribed therefor as set down in test 1P.104 (as amended) of the *Standard Methods for Testing Petroleum and its Products*, as published by the Institute of Petroleum of England.

- (e) The method and apparatus for the testing of liquid petroleum gas for the total sulphur content of the gas shall be in accordance with the method known as the “Sulphur Content — Lamp Method” and the apparatus for the time being prescribed therefor as set down in test 1P.107 (as amended) of the *Standard Methods for Testing Petroleum and its Products* as published by the Institute of Petroleum of England.

- (f) The method and apparatus for the testing of the vapour pressure of liquid petroleum gas shall be in accordance

with "The Liquefied Petroleum Gas Vapour Pressure Test" as prescribed for the time being by the Natural Gasoline Association of America Liquefied Petroleum Gas Specifications and Test Methods.

- (g) The method and apparatus for the testing of liquid petroleum gas for the presence of methane or for the proportionate content of C2 or C5 hydro-carbons shall be in accordance with the "Low Temperature Distillation Method" as laid down in the third edition of the *Handbook Butane-Propane Gases* published in the year 1951 by Western Business Papers of Los Angeles, U.S.A.
 - (h) The method and apparatus for the testing of liquid petroleum gas for evaporation shall be in accordance with the "Weathering Test for Butane-Propane Mixtures" as laid down for the time being in the Natural Gasoline Association of America Liquefied Petroleum Gas Specifications and Test Methods.
- (2) Where a method, or apparatus, is prescribed for any particular test of liquid petroleum gas for the purposes of the Act, that test shall be carried out by that method and with that apparatus.

[Regulation 8 amended in Gazette 28 Jun 1973 p. 2471.]

9. Test to be carried out at suitable place

Any test required or authorised to be made under the Act may be carried out by a testing officer at any place which, in his opinion, is suitable for making the test.

10. Equipment to be used for testing

- (1) Equipment other than that approved for the purpose by the Director shall not be used for the purpose of carrying out a test under the Act.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), a test may be carried out with equipment owned and supplied by the Director

or by a person other than the Director or partly with equipment owned and supplied by the Director and partly with equipment owned and supplied by a person other than the Director.

[Regulation 10 amended in Gazette 23 Dec 1994 p. 7138.]

11. Fees and expenses for testing

Where liquid petroleum gas which a person has for sale is tested by a testing officer under the Act, the person shall pay to the Director a fee, to be determined by the Director having regard to the cost and nature of the testing, and such other expenses related to the testing as the Director may certify to have been incurred.

[Regulation 11 amended in Gazette 23 Dec 1994 p. 7138 and 7139.]

12. Breach of regulations an offence

A person who commits a breach of any provisions of these regulations commits an offence.

Penalty — \$100.

[Regulation 12 amended by Act No. 113 of 1965 s. 8(1).]

Notes

- ¹ This reprint is a compilation as at 19 September 2003 of the *Liquid Petroleum Gas Regulations 1957* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table. The table also contains information about any reprint.

Compilation table

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Liquid Petroleum Gas Regulations 1957</i>	25 Oct 1957 p. 3019-21	1 Nov 1957 (see r. 1(2))
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i> assented to	21 Dec 1965	s. 4-9: 14 Feb 1966 (see s. 2(2)); balance: 21 Dec 1965 (see s. 2(1))
Untitled regulations	28 Jun 1973 p. 2471	1 Jul 1973
<i>Liquid Petroleum Gas (Amendment) Regulations 1995</i>	23 Dec 1994 p. 7138-9	1 Jan 1995 (see r. 3 and <i>Gazette</i> 23 Dec 1994 p. 7069)

Reprint 1: The *Liquid Petroleum Gas Regulations 1957* as at 19 Sep 2003 (includes amendments listed above)

[These regulations were repealed as a result of the repeal of the *Liquid Petroleum Gas Act 1956* by the *Statutes \(Repeals and Minor Amendments\) Act 2003* s. 10\(1\) \(No. 74 of 2003 as at 15 Dec 2003 \(see s. 2\)](#)
