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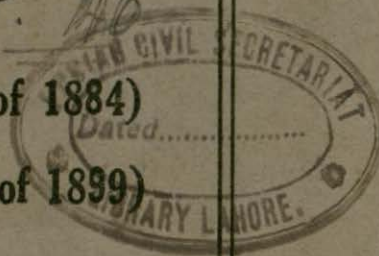
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F. No

Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884)

Indian Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899)



F 4

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Inspector of Explosives
in India

Being his Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1927.

14459

1927



CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

No. G.-52.

FROM

DR. N. L. SHELDON, PH.D., F.I.C.,

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR,

SIMLA

Calcutta, the

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work of my department during the year ending 31st March 1927.

2. Mr. A. K. Sen, M.Sc., was appointed an Inspector of Explosives on probation with effect from 7th July 1926. He made over charge of his duties on the 23rd July 1926 prior to proceeding to England on deputation.

Mr. P. W. Alloway, F.C.S., Inspector of Explosives, was granted leave out of India on average pay for six months from the afternoon of 12th March 1927.

Mr. S. E. Bird, I.S.O., Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, was granted leave on average pay for two months and twenty-six days combined with leave on half average pay for three months and four days with effect from 4th April 1926 preparatory to retirement. He retired from the service with effect from 4th October 1926. Mr. Bird was connected with this Department for twenty-eight years, during the whole of which time he rendered most valuable services. He prepared the valuable compilations of "Explosives Rules" and "Petroleum and Carbide Rules" now out of print. He was appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order on the 2nd June 1923. The post of Personal Assistant was abolished on his retirement.

Rai Sahib D. Mukerjee was appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant from the 4th April to 27th July 1926 and thereafter, substantively to the post of the Superintendent newly created with effect from the 28th July 1926.

Explosives.

3. During the year 1926, 236 licenses were granted in British India under Rule 46 and items 10 and 11 of Schedule II of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914. The number of magazines licen-

Number of magazines.

sed was 284 or five more than in 1925, and is in excess of the number of licenses granted, because in a number of cases firms have two or more magazines in one place under one license. A statement showing the number and location of the magazines and also the number of licenses granted in British India during the year 1926 is given in Appendix A, and a statement showing the number of magazines and licenses granted during the past ten years is shown in Appendix B.

4. During the year, 274 inspections of magazines were made; a number of magazines being inspected two or three times. Those magazines are

Inspection of explosives magazines during the year.

inspected most frequently which are situated in the neighbourhood of towns or in populous localities, or which contain large quantities of explosives, or any explosive which on account of its greater susceptibility to decomposition and possible ignition, it is considered advisable to examine and test more frequently than other explosives.

5. The magazines generally are in good order, and as usual magazine-owners have been found most willing to carry out recommendations even when involving considerable expense, and my thanks are due to them for making my duties easy

Condition of magazines.

in this respect.

6. The physical condition of all the explosives in the different magazines during the year was found to be good with the following exceptions which

Condition of explosives in magazines. were found to have become defective and were destroyed:—

- (a) 46 Electric detonators from the Kodaigaon magazine of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Company.
- (b) 27 cartridges of Stonobel and 3 of Monobel from the Magazine of the Bengal Coal Company at Sodepur.
- (c) 3 Detonators from the magazine of Fakeruddin Ismailjee Bohra at Talapara.
- (d) 3200 pin fire revolver cartridges and 2000 50-Winchester cartridges from the magazine of Messrs. Hafiz Ghouse and Company at Meerut.
- (e) 5 lbs. of Monobel and 5 lbs. of Bobbinite from the magazine at Dhori Colliery of Messrs. Bokaro and Ramgur Limited.
- (f) 20 lbs. of Gelignite from the magazine at Tahmini Budruk of Messrs. The Tata Power Company Limited.
- (g) 110½ lbs. of Dynamite
491½ lbs. of Gelignite
18 Coils of Red Fuse
and
212 Detonators
- (h) 10 lbs. of Dynamite from the magazine of the Mohakali Coal Mine, Chanda, Central Provinces.

} from the Public Works Department magazine at Nalagarh (Punjab).

Thefts.

7. During the year under report three cases of theft of explosives were reported to this office.

8. Three thousand three hundred and thirty-four tons of explosives were imported into British India during the year 1926, the value being Rs. 36,09,711.

Import of explosives. Full details showing the different kinds of explosives imported, and the value of each are given in Appendix C. A comparative statement showing the quantity of explosives imported during the last 10 years is given in Appendix D.

9. A list of explosives at present authorised for importation into British India was published in the *Gazette of India* for information and is given in Appendix E.

Authorised explosives.

10. Two licenses granted by the Governor General in Council for the manufacture of gunpowder in the Central Provinces were renewed during the year. A new license for the manufacture of gunpowder in the Punjab was also granted during the year.

Manufacture of explosives.

11. To prevent a number of accidents which occur yearly near coal mines during the manufacture of crude gunpowder, it is exceedingly desirable that some responsible firms should start gunpowder factories in India. It is much to be regretted that none have as yet approached this department with definite proposals on the subject.

Petroleum.

12. During the year under report, 4,465 licenses for the storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum, regarding which this department was concerned or consulted, were granted. A list of these premises, corrected up to 31st December 1926 and showing the districts in which they are located, is given in Appendix F.

Number of Petroleum Premises.

13. A large number of special licenses have been granted under Rule 6, Chapter IV, Part II of the rules for the storage of dangerous petroleum in bulk, of dangerous petroleum in underground tanks with Kerbside pumps under the Bowser and similar systems.

Storage of dangerous petroleum in bulk.

A large number of minor installations for the storage of dangerous petroleum in bulk erected on plans approved by this department has been taken into use.

Inspection of petroleum premises during the year.

14. In all 2,051 inspections of petroleum premises were made.

15. The large petroleum installations are usually under efficient European supervision and are in good order and well looked after.

Condition of major installations.

16. The small or minor petroleum installations are installations in which not more than 50,000 gallons of kerosine oil or liquid fuel in combined bulk and non-bulk are stored. These are looked after by Indian Agents employed by the large oil firms. The oil for these installations is supplied from the major installations at the different ports, and the retail trade is carried out in them. A

Condition of minor installations.

great deal of inspection of these minor installations has been done by this department with the result that their condition is very much improved and the vast majority of them are in very good order.

Accidents.

17. A list of accidents, with a short account of each, that have occurred with explosives, inflammable substances, dangerous goods, etc., between the 1st January and 31st December 1926 is given in Appendix G. It will be seen from a perusal

of the details that the accidents have practically all been caused by gross neglect of ordinary precautions. In all there were 49 accidents causing 57 deaths and injuries to 128 persons. Comparative statements given in Appendices I and J show the total number of accidents and the number of persons killed or injured by them during the last ten years. As stated in previous reports it is very doubtful whether all accidents that occur are duly reported to this department and therefore, it is very possible that the statistics given are underestimated.

As a rule the only accidents that are entered in Appendix G are those which cause loss of life or injuries or are important from some point of view.

Gunpowder, Class I.

18. There were nine accidents from gunpowder during the year, causing twenty-seven deaths and injuries to thirty-six persons.

Nitro-compounds, Class III.

19. There was one accident from nitro-compounds during the year, causing injuries to two persons.

Chlorate Mixture, Class IV.

20. No accidents from explosives classed as Chlorate mixtures were reported during the year.

Fulminates, Class V.

21. Twelve accidents from fulminates, causing five deaths and injuries to twenty-three persons were reported during the year.

Ammunition, Class VI.

22. There were two accidents from ammunition causing injuries to seven persons.

Fireworks, Class VII.

23. Sixteen accidents from fireworks caused twenty deaths and injuries to thirty-four persons.

24. There were six accidents from petroleum during the year, which were responsible for five deaths and injuries to eighteen persons. It will be seen

Petroleum.

from a perusal of the accidents in Appendix G that carelessness is a prominent feature in most of them. In India the petroleum accidents are caused usually by naked lights being brought into proximity to oil vapour.

25. A number of fires were reported to this office as having occurred during the year in the Burma Oil Fields.

Chemicals.

26. No accidents from chemicals, were reported during the year.

Miscellaneous.

27. There were three miscellaneous accidents causing injuries to eight persons.

28. On the 4th July 1926 there was a serious gun-powder explosion at the Dutta Chemical Works, Narkeldanga Main Road, Calcutta, while an

auction sale of old machinery was in progress, resulting in 28 persons being injured in the crowd. 10 persons expired afterwards from the effects of the injuries received.

An investigation was carried out by me. Stocks of gun-powder had been left in a tin and in the machinery. A prosecution is under progress.

29. On the 14th July 1926 a petrol explosion occurred on a barge of the I. G. & R. S. N. Coy. at Khulna which, besides causing serious damages to the barge itself and some of its cargo, resulted in the death of a watchman. An enquiry into the cause of the accident was made by Mr. P. W. Alloway, Inspector of Explosives. The explosion was due to the watchman carrying a lantern near leaky petrol drums.

General Remarks.

30. Twenty-four reports of inspection of these magazines by civil officers have been received in this office, and I have brought to the notice of the Government magazines in charge officers concerned any irregularities or defects of civil officers. which required remedying. There is no doubt that the introduction of this system of sending these reports to this office has been desirable. I have come across a good many instances of ignorance and want of expert knowledge, which might have caused disasters. High explosives in these magazines had previously never been tested, and I have in dealing with these reports, always recommended that samples of these explosives should be sent at least once a year to Chemical Examiners for test.

31. Eight Railway magazines were inspected by this department during the year.

32. The license to manufacture and possess in a Factory, Toy Fireworks containing Fulminate of Silver granted to Messrs. Bonbonniere, Limited, Calcutta, was renewed during the year. The Fulminate of Silver Factory. maximum quantity of free explosive allowed in the Factory at any one time is limited to 24 grains.

33. The Government of India amended rule 50(2) of the Indian Explosives Rules. Explosives Rules. and Administrations to impose further conditions, when required, for the safe guarding of the magazines.

The Government of India also amended clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 71 of the Indian Explosives Rules relating to possession of fireworks in excess of licensed quantity.

34. The Government of Bihar and Orissa empowered the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad to grant licenses in Form J of the Indian Explosives Rules up to the limit of 500 lbs. for high explosives and 1,000 lbs. for gunpowder.

35. The Government of India issued a Notification No. M.-1217, dated 20th November 1926, amending their previous Notification No. 12455, dated 20th November 1917, relating to picric acid, picrates and mixtures of picric acid. Picric Acid, picrates, etc.

36. In reply to an enquiry, I have stated that there is no objection to the importation of these cartridges provided they are treated as safety cartridges—Class VI Geco firework cartridges. Ammunition), Division I.

37. In reply to an enquiry relating to the weight of a firework I have stated that the weight of a firework includes the weight of the whole article, paper, clay, etc., complete.

38. The Government of India sanctioned certain amendments to the Petroleum Rules relating to the carriage of petroleum in Native Passenger Ships.

An amendment was also made to the Madras Petroleum Rules, adding the port of Hangarkatta to the list of ports mentioned in rule 1, Part III.

With the approval of the Government of India, the Government of Assam amended their rules to provide for a general license in Form O for the transport of petroleum by a pipe line.

39. The Government of India in the Department of Commerce made certain amendments to rules for the carriage of petroleum in Native Passenger Ships.

40. This Department was consulted with regard to amendments to rules relating to the control of bulk oil vessels in the Port of Bombay.

41. This Department was also consulted by the Bombay Port Trust regarding Departmental Instructions which they proposed to issue for the guidance of officers deputed to inspect barges intended for the carriage of liquid fuel for bunkering vessels within the limits of the port of Bombay.

42. A license under the Petroleum Rules was granted by the Government of Bengal for its importation.

43. With reference to an enquiry I advised the Postal Department that varnishes, paint removers or spirit varnishes should be treated as inflammable liquids and as such, coming under the category of articles not transmissible by post.

44. The Government of India decided in consultation with the various Railway Magazines and Petroleum premises, Railway Companies that all magazines belonging to railway companies should be inspected by this Department, but not the petroleum premises, which would be under the control of the Companies concerned.

45. This department was also consulted with regard to the rules for importation and shipment of gases and liquids in cylinders under pressure.

46. A very large number of enquiries of a varied nature was received during the year from District Officials, private individuals, firms, Port authorities and Railways.

Those were all dealt with.

47. I was consulted by the Indian Railway Conference Association in connection with numerous amendments and additions to the rules contained in the Red Pamphlet No. 7 (Rules and Rates for the conveyance of explosives and other Dangerous Goods by Rail).

48. The number of Inspections done by this Department during the year were 2,325. To give some idea of the work and the ground covered, I give the following details of the work done by the Inspectors of Explosives.

Number of inspections made.

During the 12 months, 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927, the two Inspectors at Calcutta and Poona were away from head-quarters for 297 and 228 days and travelled 38,807 and 30,578 miles, respectively.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives was on tour for 139 days, travelled 24,167 miles, and inspected 86 explosives magazines and 269 petroleum premises, and went on inspection duty to the Burma, Assam and Punjab Oil Fields and visited the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong. The Chief Inspector was either summoned or on duty connected with criminal cases for 32 days.

49. This office is now permanently located in Calcutta at No. 1, Council House Street.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. L. SHELDON,

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

APPENDIX A

List of Magazines and Licenses granted under Rule 46 and items 10 and 11 of Schedule II of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, for the year 1926.

Presidency or Province.	District.	MAGAZINES.			LICENSES.		
		Under renewed license.	Under new license.	TOTAL.	Renewed.	New.	TOTAL.
Assam	Kamrup	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Lalhimpur	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Naga Hills	1	...	1	1	...	1
	TOTAL	3	...	3	3	...	3
Bengal	Burdwan	11	...	11	8	...	8
	Calcutta	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Darjeeling	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Hooghly	4	...	4	1	...	1
	Howrah	1	...	1	1	...	1
	24-Parganas	2	...	2	1	...	1
	TOTAL	22	...	22	15	...	15
Bihar and Orissa	Gaya	2	1	3	2	1	3
	Hazaribagh	19	2	21	16	1	17
	Manbhum	30	3	33	26	3	29
	Sambalpur	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Santal Parganas	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Singbhum	12	2	14	8	2	10
	TOTAL	67	8	75	56	7	63

APPENDIX A—contd.

List of Magazines and Licenses granted under Rule 46 and items 10 and 11 of Schedule II of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, for the year 1926—contd.

Presidency or Province.	District.	MAGAZINES.			LICENSES.		
		Under renewed license.	Under new license.	TOTAL.	Renewed.	New.	TOTAL.
Bombay	Aden . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Ahmedabad . . .	5	...	5	5	...	5
	Bombay . . .	17	2	19	11	2	13
	Broach . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Karachi . . .	5	...	5	3	...	3
	Kolaba . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Panch Mahals . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Poona . . .	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Ratnagiri . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Surat . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Thana . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	TOTAL . . .	43	2	45	35	2	37
Burmā	Amherst . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bassein . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Hanthawaddy . . .	4	...	4	2	...	2
	Katha . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Magwe . . .	...	1	1	...	1	1
	Mergui . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Myitkyina . . .	...	1	1	...	1	1
	Northern Shan States . . .	8	...	8	4	...	4
	Pegā . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Southern Shan States . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Tavoy . . .	6	...	6	4	...	4
Thaton . . .	6	...	6	5	...	5	
Toungoo . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1	
	TOTAL . . .	32	3	35	23	3	26

APPENDIX A—contd.

List of Magazines and Licenses granted under Rule 46 and items 10 and 11 of Schedule II of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, for the year 1926
—contd.

Presidency or Province.	District.	MAGAZINES.			LICENSES.		
		Under renewed license.	Under new license.	TOTAL.	Renewed.	New.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	Amraoti . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Balaghat . . .	5	2	7	5	2	7
	Bhandara . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Bilaspur . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Chanda . . .	5	...	5	4	...	4
	Chhindwara . . .	5	...	5	5	...	5
	Jubbulpur . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Nagpur . . .	8	...	8	8	...	8
	Narsinghpur . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Raipur . . .	3	...	3	4	...	4
Yeotmal . . .	...	1	1	...	1	1	
	TOTAL . . .	32	3	35	32	3	35
Coorg . . .	Mercara . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	TOTAL . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

List of Magazines and Licenses granted under Rule 46 and items 10 and 11 of Schedule II of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, for the year 1926—concl'd.

Presidency or Province.	District.	MAGAZINES.			LICENSES.		
		Under renewed license.	Under new license.	TOTAL.	Renewed.	New.	TOTAL.
Madras	Anantapur . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Bellary . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Chingleput . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Chittoor . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Kistna . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Madras . . .	17	...	17	6	...	6
	Madura . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Nellore . . .	4	...	4	2	...	2
	North Arcot . . .	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Salem . . .	...	2	2	...	2	2
	South Arcot . . .	4	1	5	4	1	5
	Tanjore . . .	15	...	15	15	...	15
	Tinnevely . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
Trichinopoly . . .	4	...	4	4	...	4	
Vizagapatam . . .	4	...	4	3	...	3	
	TOTAL . . .	63	3	66	49	3	52
United Provinces	Meerut . . .	1	...	1	3	...	3
	Shahjahanpur . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
	TOTAL . . .	2	...	2	4	...	4

SUMMARY.

Presidency or Province.	MAGAZINES.			LICENSES.		
	Under renewed license.	Under new license.	TOTAL.	Renewed.	New.	TOTAL.
Assam	3	...	3	3	...	3
Bengal	22	...	22	15	...	15
Bihar and Orissa	67	8	75	56	7	63
Bombay	43	2	45	35	2	37
Burma	32	3	35	23	3	26
Central Provinces	32	3	35	32	3	35
Coorg	1	...	1	1	...	1
Madras	63	3	66	49	3	52
United Provinces	2	...	2	4	...	4
TOTAL	265	19	284	218	18	236

APPENDIX B.

Summary of Magazines and Licenses granted under Rule 46 and items 10 and 11 of Schedule II for the 10 years ending 1926.

Year.	MAGAZINES.			LICENSES.		
	Under renewed license.	Under new license.	TOTAL.	Renewed.	New.	TOTAL.
1917	226	26	252	175	23	198
1918	238	13	251	183	10	193
1919	232	14	246	180	9	189
1920	237	8	245	180	6	186
1921	227	28	255	180	25	205
1922	237	20	257	180	19	209
1923	245	13	258	199	13	212
1924	247	31	278	204	28	232
1925	263	16	279	218	14	232
1926	265	19	284	218	18	236

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the imports of explosives by sea into British India from other countries in the year 1926.

Explosives.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Sind.	Burma.	Madras.	TOTAL.
<i>Quantity.</i>						
Gunpowder, black lbs.	242,005	36,425	—	10,000	11,000	299,440
„ smokeless.	26,750	1,400	—	—	100	28,250
Dynamite „	228,000	21,200	—	16,000	50,000	315,200
Blasting gelatine „	20,506	17,550	—	3,000	275,000	316,056
Gelignite or gelatine dynamite.	176,000	158,000	—	87,500	242,000	663,500
Other nitro-compound explosives.	75,250	—	—	—	—	75,250
Detonators . No.	1,981,984	1,357,524	—	500,018	2,403,000	6,242,553
Fireworks . lbs.	376,738	3,800,038	50,815	610,104	139,301	4,976,986
TOTAL „	1,139,243	4,034,613	50,815	726,604	717,401	6,668,676
TOTAL No.	1,981,984	1,357,524	...	500,018	2,403,000	6,242,556
<i>Value in rupees.</i>						
Gunpowder, black	1,26,443	29,956	—	5,245	7,528	1,69,172
„ smokeless	45,795	5,917	—	—	421	52,133
Dynamite	1,64,409	15,137	—	25,663	36,129	2,41,338
Blasting gelatine	17,420	15,316	—	5,656	2,35,455	2,73,847
Gelignite or gelatine dynamite.	1,27,696	1,16,165	—	1,28,093	1,81,448	5,53,402
Other nitro-compound explosives.	43,785	—	—	—	—	43,785
Detonators	51,580	30,016	—	24,730	32,113	1,38,439
Fireworks	2,78,138	15,08,464	48,275	2,06,366	96,352	21,37,595
TOTAL	8,55,266	17,20,971	48,275	3,95,753	5,89,446	36,09,711

APPENDIX D.

Comparative statement showing the imports of explosives by sea into British India from other countries for the ten years ending 1926.

Explosives.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Gunpowder, black . . . lbs.	96,450	62,500	131,060	117,740	91,710	125,975	124,659	340,886	361,255	299,440
" smokeless . . . "	7,116	26,965	57,485	5,550	22,400	18,436	15,176	39,407	17,437	28,250
Dynamite "	152,060	248,404	414,068	303,300	523,000	275,000	361,250	398,122	500,700	315,200
Blasting gelatine . . . "	...	21,952	380,752	600,000	102,000	530,100	649,250	486,900	457,995	316,050
Gelignite or gelatine dynamite . "	1,237,466	1,026,590	601,584	326,925	406,312	498,500	411,025	494,800	1,096,200	663,500
Other nitro-compound explosives "	186,437	131,214	140,435	208,480	157,180	141,272	160,577	...	80,350	75,250
Detonators No.	4,867,000	4,780,612	5,970,204	2,752,966	3,694,702	3,655,057	3,796,390	4,115,050	6,881,024	6,242,556
Fireworks lbs.	2,135,170	1,192,657	1,291,131	2,782,388	3,719,897	3,838,853	3,391,838	3,800,633	3,397,572	4,970,986
TOTAL . "	3,814,699	2,710,282	3,016,515	4,344,383	5,022,499	5,428,136	5,113,775	5,560,748	5,911,509	6,668,676
TOTAL . No.	4,867,000	4,780,612	5,970,204	2,752,966	3,694,702	3,655,057	3,796,390	4,115,050	6,881,024	6,242,556

APPENDIX E.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1927.

No. E-11 (1).—With reference to the following Notifications publishing rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the following list of “ Authorised Explosives ” referred to in the rule mentioned against each Notification is published for general information :—

- Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 4013—33, dated the 6th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.
- Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 1183, dated the 11th November 1914, of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, applicable to Berar.
- Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 14, dated the 23rd April 1915, of the Resident in Mysore applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways in Mysore under British Jurisdiction.
- | | |
|---|---|
| Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 67-J., dated the 28th August 1914, | } of the Resident at Hyderabad applicable to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Railway lands in the Hyderabad State. |
| Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 34-J., dated the 20th April 1915, | |
- Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 99, dated the 19th July 1916, of the Government of Burma applicable to the Northern Shan States.
- Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 5313, dated the 29th October 1918, of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
- Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 1812-B., dated the 10th November 1919, of the Agent to Governor General in Central India, applicable to Railway lands in Central India, specified in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 261-I. B., dated 10th February 1913.

LIST OF AUTHORISED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorised for importation into British India for general sale:—

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER.

The term “ gunpowder ” means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

GUNPOWDER.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

The term "nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance, and includes any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate-mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in Rule 4 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

BOBBINITE.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES PUBLISHED WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOTIFICATION No. 4013—33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM, CHLORIDE OF SODIUM OR NITRO-GLYCOL ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises the following explosives and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consist either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound:—

Ardeer Gelignite.		Cordite, M. D.	
Arkite.	}	Dynamite.	
Samsonita.		Dynobel No. 2.	
Samsonite.	}	Dynobel (Export) No. 3.	}
Victor Powder No. 2.		Dynobel No. 3.	
A. 2. Monobel.	}	Dynobel No. 4.	
Viking (Export) No. 1.		Farmer's Dynamite.	
Viking (Export) No. 2.		Gelatine Dynamite.	
Viking Powder No. 1.		Gelignite.	
Viking Powder No. 2.		Monobel, No. 1.	
Ballistite.		Nacota Powder.	}
Blasting Gelatine.		Chilworth Smokeless	
Cambrite.		Powder No. 2.	
Chilworth Smokeless Powder	}	Arkite.	}
No. 2.		Samsonita.	
Nacota Powder.		Samsonite.	
Cordite.		Stonobel.	

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

PROVIDED ALSO THAT AN EXPLOSIVE WHICH IS REQUIRED BY DEFINITION TO BE ISSUED IN WATERPROOF INNER PACKAGES MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM SUCH REQUIREMENT BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY, WHEN AND SO LONG AS THE CONDITIONS OF SUCH AUTHORITY ARE OBSERVED.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises the following explosives and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in division 1:—

Alumatol.	}	Guncotton.	
Ammonal.		Negro Powder No. 2.	
Amberite, No. 2.		N. S. Smokeless.	
Di-nitro-phenol.		Picric Acid.	
Economic Smokeless Sporting	}	Picric Powder.	
Powder.		Roburite No. 4.	
E. C. Sporting Powder.		Ruby Powder.	
Eley Smokeless Sporting Pow-		Schultze Gunpowder.	
der.		Smokeless Diamond.	
Empire Powder.		Tonite or Cotton Powder.	
Light Load Smokeless.	}	Tri-nitro-toluol.	
Ideal Powder.			
Nobel's Special Powder.			

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

The term "chlorate mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate mixture class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH A CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES PUBLISHED WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOTIFICATION No. 4013—33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Nil.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any chlorate mixture as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Nil.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion caps; and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Nil.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION.

The term "ammunition" means any explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives or to form a percussion cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.*

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Nobel's Safety Electric Time
Fuze.
Percussion Caps.
Railway Fog-Signals.

Safety Cartridges.
Safety Fuzes for blasting.
Safety Electric Fuzes.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for Blasting or other like purposes.

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Cordeau Bickford.

Electric Fuzes.

Electric Primers.

Fuze Lighters.

Instantaneous Fuze

Port Fires.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

Quick Match.

*In consequence of the results of experiments carried out, it has been decided that a percussion cap can only be properly classed as such if it contains less than 0.6 grain, of a composition of the 1st Division of the fifth (Fulminate) class of which not more than 25 per cent. consists of fulminate of mercury or less than 0.5 grains, of any other explosive of the 1st Division of the 5th (Fulminate) Class; and it has been further decided that percussion caps shall not be classed as such when they contain anvils or have their composition unprotected by tin foil or other suitable substance, as under those circumstances they are liable to explode *en masse*.

DIVISION 3.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as hereinbefore defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Detonators.

Electric Detonators.

Friction Tubes.

Nobel's Electric Detonator Time Fuze.

Percussion Primers.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

DIVISION 1.—FIREWORK COMPOSITION.

The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition subject to the proviso to the definition of manufactured fireworks.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.—MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS, consisting of any explosive of the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker including chinese crackers, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects, or pyrotechnic signals, or sound signals.

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

Aluminium or Magnesium Torches.

Amorces.

Chinese Crackers.

Explosive Caps.

Light Signals.

Magnesium or Aluminium Torches.

Manufactured Fireworks.

Pyrotechnic Matches.

Rockets.

Sparklers.

N. L. SHELDON,

Chief Inspector of Explosives, India.

APPENDIX F.

*List of petroleum premises licensed during the year 1926.

Presidency or Province.	District.	No.	Presidency or Province.	District.	No.
Ajmer-Merwara	Ajmer	15		Brought forward	412
	TOTAL	15		Hooghly	26
	Cachar	13		Howrah	31
	Darrang	9		Jalpaiguri	26
	Goalpara	12		Khulna	25
	Kamrup	16		Malda	6
Assam	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	3	Bengal	Midnapur	47
	Lakhimpur	13		Murshidabad	25
	Naga Hills	7		Mymensingh	32
	Nowgong	3		Nadia	24
	Sibsagar	21		Noakhali	12
	Sylhet	42		Pabna	23
	TOTAL	139		Rajshahi	26
Baluchistan	Quetta	17		Rangpur	48
	Loralai	2		Tippera	40
	Sibi	1		24-Parganas	60
	TOTAL	20		TOTAL	863
	Backerganj	32		Balasore	8
	Bankura	12		Bhagalpur	39
	Birbhum	15		Champanan	23
	Bogra	21		Cuttack	9
	Burdwan	46		Darbhanga	26
Bengal	Calcutta	162	Bihar and Orissa	Gaya	39
	Chittagong	26		Hazaribagh	19
	Dacca	51		Manbhum	62
	Darjeeling	19		Monghyr	24
	Dinajpur	8		Muzaffarpur	50
	Faridpur	20		Carried over	299
	Carried over	412			

*This list includes installations and godowns for the storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum regarding which this department has cognizance.

APPENDIX F—contd.

*List of petroleum premises licensed during the year 1926—contd.

Presidency or Province.	District.	No.	Presidency or Pr-vince.	District.	No.
	Brought forward .	299		Brought forward .	436
	Palamau . . .	10		Larkana . . .	2
	Patna . . .	57		Nasik . . .	23
	Puri . . .	10		Panch Mahals . . .	11
	Parnea . . .	27		Poona . . .	38
Bihar and Orissa	Ranchi . . .	25	Bombay . . .	Ratnagiri . . .	63
	Sambalpur . . .	11		Satara . . .	9
	Saran . . .	24		Sholapur . . .	15
	Shahabad . . .	17		Sukkur . . .	12
	Singhbhum . . .	28		Surat . . .	26
	Sonthal Parganas . . .	28		Thana . . .	22
	TOTAL . . .	536		TOTAL . . .	657
	Aden . . .	18		Akyab . . .	2
	Ahmedabad . . .	57		Amherst . . .	16
	Ahmednagar . . .	13		Bassein . . .	4
	Belgaum . . .	30		Bhamo . . .	3
	Bijapur . . .	11		Hanthawaddy . . .	6
	Bombay . . .	131		Kyaukse . . .	1
Bombay	Breach . . .	19	Burma . . .	Lower Chindwin . . .	6
	Dharwar . . .	22		Magwe . . .	47
	Hyderabad (Sind) . . .	8		Mandalay . . .	15
	Kaira . . .	27		Maubin . . .	8
	Karachi . . .	39		Meiktila . . .	3
	East Khandesh . . .	31		Mergui . . .	5
	West Khandesh . . .	14		Minbu . . .	2
	Kolaba . . .	13		Myaungmya . . .	10
	Kolhapur . . .	3		Myingyan . . .	8
	Carried over . . .	436		Carried over . . .	161

* This list includes installations and godowns for the storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum regarding which this department has cognizance.

APPENDIX F—contd.

*List of petroleum premises licensed during the year 1926—contd.

Presidency or Province.	District.	No.	Presidency or Province.	District.	No.
Burma	Brought forward	161	Central Provinces.	Brought forward	168
	Myitkya	7		Damoh	5
	Northern Shan States	15		Drug	8
	Pakoku	13		Hoshangabad	12
	Pegu	6		Jubbulpore	23
	Prome	12		Mandla	2
	Rangoon	31		Nagpur	43
	Ruby Mines	3		Narsingpur	6
	Sagaing	3		Nimar (Khandwa)	14
	Sandaway	2		Raipur	19
	Southern Shan States	4		Sangor	5
	Tavoy	6		Seoni	4
	Tharrawaddy	2		Wardha	26
	Thaton	4		Yeotmal	25
	Thayetmyo	16			
Upper Chindwin	3		TOTAL	360	
Yamethin	3	Delhi	Delhi	31	
TOTAL	291		TOTAL	31	
Central Provinces.	Akola	17	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	27
	Amraoti	42		Secunderabad	27
	Balaghat	2		TOTAL	54
	Betul	10	Madras	Anantapur	16
	Bhandara	26		Bellary	14
	Bilaspur	12		Chingleput	15
	Buldana	33		Chittoor	7
	Chanda	18		Coimbatore	49
Chhindwara	8		Carried over	101	
Carried over	168				

* This list includes installations and godowns for the storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum regarding which this department has cognizance.

APPENDIX F—contd.

*List of petroleum premises licensed during the year 1926—contd.

Presidency or Province.	District.	No.	Presidency or Province.	District.	No.
	Brought forward .	101	North-West Frontier Pro- vince.	Hazara . . .	8
	Cuddapah . . .	7		Kohat . . .	4
	Ganjam . . .	19		Peshawar . . .	26
	Godavari . . .	14		TOTAL . . .	38
	Guntur . . .	31		Anbala . . .	16
	Kistna . . .	42		Amritsar . . .	6
	Kurnool . . .	20		Attock . . .	7
	Madras . . .	48		Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	7
	Madura . . .	35		Ferozepur . . .	6
	Malabar . . .	55		Gujranwala . . .	1
	Nellore . . .	10	Gujrat . . .	7	
Madras . . .	North Arcot . . .	27	Gurdaspur . . .	23	
	The Nilgiris . . .	26	Gurgaon . . .	4	
	Ramnad . . .	46	Hissar . . .	6	
	Salem . . .	16	Hoshiarpur . . .	7	
	South Arcot . . .	30	Punjab . . .	Jhelum . . .	11
	South Canara . . .	28		Jullundur . . .	14
	Tanjore . . .	66		Kangra . . .	1
	Tinnevely . . .	29		Karnal . . .	22
	Trichinopoly . . .	32		Lahore . . .	34
	Vizagapatam . . .	28		Ludhiana . . .	11
TOTAL . . .	710	Lyalpur . . .		5	
		Miau Mir . . .		1	
		Multan . . .		9	
		Rawalpindi . . .		40	
Mysore . . .	Bangalore . . .	29	Shahpur . . .	9	
	TOTAL . . .	29	Sialkot . . .	12	
			TOTAL . . .	259	

*This list includes installations and godowns for the storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum regarding which this department has cognizance.

APPENDIX F—concl'd.

*List of petroleum premises licensed during the year 1926—concl'd.

Presidency or Province.	District.	No.	Presidency or Province.	District.	No.
United Provinces.	Agra	19	United Provinces.	Brought forward	254
	Aligarh	19		Gonda	13
	Allahabad	18		Gorakhpur	7
	Almora	2		Hamirpur	3
	Azamgarh	5		Jaunpur	3
	Bahraich	6		Jhansi	18
	Ballia	2		Kheri	14
	Banda	3		Lucknow	25
	Bara Banki	9		Mainpuri	5
	Bareilly	17		Meerut	17
	Basti	19		Mirzapore	12
	Benares	20		Moradabad	3
	Bijnor	12		Muttra	7
	Budaun	4		Muzaffarnagar	9
	Bulandshahr	2		Naini Tal	6
	Cawnpore	31		Partabgarh	8
	Dehra Dun	25		Rae Bareilly	10
	Etah	8		Saharanpur	22
	Etawah	9		Shahjahanpur	7
	Furrukhabad	10		Sitapur	10
	Fatehpur	1		Sultanpur	7
	Fyzabad	6		Unao	3
	Garhwal	2			
Ghaziपुर	5				
	Carried over	254		TOTAL	463

*This list includes installations and godowns for the storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum regarding which this department has cognizance.

SUMMARY.

Presidency or Province.	No.
Ajmer-Merwara	15
Assam	139
Baluchistan	20
Bengal	863
Bihar and Orissa	536
Bombay	657
Burma	291
Central Provinces	360
Delhi	31
Hyderabad	54
Madras	710
Mysore	19
North-West Frontier Province	38
Punjab	259
United Provinces	463
TOTAL	4,465

APPENDIX G.

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926.

EXPLOSIVES.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
1	5th January 1926.	Gunpowder	Banksimulla Colliery	A female coal carrier was heating some mustard oil outside her hut which caught fire. She threw it away, but as she did so, her clothing caught fire as also 2 lbs. of gunpowder which lay in a tin close by. She died the next day.	1	...
2	19th January 1926.	Ditto	Sunkerpore Colliery.	Whilst one man and five women accompanied by a small female child were engaged in manufacturing gunpowder inside a gunpowder manufactory within the premises of the colliery, the powder became ignited. The man ran outside and escaped injury, but all the females were fatally burnt. It was presumed that one of them had been smoking.	6	...
3	5th March 1926.	Ditto	Bagtara Quarry, Raipur.	A blasting cooly filled three charges in a rock and fired them. Two of them exploded, but the third remained unignited. The man thinking the charge was dead went to re-open it. The charge suddenly exploded and he was injured.	...	1
4	12th May 1926.	Ditto	Nasirabad	A serious explosion occurred in the premises of Messrs. Karim Khan & Sons at Nasirabad. Exact cause of the explosion could not be ascertained but it was stated to be due to a heavy weight falling on the powder while it was being weighed. It was probably caused by smoking. This accident resulted in the death of 6 persons and injury to 9 persons and loss of property worth about Rs. 50,000.	6	9

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—contd.

EXPLOSIVES—contd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
5	26th May 1926.	Gunpowder	Kadezaon, District Surat.	The owner of a licensed store for explosives and his two friends were working inside. The owner came out and tested a ball of powder with an iron rod to see it was dry. It ignited and exploded the powder inside the store. The two men inside the store received severe injuries from the effects of which they died.	2	...
6	4th July 1926.	Ditto	Calcutta	<p>While an auction was in progress in the Datta Chemical Works at No. 1, Bahir Sura Road, Police Station Beliaghata, an explosion occurred causing injury to 28 persons.</p> <p>2. The Chief Inspector of explosives on receipt of a telephonic message from the Police Station visited the spot shortly after the occurrence and took charge of certain articles, (1) The remnants of a tin canister much blackened as a result apparently of an explosion, (2) Some burnt clothes being part of the wearing apparel of the injured persons, for the purpose of examination. In his opinion the substance which exploded, was gunpowder.</p> <p>3. The company that had been running the Datta Chemical Works at No. 1, Bahir Sura Road was in liquidation. Messrs. S. K. Dey and Company were appointed liquidators and were in charge of the factory with all its properties at the time of the occurrence. An auction sale was being held on behalf of the liquidators, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators and intending purchasers. A tin canister containing 10 or 12 lbs. of gunpowder that was lying there among the saleable stock suddenly exploded, while the auction was in progress, with the result that 28 persons in the crowd were injured out of whom 10 persons expired after their removal to hospital.</p>	10	18

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926
—contd.

EXPLOSIVES—contd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
7	28th November 1926.	Gunpowder	Cocanada	4. Smoking was probably the cause of the accident. Close to a shop of a retail dealer in Miscellaneous goods two persons were filling an iron pipe with gunpowder. One of them put an iron rod in the pipe and struck it against the floor instead of ramming it with a wooden rod. An explosion occurred injuring 5 persons.	...	5
8	29th November 1926.	Ditto	Kargally Colliery, Hazri-bagh.	An explosion occurred in the premises situated on the Kargally colliery lands and licensed to Mr. Abdul Wahid Khan for the manufacture of country gunpowder. At the close of the day, when the gunpowder was being removed inside a room, an iron weight fell on the gunpowder and ignited it. Two persons were killed and one slightly injured.	2	1
9	2nd December 1926.	Ditto	Munirabad Station.	Some coolies were packing country gunpowder in a blast hole and one of them was using an iron crowbar for ramming. The charge exploded seriously injuring two of the coolies.	...	2
TOTAL					27	36
10	3rd May 1926.	Dynamite	Balhi Mandla	Two men who were engaged by a contractor in connection with the deepening of the District Council well put in six charges but only heard five explosions. The sixth charge exploded when the debris was being moved injuring them both.	...	2
TOTAL					...	2

*Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—
contd.*

EXPLOSIVES—*contd.*

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
1	5th March 1926.	Fulminate	Mawlamyain-ggyun, District Myaungmya.	A clerk of the Additional Magistrate's Office was preparing pedoks (Burmese crackers) in his house for use in connection with the tawdok ceremony. While he was handling a cracker containing a mixture of chlorate of potash and red-sulphide of arsenic, it exploded causing severe injuries as a result of which he died in hospital. Three others who were in the room also received slight injuries.	1	3
12	12th October 1926.	Ditto	Babu Bazar, Calcutta.	While a man was preparing fireworks with a mixture of arsenic sulphide and potassium chlorate, an explosion occurred, seriously injuring him. He has since become blind.	..	1
13	21st Oct. 1926.	Ditto	Nadiad	A person was preparing a mixture of sulphur and chlorate of potash in an iron jar. The mixture exploded and as a result, he died and two other persons were badly injured.	1	2
14	31st Oct. 1926.	Ditto	Calcutta	A rickshaw coolie was preparing throwdowns with a mixture of chlorate of potash and arsenic sulphide when the mixture suddenly exploded, injuring him.	...	1
15	3rd Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Artalakatta, Cocanada.	A person who was occasionally employed by a cigarette seller for rolling cigars, etc., was pounding a mixture of sulphide and chlorate of potash during his master's absence from the house when an explosion occurred, slightly injuring his master's daughter who was in a shed near by and seriously injuring him. He succumbed to his injuries before he reached the local hospital.	1	1

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—contd.

EXPLOSIVES—contd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
16	4th Nov. 1926.	Fulminate	Secunderabad	While three persons were engaged in the manufacture of crackers in the motor car shed of Messrs. Spencer & Co., the mixture of arsenic sulphide and potassium chlorate which was being used exploded, injuring 3 persons. They were prosecuted and convicted and sentenced to a fine each.	...	3
17	6th Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Bhisi (Chancha).	A young man manufactured about 12 throwdowns with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphide of arsenic when one of them fell on the unexpended mixture causing an explosion. The result was that the man's fingers were burnt. He was prosecuted for manufacturing a fulminate without a license and punished with a fine of Rs. 25 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Warora.	...	1
18	26th April 1926.	Bomb Throw-down.	Madras	When a contractor and his son were going along Wall Tax Road in a rickshaw, a "throw-down" was thrown at it, causing injuries to them both.	...	2
19	11th May 1926.	Bomb	Gooty	A school teacher was killed by a bomb whilst sleeping on a Gooty Hotel terraced roof. The bomb was intended for a prominent village magistrate who was also sleeping by his side with 3 other villagers. The explosive used was found on analysis to be a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphide of arsenic.	1	...
20	5th June 1926.	Ditto	Mohammadabad, Gazipur District.	A bomb while under preparation exploded and three persons were injured and one died later in hospital. The three persons were prosecuted and convicted under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. All the three were transported for 10 years by the Sessions Court at Ghazipur on 24th March 1927.	1	3

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—contd.

EXPLOSIVES—contd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
21	7th Sept. 1926.	Bomb	Dacca	A gentleman and his wife were sleeping in a room. The window was open and a bomb was thrown into the room by some unknown person which exploded and the lady received injuries. No trace of the culprit could be found.	...	1
22	31st Oct. 1926.	Ditto	Keraniganj, Dacca.	In connection with an attempted dacoity in the Dacca District a bomb was recovered. It was kept in water for a considerable time and subsequently on receipt of the Magistrate's order for destruction, was made over to a Chowkidar to be thrown into the river. The chowkidar out of curiosity opened the bomb and an explosion occurred injuring him and four others.	...	5
TOTAL					5	23
23	28th Jan. 1926.	Ammunition Detonator.	Bombay, Worli.	A boy employed on the Development Scheme at Worli, found a detonator and knowing that it would give a loud report if exploded, placed it on a stone and struck it with another; the detonator fired and injured him.	...	1
24	11th Mar. 1926.	Ditto	Telo	While the work of cutting was going on in connection with Chandrapura Gomoh chord construction, one of the hole drilling coolies put his jumper inside one old fired hole of some previous day in which there was a misfired detonator. The detonator exploded, hitting the men working close by. Six men received injuries in various parts of their bodies.	...	6
TOTAL					...	7

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926
—contd.

EXPLOSIVES—contd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
25	24th Feb. 1926.	Fireworks	Calcutta	A man was preparing fireworks in his hut on account of the Sabarat festival. A neighbour and friend of his went to his room to see them. The man was smoking a "Biri" at the time and lighted a match to try one of the fireworks. Accidentally a spark fell upon a basket containing fireworks and these went off causing injuries to his friend. The man was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 in default 2 weeks rigorous imprisonment.	...	1
26	27th Feb. 1926.	Ditto	Ditto	A man purchased some fireworks for his minor son for Dolejatra Festival and while he was looking at them, he took one too near a naked lamp and it caught fire. There was an explosion and he received injuries to his fingers and right palm.	...	1
27	28th Feb. 1926.	Ditto	Ditto	A man was discharging fireworks in connection with Sabrat Festival when a "Bomb Pataka" or "Throwdown" which he held in his left hand exploded, causing severe injuries.	...	1
28	13th May 1926.	Ditto	Jhin Jhak (District Cawnpore).	Whilst a servant of a fireworks licensee was grinding powder inside his master's shop, it ignited and the shop was blown up. The servant managed to escape but was badly burnt and died after an hour.	1	...
29	15th June 1926.	Ditto	Muzafferpar	Some women were preparing fireworks and at the same time smoking when a spark fell on the gunpowder kept close by and a fire started in which 5 women and one child were burnt. 3 women succumbed to their injuries.	3	3

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—contd.

EXPLOSIVES—contd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
30	25th June 1926.	Fireworks	Kandapara, Mymensingh	There was a serious explosion in a house when fireworks were being let off at the time of a marriage as a result of which 4 persons died and eleven others were injured. Cause unknown.	4	11
31	3rd Sept. 1926.	Ditto	Deihi	A fire broke out in a fireworks shop in front of the Civil Hospital. The shop was lighted by electricity and some charcoal caught fire from the wiring and set off the fireworks. Two men, one woman and a boy were severely burnt. All succumbed to their injuries in Hospital.	4	...
32	24th Oct. 1926.	Ditto	Sheyali	A boy was preparing fireworks and another person remonstrated with him for doing so and during the attempt to recover the powder from the boy to throw it away, an explosion occurred causing slight injuries to both.	...	2
33	30th Oct. 1926.	Ditto	Calcutta	A young man was grinding some chemicals for manufacture of star rockets on the floor of a room when the mixture exploded. He received serious injuries to which he succumbed.	1	...
34	1st Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Calcutta	A person received slight injuries while discharging fireworks.	...	1
35	1st Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Calcutta	A person was grinding materials for manufacture of fireworks with a conch shell, when an explosion occurred injuring him fatally and causing injuries to two boys who were seated near him.	1	2
36	1st Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Sarpavaram (Cocanada).	A man while grinding a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, an explosion occurred injuring him and two others standing by. He succumbed to his injuries later.	1	2

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—concl'd.

EXPLOSIVES—concl'd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Explosive.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.	
					Killed.	Injured.
37	3rd Nov. 1926.	Fireworks	Bilaspur	A woman who was working in the factory of a firework maker stole some materials. While these materials were later being worked up into fireworks by her mother in the presence of three girls, one of them set fire to a cracker which jumped into a heap of fireworks and caused them to explode. Two girls were badly burnt and died later in hospital.	2	...
38	4th Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Kalighat, Calcutta.	When a youngman was letting off a firework bomb near the Temple ghat, an explosion occurred blowing off his right hand and seriously injuring his left arm.	...	1
39	4th Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Calcutta	A lad working in a jute mill purchased some fireworks on account of Deepavali Festival and while letting them off, one of them exploded causing slight injury.	...	1
40	16th Nov. 1926.	Ditto	Sukkur	During the celebrations of "Tulsi Garse," two persons were selling fireworks. Some men and children bought some of these and fired them. A spark came in contact with the contents of the stall and there was a severe explosion as a result of which eleven persons were injured, three of whom died later.	3	8
TOTAL					20	34

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926.

PETROLEUM.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of oil.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
1	11th Jan. 1926.	Petrol	Bombay	A motor car belonging to an Indian gentleman stopped opposite the Kerbside pump of the A. B. C. and Company at Grant Road. A servant of the Company connected the pipe with the tank at the rear of the car to put in 4 gallons of petrol. Shortly after this, the pipe caught fire from an oil lamp on the left side of the car. The servant's clothes caught fire and he was burnt all over the body. He was removed to hospital where he died the next morning.	1	...
2	21st Jan. 1926.	Petroleum	Yenangyat, Burma.	A fire took place at Burmah Oil Company's well No. 203. The rig was destroyed. The European Driller and a crew of 12 coolies were all more or less severely burnt. Three of the coolies died later on due to burns.	3	16
3	14th July 1926.	Petrol	Khulna	An explosion occurred on the 14th July on a barge of the I. G. & R. S. N. Company at Khulna which caused serious damage to the barge and some of its cargo and resulted in the death of a watchman. The investigations were carried out by an Inspector of Explosives. "Subansiri" is a large barge of 19,000 maunds capacity roofed and enclosed by corrugated iron sheets. She has no machinery or engines. She was loading goods from the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khulna for transmission to the A. B. Railway stations <i>via</i> Chandpur. At the time of the explosion the principal cargo under the hatches was 200 forty gallon petrol casks, which were being returned as empty by the Asiatic Petroleum Company to the Assam Oil Company at Digboi. They were loaded	1	...

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—contd.

PETROLEUM—contd.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Oil.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
4	19th Oct. 1926.	Petrol	Calcutta	<p>from the Railway wagon on to the barge on the 11th July. The hatches were put on, and all labour removed from the barge except a watchman. On the 14th an explosion occurred causing such serious injuries to the watchman that he died later. He made a deposition to the effect that when he went to look into the hold to see if the water was gaining through leakage the explosion occurred and he thought some one must have left a burning biri (cigarette) there.</p> <p>The explosion was due to the drums not being free of petrol and the bungs not being properly screwed up. The explosive vapour was probably ignited by the watchman's lantern.</p> <p>The three bulkheads were completely wrecked and torn jaggedly across in every direction. A partition of steel plates was bulged out and torn at the top and the wooden side of the barge bulged out about 1½ feet for 20 feet. The hatches were blown through the corrugated iron roof. About 30 petrol casks were crumpled up shapeless but two had the ends bulged outwards as if from internal pressure.</p>	...	6

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926—concl'd.

PETROLEUM—concl'd.

No.	Date of accident,	Nature of Oil.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
5	31st Oct. 1926.	Petrol	Sullurpetta.	A fire occurred in a hot axled wagon while its contents were being transhipped. A labourer who was assisting in the transhipment of petrol tins received slight injuries.	...	1
6	27th Nov. 1926.	Petroleum	Panuggadaw	A fire occurred in the British Burma Petroleum Company's oil tank at Panuggadaw Pump Station. An engine driver went to read the oil dip in the tank with a hurricane lamp. There was in the tank about two feet of oil and a certain amount of gas. The gas ignited and the driver's clothes caught fire. He received bad burns on his face and arms.	...	1
TOTAL					5	18

Accidents by fire or explosion which have been brought to the notice of the Explosives Department from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Date of accident.	Nature of Substance.	Where accident occurred.	Circumstances of accident so far as ascertained.	NUMBER OF PERSONS	
					Killed.	Injured.
1	10th Feb. 1926.	Matches	Calcutta	Two men while working at the machine of the Western India Match Company received burns on their face owing to some matches igniting.	...	2
2	8th Apl. 1926.	Matches	Asansol	While the van goods clerk and his five porters were removing consignments from a wagon for transshipment a case containing Japanese matches burst into flames as a result of friction caused by rolling the case. The five porters were burnt, three of them severely.	...	5
3	17th Apl. 1926.	Match composition.	Calcutta	A child whose mother was employed in a match factory while playing with an iron rod struck a tin pot containing match composition. The powder exploded causing slight injuries to the child.	...	1
TOTAL					...	8

APPENDIX H.

Summary of accidents during the year 1926.

Explosives or dangerous and inflammable substances.	ACCIDENTS CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE AND BODILY INJURY.			Accidents not causing loss of life or bodily injury.	Total number of accidents.
	Number of accidents.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
		Killed.	Injured.		
<i>Explosives.</i>					
Gunpowder	9	27	36	...	9
Nitro-compounds	1	...	2	...	1
Chlorate Mixture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Fulminates	12	5	23	...	12
Ammunition	2	...	7	...	2
Fireworks	16	20	34	...	16
TOTAL	40	52	102	...	40
<i>Petroleum.</i>					
Petroleum Generally	6	5	18	...	6
TOTAL	6	5	18	...	6
<i>Chemicals</i>					
Chemicals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					
Miscellaneous	3	...	8	...	3
TOTAL	3	...	8	...	3
GRAND TOTAL	49	57	128	...	40

APPENDIX I.

Detailed statement showing the number of accidents and persons killed and injured during the ten years ending 1926.

Year.	GUNPOWDER.			DYNAMITE AND OTHER NITRO-COMPOUND BLASTING EXPLOSIVES.			CHLORATE MIXTURE.			FULMINATES.			AMMUNITION.			FIBERWORKS.		
	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.
1917	6	9	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	1	...	
1918	4	12	5	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	1	1	...	
1919	5	8	16	4	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	18	
1920	8	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	21	6	1	9	2	4	1
1921	5	7	4	1	3	15	...	...	...	4	2	6	1	1	3	6	7	11
1922	4	7	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	...	1
1923	17	36	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	16	6	...	7	6	18	15
1924	7	27	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	...	...	...	17	14	12
1925	9	19	11	3	2	11	...	...	...	8	...	10	3	...	17	13	9	9
1926	9	27	36	1	...	2	...	...	...	12	5	23	2	...	7	16	20	34
TOTAL	74	156	127	15	8	46	1	1	...	42	31	88	28	6	52	67	75	101
AVERAGE	7	16	13	1	1	5	1	1	...	4	3	9	3	1	5	7	7	10

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Detailed statement showing the number of accidents and persons killed and injured during the ten years ending 1926—concl'd.

Year.	PETROLEUM.			CHEMICALS.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Number of accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.
1917	8	4	7	...	...	...	6	5	20
1918	13	26	17	2	1	5	4	1	1
1919	12	15	50	1	5	...	5	2	2
1920	22	7	14	1	1	8	...	...	...
1921	7	8	20	...	...	...	3	4	2
1922	10	8	2	...	...	...	2	2	4
1923	8	5	11	...	...	...	2	1	1
1924	8	6	8	2	3	5	1	3	...
1925	8	8	15	2	...	10	3	...	1
1926	6	5	18	..	...	...	3	...	8
TOTAL	102	92	162	8	10	28	27	18	39
AVERAGE	10	9	16	1	1	3	3	2	4

APPENDIX J.

Comparative statement showing the number of accidents and persons killed and injured during the ten years ending 1926.

Year.	ACCIDENTS CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE OR BODILY INJURY.			Accidents not causing loss of life or bodily injury.	Total number of accidents.
	Number of accidents.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
		Killed.	Injured.		
1917	27	19	40	...	27
1918	29	46	39	3	32
1919	23	32	95	6	29
1920	32	26	64	10	42
1921	27	32	61	2	29
1922	21	20	20	1	22
1923	39	69	69	5	44
1924	40	58	43	3	43
1925	45	38	84	4	49
1926	49	57	128	...	49
TOTAL	332	397	643	34	366
AVERAGE	33	40	64	3	37

76



4

2

16