

WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS 1961

(G.N.S 151 of 1961)

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LIST OF AMENDMENTS

<i>G.N.S No.</i>	<i>Regulations amended</i>	<i>Effective date of amendment</i>
64/1962	2nd Sch. (water charge in Labuan)	1-1-1962
134/1962	67 (2), (3) 91 (3), 1st Sch. (deletion of fee payable under regulation 67 (2) and insertion of fee payable under regulation 91 (3))	1-1-1962 15-10-1962
18/1964	2nd Sch. (water charge in Papar)	01-07-1963
141/1964	2nd Sch.	06-11-1964
22/1965	2nd Sch.	15-03-1965
41/1965	2nd Sch. (water charges in Labuan and Lahad Datu)	01-04-1965
70/1965	2nd Sch. (water charge in Tamparuli)	01-06-1965
87/1965	3rd Sch. Form I	16-09-1963
31/1966	2nd Sch. (water charge in Ranau)	01-04-1966
120/1967	67 (4)	02-11-1967
41/1969	2nd Sch. (water charge in Sipitang)	01-05-1969
6/1970	2nd Sch. (water charge in Keningau)	01-01-1970

FOR REFERENCE ONLY (October 2016)

40/1971	2nd. (water charge in Kudat)	01-10-1971
15/1972	2nd Sch.	01-03-1972
15/1973	2nd Sch. (water charge in Semporna)	01-01-1973
24/1973	2nd Sch. (water charges in Beaufort, Membakut and Limau Limauan)	01-04-1973
25/1973	2nd Sch. (water charge in Kuala Penyu)	01-01-1973
26/1973	2nd Sch. (water charge in Kunak)	01-10-1972
19/1975	2nd Sch. (water charge in Nabawan)	01-10-1974
20/1975	2nd Sch. (water charge in Tambunan)	01-12-1974
23/1976	2nd Sch. (water charge in Ranau)	01-09-1975
24/1976	2nd Sch. (water charge in Bingkor, Kota Marudu)	01-05-1976
48/1982	2nd Sch. (water charge in Beluran), the word "litres" substituted for the word "gallons" whenever it appears, PART I, PART II	01-04-1982
1/2015	2nd Sch.	30-01-2015
3/2016	68 (3), (4), 84 (3), 1st Sch., 3rd Sch.	01-04-2016

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 28 of the Water Supply Ordinance 1961 [Ord. 16/61.] and section 21 of the Interpretation Ordinance [Cap. 63.] and all other powers thereunto him enabling, the Governor in Council has made the following regulations:

Citation and commencement.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Water Supply Regulations 1961 and shall come into operation on the date* on which the Water Supply Ordinance 1961 shall come into operation.

PART I
INTERPRETATION

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires –

“authorised officer” means any servant or agent of the Water Authority duly authorised in writing by the Authority to act under these Regulations;

“B.S.S.” means the latest British Standard Specification issued by the British Standards Institutions;

“brass” means an alloy of copper and zinc, with or without lead or tin, containing not less than sixty-two per cent by weight of copper and not more than four per cent by weight of lead, and having a tensile strength of not less than twelve tons per square inch of sectional area;

“capacity” in relation to a storage cistern or flushing cistern, means the capacity of the cistern when filled up to the water-line;

“corrosion-resisting alloy” means an alloy which is highly resistant to corrosion by the water supplied by the Authority, and which has a tensile strength of not less than twelve tons per square inch sectional area;

“feed cistern” means a storage cistern used for supplying cold water to a hot water apparatus;

* In force 1st January 1962 – see G.N.S 152/61.

“flushing cistern” means a cistern with a discharging apparatus for flushing a water closet, slop sink, urinal or drain;

“geyser” means any apparatus for the rapid heating of water having the water control on the inlet side and free outlet;

“gunmetal” means an alloy containing not less than eighty-five per cent by weight of copper and not less than five per cent by weight of tin, and having a tensile strength of not less than twelve tons per square inch of sectional area;

“main-meter” includes any meter measuring water all or part of which is subsequently measured by one or more sub-meter;

“pressure vessel” means a closed vessel capable of containing water under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure;

“stopcock” means any stop tap placed on the inlet side of a meter and controlling the supply of water supplied to any premises charged or chargeable separately with rate, charge or rent;

“stop tap” includes a stopcock, stop valve and any other device for stopping the flow of water in a line of pipes;

“storage cistern” means any cistern for containing water supplied by the authority other than in flushing cistern or a hot water cistern;

“sub-meter” means any meter which measure all or part of any water which has already been metered since leaving the mains of the Water Authority;

“temporary purpose”, in relation to the use of any pipe, means use in connection with building, demolition or constructional work during such period as the work is in progress or any other temporary purpose during a period, not exceeding one month, or such longer period, not exceeding three months, as the authorised officer may approve in any particular case;

“warning pipe” means an overflow pipe so fixed that its outlet end is in an exposed and conspicuous position where the discharge of any water may be readily seen;

“water-line”, in a cistern, means the top water level at which the cistern is designed to work.

PART II
GENERAL

Extent to which compliance with B.S.S. required.

3. Any requirement in these Regulations that a water fitting shall comply with a British Standard Specification shall extend only to so much of that Specification as relates to the size, nature, materials, strength and workmanship of such a fitting.

Fittings to comply with requirements of regulations.

4. A person shall not, for the purpose of conveying, delivering, receiving or using water supplied by the Water Authority –

- (a) use any water fitting which is of such a nature or is so arranged or connected, as to cause or permit, or be likely to cause or permit, waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement or contamination of water, or reverberation in pipes;
- (b) use any water fitting which is not in accordance with such of the particular requirements of these Regulations as may be applicable to it; or
- (c) arrange, connect, disconnect, alter or renew any water fitting in contravention of any requirement of these Regulations.

Special provision relating to fittings in existence when regulations commence.

5. (1) Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to require any person to alter or renew any water fitting lawfully fixed at the date when these Regulations come into force, or to provide any addition thereto, unless such fitting is, in the opinion of the Water Authority, so defective or in such a condition or position as to cause, or be likely to cause, waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement or contamination of water supplied by the Water Authority, or reverberation in pipes.

(2) If any person has failed, after being given notice in writing by the Water Authority, to alter or renew any such fitting, the Water Authority may, by its servants or agents, enter upon the premises whereon such fitting is and make such alteration or renewal as may be necessary, and may recover the cost thereof from the consumer.

When regulations not to apply.

6. Where water is –
- (a) taken by meter;
 - (b) discharged openly into cistern from a point not less than six inches above the over-flowing level thereof; and
 - (c) conveyed therefrom for use in some industrial or research process,

the following regulations, other than regulation 40 shall not, to the extent to which the nature of any such process renders compliance with any of these Regulations impracticable, apply in relation to any water fitting conveying water from such cistern and used solely in connection with such process.

Powers to relax regulations.

7. The requirements regarding the nature, materials and disposition of water fitting set out in these Regulations may be relaxed or varied either generally or in a particular case if it seems desirable to the Water Authority so to do.

PART III

REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER FITTINGS

Pipes to be of approved material.

8. Every service pipe and every distributing pipe shall be of suitable material approved by the Water Authority:

Provided that lead pipes may only be used –

- (a) when specially sanctioned in writing by the authorised officer;
- (b) as flushing pipes from flushing cistern to water closets or urinals; or
- (c) as connection pieces not exceeding eighteen inches long between a flushing cistern, a bath or a wash-hand basin and the pipes supplying such fitting.

Lead pipes.

9. (1) Every service pipe, communication pipe, supply pipe, distributing pipe, flushing pipe and warning pipe of lead or lead alloy shall comply with the relevant B.S. Specification –

B.S.S. 602: 1956 Lead pipes for other than chemical purposes; or
B.S.S. 1085: 1956 Lead Pipes (silver-copper-lead alloy).

(2) No pipe shall, in any case, be of less weight per lineal yard than the minimum weight per lineal yard specified in appropriate B.S.S. to withstand the maximum working pressure to which the pipe is liable to be subjected under all working conditions.

Cast iron and asbestos pipes.

10. (1) Every service pipe or distribution pipe of cast iron (vertically cast), or of spun cast iron or asbestos cement, shall be of sufficient strength to withstand a test pressure of not less than double the pressure to which the pipe will be liable to be subjected under working conditions, and, subject thereto, shall comply with the appropriate British Standard Specification as follows –

	<i>Material of Pipe</i>	<i>British Standard Specification</i>
(a)	cast iron (vertically cast)	78: 1938 for vertically cast, cast iron water pipes for water, gas and sewage;
(b)	spun cast iron	1211: 1958 for centrifugally cast (spun) iron pipes for water, gas and sewage;
(c)	asbestos cement	486: 1956 for asbestos cement pressure pipes.

(2) The joint used with such pipes shall be of a type approved by the Water Authority.

(3) Every asbestos pipe shall be coated inside and out, with a paint or other coating to the approval of the Water Authority.

Wrought iron and steel pipes.

11. (1) Every service pipe, communication pipe or distributing pipe of wrought iron or steel shall comply with the requirements of B.S.S. 1378: 1957 for steel tubes and tubulars and shall be not less than the dimensions specified for "Heavy tube" in that specification; and every such pipe shall be efficiently protected against external corrosion and, unless forming part of a close circuit from which water is not drawn, against internal corrosion. Such protection shall be to the entire satisfaction of the Water Authority.

(2) Every malleable cast iron fitting used in connection with any such pipe shall comply with the relevant British Standard Specification. All pipe threads used in connection with this pipe or associated fittings shall be British Standard Pipe Thread in accordance with B.S.S. 21: 1957.

Copper pipes.

12. (1) Every service pipe or distributing pipe of copper connected by means of screw joints shall comply with –

(a) B.S.S. 61: Part I: 1947 for copper tubes; and

(b) B.S.S. 61: Part II: 1946 for screw threads for copper tubes.

(2) Copper alloy pipe fittings and copper alloy three piece fittings or unions for copper pipes shall be screwed in accordance with B.S.S. 61: Part II, 1946, and shall comply respectively with B.S.S. 99: 1922 and B.S.S. 66: 1914.

(3) Cast copper alloy pipe fittings for copper pipes screwed in accordance with Table 4 of B.S.S. 61: Part II, 1946, shall comply with the relevant requirements of B.S.S. 143: 1952 or B.S.S. 1256: 1952 for malleable cast iron or cast copper alloy fittings.

Connection of copper pipes by means of capillary or compression fittings.

13. Every service pipe or distributing pipe of copper to be connected by means of capillary fittings or compression fittings shall comply in all respects with B.S.S. 659: 1955 for light gauge copper tubes, and, if such pipe is to be laid underground, to B.S.S. 1386: 1957 for copper tubes to be buried underground, and all such fittings shall comply with B.S.S. 864: 1953 for capillary fittings of copper or copper alloy for use with light gauge copper tube.

Pipes of unspecified materials.

14. Every service pipe or distributing pipe of any material not specifically mentioned or provided for in these Regulations shall be of suitable material and of sufficient strength to withstand double the pressure the pipe will be liable to be subjected to under working conditions.

Requirements as to bib-taps, ball taps, etc.,

15. (1) Every bib, pillar, globe and stop tap of the ordinary screw-down pattern, and of a nominal size not exceeding two inches, shall comply B.S.S. 1010: 1959 for such taps.

(2) Every bib, pillar, globe and stop tap, not being of the ordinary screw-down pattern, shall be capable of resisting a pressure of at least three hundred pounds to the square inch; and every valve, spindle and other internal part, and, where the normal size of the tap does not exceed two inches, the body thereof, shall be made of a corrosion-resisting alloy.

(3) Every sluice valve of a nominal size of two inches or more shall comply with B.S.S. 1218: 1946 for sluice valves for waterworks purposes, except that it shall open by means of a clockwise motion.

Requirements as to ball taps fixed to cistern.

16. (1) Every ball tap or valve of the "Portsmouth" type, and of a nominal size not exceeding two inches, shall comply with B.S.S. 1212: 1953 for such a tap or valve.

(2) Every ball tap or valve, not being of the "Portsmouth" type, shall comply with the following requirements –

- (a) every high pressure ball tap shall close against a test pressure of two hundred pounds to the square inch; every medium pressure ball tap against a test pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch; every low pressure ball tap against a test pressure of forty pounds to the square inch; and every such fitting shall have the letters "H.P.", "M.P." or "L.P.", respectively cast or stamped on the body of the fitting;

- (b) the valve shall be provided with a washer of good quality rubber, or some other equally suitable material, enclosed in an internally flanged cap screwed to the piston;
- (c) the body and the piston shall be of a corrosion-resisting alloy; the lever shall be of corrosion-resisting alloy or copper and shall be of sufficient rigidity not to bend permanently under working conditions; and the float shall be of copper or some other equally suitable material;
- (d) if the float is a copper sphere, its minimum thickness when finished bright shall be not less than twenty-six standard wire gauge in cases where the external diameter of the sphere does not exceed six-and-a-half inches, and not less than twenty-four standard wire gauge in cases where the external diameter of the sphere exceeds six-and-a-half inches. If the float is of copper of some other shape, it shall be of adequate thickness; and the joining of copper float shall, in any case, be effected by means of an efficient, solderless, compression seam, or by brazing.

Storage cistern.

17. Every storage cistern shall be watertight, of adequate strength and properly supported, and shall be constructed of slate, ceramic ware, asbestos cement, galvanised iron or steel, copper or of a corrosion-resisting alloy or other material approved by the Water Authority.

Mild steel storage cistern.

18. Every storage cistern of mild steel, and having a capacity not exceeding one thousand gallons, shall comply with the requirements for grade A cisterns contained in B.S.S. 417: 1951 for galvanised mild steel cistern, tanks and cylinders.

Size of hot water pressure vessels.

19. Every hot water pressure vessel or tank, not forming part of a self-contained water heating apparatus, shall be of such a size that it will hold not less than twenty-five gallons, shall be constructed of galvanised mild steel or of copper, or of some other material approved by the Water Authority and shall be adequately supported:

Provided that, in the case of a hot water system comprising more than one hot water pressure vessel at different levels, the requirements of this regulation as to size shall apply only to the lowest cylinder or tank.

Hot water pressure vessels to comply with certain standards.

20. Every hot water pressure vessel having a capacity of not less than twenty-five gallons shall –

- (a) if made of mild steel, comply with the requirements for cylinders or tanks, as the case may be, of B.S.S. 417: 1951 for galvanised mild steel cisterns, tanks and cylinders; and
- (b) if made of copper, comply with B.S.S. 699: 1951 for copper cylinders for domestic purposes (grades 1, 2 and 3).

Design of flushing cistern.

21. Every flushing cistern serving a water closet shall be so designed as to give a flush of not less than two gallons nor more than three gallons of water with a permitted variation of plus or minus five per cent, and, subject thereto, shall comply with B.S.S. 1125: 1959 for water closet flushing cisterns.

Design of hand operated flushing cistern.

22. Every hand operated flushing cistern serving a urinal shall be so designed as to give a flush of not less than one gallon nor more than one-and-a-half gallons per stall, or per two feet three inches width of slab, with a permitted variation of plus or minus five per cent, and, subject thereto, shall comply with B.S.S. 1125: 1959 for water closet flushing cisterns.

PART IV
INSTALLATIONS

Joints in lead pipes.

23. Every joint in a lead or lead alloy pipe shall be made by means of a watertight wiped soldered joint of the type known as plumber's wiped joint, or some other equally efficient suitable watertight joint approved by the Water Authority.

Connections between lead and other than lead pipes.

24. Every connection between a lead or lead alloy pipe and a pipe of any other metal shall be made by means of a screw-ferrule of corrosion-resisting alloy wiped on to the lead or lead alloy, or by means of some other equally efficient and suitable watertight joint approved by the Water Authority.

Wiped joints fitting and lead pipe.

25. Where any water fitting is connected to a lead or lead alloy pipe by means of a wiped joint, not less than one and a quarter inches of such fitting shall be included within the wiped joint.

Bends and curves in pipes.

26. No bend or curve in any pipe shall be made so as to materially diminish the waterway, or alter the internal diameter, of the pipe in any part.

Pipe supports.

27. Every pipe shall be adequately supported and be so aligned as to avoid air locks.

Protection of pipes.

28. Every pipe laid under ground shall be reasonably protected from corrosion and risk of injury, and when not beneath a building, shall, where practicable, be laid at the following minimum depths –

	<i>Communicating pipes</i>	<i>Distributing mains</i>
(a) under a roadway or pavement	24 inches	30 inches
(b) not under a roadway or pavement	18 inches	30 inches

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any pipe which is used only for a temporary purpose.

Pipes not to be laid through sewers, etc..

29. (1) No service pipe, communicating pipe or distributing pipe shall be so laid as to pass into or through any sewer, drain or cesspool, or any manhole connected therewith, or into or through any ashpit or manure pit and, except where unavoidable, shall not be laid through, or allowed to remain in contact with, any foul soil or any material of such a nature that it would be likely to cause undue deterioration of such pipe. Where the laying of any such pipe through foul soil or injurious material cannot be avoided, the pipe shall be efficiently protected from contact with such soil or material either by being carried through an exterior corrosion-resisting tube or by some other suitable means.

(2) No service pipe shall be laid underneath any building or structure, unless adequately surrounded by a duct of sufficient size to allow withdrawal of the pipe for repair.

Protection of water fittings.

30. Every water fitting, other than a warning pipe or other overflow pipe, laid or fixed in such a position, whether inside or outside a building, as to render it liable to damage or injury from any cause, shall be reasonably protected from such damage or injury:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any pipe used only for a temporary purpose.

Accessibility of water fittings.

31. Every water fitting within a building shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be placed as to be readily accessible for examination, repair or replacement:

Provided that this regulation shall not prohibit the enclosing of any pipe in a properly designed chase or duct so constructed that the pipe or fitting is reasonably accessible for examination or repair or replacement.

Stopcocks.

32. Every person who shall lay or use any service pipe or communication pipe shall permit the Water Authority to fit thereon a stopcock enclosed in a covered box or pit of such size as may be reasonably necessary, and placed in such position as the Water Authority deems most convenient:

Provided that a stopcock in private premises shall be placed as near as is reasonably practicable to the street from which the service pipe enters those premises, and on the side of the meter near the main.

Stop tap in service pipe.

33. (1) In addition to any stopcock fitted by the Water Authority in pursuance of regulation 32, every service pipe supplying water to any building, or to any part of a building, the supply to which is separately chargeable, shall be fitted with a stop tap inside, and as near as practicable to the point of entry of such pipe into the building or part thereof, and on the consumer's side of the meter.

(2) Where the last such stop tap has an internal diameter of less than two inches it shall comply with the requirements for stop taps as contained in B.S.S. 1010: 1959 for bib, pillar globe and stop taps.

(3) Where such stop tap has an internal diameter of more than two inches, it shall comply with B.S.S. 1218: 1946 for sluice valves for waterworks purposes, and shall open in clockwise direction.

(4) Where such stop tap has an internal diameter of two inches, it shall conform with the requirements of one or other of the paragraphs (2) and (3).

Stop tap on outlet pipe.

34. A stop tap shall be fitted on every outlet pipe, other than a warning pipe, from a storage cistern, and as near to the cistern as practicable.

Ball taps and float-operated valves fitted to storage cistern, etc..

35. Every ball tap or float-operated valve fitted to a storage cistern or a flushing cistern shall be securely rigidly fixed thereto above the waterline, and shall be supported independently of the inlet pipe (unless such inlet pipe is itself rigid and rigidly fixed to the cistern), in such a position that no part of the body of the tap or valve will be submerged when the cistern is charged to its overflowing level.

Circumstances in which air hole required in outlet chambers of tap.

36. Where a ball tap or float-operated valve is provided with a pipe so arranged as to discharged water into a cistern below its overflowing level, an air hole shall be provided in the outlet chamber of the tap or valve above such level of a size sufficient to prevent siphonage of water back through the tap or valve.

Ball tap not to be fitted to hot water storage cistern.

37. No ball tap shall be fitted to a hot water storage cistern.

Pipe used for conveying water supplied by Water Authority not to be used for conveying water not so supplied.

38. No service pipe or distributing pipe used for the conveyance of water supplied by the Water Authority, and no cistern used for the reception of such water, shall be used or so connected that it can be used, for the conveyance or reception of any water which is not supplied by the Water Authority, or which though supplied by the Water Authority, has, prior to its conveyance by such pipe or its reception by such cistern, been used for any purpose:

Provided that where the water supplied from the Water Authority's mains to any cistern is discharged into the air not less than six inches above the top edge of such cistern, this regulation shall not apply to such cistern or to any distributing pipe leading therefrom.

Restriction of delivery of water to water closet or urinal.

39. No pipe, other than a flushing pipe leading from a flushing apparatus, shall deliver water to the pan of any water-closet or to any urinal.

Communication and service pipe not to be connected to distributing pipe.

40. No communication pipe or service pipe shall be connected to a distributing pipe, nor to a pump delivery pipe.

Pumps.

41. No pump or other apparatus capable of increasing or diminishing the pressure of water shall be installed or worked in any installation without the written consent of the Water Authority who may grant such consent subject to such conditions as it may think fit.

Positioning of storage cistern for domestic supply.

42. No storage cistern used in connection with a supply of water for domestic purposes shall be placed in such a position as to render the water therein liable to contamination, and every such cistern shall be suitably covered, but not so as to be air-tight, and shall be so placed and fitted that the interior thereof can be readily inspected and cleansed.

Flushing cistern to be fitted with ball tap or similar apparatus.

43. The inlet pipe of every flushing cistern or range of flushing cisterns not being automatic flushing cisterns and of every storage cistern or range of storage cisterns, shall be fitted with a ball tap, a float-operated valve or some other effective means of controlling the inflow of water, so designed as to prevent overflow.

Size of storage cisterns.

44. (1) Every storage cistern not used as a feed cistern shall have a capacity of not less than twenty-five gallons, and, if used both as a feed cistern and a storage cistern for other purpose, shall have a capacity of not less than fifty gallons.

(2) Every feed cistern supplying cold water to a hot water pressure vessel shall have a capacity of not less than twenty-five gallons.

Cold water storage cistern not exceeding one thousand gallons to comply with certain requirements.

45. Every cold water storage cistern of a capacity not exceeding one thousand gallons, and every flushing cistern, shall comply with the following requirements –

- (a) it shall be fitted with an efficient warning pipe and with no other overflow pipe;
- (b) the internal diameter of the warning pipe shall be greater than the internal diameter of the inlet pipe and, in no case, less than three-quarters of an inch; and
- (c) the overflowing level of the warning pipe shall be set –
 - (i) below the top edge of the cistern at a distance of not less than twice the diameter of the warning pipe; and
 - (ii) above the water-line at a distance of not less than one-inch or not less than the internal diameter of the warning pipe, whichever is the greater.

Requirements of storage cistern of more than one thousand gallons.

46. Every cold water storage cistern of a capacity exceeding one thousand gallons shall comply with the following requirements –

- (a) it shall be fitted with an efficient overflow pipe and, if such overflow pipe is not a warning pipe, shall also be fitted with an efficient warning pipe or some other effective device so arranged as to indicate when the water in the cistern reaches a level not less than two inches below the overflowing level of the overflow pipe;
- (b) where a warning pipe, but no other overflow pipe, is fitted, the warning pipe shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of regulation 45; and
- (c) where both a warning pipe and an overflow pipe are fitted, the internal diameter of the warning pipe shall be not less than one inch.

Storage cistern not to be sunk in the ground.

47. No storage cistern shall be buried or sunk in the ground:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply if –

- (a) the top edge of the cistern is not less than nine inches above ground level;
- (b) the cistern fitted with an efficient waring or overflow pipe as required by regulations 45 and 46, as the case may be, and which will discharge above the surrounding ground level;
- (c) the water from the Water Authority's mains is discharged into the cistern at a level not less than six inches above the invert of the overflow pipe; and
- (d) all other necessary steps are taken in the construction of the cistern to prevent waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of the water.

Provisions as to hot water apparatus.

48. Where any boiler, geyser or other hot water apparatus, or any gas producer, gas engine, oil engine or other apparatus, in or by which water supplied by the Water Authority is heated, is not supplied with cold water from a feed cistern, the supply shall be controlled by a bib tap or stop tap and shall not be connected directly to the water contained in the cistern, but shall be discharged into the air above the overflowing level of the apparatus:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in the case of –

- (a) a thermostatically controlled electric storage water heater of a capacity not exceeding three gallons; or
- (b) a gas geyser or multipoint heater of a capacity not exceeding three gallons, fitted with an inlet valve automatically controlling both gas and water so that no gas can be released, otherwise than through a bypass, by the apparatus unless water is flowing through a geyser or heater, and not fitted with a packed gland or spindle through which any leakage between the gas and water spaces could occur,

if, in either case, the apparatus is not thereby subjected to a working pressure higher than that for which it is designed, is controlled by a stop tap inlet, and has no tap or other means of controlling the flow of water at the outlet, and if every discharge point is in the open air above the overflowing level of any bath, lavatory basin, sink, or other appliance supplied therefrom.

Hot water apparatus connected to service pipe not to have connection on outlet side with fitting containing water supplied otherwise than through apparatus.

49. No geyser or other hot water apparatus connected to a service pipe shall have any connection on its outlet side with any water fitting containing water supplied otherwise than through the geyser or other hot water apparatus:

Provided that such an arrangement may be sanctioned by the Water Authority in special cases where –

- (a) both the hot water apparatus and the other source are supplied with water direct from a service pipe from the mains of the Water Authority; or
- (b) both the hot water apparatus and the other source are supplied with water from the mains of the Water Authority through a feed cistern.

Situation of outlet when cold water supplied to hot water apparatus from a feed cistern.

50. Where cold water is supplied to any geyser or other hot water apparatus from a feed cistern, the outlet from the cistern to such apparatus shall be two inches above the bottom of the cistern, or such greater distance as may be made necessary by the mode of construction of the cistern, and water shall be delivered therefrom to the hot water apparatus only.

Level of outlets of feed cistern supplying cold water to hot water apparatus.

51. Where a feed cistern, in addition to supplying cold water to a geyser or other hot water apparatus, is used as a storage cistern for any other purpose, any outlet for any such other purpose shall be at the same level as the outlet to the hot water apparatus.

Special provision relating to mixing valve and combination tap assembly.

52. No mixing valve or combination tap assembly in which hot water and cold water are mixed, other than any such valve or assembly forming part of an electric or gas water heater permitted by regulation 48 to be connected directly to a service pipe, shall be supplied with cold water directly from a service pipe.

Pipes to be of certain materials.

53. Every pipe used for conveying hot water shall be of galvanised steel, galvanised wrought iron, copper or of some corrosion-resisting alloy:

Provided that this regulation shall not prohibit –

- (a) the use of cast iron pipes of less than two-inches internal diameter, if suitable provision for their expansion is made; or
- (b) the use of non-galvanised steel or wrought iron pipes, if they form part of a closed circuit from which water is not drawn.

Hot water supply apparatus.

54. No tap used for the purpose of drawing hot water shall be fixed at a greater distance (measured along the axis of the pipe by which the tap is supplied) from a hot-water apparatus or hot-water cistern, cylinder or tank, or from a flow and return system, than the distance appropriate to the largest internal diameter of any part of the said pipe as shown in the following table –

	<i>Largest internal diameter of pipe</i>	<i>Distance in feet</i>
Not exceeding ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	40
Exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ inch but not exceeding ...	1 inch	25
Exceeding ...	1 inch	10

Situation tap for drawing water from hot water storage cistern or pressure vessels.

55. No tap or other means of drawing water, other than a tap with removable key for emptying the cistern for cleaning or repairs, shall be connected to any part of a hot water system below the top of the hot water storage cistern or pressure vessel in such a way that the level of the water in the cistern, cylinder or tank can be lowered more than one-fourth of its depth:

Provided that –

- (a) in the case of a hot water cistern in which water is heated only by thermostatically controlled gas or electricity and the storage cistern, cylinder or tank has a capacity of not less than two hundred gallons, this regulation shall apply with the substitution of the fraction “three-fourths” for the fraction “one-fourth”;
- (b) in the case of a hot water cistern comprising more than one hot water pressure vessel at different levels, this regulation shall apply only to the lowest pressure vessel; and
- (c) this regulation shall not apply in the case of an open vessel in which water is directly heated.

Provisions as to inlets and outlets of baths, etc..

56. Every inlet to a fixed bath, lavatory basin or sink shall be distinct from, and unconnected with, any outlet therefrom, and every outlet for emptying such bath, lavatory basin or sink shall be provided with a well-fitting and easily accessible water-tight plug, or some other equally suitable apparatus.

Situation of point of discharge of water to bath, etc..

57. The level of the point of discharge of the hot or cold water to a fixed bath, lavatory basin or sink shall be not less than one and one-half inches above the centre of the overflow, or, if there is no overflow, of the top edge of the bath, basin or sink:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any bidet, sitzbaths, slop or sluicing sink, or similar apparatus, if every pipe conveying hot or cold water to such apparatus is connected to –

- (a) a storage cistern supplying water to such apparatus only; or
- (b) a flushing cistern.

Water closet and urinal to have flushing cistern.

58. (1) Every water closet every urinal shall be provided with a flushing cistern, or with some other equally efficient and suitable flushing apparatus.

(2) Every flushing cistern or range of flushing cisterns shall, wherever practicable, be controlled by a stop tap by means of which the flushing cistern or range of flushing cisterns can be closed off without shutting down the rest of the water fittings on the premises, and this stop tap shall have a crutch head or hand wheel securely fixed to it.

Flushing apparatus for urinal shall be hand operated unless authorised officer approves automatic flushing.

59. Every flushing apparatus provided in connection with a urinal shall be operated by hand, excepting in such cases where the use of automatic flushing systems is specially approved in writing by the authorised officer.

W.C. apparatus.

60. Every water-closet basin shall be so constructed as to be efficiently cleaned by a single flush.

Draw-off tap on service pipe.

61. An efficient draw-off tap in a position convenient for drawing drinking water shall be provided on the service pipe in every house.

Water troughs.

62. Every pipe supplying water to a watering-trough for animals shall be fitted with a ball tap, or some other effective means of controlling the inflow of water, so designed as to prevent overflow, fixed in a separate compartment and protected by a cover which can be locked by a removable key.

Disconnection of water fittings.

63. Where any water fitting is to be permanently disconnected, so much of any pipe which supplies to that fitting only, and is not required to supply water to any other fitting, shall also be disconnected.

Earthing of electrical installations.

64. (1) An earth-wire connecting an electrical installation to a water or service pipe shall be used only –

- (a) as a measure of safety for the purpose of returning to the source of supply such leakage current as may flow or result from a failure in insulation: and
- (b) for radio frequency currents and those from radio interference suppression devices.

(2) In no case shall an earth connected be made to a distribution pipe and any such earth connection existing at the date of the coming into operation of these Regulations shall be removed and re-connected to a service pipe in the manner hereinafter specified, within three months of the coming into operation of these Regulations.

(3) All earth connection to water mains or service pipes shall be such as to ensure an efficient electrical connection without damage to the main or the pipe and shall be made in accordance with such rules for the supply of electricity as may be in force at the time.

(4) Earth connections to buried water mains or buried service pipes shall only be made after notice to and in a manner approved by the Water Authority.

(5) Wherever an earth connection is made to a service pipe on any premises to which water is supplied by meter or where provision has been made for the installation of a meter, either –

- (a) the earth connection shall be made upstream of the meter; or
- (b) a proper, sufficient and suitable electric bond shall in all such cases be placed across such water mains or across the fitting where such meter is later to be installed.

This bond shall be fixed by the consumer free of expense to Government or the Water Authority before the earth connection is made to the service pipe or, where the earth connection existed at the

date of the coming into operation of these Regulations, such bond shall be fixed within three months of such date.

(6) Where the Water Authority has reason to believe that damage to water mains or water pipes is being caused by an excessive flow of current from an earth connection made to a service pipe or water main, it may require the removal of the earth connection from the pipe or the main.

(7) When premises are supplied with water from the water main or service pipes made wholly or in part of non-electrical conducting materials, the Water Authority may prohibit the earthing of electrical installations to such water mains or service pipes if, in its opinion such water mains or pipes are unlikely to form an efficient earthing medium, and existing earth connections to such mains or pipes shall be removed within fourteen days of notice of the prohibition being served on the consumer.

PART V INSIDE SERVICES

Private supplies.

65. (1) No consumer shall have more than one communication pipe to the same premises except with the approval of the Water Authority.

(2) No service pipe or distributing pipe shall be extended so that the water can be drawn therefrom for any other premises.

(3) No communication pipe shall be tapped to give a supply of water to any other consumer except with the consent in writing of –

- (a) the consumer served by the communication pipe;
- (b) the owner of the pipe; and
- (c) the Water Authority who may withhold consent if, in its opinion, the communication pipe is inadequate to supply the needs of both consumers.

Consent given by the original consumer served by the communication pipe may be withdrawn at any time:

Provided that such consumer gives one month's notice in writing to the Water Authority and the other consumer of his intention so to do and provided further that he pays the charges for disconnection of the other consumer's pipe.

(4) Paragraph (3) of this regulation shall not apply in the case of a block of flats or group of houses on the same holding and under the same ownership. The owner of such property may tap a communication pipe supplying one of the flats or houses to supply other flats or houses within the holding on obtaining the prior approval of the Water Authority which shall be satisfied that the communication pipe is adequate to meet the requirements of all consumers.

(5) Except with the consent of the Water Authority no supply shall be given to any consumer otherwise than through a meter.

Applications for new or extended supplies for alteration, disconnection or reconnection of supply.

66. Every consumer who shall require a new supply or an extended supply of water or who requires to carry out alterations (other than renewals or repairs) to an existing supply of water shall, before any water pipe or water fitting is fixed in or in connection with the supply, apply for approval on such form as the Water Authority may require. He shall also in the same form state the name and address of the licensed plumber whom he intends to employ on the installation of the pipes or water of fittings.

Disconnection or reconnection.

67. (1) Any consumer wishing to have his water service cut off or reconnected shall make written application on such form as the Water Authority may require giving at least three days notice of the date on which he desires the cut off or reconnection to be affected.

(2) Any consumer who fails to comply with paragraph (1) of this regulation in respect of disconnection of water supply shall, notwithstanding the fact that he may have vacated the premises concerned, be held liable for the payment of all water consumed on the premises until the Water Authority disconnects the supply or until some other consumer assumes responsibility for such payment, whichever event first occurs.

Installation of communication pipe and meter.

68. (1) The installation of the communication pipe and the fixing of the meter for private supplies shall be carried out by the Water Authority which shall supply all labour required and which may, at its discretion, supply part or all necessary fitting at the expense of the consumer.

(2) Should the Water Authority desire to lay public main in lieu of part of a communication pipe, the additional cost of laying the main instead of the communication pipe shall be borne by the Water Authority and the main will thereupon vest in the Water Authority.

(3) Charges for connection to the main, for fixing the meter and turning on the water shall as prescribed by the Water Authority. These charges together with the estimated cost of the labour in paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be secured by a deposit to be paid by the consumer before work is commenced.

(4) The cost of re-instatement of any road or path resulting from a connection to a main installed under this regulation shall lie upon the consumer and is not included in the charges prescribed in subregulation (3).

PART VI
FIRE SERVICES

Fire services.

69. (1) Permission to construct a fire service in premises may be granted by the Water Authority to enable water to be drawn from the waterworks for the purpose of combating fire in such premises.

(2) Such permission shall be subject to such conditions as the Water Authority may require.

Fees payable.

70. Annual fee shall be paid in advance for the retention of a fire service and shall be as in the First Schedule hereto.

Cost of installation.

71. The cost of fire service including the connection to the main shall be borne by the permitted person who shall be entirely responsible for the maintenance of such fire service.

Water Authority not responsible for damage.

72. The Water Authority shall not be responsible for damage or loss caused by diminution or failure of the supply due to water restriction or to any other cause.

Plans to be submitted to Officer in Charge of the Police District.

73. When a licensed plumber has been instructed to construct, alter or repair a fire service, he shall prepare a plan of the work required and submit it to the Officer in Charge of the Police District. If the Officer in Charge of the Police District approves the proposals he shall endorse the said Form and the plan accordingly and pass them to the Water Authority.

PART VII
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Swimming baths.

74. Every swimming bath which is supplied with water from the public mains shall comply with the following requirements –

- (i) it shall be constructed of reinforced concrete or other approved type of construction, in accordance with a specification and design approved by the Water Authority before work thereon is commenced. Any leakage from the pool, measured from the water line at which the bath is designed to be used shall not exceed one-eighth of an inch in twenty-four hours, due allowance being made for evaporation from the surface of the water;
- (ii) the inlet pipe of every swimming bath shall be discharge into a separate and distinct chamber from the bath so that the inlet shall discharge at least nine inches above the water line of the chamber. The chamber shall be covered and locked with a removable key and shall only be opened by the consumer or the consumer's servants for the purpose of re-charging the bath;

- (ii) the control valve on the service pipe or distributing pipe which serves the bath shall also be in the inlet chamber and shall only be accessible for operation when the chamber is open;
- (iv) every swimming bath over 10,000 gallons capacity shall be provided with an efficient plant for the continuous purification of the water of such capacity that the water can be circulated through the purification plant at least twice in twenty-four hours.

Certificate of test.

75. A certificate for test of leakage shall be issued by the Water Authority and shall be renewed annually. The consumer shall not permit any person to use the swimming bath until such certificate shall have been granted or renewed as the case may be. The charges for granting or renewing a certificate shall be as set out in the First Schedule hereto.

Depletion of bath.

76. Should the bath become depleted by an amount of 10,000 gallons or more, due to the bath being cleansed or otherwise notice in writing shall be given to the Water Authority at least three days prior to the consumer wishing to re-charge the bath. It shall be at the discretion of the Water Authority to refuse consent for the re-charging of any bath owing to shortage of supply, or if the water from the public mains is required for more important uses.

Avoidance of waste.

77. No swimming bath shall be constructed so as to cause waste or undue consumption of the water supplied from the public mains.

Standpipes.

78. (1) Every standpipe which is accessible to the public shall, unless exempted by the Water Authority in writing, be provided with a non-concussive self-closing or other suitable waste-preventing tap.

(2) Water taken from a public standpipe shall be drawn into a vessel or receptacle except when required for drinking purposes by wayfarers.

(3) No person shall use a public standpipe for bathing or for washing persons, animals, clothing or other articles.

(4) Every person who shall draw water from a public standpipe shall thereafter completely close the tap on the pipe.

(5) No hose shall be attached to the tap of any standpipe.

(6) No operating handle of any tap on a standpipe shall be fixed or tied by any person so that a continuous discharge of water results but shall only be operated by the hand of the person wishing to draw water from the standpipe.

Purposes for which water may not be used.

79. Except with the written consent of an authorised officer (which consent may stipulate the conditions upon which such a supply may be given), no person shall use water supplied by the Water Authority –

- (a) for operating a water-cooled refrigerating apparatus;
- (b) for operating any apparatus depending while in use upon a supply of continuously running water, not being an apparatus used solely for heating the water;
- (c) for cleaning, regenerating or supplying motive power to any apparatus used for softening water;
- (d) for a fountain or other ornamental device;
- (e) in connection with any surgery, dental surgery or laboratory; or
- (f) for the manufacture of aerated water in a soda fountain or similar device.

PART VIII
METERS

Consumer responsible for safe custody.

80. All meters shall be supplied, fixed and maintained by the Water Authority and shall be and remain Government property, but consumer shall be solely responsible for the safe custody of the meter or meters while they are fixed on the service pipe or pipes supplying his premises with water. No consumer shall permit any meter to be removed from his supply unless the person seeking to remove such meter presents to the consumer a written authority from the Water Authority authorising him to remove such meter.

Water Authority to fix site.

81. The siting of the meter shall be decided upon by the Water Authority who shall be at liberty to fix the meter at a point most convenient to him. Meters may be fixed on any wall (internally or externally) of the consumer's building and at such height from the floors as may be deemed necessary.

Changing meters.

82. (1) The Water Authority may at its discretion change a meter at any time.

(2) The Water Authority may at its discretion remove the meter from any supply and during the period for which the water is not registered by a meter, the volume of water consumed shall be deemed to be the same as the average volume supplied during a period of three months immediately preceding the removal of the meter provided that the consumer may require a meter to be installed if the period during which the supply has not been metered exceeds twelve months.

Testing of meters.

83. (1) A consumer who doubts the accuracy of the meter which measures his water supply may, upon payment of the deposit equal to the fee laid down in the First Schedule hereto have such meter tested by the Water Authority and the consumer shall be deemed to have agreed that the result of such test shall be binding upon him.

(2) A meter shall be said to register correctly when the inaccuracy does not exceed three per cent.

(3) In the event of the meter being found to over-register, the deposit shall be refunded to the consumer. If the meter is found to be correct or to under-register, the deposit shall be forfeited and shall be credited to the revenue of the Water Authority.

(4) When it is shown to the satisfaction of the Water Authority that a meter has, from any cause, failed to register correctly the volume of water supplied to any premises, the charges to be made in respect of any month or part of a month during which, in the opinion of the Water Authority, such failure has continued shall be –

- (a) on the basis of the average consumption for such or similar premises for the last three completed months during which in the opinion of the Water Authority there was no such failure; or
- (b) upon the basis of an addition to the amount chargeable for a particular month or of a subtraction therefrom of any amount corresponding to the percentage by which such meter was determined by the Water Authority to be registering too much or too little as the case may be.

The choice of these alternative methods shall be entirely within the discretion of the Water Authority; and when it has certified the amount payable in accordance with one or other of these methods of calculation such amount shall immediately become payable by the consumer and shall be recoverable as a civil debt:

Provided always that no additional amount may be recovered from any consumer under this regulation in respect of any period more than two months prior to the month in which the meter is found to be faulty as described above.

PART IX LICENSED PLUMBERS

Licence to carry out work.

84. (1) After the expiration of a period of twelve months from the date on which these Regulations shall come into force, no person excepting the authorised officers of the Water Authority shall carry out any works connected with construction, fixing, alteration or repair of water pipes and fittings which carry or are to carry water supplied

from the public mains, unless he is in possession of a valid plumbers licence granted under these Regulations.

(2) Such licences shall be granted to persons (or firms employing persons) who shall, after due examination, satisfy the Water Authority that they possess the requisite qualifications.

(3) Such licence shall be in such form as prescribed by the Water Authority which shall specify the period for which it shall remain in force and the class of work the licensee is authorised to undertake, and shall be revocable at any time at the absolute discretion of the Water Authority without compensation.

(4) A fee shall be paid before any licence shall be granted and an annual fee shall be paid for any renewal of such licence. Such fees shall be at the rates laid down in the First Schedule hereto.

(5) A licensed plumber shall keep and maintain all plants, tools and stocks of material as may be deemed necessary by the Water Authority for the installation or repair of private supplies.

Notice to be given by licensed plumber.

85. (1) Every consumer or licensed plumber on his behalf who requires to instal a new supply or an extended supply of water from the public main, or to alter an existing supply of water from the public main (other than a repair or renewal to any premises) shall, before any water pipe or water fitting is fixed in or in connection with such supply, give the Water Authority at least three days' notice of his intention to fix such pipe or fitting.

(2) A consumer or licensed plumber may be required to send any pipe or fittings he intends to install in any supply to the Water Authority for examination and test.

Examination and test on completion of private supply.

86. (1) On completion of all the private piping and fittings installed in connection with a new, extended or altered private supply or fire service, the consumer or licensed plumber shall notify the Water Authority that these are ready for examination and test and submit an application on such form as the Water Authority may require for a connection to the waterworks.

(2) The service pipe from the meter (or, if there be no meter from such suitable point as the Water Authority may direct) and all pipes and fittings which have been fixed in connection with the installation may be subjected to such tests as the Water Authority considers necessary, and the consumer or licensed plumber shall give such assistance on the premises as to enable such examination and test to be carried out.

(3) If the installation shall prove satisfactory on examination and test, and the consumer has signed the appropriate undertakings in the form required by the Water Authority the connection to the main and installation of the meter will be carried out by the Water Authority at the cost of the consumer.

Notice regarding faults.

87. In a case where the installation shall not prove satisfactory to the Water Authority it shall send to the consumer a notice indicating in which respect the installation is not satisfactory.

PART X

NOTIFICATION OF RESTRICTION OR SUSPENSION OF SUPPLY

Notification of restriction or suspension of supply.

88. If in the opinion of the Water Authority it is necessary to restrict or suspend the supply –

- (a) under paragraph (a) of section 16 of the Ordinance, notice will be given in the *Gazette* or in any newspaper circulating in the area approved by the Water Authority;
- (b) under paragraph (b) of section 16 of the Ordinance, notice will be served by hand in Form 2 in the Third Schedule hereto on the consumer affected; and
- (c) under paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of section 16 of the Ordinance, no notice will be given.

In all the above cases, the Water Authority shall incur no liability for compensation to consumers or to any person whatsoever on account of restriction or suspension of the supply to any premises or to public standpipes.

Disconnection of consumer.

89. (1) Disconnection of the supply to any consumer under section 14 of the Ordinance may be affected by severing the inside service or by such other means as the Water Authority may deem necessary.

Notice that the supply is to be disconnected shall be given in Form 2 in the Third Schedule hereto.

(2) After the requirements of the Ordinance have been complied with a fee as laid down in the First Schedule hereto shall be paid by the consumer for the reconnection of any supply so disconnected.

Consumer responsible for maintenance of inside service.

90. (1) The responsibility for keeping an inside service including all fittings, clean and in good repair and in accordance with the standard set by these Regulations shall rest entirely with the consumer.

(2) In the event of any defect in or of any pipes or fittings on the inside services of any premises being discovered to be unsatisfactory the Water Authority shall serve notice upon the consumer.

(3) If any part of an inside service is discovered to be dirty and in the opinion of the Water Authority a possible source of pollution of the water in the mains, it shall be considered defective and notice will be served on the consumer accordingly.

(4) If the defect to the inside service specified by notice under paragraph (3) duly served be not remedied within five days of the date of such notice or such extended time as the Water Authority shall consider necessary, the inside service shall be disconnected from the waterworks by the Water Authority under section 14 of the Ordinance after service of notice as in Form 2 in the Third Schedule hereto.

PART XI
PAYMENT OF MONEY

Payment of money due for supply of water.

91. (1) The Water Authority shall submit accounts for money due for water supplied.

(2) If in any case moneys due are not paid within fourteen days from the date of presentation of the account, a notice of intention to disconnect the service shall be sent by the Water Authority in Form 2 in the Third Schedule hereto:

Provided that nothing shall prevent action under section 14 or proceedings under section 18 of the Ordinance being taken without notice to the person in default.

(3) The appropriate fee shall be payable by a consumer to whom a notice has been sent under the provisions of paragraph (2).

Payment of deposits.

92. (1) In the case of a deposit requested to cover the amounts due or to become due for the chargeable water or an existing inside service, the service will be disconnected from the waterworks after service of a notice in Form 2 in the Third Schedule hereto if payment of the deposit is not made within fourteen days from the date of service of such notice.

(2) In the case of a new inside service, a connection to the waterworks will not be given until payment of the specified deposit.

(3) Deposits against payment of the amount due or to become due for chargeable water will be held until the inside service has been disconnected from the waterworks by the Water Authority at the request of the consumer and all amounts due for chargeable water have been paid by the consumer.

Fees.

93. The amount of all fees payable under these Regulations shall be as laid down in the First Schedule hereto.

Price of water.

94. The price of water shall be as prescribed in the Second Schedule hereto in respect of the several areas of supply therein enumerated.

PART XII
FORM AND SERVICE OF NOTICES

Form and service of notices.

95. Notices required to be given or sent under the Ordinance and these Regulations to a person or persons shall be issued under the hand of the Water Authority or an officer authorised on its behalf and shall be served either by delivering the same by post to the person or persons to whom they are addressed or by leaving the same at the residence or place of business of such person or persons, or by leaving the same on the premises to which such notices relate.

FIRST SCHEDULE
FEES
(Regulation 93)

Under regulation	RM
68. (3) <i>(Deleted)</i>	
70. Fire service retention –	
(i) 2 inch diameter connection, per annum ...	20.00
(ii) 9 inch diameter connection, per annum ...	30.00
(iii) 4 inch diameter connection, per annum ...	50.00
(iv) 6 inch diameter connection, per annum ...	100.00
75. Granting or renewing a certificate of leakage test of swimming bath ...	20.00
83. (1) Testing meter ...	10.00
84. (a) Fees for Pipe fitter's licence ...	
(i) Issuance	200.00
(ii) Renewal	100.00
(iii) Replacement	50.00

	(iv) Examination fees	100.00
	(b) Fees for Mains Layer's licence	
	(i) Issuance	1,000.00
	(ii) Renewal	500.00
	(iii) Replacement	50.00
	(iv) Examination fees	500.00
89.	Reconnecting fees:	
	(a) 15 mm - 20 mm	50.00
	(b) 25 mm - 40 mm	80.00
	(c) 50 mm	120.00
	(d) 80 mm	130.00
	(e) 100 mm	150.00
	(f) 150 mm	200.00
	(g) 200 mm	250.00
	(h) Above 200 mm	300.00
91.	Fees for issuance of Notice of Disconnection	10.00

SECOND SCHEDULE

RATE OF WATER TARIFFS

<i>Category of consumers Based on Types of Premises/Buildings</i>	<i>Consumptions</i>	<i>Price o Water (RM)</i>
<i>Domestic 1</i>		
Premises registered under the owner's name	0-10 cubic metres in any one month	0.30 per one cubic metre

FOR REFERENCE ONLY (October 2016)

Premises built on Government's land or land vested to City Hall/Municipal/District Council	11-20 cubic metres in any one month	0.60 per one cubic metre
	21-35 cubic metres in any one month	1.10 per one cubic metre
Premises built on leased land	36-60 cubic metres in any one month	1.30 per one cubic metre
	Exceeding 60 cubic metres in any one month	1.80 per one cubic metre
	Minimum charge in any one month	3.00
<i>Domestic 2</i>		
Premises, apartments or condominiums with facilities supplied through bulk meter, statutory bodies	Every per one cubic metre	1.30
	Minimum charge in any one month	150.00
<i>Domestic 3</i>		
Premises, flats or apartments without facilities supplied through bulk meter	Every per one cubic metre	0.90
	Minimum charge in any one month	90.00
<i>Commercial</i>		
Premises with occupational licence for retails, shop houses, supermarkets, departmental stores, eateries, bakeries, entertainment outlets, health or beauty centres, clubs, hotels, resorts, parks, airport, private hospitals, private educational institutions, private offices, cinemas, nurseries, workshops, swimming pools, any other types within the same category	0-7- cubic metres	1.60 per one cubic metre
	Exceeding 70 cubic metres	2.00 per one cubic metre
	Minimum charge in any one month	22.50
<i>Industrial</i>		
Premises with occupational licence for industries, factories, brick kilns, sawmills, manufacturing businesses, palm oil mills,	0-70 cubic metres in any one month	1.60 per one cubic metre
	Exceeding 70 cubic metres in any one month	2.00 per one cubic metre

FOR REFERENCE ONLY (October 2016)

power stations, laundries, car wash, food processing, beverages, ice or distilleries industries, any other types within the same category	Minimum charge in any one month	70.00
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Shipping

Water supply to ships in bulk	Every per one cubic metre	4.00
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Government

Government or semi-Government institutions, offices, hospitals, army camps, police stations, fire stations, barracks, community centres or halls, any other types within the same category	Every per one cubic metre	1.20
	Minimum charge	30.00

House of Worship

All houses need for the purpose of worship approved by the Government	Every per one cubic metre	0.50
	Minimum charge	10.00

Welfare

All charitable organisations, nursing homes, orphanage homes, senior citizen homes, homes for children with special needs, homes for people with disability, any other types within the same category	Every per one cubic metre	0.50
	Minimum charge	10.00

Water Depot

Water supply in bulk from water depot	Every per one cubic metre	3.00
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Emergency

Water supply in bulk or through public standpipes for consumers affected by natural disaster	Every per one cubic metre	0.90
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THIRD SCHEDULE

Form 1

WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS 1961
PLUMBER'S LICENCE AND RENEWAL OF LICENCE
(Regulation 84 (3))

(Deleted)

Sabah LawNet

Form 2

WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS 1961
NOTICE OF DISCONNECTION
(Regulations 89 (1), 90 (4), 91 (2) and 92 (1))

Office of the Water Authority,
Water Department,

.....

....., 19.....

Name:

Address:

In accordance with the powers conferred upon me by the Water Supply Ordinance 1961, I hereby notify you that the water supply at the premises detailed below is to be disconnected on under the Water Supply Ordinance 1961 for the reason stated below.

Premises

Reason for disconnection

.....
Water Authority.

Sabah LawNet