

WATER ORDINANCE, 1994
THE WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS, 1995
[Swk. L.N. 50/95]

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Sarawak LawNet

THE WATER ORDINANCE, 1994
THE WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS, 1995
[Swk. L.N. 50/95]

(Made under section 51)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Water Ordinance, 1994 [*Cap. 13*], the Yang di-Pertua Negeri has made the following Regulations:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the **Water Supply Regulations, 1995**, and shall come into force on the 1st day of September, 1995.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“Approved Standard” means the current Standard or Specification or a Code of Practice issued by the Standards and Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM), the British Standards Institution, or such other Standards as may be approved by the State Water Authority;

“authorized officer” means the State Water Authority or the General Manager of a Water Board or the Chief Executive Officer of a water supply authority, as the case may be, and includes any person specially or generally authorized by the State Water Authority or the General Manager or the Chief Executive Officer to act on his behalf;

“British Standard or BS” means a standard or specification issued by the British Standards Institution;

“British Standard Code of Practice” means a code of practice issued by the British Standards Institution;

“building complexes” means any building which comprises various units or compartments and structures, and includes multi-storey units and condominiums; “capacity”, in relation to a storage cistern or flushing cistern, means the capacity of the cistern when filled up to the water-line;

“closed circuit” means any system of pipes and other water fittings through which water circulates and from which water is not drawn for use, and includes any vent pipe fitted thereto but not the feed cistern or the cold water feed pipe;

“corrosion-resistant material” means any material that is highly resistant to corrosive action under the environment and circumstances in which it is likely to be subjected to or in which it is likely to be used;

“distributing pipe” means any pipe conveying water from a storage cistern or feed cistern or from a hot water apparatus;

“feed cistern” means a storage cistern used for supplying cold water to a hot water apparatus or to the flushing cistern or to any part of an air-conditioning system or to any other plant or machinery;

“flushing cistern” means a cistern with a discharging apparatus for flushing a water closet, pan, urinal, bidet, drain, sewer or similar sanitary apparatus;

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

“Malaysian Standard or MS” means a Malaysian Standard Specification issued by the Standards and Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM);

“Ordinance” means the Water Ordinance, 1994 [*Cap. 13*];

“pipe fitter” includes a plumber;

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

“raw water” means water in its natural state or which has not been treated, purified or reticulated by a water supply authority for human consumption;

“specials” means any connecting length of pipe other than a straight pipe of uniform bore;

“stop tap” means any device, including a stopcock placed on the inlet side of a meter and controlling the supply of water supplied to any premises;

“stop valve” includes a stopcock, valve and any other device for stopping the flow of water in a piping system, other than a draw-off tap;

“storage cistern” means any cistern, other than a flushing cistern or a hot water cistern, having a free water surface under atmospheric pressure, but excludes a drinking-trough or drinking-bowl for animals;

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

“suction cistern” means a cistern or storage tank used for storage of water supplied from the mains of a water supply authority, from which water can be delivered through a pump or pumpsets or similar type of apparatus to any location at a higher level in a premise;

“temporary purpose” means use in connection with building, demolition or construction works during such period as the work is in progress or any other temporary purpose for a specific period not exceeding six months or such extended period as a water supply authority may approve in any particular case;

“warning pipe” means an overflow pipe so fixed that its outlet end, whether inside or outside the premises, is in an exposed and in a conspicuous position so that 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 REQUIREMENTS

Compliance with standards

3.—(1) Where any requirement of any standard conflicts with a specific requirement of these Regulations the latter requirement shall prevail.

(2) The State Water Authority may exempt any person or premises from any requirement of these Regulations: Provided that no exemption may be granted to relieve any person from compliance with the Code of Practice on water supply issued under paragraph (5).

[Am. Swk. L.N. 58/96.]

(3) The requirement relating to the nature, materials and disposition of any fitting set out herein may be varied or waived either generally or in any particular case by an authorized officer: Provided that such variation or waiver is made or granted by an authorized officer in writing.

(4) Any consumer who fails to comply with any of the terms or conditions imposed by an authorized officer under this regulation shall be guilty of an offence punishable under regulation 157.

(5) The State Water Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, from time to time, issue a Code of Practice on water supply setting out the guidelines, standards, designs, specifications, procedure and other requirements relating to any type or class of water supply installations.

Fittings to comply with Regulations

4. A person shall not, for the purpose of conveying, delivering, receiving, or using water supplied by a water supply 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 in the pipes or supply systems, or reverberation or undue pressure fluctuations in pipes;

(b) use any water fitting which is not in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations as may be applicable; or

(c) arrange, connect, disconnect, alter or renew any water fitting in contravention against any 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 prior to the date of commencement of these Regulations or to provide any addition thereto unless such fitting is, in the opinion of an authorized officer, so defective or unserviceable or in such condition or position as to cause waste, or likely to affect the quality or efficient supply of water or it causes or permits or is likely to cause or permit waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement or contamination of water supplied or undue pressure fluctuations or reverberation in pipes or to endanger public health.

(2) If any consumer fails, after having been given one month's notice in writing by a water supply authority, to alter or renew any such fitting, an authorized officer may enter upon the premises whereon such fitting is situated and make such alteration thereto or to remove the same as may be necessary, and may recover the costs thereby incurred from the consumer.

When Regulations not to apply

6. Where water is—
- (a) taken by meter;
 - (b) discharged openly into a cistern from a point not less than 150 millimetres above the over-flowing level thereof; and
 - (c) conveyed therefrom for use in some industrial or research process,

a water supply authority may, in relation to any fitting conveying water from such cistern and used solely for the said process, grant exemption from compliance with any of these Regulations (other than regulation 37) if that water supply authority deems compliance therewith impractical.

Restrictions on use of pumps or other apparatus

7.—(1) No pump or other apparatus capable of increasing, diminishing or affecting the pressure of water shall be installed or worked in any installation supplied from the mains without prior the written consent of a water supply authority.

(2) A water supply authority may grant such consent subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Water treatment chemicals

8. No chemical, other than that approved by the State Water Authority shall be used for the treatment of water to be supplied to the public and the use and storage of such approved chemicals shall be in accordance to the methods, specifications and practice approved by the State Water Authority.

PART III

TECHNICAL ASPECTS

WATER FITTINGS

Approval of water fittings

9.—(1) No fitting shall be used for conveying and receiving water supplied from the mains unless such fitting is approved by the State Water Authority.

(2) The State Water Authority may require any fitting to be tested before its usage is approved.

List of approved water fittings

10.—(1) The State Water Authority shall maintain a list of water fittings approved for use under these Regulations.

(2) The State Water Authority may, after consultation with the Minister, by notification in the *Gazette*, levy fees for the testing of fittings, to confirm that they comply with the Approved Standard.

PIPES

Pipes approved by State Water Authority

11. Every service pipe, distribution pipe or mains shall be of materials approved by, and comply with the specifications of the State Water Authority.

Test pressure of pipes

12. Every service pipe or distributing pipe or mains shall be of sufficient strength to withstand a test pressure as specified in the relevant Approved Standard for the appropriate type and class of pipe.

Joints of pipes

13. The joints used for each pipe shall be of the type approved by the State Water Authority.

Ductile iron, cast iron and grey iron pipes

14.—(1) Every service pipe or distributing pipe or water mains including spigot, socket, flanged or other fittings shall comply with the relevant Standards listed as Items 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the First Schedule.

(2) Every pipe and pipe fittings shall be effectively protected against internal and external corrosion according to the requirement of the State Water Authority.

Wrought iron and steel pipes

15.—(1)(a) Every service pipe or distributing pipe or mains of wrought iron or steel shall comply with the requirements of the Standard listed as Item 5 in the First Schedule for steel tubes and tubular and shall be not less than the dimensions specified for “heavy tube” in the Second Schedule.

(b) Every pipe shall be efficiently protected against external corrosion and, unless forming part of closed circuit from which water is not drawn, against internal corrosion. Such protection shall comply with the requirements of the State Water Authority.

(2) Every malleable cast iron fitting used in connection with any such pipe shall comply with the relevant Standard listed as Item 15 in the First Schedule Standard Specification.

(3) All pipe threads used in connection with such pipe or associated fittings shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 21 in the First Schedule.

Polyethylene pipes

16. Every service pipe or distributing pipe or water mains of polyethylene (PE) material shall comply with the Approved Standard listed as Item 12 in the First Schedule. PE pipes of nominal outer diameter of 32 millimetres or smaller shall be of minimum nominal pressure rating of 10 bars and pipes with nominal outer diameter above 32 millimetres shall be of minimum nominal pressure rating of 6 bars. All PE fittings for pipes up to 110 millimetres shall be of the single piece extrusion moulded type.

Jointing of PE pipes

17. Polyethylene pipes and fittings shall be jointed by electrofusion joints or butt fusion joints or compression joints. Pipes and fittings including stub ends for butt or electrofusion joints must be of compatible materials, suitable for jointing by fusion with each other.

Sleeve for polyethylene pipe

18. Polyethylene pipes crossing drains, streams, concrete apron, pavement or through, a wall must be placed inside a sleeve of welded seamless heavy steel tube, ductile iron pipe or mild steel pipe.

Copper pipes

19.—(1) Every service pipe or distributing pipe of copper connected by means of screw joints shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 6 in the First Schedule and the thread of joints shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 22 in the First Schedule.

(2) Copper alloy pipe fittings and copper alloy three piece fittings or unions for use with copper pipes with screw thread shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 20 in the First Schedule.

(3) Cast copper alloy pipe fittings for copper pipes with screw thread shall comply with the Standard for malleable cast iron or cast copper alloy fittings listed as Item 15 in the First Schedule.

Copper pipes for capillary or compression fittings

20. Every service pipe or distributing pipe of copper to be connected by means of capillary fittings or compression fittings or silver brazing or bronze or autogeneous brazing shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 6 in the First Schedule. For pipes laid underground, half hard straight or annealed copper tubes in coils suitable for underground application shall be used. For pipes not laid under the ground, half hard straight or hard drawn copper tubes shall be used.

Unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) pipes

21.—(1) Every service pipe or distributing pipe of unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) shall comply with Standard listed as Item 8 in the First Schedule. uPVC of 25 millimetres diameter or smaller shall be of minimum Class E and pipes above 25 millimetres diameter shall be of minimum Class D.

(2) uPVC pipes and fittings are to be jointed by solvent cement or mechanical joints complying with the Standard listed as Items 36 and 37 in the First Schedule.

Sleeve for uPVC pipe

22. uPVC pipes crossing drains, streams, concrete apron, pavement or through a wall must be placed inside a sleeve of welded seamless heavy steel tube, ductile iron pipe or mild steel pipe.

Stainless steel pipes

23. Every service pipe or distributing pipe of stainless steel shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 10 in the First Schedule.

Any other pipes materials

24. Pipes of any material not specifically mentioned or provided for in these Regulations must be approved by the State Water Authority before it can be used as service pipe or distributing pipe. The pipe and system shall be able to withstand field test pressure of 18 bars or twice the working pressure, whichever is the greater. Such pipe shall not have any adverse effect on water quality and must have documents, proofs or certificates from recognised Institution to substantiate its suitability for conveyance of potable water.

Lead pipes not to be used

25. No service pipe or distributing pipe or water main or pipe fittings shall be of lead or lead alloy.

Types and classes of pipes approved

26. The types and classes of pipes approved for use by the State Water Authority are shown in Second Schedule.

LAYOUT OF PIPEWORKS

Water mains laying specification, approved by the water supply authority

27. All pipes and water mains are to be installed and constructed by pipe fitters or mainslayers licensed by the State Water Authority and shall comply with all requirements and specifications approved by a water supply authority.

Compliance with standards

28. All designs and specifications, the type of fittings and the installation shall be in accordance with the requirements of a water supply authority. A water supply authority may require that relevant documents be submitted for approval prior to the commencement of any construction or installation works.

Support and alignment

29. Every pipe shall be firmly supported in proper position and in correct alignment to prevent air locks, movement or reverberation in the pipe.

Bends and curves in pipes

30. 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.

Underground pipes, etc.

31. Every pipe laid under the ground shall be reasonably protected from corrosion and risk of injury. Pipes that are not beneath a building, shall be laid with a minimum cover depth of 600 millimetres for pipes under roadway and pavement and 500 millimetres for all other pipes:

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

Protection of pipes generally

32.—(1) Every pipe laid or installed shall be of suitable corrosion-resistant material or effectively protected against corrosion or deterioration in the environment in which the pipe is laid or installed.

(2) No pipe shall be so laid into or through any landfill, ash pit or manure pit, sewer, drain or cesspool, or any manhole connected therewith. Pipes shall not be laid through or allowed to remain in contact with any foul soil or any material of such a nature that is 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 effectively protected from contact with such soil or material either by an external corrosion resisting sleeve or tape or by some other approved protection.

(3) Every pipe that is in a position which renders it susceptible to damage shall be provided with proper and adequate protection.

Protection of water fittings

33. Every water fitting, other than a warning pipe or other overflow pipe, laid or fixed in such a position, whether inside or outside a premises, as to render it liable to damage or injury from any cause, shall be properly and adequately 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

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

Provided that pipes may be runned in chases on the inner or upper surface of walls and floors and may be embedded therein in mortar and covered with plaster, tiling or other finishes but shall not be cast into concrete floors or walls as part of the floor or wall.

Pipes not to convey water not supplied by the water supply authority

35. No service pipe or distributing pipe used for the conveyance of water supplied by a water supply 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 that water supply authority or which though supplied by that water supply 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 supply authority's mains to any cistern is discharged into the air not less than 150 millimetres above the top edge or top of overflow level of such cistern this regulation shall not apply to such cistern or to any distributing pipe leading therefrom.

Connection to water-closet or urinal

36. 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.

Service pipe not to be connected to distributing pipe

37. No service pipe shall be connected to a distributing pipe, or to a pump suction or delivery pipe.

Standard of fittings

38. All specials and fittings connected with any pipe shall be of Approved Standard and rated for and capable of withstanding the test pressure to which the pipe will be subjected.

Pipework arrangement

39. Sufficient long screws, unions or fittings of similar nature, shall be provided in all service and distributing pipes to allow for the replacing of faulty piping without excessive damage to pipeworks and premises.

Submarine mains

40. Submarine mains and pipelines shall be subjected to pressure and leakage tests prior to launching into the streams or rivers and all testing and launching procedures shall comply with the requirements specified by a water supply authority.

Testing of watermains for acceptance

41. Testing of completed watermains for purpose of acceptance by a water supply authority must be carried out in the presence of an authorised officer and the test will deem to have been passed, if it satisfies all the requirements specified by these Regulations.

TAPS AND VALVES

Stop tap

42. Every service pipe shall be provided with a stop tap by a water supply authority. The stop tap shall be connected to the inlet side of the meter in a position to be fixed and determined by a water supply authority. If placed below ground or where the water supply authority deems necessary, that water supply authority may require the consumers to construct a covered box with suitable removal cover or other suitable chamber for the stop tap:

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

Inside stop valves

43.—(1) In addition to any stop tap fitted by a water supply authority in pursuance of regulation 42, every service pipe supplying water to any premises, or to any part of a premise, the supply to which is separately chargeable, shall be fitted with a stop valve, and as near as practicable to the meter and on the consumer's side of the meter.

(2) Where a premise consists of two or more storeys then every service or distributing pipe supplying water to each storey of the premise shall be fitted with a stop valve inside and as near as practicable to the point of entry of where the service or distributing pipe enters each storey of the premise.

(3) Where a building consist of flats, flatted factory units or other separately occupied units, then every service or distributing pipe supplying water to each flat, factory or unit shall be fitted with a stop valve as near as is reasonably practicable to the point where the service or distributing pipe enters each flat, factory or unit.

(4) No stop valve fitted in accordance with this regulation shall be a plug cock or plug valve.

(5) Every valve or tap shall comply with any of the Standards listed as Items 23, 24, 25 or 26 in the First Schedule.

Stop valve on outlet pipe

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

Draw-off taps

45.—(1) Every draw-off tap of either bib, pillar, globe, stop and ball types or parts of such taps shall be of the type approved by the State Water Authority.

(2) Every draw-off tap of the normal screw-down pattern shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 24 in the First Schedule.

(3) Every draw-off tap not of the normal screw-down pattern, must be capable of withstanding a hydrostatic test pressure of 20 bars and every valve, spindle, and other internal part and the body, shall be made of a corrosion-resistant material.

Air valves installation

46. Air valves shall be provided and installed according to the requirements of a water supply authority.

Surface boxes

47. Surface boxes for hydrants, sluice valves and air valves on road surfaces, concrete pavement and footpath shall be of the heavy duty class, complying with the Standard stipulated as Item 44 in the First Schedule.

Joints for suspended pipes

48. Where pipes have with unsupported section exceeding a single pipe length, the joints for the unsupported section, shall be of the flanged joint or welded joint or screwed joint.

Ball valves

49.—(1) Every ball valve of piston or diaphragm type shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 26 in the First Schedule.

(2) Every ball valve shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) every ball tap or valve shall close against a working pressure of 14 bars, and while held mechanically in the closed position, shall be capable of withstanding a pressure of 20 bars;

(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) all parts of the valve shall be of a corrosion-resistant material; the lever shall be of material and dimensions of sufficient rigidity so that it will not bend under working conditions, and the float shall be of copper or suitable corrosion-resistant material;

(d) copper float shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 28 in the First Schedule;

(e) plastic float shall be used only for cold water systems and shall comply with Standard listed as Item 29 in the First Schedule.

Ball valve installation

50. Every ball valve fitted to a storage cistern or a flushing system shall be securely and rigidly fixed thereto above the water-line, 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.

Air hole in outlet chambers of ball valve

51. Where a ball valve is provided with a pipe so arranged as to discharge 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 and of a size sufficient to prevent back siphonage of water through the valve.

Positions of draw-off taps

52. An authorized officer may direct that any tap or taps on any premises supplied with water from the mains shall be removed or placed in or shifted to such positions within the premises as will most effectively prevent waste and may refuse to supply or to continue to supply water to such premises until such directions are complied with.

Draw-off taps on service pipes

53.—(1) An efficient draw-off tap or taps of a screw-down type shall be provided on the service pipe in every premises for drawing off water for drinking or cooking purposes.

(2) A draw-off tap on service pipes shall be so fixed that their outlets are at least 35 millimetres above the top edge of any tub, jar or sink into which the water may discharge.

Attachment to draw-off taps on service pipes

54. No attachment or fitting except of a type approved by the water supply authority shall be fixed to the outlet of any tap on a service pipe to act as a means of silencing the discharge or preventing the splashing of water from the tap.

STORAGE CISTERNS

Provision of storage cisterns

55. Storage cisterns shall be provided according to these Regulations, when required by the water supply authority.

Storage cistern

56. Every storage cistern shall be watertight, of adequate strength, properly and securely supported and shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant materials approved by the State Water Authority.

Mild steel storage cistern

57. Every storage cistern of galvanised mild steel and having a capacity not exceeding 4500 litres shall comply with the requirements for Grade A cisterns contained in the Standard listed as Item 30 in the First Schedule.

Polyethelene or polypropylene storage cistern

58. Every storage cistern of polyethylene or polypropylene shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 34 in the First Schedule.

Positioning of storage cistern for domestic supply

59. Every storage cistern shall comply with the following:

- (a) be located in a position such that the water therein will not be prone or susceptible to contamination;
- (b) easily accessible for the purpose of inspection, cleaning and maintenance of the interior and exterior;
- (c) provided with a vermin and insect proof but not air tight cover;
- (d) properly and securely supported.

Ball valve and inlet to storage cistern

60.—(1) Every inlet to a storage cistern shall be fitted with a stop valve and a ball valve or some other approved device for controlling the inflow of water so designed to prevent overflow.

(2) Every supply pipe whether fitted with ball valve or otherwise shall be fitted such that the bottom of the inlet orifice shall be above the top of the overflow opening by a minimum of 50 millimetres or twice the diameter of the supply pipe, whichever is the greater.

(3) Where a ball valve is fitted, the size of the orifice, size and shape of float and dimensions of the lever shall be such that when the float is immersed not exceeding half its volume, the ball valve shall be watertight against a hydrostatic pressure of 14 bars or twice the highest working pressure, whichever is the greater.

(4) Every ball valve shall be securely and rigidly fixed to the cistern.

Storage capacity requirement

61. Every storage cistern required to be installed, shall have the following minimum capacities for each of the categories of premise stipulated below:

<i>Category of Buildings</i>	<i>Minimum Storage Capacity Requirements (Litres)</i>
Residential houses, apartment, flat (per unit)	700
Rural houses, low cost houses (Approved) by Government) (per unit)	400
Shophouse (per floor)	400
Hotels (per room)	400
Hostels and Boarding School (per resident)	250
Days Schools (per head per session)	30
Others	One day's estimated demand or volume to be determined by a water supply authority.

Cold water storage cistern not exceeding 4500 litres

62. Every cold water storage cistern of a capacity not exceeding 4500 litres shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) it shall be fitted with an overflow pipe which shall also function as a warning pipe and the overflow pipe shall discharge from a conspicuous position;
- (b) the internal diameter of the overflow pipe shall be not less than 1.5 times the internal diameter of the inlet pipe and in no case less than 20 millimetres;
- (c) the overflow 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 overflow pipe; and
 - (ii) above the water-line at a distance of not less than 25 mm or not less than the internal diameter of the warning pipe, whichever is the greater; and
- (d) a scour pipe with a stop valve shall be provided to allow the complete draining of the cistern and the stop valve shall be located in a convenient position and the scour pipe shall discharge into an appropriate point.

Cold water storage cistern of more than 4500 litres

63. Every cold water storage cistern of a capacity exceeding 4500 litres 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 the overflowing level;
- (b) where the overflow pipe is also the warning pipe; the pipe shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of regulation 62;
- (c) where both a warning pipe and an overflow pipe other than a warning pipe are fitted the internal diameter of the warning pipe shall be not less than 25 mm; and
- (d) a scour pipe shall be fitted to the lowest point of the cistern. The stop valve of this scour pipe shall be located in a convenient position and the scour pipe shall discharge into a drain.

Storage cistern not to be sunk in ground

64. No storage cistern shall be buried or sunk in the ground unless:
- (a) the cistern is constructed of corrosion-resistant material according to approved standards and specifications or designs approved by the State Water Authority;
 - (b) the cistern is located in a position that is not susceptible to flooding;
 - (c) the top edge of the cistern be not less than 250 mm above general ground level in the area;
 - (d) the cistern is fitted with an efficient warning or overflow pipe or an approved overflow pipe or an approved overflow warning device or mechanism;
 - (e) the water from the water supply authority's mains is discharged into the cistern at a level not less than 150 mm above the invert of the overflow pipe; and
 - (f) the cistern is not likely to result in waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of the water.

HOT WATER SYSTEMS

Supply to hot water apparatus

65. Any hot water supply apparatus, in or by which water supplied by a water supply authority is heated, shall be supplied either from a cold water storage cistern or from a service pipe. Where cold water is from a service pipe, the supply pipe shall be controlled by a stop tap and shall not be connected directly to the apparatus but shall discharge into the air not less than 25 millimetres above the overflow 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 25 litres;
- (b) a gas geyser or multipoint heater of capacity not exceeding 50 litres, fitted with an efficient back siphonage prevention device and with the inlet valve automatically controlling water so that no leakage of gas or water can occur;
- (c) an instantaneous heater.

In every case, the apparatus is not subjected to a working pressure higher than that for which it is designed, is controlled by a stop valve inlet and every discharge point is in the open air above the overflowing level of any pool, lavatory, basin, sink, or other appliance.

Hot water apparatus outlet connection

66. No hot water supply apparatus connected to a service pipe shall have any connection on its outlet side with any water fittings containing water supplied other than through the hot water supply apparatus.

Mixing valves

67. Mixing valve, combination taps or other water fittings in which hot and cold water are mixed shall not be used unless:

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

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

68. Where a feed cistern, in addition to supplying cold water to a hot water supply 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.

Hot water pipe materials

69. Every pipe used for conveying hot water shall be of galvanised steel, galvanised wrought iron, copper, stainless steel or other approved corrosion-resistant material.

Maximum distance of taps from hot water apparatus

70. 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 nominal diameter of any part of such pipe as shown in the following:

<i>Largest Nominal Diameter</i>	<i>Distance of Pipe</i>
Not exceeding 15 mm	24 metres
Exceeding 15 mm but not exceeding 25 mm	18 metres
Exceeding 25 mm	12 metres

Provided that in hospitals, hotels, factories or other similar premises and institutions, where the pipe by which the tap is supplied is effectively lagged against loss of heat to the satisfaction of a water supply authority, the water supply authority may approve the fixing of taps at distances in excess of the maximum stated in the above table.

Hot water pressure vessels

71. Every hot water pressure vessel or tank shall be constructed of stainless steel, copper or other materials approved by the State Water Authority and shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 33, 34, 39, 40 and 42 in the First Schedule.

Tap for drawing water from hot water storage cistern or pressure vessel

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

Provided that:

(a) in the case of a hot water system in which water is heated only by thermostatically controlled gas or electricity and the storage cistern, vessel or tank has a capacity of not less than 900 litres 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 system 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.

POOLS, WASH BASINS, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS
AND SIMILAR SANITARY APPARATUS

Inlets and outlets of pools, etc.

73. Every inlet to a pool, wash basin, sink, or similar fittings shall be distinct from and unconnected with any outlet and every outlet for emptying such pool, wash basin, sink or similar sanitary fittings shall be provided with well-fitting and easily accessible watertight plug or some other equally suitable device for closing the outlet.

Location of point of discharge of water to pool, etc.

74. The level of the point of discharge of the hot or cold water to a fixed pool, wash basin, sink or similar fittings shall be not less than 35 millimetres above the centre of the overflow, or if there be no overflow, of the top of the pool, basin or sink:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any bidet, sitz-pool, 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.

Flushing system for water closet, etc.

75. Every water closet, urinal, bidet or similar sanitary fittings shall be provided with a flushing cistern or with some other equally efficient and suitable flushing apparatus.

Single flush cleaning

76. Every water-closet pan shall be so constructed as to be efficiently cleaned by a single flush and shall comply with the relevant Approved Standard.

Flushing cistern to be fitted with ball valve or similar apparatus

77. The inlet pipe of every flushing cistern, not being an automatic flushing cistern, shall be fitted with a stop valve, and a ball valve or some other effective means of controlling the inflow of water so designed to prevent overflow.

Design of flushing system

78. Every flushing cistern serving a water closet shall be so designed and arranged that the volume of the flush or, in the case of an apparatus designed to give two flushes of different volumes, the volume of the larger flush (excluding the water entering the cistern during a flush) shall not exceed 14 litres and shall comply with the Standard listed as Item 43 in the First Schedule.

Design of hand operated flushing system

79. Every hand operated flushing cistern serving a urinal shall comply with the Approved Standards and shall be so designed as to give a flush of not more than 5.0 litres per stall or per 700 millimetres width of slab.

Automatic flushing cistern

80. Every flushing apparatus provided in connection with a urinal whether manual or automatic shall be of the type approved by the water supply authority.

Flushing valves

81. No flushing valves shall be installed or used in any installation unless:
- (a) the valves are supplied from a special feed cistern which supplies water to such valves only; and
 - (b) the written approval of the water supply authority has been obtained who may grant approval subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

Water-troughs

82. Every pipe supplying water to a water-trough for animals shall be fitted with a ball valve or other approved means of controlling the inflow of water so designed to prevent overflow, fixed in a separate compartment and protected by a cover which can be locked securely.

Disconnection of water fittings

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

METERS

Meters to be fixed by the water supply authority

84.—(1) Every meter and sub-meter shall be supplied on hire, fixed and maintained by a water supply authority and shall remain its property, but the consumer shall be solely responsible for the safe custody of the meter whilst it is fixed on the service pipe supplying his premises with water and shall take any action necessary for its protection.

(2) No consumer shall permit any meter to be removed from his supply pipe unless the person is properly authorized by the water supply authority to do so.

[Am. Swk. L.N. 58/96].

(3) Where so directed by a water supply authority, the consumer shall provide, at his own expense, a covered meter box or chamber for the protection of any meter.

Sitting of meters

85. The sitting of the meter shall be decided upon by a water supply authority who shall be at liberty to fix the meter at any position. The water supply authority reserves the right to remove and relocate any meter.

Meter bridge position

86. Meter bridges shall be constructed in the manner approved and at a position determined by a water supply authority.

Re-sitting of meters

87. Where the reading of a meter or the changing of a meter is found to be difficult at its original position due to any subsequent actions or obstructions caused by the consumer, a water supply authority may have the meter resited at the expense of the consumer.

Sealing of meters

88. A seal shall be fixed by an authorized officer to every water meter as soon as the meter is installed.

Tampering, damage, destruction or loss of meters

89.—(1) When a meter has been lost, damaged or destroyed and a water supply authority is of the opinion that such loss, damage or destruction is not the result of fair wear and tear, but the result of the following events or circumstances:

- (a) a meter is opened up or interfered with whilst in the possession of a consumer;
- (b) a meter is so used that water may be wasted, misused or unduly consumed;
- (c) the seal of a meter is broken or any act is done tending to impair or falsify the registration of the meter; or
- (d) the meter is damaged otherwise than through fair wear and tear or in the course of removal,

the amount certified by a water supply authority to be the full cost of repair or reinstatement shall be payable by the consumer on demand to the water supply authority.

- (2) The consumer shall pay to the water supply authority the full value of any damage or loss incurred as a result thereof in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable.

Changing of meters

- 90. A water supply authority may at its discretion change a meter at any time.

Measurement by main-meter or sub-meter

91.—(1) Where main-meters and sub-meters are installed, the amount of water consumed shall be measured by the main-meter and the consumer shall pay the water supply authority for the amount of water registered by the main-meter.

- (2) Where it is not possible, for whatever reason, to measure accurately the amount of water consumed from the readings shown in the main-meter, such measurement may be obtained by aggregating the readings shown in the sub-meters related to that main-meter.

Testing of meters

92.—(1) Any consumer who desires to ascertain or confirm the accuracy of the meter which measures his water supply may, upon payment of such deposits as may be required by a water supply authority, have his meter removed and tested and the consumer or any person appointed by him may witness the test.

- (2) A meter shall be deemed to register correctly when any inaccuracy or discrepancy between its reading and water actually supplied does not exceed three per cent.

(3) In the event of the meter being found to register correctly the cost of removal, testing, and refixing and any incidental expenses shall be borne by the consumer. In the event of the meter being found to over-register or under-register the cost of testing will be borne by the water supply authority, and any deposit made under paragraph (1) shall be refunded.

(4) The result of the test shall be binding on both parties.

Basis of water charge in the event of failure of meter to register correctly

93. When a water supply authority determines that a meter has, for any reasons, failed to register correctly the volume of water supplied to any premises, the charge to be made in respect of any period or part of a period during which, in the opinion of the water supply authority, such failure has occurred or continued, shall be calculated:

(a) on the basis of the average consumption for such or similar premises for the last three completed periods of billing during which in the opinion of the water supply authority, there was no incorrect registration; or

[Am. Swk. L.N. 58/96.]

(b) on the basis of an addition to or a subtraction from the amount chargeable for a particular period of billing corresponding to the percentage by which such meter was determined by the water supply authority to be registering too little or too much as the case may be; or

(c) on the basis of the estimated consumption calculated from readings taken from a new meter installed at the premises; or

(d) on the basis of such other equitable methods for the calculation of the estimated consumption as the water supply authority deems fit.

Sub-meters

94.—(1) Sub-meters shall not be installed except with the special written approval of the water supply authority, who may grant such approval subject to such conditions as the water supply authority deems fit.

(2) A water supply authority will not supply or install any private sub-meters and will not be responsible for the reading of such meters installed.

(3) Where the supply to a building is sub-metered, the maintenance of the communication pipe by the water supply authority shall be up to the main-meter only.

PART IV
WATER SUPPLY

WATER TARIFFS AND CHARGES

Metered water consumption

95. Where premises are supplied with metered water which is paid for by an owner or landlord, whether or not the payment being recovered by him, in whole or in part, from the occupier, then for so long as he remains the owner or landlord thereof the following conditions shall apply:

(a) the owner or landlord shall be deemed to be the consumer until such time as he has made arrangements satisfactory to a water supply authority for any occupier to become the consumer in his place; and

(b) notwithstanding any notice which he may have given either to the water supply authority or to any such occupier, the owner or landlord shall still be liable for payment of any money due in respect of such consumption.

Rates of water tariffs

96.—(1) The rates of water tariffs for different categories of consumers shall be as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) The amount of water charged to the consumer shall include water wasted or lost through leakage or otherwise.

[Am. Swk. L.N. 58/96.]

SUPPLY TO BUILDING COMPLEXES AND
MULTI-STOREY BUILDINGS

Installation of pumping system

97. A water supply authority may require that a pumping system or pressure boosting system be installed for part of or the whole of a building complex or multi-storey premises.

Maintenance by consumer

98. The pumping system shall be installed and maintained by the consumer who signs the contract for the supply of water to such premises. The consumer shall engage a contractor or firm approved by a water supply authority to service the water supply system regularly.

Pumping system

99. Every pumping system of a building complex or multi-storey premises which is supplied with water from a water supply authority shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) it shall be constructed in accordance with a specification and design approved by the water supply authority (all specification and design shall be prepared and submitted for approval, prior to construction, by consultants registered with the State Water Authority for the type of work);

(b) (i) it shall have a suction cistern or cisterns from which water shall be pumped by pumpsets and related control equipment to high level storage cistern or cisterns at the appropriate levels of the building (a duplicate set of pumpset or pumpsets shall be provided as standby to the operating pumpset or pumpsets);

(ii) the pumpsets shall be designed for automatic operations based on water levels in the low level suction cisterns and high level storage cisterns;

(c) the suction cistern or cisterns shall be of suitable capacity and installed at a suitable level to receive water from the public main (a water supply authority may at its discretion require the inflow into the suction cistern or cisterns to be regulated);

(d) the total capacity of the roof storage and suction cisterns shall not be less than the one day's demand of the building or complex (any storage requirements for fire-fighting services shall be in accordance to the requirements of Jabatan Bomba); and

(e) an approved active pressure pumping system may be installed in lieu of a pump and high level storage system with the approval of the water supply authority.

Metering of supply

100. The supply to all multi-storey premises and building complexes may be bulk-metered at the discretion of a water supply authority. Subject to approval from a water supply authority, water supplies to flats or dwelling units in multi-storey buildings may be individually metered.

Drinking water conveyed separately

101. Water for drinking and cooking purposes shall be conveyed from separate roof storage cisterns by individual distribution pipes. A water supply authority may at its discretion allow other systems to be used.

SUPPLY TO FACTORIES

Installation of storage cisterns

102.—(1) Water for factory production and process operations shall be supplied from storage cisterns only and shall not be taken directly from the main.

(2) Every consumer who requires a new supply or who requires to alter or extend an existing supply to a factory shall install a storage cistern or cisterns as a water supply authority may direct. Such cistern or cisterns shall have a total capacity of not less than the quantity of water required for one day's use at maximum production by the factory.

(3) The water supply authority may, at its discretion and when supply conditions warrant, require existing installations of a factory to be provided with storage cistern or cisterns of total capacity of not less than the maximum quantity of water consumed in one day at maximum production capacity of the factory. In this event, the water supply authority shall serve a written notice upon the consumer requiring him to carry out the necessary alterations or provisions within a specified period which shall not be less than six months.

Regulation of inflow

103. A water supply authority may, at its discretion, require the flow into the storage cisterns or cisterns of the factory to be regulated. All fittings needed for regulating such a supply shall be installed at the expense of the consumer as directed by a water supply authority.

Fire fighting supply to be metered

104. All supplies to fire hydrants and other fire fighting devices installed in a factory or within the factory's compound shall be metered and paid for by the consumer.

Recycling of water

105. Where water is supplied to a factory, a water supply authority may, at its discretion, require water used for non-consumptive purposes to be recycled to prevent wastage.

SUPPLY TO RESIDENTIAL AND
OTHER DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Installation of supply main, etc.

106. The developer shall bear the entire cost of the installation of the supply main to residential or development areas from the point of connection determined by a water supply authority, internal reticulation mains, booster pumping systems, reservoirs and other water supply related appurtenances in accordance with the requirements of a water supply authority.

Capital outlay contribution

107.—(1) The developer shall pay to a water supply authority such amount as may be determined by the water supply authority towards defraying the cost of capital outlay incurred by the water supply authority for the supply of water to any residential or development schemes undertaken by the developer.

(2) The rate of capital outlay contribution shall be fixed by a water supply authority for different category of consumers and this rate may be revised from time to time.

Supply system to have approval of water supply authority

108.—(1) Where the water supply system of the residential or development areas is not constructed by a water supply authority, the system shall be constructed to the specification and design approved by the water supply authority.

(2) The design and supervision of the construction of the system shall be carried out by an engineering consultant registered with the State Water Authority for the type of works.

Taking over of supply system

109. On completion, the supervising consultant shall certify that the works have been completed in accordance with all requirements of a water supply authority. The developer shall then apply to the water supply authority to take over the completed water supply distribution system. Provided the water supply authority is satisfied that the system or installations have been completed in full compliance with all requirements of the Ordinance and these Regulations and that the system is performing to the satisfaction of the water supply authority and the necessary spares for the pumping and other equipment are supplied to the water supply authority, the water supply authority may take over part or all of the system or installations, without compensation for use as a public water supply system. Whereupon the system or installations including land on which the installations are built shall be vested in that water supply authority.

Maintenance by developer before taking over

110. Until the effective date of the taking over by a water supply authority, the developer shall be responsible for operation and maintenance of the water supply system. The developer shall engage a contractor or firm approved by the water supply authority to service regularly and maintain the system to the satisfaction of the water supply authority.

Pumping system

111. Where a pumping system is required to supply a residential estate, regulation 99 shall apply: Provided that a water supply authority may at its discretion allow other pumping systems to be used.

STANDPIPES

Standpipes

112. Every standpipe which is accessible to the public shall, unless exempted by a water supply authority in writing, be provided with a non-concussive and self-closing draw-off tap of the approved type. Water supplied through a standpipe shall be metered and payment for water so supplied shall be charged to such person or persons as may be determined by a water supply authority.

Use of standpipes

113.—(1) No person shall use a public standpipe for washing animals and vehicles or for any trade purpose.

(2) Every person who draws water from a public standpipe shall thereafter completely close the tap after use.

Attachment to standpipe

114. No hose or any form of connections shall be attached to the tap of any standpipe.

Tampering with standpipe

115. No person shall tamper with, alter, damage or remove any fittings of any standpipe.

SWIMMING POOL, FOUNTAINS
AND ORNAMENTAL POOL

Swimming pools

116. Every swimming pool exceeding 25 000 litres in size, which is supplied with water from the mains shall comply with the following requirement:

- (a) it shall be constructed, in accordance with a specification and design approved by a water supply authority, (construction shall only commence after approval from a water supply authority);

(b) the inlet pipe of every swimming pool shall discharge into a separate and distinct chamber from the pool so that the inlet shall discharge at least 250 millimetres above the water line of the chamber (the chamber shall be provided with a lockable cover); and

(c) the control valve on the service pipe or distribution pipe which serves the pool shall also be in the inlet chamber and shall only be accessible for operation when the chamber is open.

Operator's responsibility

117. The operator of every swimming pool, accessible to the public, shall ensure that the quality of the water of the swimming pool meets the requirements of the health authority at all times.

Depletion of pool

118. Should any pool become depleted by an amount exceeding 25 000 litres, due to the pool being cleansed or any other reasons, notice in writing shall be given to a water supply authority at least three days prior to the operator wishing to recharge the pool. It shall be at the discretion of the water supply authority to refuse consent for recharging of any swimming pool without assigning any reason.

Avoidance of waste

119. No swimming pool and its associated equipment and fittings shall be constructed and installed or be in such a state as to cause waste or undue consumption of the water supplied from the mains.

Separate metering

120. The supply to every swimming pool shall be separately metered and charged in accordance with the charges prescribed by a water supply authority.

FOUNTAINS AND ORNAMENTAL POOLS

Fountains and ornamental pools

121. Every fountain or ornamental pool exceeding 15 000 litres in capacity, which is supplied with water from the mains shall be constructed in accordance with a specification and design approved by a water supply authority.

Separate metering

122. A water supply authority may at its discretion require the fountain or ornamental pool to be separately metered and charged in accordance with the charges prescribed by a water supply authority.

PART V

LICENSED PIPE FITTERS AND MAINSLAYERS

Licensing of pipe fitters

123.—(1) No person shall, in the course of or in connection with or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession carried out by him, perform or carry out any work connected with construction, alteration or repair of any service pipe or distributing pipe or fittings which carry water supplied by a water supply authority unless he holds a valid licence as a pipe fitter issued by the State Water Authority under this Part.

(2) An application for a licence as a pipe fitter shall be made in such form as may be prescribed by the State Water Authority.

(3) A licence as a pipe fitter shall be in Form A in the Third Schedule and shall be valid for the calendar year in which it is issued and may be renewed for the subsequent calendar year, and shall contain such terms, conditions or restrictions as the State Water Authority may impose.

(4) A fee shall be paid for a licence as a pipe fitter and for the renewal thereof at the rates prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

Requirements for registration as licensed pipe fitter

124.—(1) Before a person can be issued with a licence as a pipe fitter, he shall pass an examination conducted by the State Water Authority.

(2) The examination shall take the form of a written test, interview or practical test or a combination thereof, and shall be based upon a syllabus issued by the State Water Authority.

Licensing of mainslayers

125.—(1) No person shall, in the course of or in connection with or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession carried out by him, perform or carry out any work connected with the laying, alteration or repair of any mains which carry water supplied by a water supply authority unless he holds a valid licence as a mainslayer issued by the State Water Authority under this Part.

(2) An application for a licence as a mainslayer shall be made in such form as may be prescribed by the State Water Authority.

(3) A licence as a mainslayer shall be in Form B in the Third Schedule and shall be valid for twelve months from the date of issue or renewal thereof, and shall contain such terms, conditions and restrictions as the State Water Authority may impose.

(4) A fee shall be paid for a licence as a mainslayer and for the renewal thereof at the rates prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

Requirements for registration as mainslayer

126.—(1) Before a person can be issued with a licence as a mainslayer, he shall pass an examination conducted by the State Water Authority.

(2) The examination shall take the form of a written test, interview or practical test or a combination thereof, and shall be based upon a syllabus issued by the State Water Authority.

Right of State Water Authority to refuse, suspend, cancel licence

127.—(1) The State Water Authority may refuse to grant a licence under this Part to any person, or may suspend or cancel any licence previously granted to any person or to refuse to renew such a licence if the holder thereof has contravened any of the provisions of the Ordinance or these Regulations, or at any time or place so conduct himself as to warrant the refusal, suspension or cancellation of such licence or would not, in the public interest, justify a renewal of the licence.

(2) Where the holder of any licence issued under this Part fails to carry out work of a quality and standard stipulated under these Regulations, his licence may be suspended for such period as the State Water Authority may deem fit and proper:

Provided that the holder of the licence shall first be given an opportunity of showing cause why his licence should not be revoked, within 30 days of issue of the show cause letter by the State Water Authority.

Appeal

(3) Any person aggrieved by the suspension or cancellation of his licence under this regulation or the refusal to renew his licence may, within 30 days of date of the suspension or revocation or non-renewal, appeal in writing to the Minister whose decision on such appeal shall be final and shall not be questioned or challenged in any Court.

Existing licence holders

128. Any person who holds a licence as a pipe fitter or mainslayer prior to the date of coming into force of these Regulations issued under any other written law shall forthwith surrender that licence to the State Water Authority who shall issue to that person a new licence of equivalent status: Provided that if that person has not passed a pipe fitter's or a mainslayer's examination before the coming into force of these Regulations; the State Water Authority may require him to pass the examination referred to in regulation 124 or 126 within such period as the State Water Authority may specify in writing, failing which, the licence issued to him may not be renewed.

Withholding and withdrawing supply

129. A water supply authority may withhold or withdraw the supply of water through any mains, pipes or fittings or any other works laid, fitted or executed by any person not registered with the State Water Authority, as a licensed pipe fitter or mainslayer.

Inspection of water mains

130. On completion of a new mains or extension or repair of any mains, a water supply authority shall carry out an inspection thereof and permit the supply of water through such mains, if it is satisfied that all the requirements of these Regulations, and the mains comply with the Approved Standard, specification and drawings.

Testing of water mains

131. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 130, a water supply authority shall have the right to carry out such tests as it deems necessary, before permitting the supply of water through any such mains.

Notice to be given to water supply authority

132.—(1) No installation to any water supply system or extension to or alteration or repair of any existing water supply system shall be carried out by a licensed pipe fitter without first giving written notice of such extension, alteration or repair to an authorized officer and obtaining prior written approval thereunto unless:

- (a) the extension to a water supply system involves not more than one fitting and not more than 3 metres of pipe; or
- (b) the necessary repair is of an urgent nature.

(2) A licensed pipe fitter may proceed with the work at his earliest convenience and inform a water supply authority in writing of the completion thereof not more than seven days after such completion.

(3) If any work for the extension, alteration or repair of a water supply system is not commenced within one month of the written notice given by the licensed pipe fitter under paragraph (1) such notice shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Inspection and testing of internal plumbing systems

133.—(1) On completion of a new water supply system or any extension or repair of service pipe or distributing pipe or mains, the pipe fitter or mainslayer shall notify the authorized officer.

(2) The authorized officer may require that an inspection and necessary testing of the completed works be carried out prior to the approval for reconnection or supply. Approval shall only be granted if the works comply with all the requirements of these Regulations and comply with the Approved Standard, the drawings and specification submitted to the water supply authority.

Fees for inspection and testing of pipes

134. The fees for the inspection and testing of service pipe or distributing pipe or mains or fittings are set out in the Fourth Schedule.

Underground mains, etc.

135.—(1) The breaking up of a street, road, or public place for the purpose of laying an underground mains and the connections thereto and the refilling and making good thereof shall be carried out by a water supply authority responsible for the laying of such mains or its servant or agent, as the case may be, in the manner as may be required by the relevant authority charged with the responsibility for matters relating to streets, roads or public places under the State Roads Ordinance, 1994 [Cap. 9].

(2) Except for the purpose of making immediate repairs, no underground mains shall be laid by a water supply authority, or its servant or agent, as the case may be, in any road unless reasonable notice has been given to the relevant authority under the State Roads Ordinance, 1994.

PART VI
WATER SUPPLY TO CONSUMERS

Application for water supply

136.—(1)(a) Any person who desires water to be supplied to him or any premises, by a water supply authority shall submit an application to the water supply authority concerned.

(b) Every application shall contain an undertaking by the applicant that he agrees to abide by the provisions of these Regulations for the supply of water to him or his premises.

(2) (a) Every applicant shall produce a certified true copy of issued document of title for land on which the premises to be supplied is situated, or other document of proof of his ownership of premises.

(b) Any applicant occupying native customary rights land or land held without title shall produce a letter from a District Officer or a Superintendent of Lands and Surveys or any public officer authorized by either of them, to prove his legitimate occupation of the land to which water is to be supplied.

(3) Except with the approval of a water supply authority and subject to the terms of an agreement required under section 29(3)(a) of the Ordinance between a water supply authority and a consumer, no water shall be supplied other than through a meter.

Communication pipes laid at consumer's expense

137.—(1) Communication pipes shall be provided and laid by a water supply authority at the expense of the consumer.

(2) Supply pipes and distributing pipes and all fittings required shall be laid and maintained by a licensed pipe fitter or, in special circumstances, by a water supply authority, at the expense of the consumer.

Supply shall be by means of one communication pipe

138.—(1) Except with the written consent of a water supply authority, no dwelling house or other premises charged or chargeable separately with water rate shall be supplied with water by a water supply authority by means of more than one communication pipe connected to the mains of the water supply authority.

(2) In this regulation "dwelling house" includes any part of a building which is occupied as a separate dwelling.

Installation of communication pipe and meter

139.—(1) On completion of the laying of pipes and fittings for a new water system from the point where the communication pipe leaves the mains and after such pipe and fittings and the laying and installation thereof have been inspected, tested and approved by a water supply authority, the water supply authority will at the expense of the consumer or intending consumer lay and install a communication pipe from the mains and fix a stop tap for the control of the supply of water.

(2) After a water supply authority is satisfied that a consumer has satisfied all the requirements for supply stipulated in section 29 of the Ordinance, an authorized officer will install a meter and commence the supply to that consumer.

Alteration of construction of communication pipes

140.—(1) A water supply authority may, at its discretion, alter the construction of a communication pipe.

(2) In such a case no charge shall be made to the consumer, but any piping or other water fitting formerly used for the supply of water to such consumer's premises which in the opinion of a water supply authority is no longer required for the purposes of such supply, may be removed and the property therein shall thereupon vest in that water supply authority.

Taking over of communication pipe

141.—(1) A water supply authority shall take over all communication pipe or pipes without compensation for use as a mains whereupon the property in such pipe or pipes shall vest in the water supply authority.

(2) Where a communication pipe or a group of pipes lies within private land, a water supply authority shall similarly take over such pipe or pipes and thereupon the property in the pipe or pipes shall vest in the water supply authority.

Extension of supply to another premises

142. No distributing pipe or service pipe shall be extended so that water can be drawn therefrom to any other premises.

Defective water fittings and private supply installation

143. Where, in the opinion of a water supply authority, any fitting installed in connection with a private installation and maintainable at the consumer's expense, is so defective or obstructed as to cause or be likely to cause, waste, undue consumption, blockage or contamination of water supplied from the mains:

(a) where such a fitting is a communication pipe or part thereof, an authorized officer may disconnect the supply without notice for the purpose of carrying out repairs, and charge the costs of such repairs to the consumer; or

(b) where the fitting does not form part of a communication pipe, an authorized officer shall serve a written notice on the consumer concerned, detailing the repairs required and specifying the period within which the repairs shall be carried out.

Tapping equipment

144. Tapping of water from any pipe shall be carried out by using the correct type of tapping equipment approved by the State Water Authority for the type of pipe and no other method of tapping of the pipe, other than by the proper use of the correct tapping machine, is allowed.

Power to disconnect

145. Should the consumer fail to comply with a notice served in accordance with regulation 143(b) above, a water supply authority may disconnect the supply and recover the cost of disconnection from the consumer.

Reconnection of supply

146. Where supply has been disconnected for non-payment of monies due to a water supply authority or in accordance with regulation 145 for non-compliance with a notice served, the supply may be re-connected upon payment of the monies due and upon compliance with all requirements of the water supply authority. A water supply authority shall not be liable for any losses or expenses arising from the disconnection carried out pursuant to regulation 145.

Payment for connection by a new consumer

147.—(1) Any consumer who enters into a new agreement for a supply of water to any premises shall pay the fee for such supply, irrespective of whether there is already an existing connection or otherwise.

(2) On termination of a water supply agreement, the amount of the final water bill including all arrears up to the date of the disconnection of supply may be deducted from the consumer's deposit and the balance thereof, if any, shall be refunded to him within 60 days from the date of termination of the agreement.

Demise of consumer

148. In the event of the demise of the consumer, it shall be the responsibility of the occupant of the said premises to arrange with a water supply authority for the execution of a new water supply agreement within two months of the death of the consumer or within such extended period as that water supply authority may permit.

Temporary supply for building or construction

149. In the event of a consumer requiring supply of water for building or construction works, such supply may, at the discretion of a water supply authority, be provided but only for a period not exceeding six months or such other period as a water supply authority may permit, and shall be charged at the rates laid down by the water supply authority. This supply shall be disconnected on completion of the building or construction works or at the end of the period allowed by that water supply authority, whichever is the earlier.

Water supply for temporary purpose

150.—(1) An applicant for water required for temporary purpose shall state the intended period (not exceeding six months) during which such supply is required and shall pay a deposit of an amount to be determined by a water supply authority, prior to the commencement of such temporary supply.

(2) If the supply of water is required beyond the six months period, the consumer shall notify the water supply authority, and unless the water supply authority agrees to the extension of the period, the supply of water shall be terminated on the last date of the six months period.

(3) At the end of the period for the temporary water supply, the deposit paid by the consumer under paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be refunded to him provided that there are no outstanding water charges owing by the consumer to a water supply authority.

Use of water from fire hydrants

151. The taking or drawing of water from any fire hydrant for any purpose, other than fire fighting, is prohibited unless the prior written approval of a water supply authority has been obtained.

Use of hoses for building operations

152. No consumer shall draw water from the mains by a hose unless such water shall have first passed through a storage cistern or feed cistern or an approved anti-back siphonage device. This regulation shall not apply if the water is drawn from a hydrant for fire fighting purposes.

PART VII
ABSTRACTION OF WATER

Application to abstract ground water, etc.

153. An application for a licence:
- (a) to abstract ground water;
 - (b) to abstract, draw or take raw water from any river, stream or water courses;
 - (c) for the impounding of water in any river, stream or water courses,

shall be made in a form prescribed by the State Water Authority and if the abstraction, drawing, taking or impounding of water is to take place within the area of supply of a water supply authority, the application should be submitted to the State Water Authority through that water supply authority.

Licence to abstract ground water. Drilling works prohibited without licence

154.—(1) A licence for the abstraction of ground water shall be issued by the State Water Authority upon compliance with all the prescribed conditions and requirements and such licence may include any or all the conditions stipulated in regulation 155.

(2) No works for the drilling or construction of any well, borehole or similar structure for abstraction of groundwater shall be undertaken unless a licence has been issued pursuant to this regulation.

Additional terms and conditions of licence

155. Where a licence is issued for the abstraction of water from a stream or a river, the State Water Authority may, in addition to any terms and conditions that it may impose under section 12(1) of the Ordinance:

- (a) stipulate the maximum rate of abstraction;
- (b) prohibit abstraction of water when the level of water in the river or stream falls beyond a certain level or limit;
- (c) stipulate the method of measurement which is to be used; and
- (d) require the holder of the licence to suspend extraction as and when the State Water Authority so directs.

Tariff rates for abstraction of water, etc.

156. The State Water Authority may levy such fee and tariff rates as may be specified in the Fourth Schedule for the abstraction, taking, drawing of raw water from any stream, river, water courses or subterranean sources and for the impounding of water, for:

- (a) industrial or commercial usage;
- (b) generation of electricity or electrical energy; or
- (c) any other usages not prohibited by the Ordinance.

PART VIII
MISCELLANEOUS

Offences

157. Unless otherwise made an offence under the Ordinance, a person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a maximum fine of five thousand ringgit or imprisonment for up to two years or both.

Seizure of property used in commission of offence

158.—(1) An authorized officer may seize or remove from the possession of any person, any tool, equipment, plant or machinery used or suspected to be used in the commission of any offence under the Ordinance or any of the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Any property seized pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be kept or stored in a safe place, pending the disposal thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction or pursuant to a direction of the water supply authority.

(3) In the event that following the seizure or removal of any property pursuant to paragraph (1), the offence committed is compounded pursuant to regulation 159, a water supply authority may direct that the property be returned to the rightful owner thereof or be disposed off in such manner as he deems fit or appropriate; and if the disposal is to be by way of a sale thereof, such sale shall be by way of public auction or tender and the proceeds derived therefrom, after defraying the costs of the sale, shall be credited to the State Consolidated Fund.

Compounding of offences

159.—(1) Any officer of a water supply authority specially authorized by name or by office in that behalf by that water supply authority may, in his discretion, compound any offence against the Ordinance or against any of these Regulations by collecting from the person reasonably suspected of having committed the same, a sum of money of not less than ten per centum and not more than thirty per centum of the maximum fine provided for the offence.

(2) When an offer of compounding of any offence is made and accepted, payment shall be made by cash, money order or postal order, to the officer authorized to make such offer of compounding and an official receipt shall be issued for the payment thereof.

(3) The forms contained in the Fifth Schedule may be used for the purposes indicated by their contents but no deviation from such forms shall invalidate or affect the legality of any compounding made.

Reward for information

160. Any person who provides information leading to the conviction of any person or persons involved in the misuse or wastage of water or damage or tampering of any pipe or fitting of a water supply authority may receive such reward, to be paid in such manner as the water supply authority may determine after consultation with the Minister.

Register

161.—(1) The State Water Authority shall keep a Register of—

- (a) all pipe fitters issued with licence under regulation 123;
- (b) all mainslayers issued with licence under regulation 125; and
- (c) all licences issued for the abstraction of water or water from any stream, lake or reservoir, or ground water,

and shall note in such Register the suspension or cancellation of any such pipe fitter or mainslayer, or the suspension or cancellation of any licence issued for abstraction of ground water.

(2) The Register shall be kept at the office of the State Water Authority and open to inspection by the public during normal office hours upon payment of an inspection fee stipulated in the Fourth Schedule.

Fees received to be credited to the State Consolidated Fund

162. All fees and monies payable to and received by the State Water Authority under these Regulations shall be credited to the State Consolidated Fund.

Revocations

163. The written laws set out in the Sixth Schedule are revoked.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

APPROVED STANDARDS

(Regulations 2, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 43(5), 45(2), 47, 49, 57, 58, 71, 78)

THE STANDARDS OF PIPES, FITTINGS, *ETC.*, REFER TO CURRENT STANDARDS ISSUED BY EITHER SIRIM OR IN THE ABSENCE OF SIRIM STANDARDS, THE RELEVANT STANDARDS ISSUED BY BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR STANDARDISATION (ISO) ARE AS FOLLOWS:

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Standard</i>
1.	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.
2.	Cast iron flanged pipes and flanged fittings.
3.	Grey iron pipes and fittings.
4.	Ductile iron pipes and fittings.
5.	Steel tubes suitable for screwing to BS pipe threads.
6.	Copper tubes for water, gas and sanitation.
7.	Asbestos cement pressure pipes.
8.	Unplasticised PVC pipe for cold water service.
9.	Light gauge stainless steel tubes.
10.	Seamless and welded austenitic stainless steel pipes and tubes for pressure purposes.
11.	Grey iron pipes and fittings.
12.	Polyethylene (PE) pipes for water supply.
13.	Cast iron flanged pipes and flanged fittings.
14.	Malleable cast iron screwed pipes fittings.
15.	Malleable cast iron and cast copper alloy screwed pipe fittings for steam, air, water, gas and oil.
16.	Cast iron pipe fittings for sprinklers and other fire protection installations.
17.	Wrought steel pipe fittings (screwed BSP thread).
18.	Butt-welding pipe fittings for pressure purposes.
19.	Cast copper alloy pipe fittings for use with screwed copper tubes.
20.	Capillary and compression tube fittings of copper and copper alloy.
21.	Pipe threads for tubes and fittings where pressure-tight joints are made on the thread.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Standard</i>
22.	Threads for light gauge copper tubes and fittings.
23.	Draw-off taps and stop valves for water services (screw-down pattern).
24.	Draining taps (screw-down pattern).
25.	Double flanged cast iron wedge gate valves for water-works purposes.
26.	Ball valves (excluding floats).
27.	Flanges and bolting for pipes, valves and fittings.
28.	Floats for ball valves (copper).
29.	Floats for ball valves (plastics) for cold water.
30.	Galvanised mild steel cisterns and covers, tanks and cylinders.
31.	Glass Reinforced Polyester Sectional Storage Cistern.
32.	Cast iron sectional tanks (rectangular).
33.	Pressed steel sectional rectangular tanks.
34.	Cold water storage cisterns (polyolefin or olefin copolymer) and cistern covers.
35.	Joints and fittings for use with unplasticised PVC pressure pipes.
36.	Mechanical joints and fittings principally of unplasticised PVC.
37.	Solvent cements.
38.	Galvanised mild steel indirect cylinders, annular or saddle-back type.
39.	Copper cylinders for domestic purposes.
40.	Copper indirect cylinders for domestic purposes.
41.	Mains pressure automatic electric water heaters.
42.	Calorifiers for central heating and hot water supply.
43.	WC flushing cisterns (including dual flush cisterns and flush pipes).
44.	Surface box of heavy duty class.

SECOND SCHEDULE

APPROVED STANDARDS

(Regulations 2, 11, 12,15, 26)

THE TYPES AND CLASSES OF PIPES APPROVED FOR USE BY THE
STATE WATER AUTHORITY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- (a) Asbestos cement pipes; Class 20 and Class 25.
- (b) Ductile Iron Pipes: Class K9.
- (c) Polyethylene Pipe: PN6 and PN10.
(High Density)
- (d) uPVC Pipes: Class 'D' for 32 mm diameter and above.
Class 'E' for 25 mm diameter and below.
- (e) Welded and seamless steel pipes (screwed-type).
All classes: Light, Medium, Heavy).
- (f) Welded and seamless carbon steel pipes for general
pressure purpose.

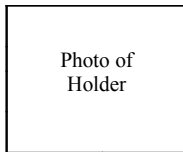
THIRD SCHEDULE

FORM A

STATE WATER AUTHORITY

PIPE FITTER LICENCE

(Regulation 123(3))



Registration No.

It is hereby certified that
..... (I.C. No.) of
..... is licensed to carry out any work connected with construction,
alteration or repair of any service pipe, distributing pipe or fitting which carry water supplied by a
water supply authority.

This licence is valid until 31st December, 20 .

This licence shall not be transferable.

Date:

.....
State Water Authority

Fees paid:

For renewal see overleaf

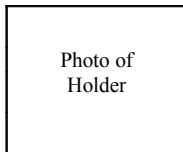
SaravakamNet

RENEWAL

Date of Renewal	Date of Expiry	Details of Fees Paid	Remarks	Signature of State Water Authority

Sarawak Law

FORM B
STATE WATER AUTHORITY
MAINS LAYER LICENCE
(Regulation 125(3))



Registration No.

It is hereby certified that
..... (I.C. No.) of
..... is licensed to carry out any work connected with laying,
alteration or repair of mains carrying water supplied by a water supply authority.

This licence is valid until 31st December, 20 .

This licence shall not be transferable.

Date:

.....
State Water Authority

Fees paid:

For renewal see overleaf

Saravak LawNet

RENEWAL

Date of Renewal	Date of Expiry	Details of Fees Paid	Remarks	Signature of State Water Authority

Sarawak LAMPS

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Regulations 92, 96, 123(4), 125(4), 134, 156, 161(2))

[Am. Swk. L.N. 58/96.]

SECTION A

FEES

1. Fees payable for licence as a pipe fitter or mainslayer (regulation 123)
 - (a) For the issue of a licence : RM 40.00 for the period from the date of issue of the licence to 31st December of the year in which the licence is first issued.
 - (b) For the renewal of licence : RM 20.00 per year or part thereof.
 - (c) Fee for a duplicate of a licence as a pipe fitter or mainslayer : RM 10.00
 - (d) Examination fees : RM 20.00
2. Fee for inspection of Register of licensed pipe fitter and mainslayer (regulation 161(2)) : RM 3.00
3. Fee for inspection of service pipe or distributing pipe or mains (regulation 134) : RM 50.00
4. Fees for testing of meters (regulation 92(1)) :
 - (a) 15 mm - 20 mm meter : RM 20.00
 - (b) 20 mm : RM 20.00
 - (c) 30 mm : RM 20.00
 - (d) 40 mm : RM 20.00
 - (e) 50 mm : RM 25.00
 - (f) 80 mm : RM 25.00
 - (g) 100 mm : RM 50.00
 - (h) 150 mm : RM 75.00
 - (i) 200 mm : RM100.00
 - (j) above 200 mm : RM120.00

SECTION B

PART I

**THE SCALE OF CHARGES UNDER THIS PART SHALL
APPLY TO ALL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES APART
FROM THOSE WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES MENTIONED
IN PARTS II, III, IV AND V OF THIS SECTION**

[Swk. L.N. 58/96.]

SCALE OF CHARGES

Domestic Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 4.00
Up to 15 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.44 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 15 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.65 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 50 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.69 per 1000 litres

Domestic/Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 17.00
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.75 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.86 per 1000 litres

Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 20.00
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.88 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.96 per 1000 litres

Industrial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 22.00
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.95 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.20 per 1000 litres

Special Rate

(a) Minimum charge in any one month	RM 25.00
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.10 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.21 per 1000 litres
(b) Schools	RM 0.60 per 1000 litres
(c) Public Standpipes	RM 0.39 per 1000 litres
(d) Water to Ships	RM 1.50 per 1000 litres

Special Fees

For "Turning on Service"	RM 2.00
For "Re-connection" due to non-payment	RM 15.00

Meter Rents

	<i>Per Month</i>
15 mm - 20 mm meter	Free
25 mm meter	RM 1.50
30 mm meter	RM 2.00
40 mm meter	RM 2.50
50 mm meter	RM 3.50
80 mm meter	RM 7.00
100 mm meter	RM 10.00
150 mm meter	RM 15.00
200 mm meter (and above)	RM 22.00

PART II

FOR SRI AMAN, MIRI, LIMBANG, SARIKEI,
KAPIT WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES*Domestic Rate*

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 4.40
Up to 15 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.48 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 15 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.72 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 50 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.76 per 1000 litres

Domestic/Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 18.70
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.83 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.95 per 1000 litres

Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 22.00
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.97 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.06 per 1000 litres

Industrial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 24.20
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.05 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.32 per 1000 litres

Special Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 27.50
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.21 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.33 per 1000 litres

Schools RM 0.66 per 1000 litres

Public Standpipes RM 0.43 per 1000 litres

Water to Ships RM 1.70 per 1000 litres

Fees

For "Turning on Service"	RM 2.20
For "Re-connection" due to non-payment	RM 16.50

Meter Rents

	<i>Per Month</i>
15 mm - 20 mm meter	No charge
25 mm meter	RM 1.65
30 mm meter	RM 2.20
40 mm meter	RM 2.75
50 mm meter	RM 3.85
80 mm meter	RM 7.70
100 mm meter	RM 11.00
150 mm meter	RM 16.50

PART III
FOR BINTULU WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

Domestic Rate

Up to 14 000 litres in any one month	RM 6.60 (Minimum charge)
Over 14 000 litres but not exceeding 45 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.61 per 1000 litres
Over 45 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.66 per 1000 litres

Domestic/Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 18.70
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.83 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.95 per 1000 litres

Commercial Rate

Up to 23 000 litres in any one month	RM 20.90 (Minimum charge)
Over 23 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.99 per 1000 litres

Industrial Rate

Up to 23 000 litres in any one month	RM 24.20 (Minimum charge)
Over 23 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.21 per 1000 litres

Special Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 27.50
Up to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.21 per 1000 litres
Exceeding 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.33 per 1000 litres

Schools RM 0.66 per 1000 litres

Public Standpipes RM 0.36 per 1000 litres

Water to Ships RM 1.70 per 1000 litres

Fees

For "Turning on Service"	RM 2.20
For "Re-connection" due to non-payment	RM 16.50

Meter Rents

<i>Meter Rents</i>	<i>Per Month</i>
15 mm - 20 mm meter	No charge
25 mm meter	RM 1.65
30 mm meter	RM 2.20
40 mm meter	RM 2.75
50 mm meter	RM 3.85
80 mm meter	RM 7.70
100 mm meter	RM 11.00
150 mm meter	RM 16.50
200 mm meter	RM 22.00

**PART IV
KUCHING WATER BOARD**

Domestic Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 4.40
Up to 15 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.48 per 1000 litres
In excess of 15 000 litres but not exceeding 50 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.72 per 1000 litres
The excess over 50 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.76 per 1000 litres

Domestic/Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 18.70
1000 to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.83 per 1000 litres
The excess over 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.95 per 1000 litres

Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 22.00
1000 to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.97 per 1000 litres
The excess over 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.06 per 1000 litres

*Special Commercial Rate for Water Processed
for Sale*

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 27.50
1000 to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.21 per 1000 litres
The excess over 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.33 per 1000 litres

<i>Public Standpipes</i>	RM 0.43 per 1000 litres
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<i>Water Collected at Depot (Consumer's transport)</i>	RM 0.43 per 1000 litres
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<i>Water to Ships</i>	RM 1.70 per 1000 litres
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Fees

For "Turning on Service"	RM 5.50
For "Re-connection" due to non-payment	RM 16.50

Meter Rents

	<i>Per Month</i>
15 mm meter	RM 0.55
20 mm meter	RM 1.65
25 mm meter	RM 2.20
30 mm meter	RM 2.75
40 mm meter	RM 3.30
50 mm meter	RM 4.40
80 mm meter	RM 8.80
100 mm meter	RM 11.00
150 mm meter	RM 16.50

PART V
SIBU WATER BOARD

Domestic Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 4.40
1000 to 15 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.48 per 1000 litres
In excess of 15 000 litres but not exceeding 50 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.72 per 1000 litres
The excess over 50 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.76 per 1000 litres

Domestic/Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 18.70
1000 to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.83 per 1000 litres
The excess over 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.95 per 1000 litres

Commercial Rate

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 22.00
1000 to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 0.97 per 1000 litres
The excess over 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.06 per 1000 litres

*Special Commercial Rate for Water Processed
for Sale*

Minimum charge in any one month	RM 27.50
1000 to 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.21 per 1000 litres
The excess over 25 000 litres in any one month	RM 1.33 per 1000 litres

<i>Public Standpipes</i>	RM 0.43 per 1000 litres
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<i>Water Collected at Depot (Consumer's transport)</i>	RM 0.43 per 1000 litres
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<i>Water to Ships</i>	RM 1.70 per 1000 litres
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Fees

For "Turning on Service"	RM 5.50
For "Re-connection" due to non-payment	RM 16.50

Meter Rents

	<i>Per Month</i>
15 mm meter	RM 0.55
20 mm meter	RM 1.65
25 mm meter	RM 2.20
30 mm meter	RM 2.75
40 mm meter	RM 3.30
50 mm meter	RM 4.40
80 mm meter	RM 8.80
100 mm meter	RM 11.00
150 mm meter	RM 16.50

PART VI

CATEGORY OF WATER TARIFFS

- (a) Domestic rates : All dwelling houses and barracks with individual meters for each household and all religious institutions and places of worship.
- (b) Domestic/commercial rate : Premises with occupational licence to do general trading business with owner living in the same premises.
- (c) Commercial rate : Premises with occupational licence for restaurants, coffee-shops, sundry-shops, commercial offices, bakeries, hotels, cinemas, army and police camps, swimming pools, hospitals.
- (d) Industrial rate : Buildings and premises with occupational licence for purposes such as industry, factories, brick kilns, manufacturing business, food processing, sawmills, palm oil mills, power stations.
- (e) Special commercial rate : Factories/Premises with occupational licence to produce soft drinks and ice, distilleries.

PART VII

TARIFF FOR ABSTRACTION OF RAW WATER

(Regulation 156)

Rate for abstraction, taking, drawing of raw water from any stream, river, water courses or subterranean sources.

One sen per cubic metre.

[Am. Swk. L.N. 58/90].

PART VIII

TARIFF FOR TAKING OR IMPOUNDING OF WATER FOR GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

(Regulation 156)

Taking of water from any river or stream and for the generation of electricity or electrical energy.

1 sen for each kwh of electricity generated or produced by means of water power derived from water taken or impounded from any river, stream or water course.

Provided that this Part shall not apply to any hydro-electric scheme or plant with installed generation capacity of less than 5 megawatts.

[Add. Swk. L.N. 58/96].

FIFTH SCHEDULE

(Regulations 159(3))

FORM NO. 1

OFFER TO COMPOUND OFFENCE(S)

In reply please quote:

Office/Station:

Place:

Report No.:

Date:

To:

Sir/Madam,

A report has been made that at (time)
on the
at (place)
the following offences under section/regulation
of the Water Ordinance, 1994/Water Supply Regulations, 1995,
.....
was committed by you.

2. You are hereby informed that under the powers vested in me by regulation 159 of the Water Supply Regulations, 1995, I am prepared to compound this offence for the sum of RM
If this offer is accepted payment should be made in cash or money order or postal order to the officer quoted above and an official report will be issued.
3. This offer to compound the offence will lapse on
and if no reply is received within that period proceedings by summons will be instituted.

Served by:

Name:

Designation:

Reply:

I accept the offer and enclose herewith cash/money order/postal order for the sum of RM.....
being the full settlement of the compound.

Signature:

Name (in Block Letters):

Identification Card No:

Address:

Date:

Sarawak LawNet

FORM NO. 2

RECEIPT

Receipt No.

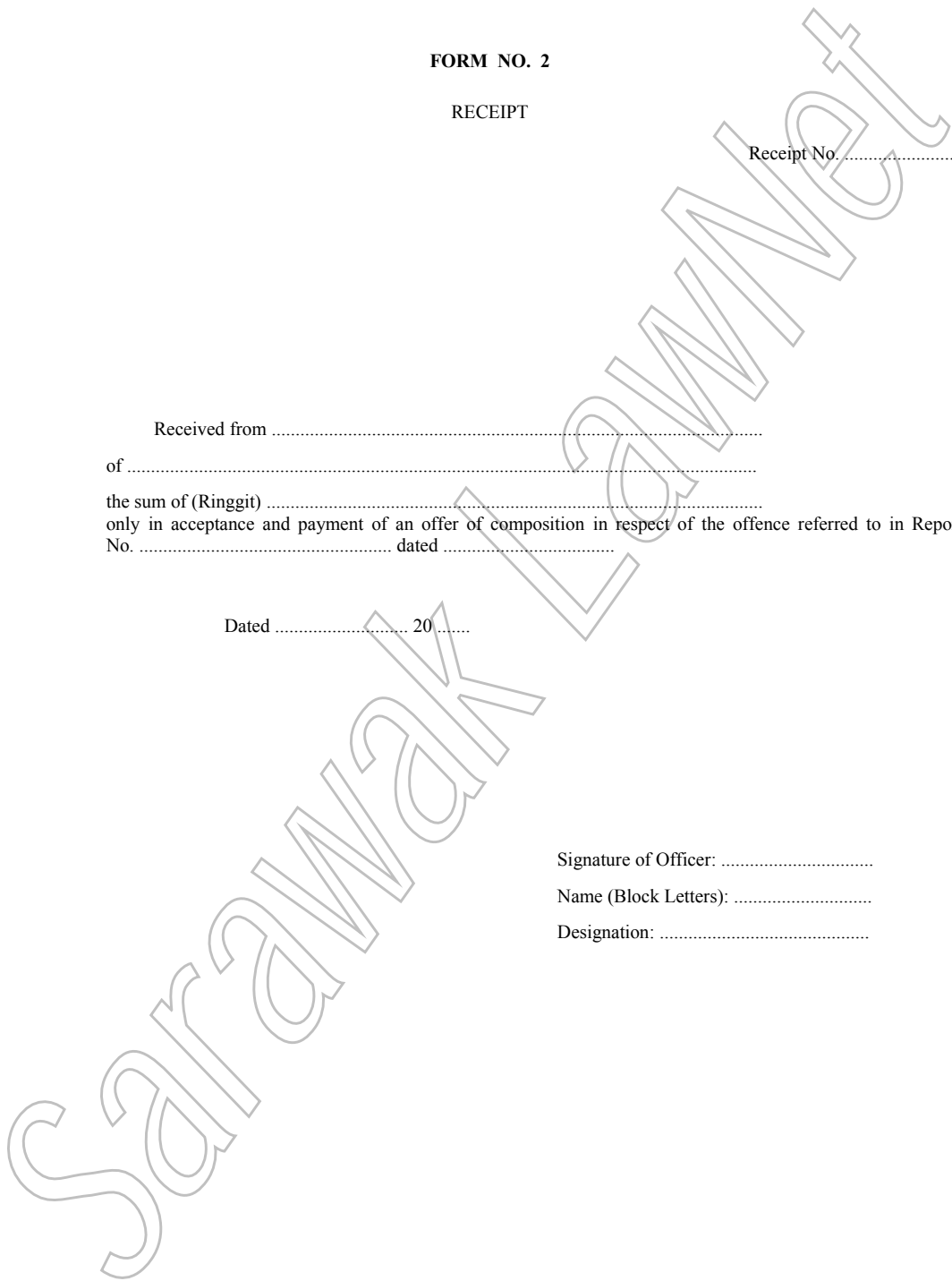
Received from
of
the sum of (Ringgit)
only in acceptance and payment of an offer of composition in respect of the offence referred to in Report
No. dated

Dated 20.....

Signature of Officer:

Name (Block Letters):

Designation:



SIXTH SCHEDULE

(Regulations 163)

REVOCATIONS

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| (1) | The Water Supply Regulations | Vol. VIII (1958 Ed.) |
| (2) | The Water Authority (Revised Water Supply Charges) Notification, 1984. | Swk. L.N. 17/84 |
| (3) | The Kuching Water Supply (Charges) Notification, 1992. | Swk. L.N. 36/92 |
| (4) | The Sibü Water Supply (Charges) Notification, 1992. | Swk. L.N. 37/92 |
| (5) | The Water Authority (Revised Water Supply Charges) Notification, 1992. | Swk. L.N. 38/92 |

Dated this 8th day of August, 1995.

By Command,

DATUK DR. GEORGE CHAN HONG NAM,
Minister for Finance and Public Utilities