

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRAINAGE AND LATRINE) REGULATIONS [ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS]

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*Government
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1 of 1932
12 of 1937
272 of 1942
328 of 1950
33 of 1951
173 of 1954
122 of 1956
125 of 1957
291 of 1964
Act
51 of 1963
13 of 1994

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Drainage and Latrine) Regulations. Title

2. The Minister may, by statutory notice, declare that on and after a date to be specified in such notice the whole of these Regulations or only such provisions thereof as are mentioned in such notice shall apply to the whole of or only such part of the district of any Local Authority as shall be defined in such notice. Application of Regulations

(As amended by No. 291 of 1964)

3. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires- Interpretation

"cement" means Portland cement which shall conform in every respect with the provisions of the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement, No. 12, 1925, and any specification in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor;

"closed drain" means any drain constructed of pipes or in the form of an enclosed conduit;

"domestic building" includes any building in human use, or intended for human use, whether for purposes of business or residence or amusement;

"drainage works" means the construction, installation, laying, connecting, fixing, repair or removal of any pipe, drain, gully, cesspool, septic tank, sewage filter installation, or other works for the discharge, reception or disposal of sewage in connection with any premises, or of any waste pipe, soil pipe, trap, urinal, water closet, slop-hopper, sink, bath, lavatory basin, ventilation pipe, anti-syphonage pipe, or any drain fitting or water flushing cistern, or any works connected with the discharge of liquid or soiled matter into any drain, sewer, cesspool, septic tank, sewage filter installation or other like receptacle for drainage, or otherwise connected with the drainage of any premises;

"dwelling-house" means a building or any part or portion of a building used, or constructed, adapted or designed to be used for human habitation, as a separate tenancy, or by one family only, whether detached, semi-detached, or separated by party walls, or by floors from adjoining buildings, together with such outbuildings as are reasonably required to be used or enjoyed therewith;

"earth closet" means a pail closet furnished with means for sprinkling earth, ashes or any other material for the purpose of absorbing or covering the excremental matter;

"housemaid's sink" includes a butler's sink and any fitting used or intended to be used in connection with the cleansing of toiletware but neither used nor intended to be used for the reception of any excremental liquid or substance;

"latrine" includes a privy, urinal, pail closet, pit closet, earth closet, chemical closet and water closet;

"latrine accommodation" includes a receptacle for human excreta, together with the structure containing and including such receptacle and the fittings and apparatus connected therewith;

"one pipe system" means a system of drainage above ground in which all soil and waste appliances are connected to a single pipe which discharges directly to a drain without further trapping other than traps integral with or attached to the appliances, and in which all traps are ventilated by means of connections to a separate main ventilating pipe;

"pail closet" means latrine accommodation including a movable receptacle for human excreta;

"pit closet" means latrine accommodation situated over any hole or excavation in the ground;

"plot" means any area of land being the subject of a separate conveyance, assignment or lease;

"sewage" means soil water, waste water and manufacturing or trade effluent;

"sewer" means any duct belonging to the Local Authority and constructed, acquired or maintained for the purpose of conveying sewage;

"sewer connection" means any pipe junction, saddle or other contrivance constructed in any sewer belonging to the Local Authority for the purpose of receiving the discharges from any drain, or the drainage from one or more buildings, into such sewer;

"single stack system" means a one pipe system from which trap ventilating pipe work is omitted;

"slop-hopper" means any fitting intended for the reception of slop water from bedrooms or other waste water containing excremental liquid or substance;

"soil pipe" means any pipe fixed on or in any building for the purpose of conveying the discharges from any water closet, slop-hopper, urinal or urinette, or any waste water containing excremental liquid or substance;

"soil water" means discharges from water closets, slop-hoppers, urinals and urinettes, and all water containing any excremental liquid or substance;

"soil water fittings" means water closets, slop-hoppers, urinals and urinettes, and all water fittings adapted or designed for the reception of matters of an excremental character which are or are to be connected to any system of drainage;

"waste pipe" means any pipe for conveying waste water of a non-excremental character from baths, lavatory basins, sinks or housemaids' sinks;

"waste water" means discharges of a non-excremental character from baths, lavatory basins, sinks or housemaids' sinks;

"waste water fittings" means baths, lavatory basins, sinks and housemaids' sinks;

"water closet" means latrine accommodation adapted or designed for the reception of human excreta, of both a solid and liquid character, used or adapted or intended to be used in connection with a water carriage system, and comprising provision for the flushing of the receptacle by means of an approved water supply.

(As amended by Acts No. 12 of 1937, No. 173 of 1954, No. 122 of 1956 and No. 51 of 1963)

PART II

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE PROVISIONS, ETC.

4. (1) Where any building is without a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the same, the Local Authority shall, by written notice, require the owner of such building, within a reasonable time therein specified, to make a drain or drains emptying into any sewer belonging to the Local Authority which is at a suitable level, and which is not more than 60.96 metres distant from any part of such building, but, if no such means of drainage are within that distance, then emptying into such covered tank or other like receptacle for drainage not being under any building, or in such other manner as the Local Authority may direct; and

Local Authority to enforce drainage of undrained buildings

the Local Authority may require any such drain or drains to be of such materials and size and to be laid at such level and in such manner and with such falls as may appear to the Local Authority to be necessary.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the requirements of any notice served under this regulation within the time specified shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may, after the expiration of the time specified in the notice, do the work required, and may recover as a civil debt the expenses incurred by it in so doing from the owner:

Provided that, where, in the opinion of the Local Authority, greater expense would be incurred in causing the drains of two or more buildings to empty into an existing sewer, pursuant to this regulation, than in constructing a new sewer and causing such drains to empty therein, the Local Authority may construct such new sewer, or cause such new sewer to be constructed, and require the owners of such buildings to cause their drains to empty therein, and may apportion as it deems just the expenses of the construction of such sewer amongst the owners of the several buildings, and recover as a civil debt the sums apportioned from such owners.

5. If it appear to the Local Authority that two or more buildings which are to be connected with any sewer belonging to the Local Authority, either voluntarily or compulsorily, may be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size belonging to the Local Authority already exists or is about to be constructed at a suitable level and within 60.96 metres of any part of such buildings, the Local Authority may, when the drains of such buildings are first laid, order that such buildings be drained by a combined system of drainage to be constructed either by the Local Authority, if it so decide, or by the owners in such manner as the Local Authority shall direct, and the costs and expenses of the construction of such combined system of drainage and of the repair and maintenance thereof shall be apportioned between the owners of such buildings in such manner as the Local Authority shall determine, and, if paid by the Local Authority, may be recovered by it from such owners.

Two or more buildings may be drained by a combined operation

6. (1) No person shall erect a new building or re-erect any building, any two external walls of which have been pulled down or burned down or which have fallen down to or below the level of the ground floor, or occupy or, being the owner thereof, permit to be occupied, any building so newly erected or re-erected, unless a drain or drains have been

New buildings must be drained

constructed of such materials and size, and laid at such level, in such manner and with such fall as may appear necessary to the Local Authority for the effectual drainage of such building; and the drain or drains so to be constructed shall empty into any sewer belonging to the Local Authority which is at a suitable level and which is within 60.96 metres of any part of the site of the building to be erected or re-erected; and, if no such means of drainage are within that distance, then such drains shall empty into such covered tank or other place, not being under any building, as the Local Authority may direct, except as hereinafter provided.

(2) Any person who causes any building to be erected or re-erected or any drain to be constructed in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, no person shall cause or permit any subsoil, surface, storm or rain-water or any drain for the conveyance of such water to discharge into or communicate with any drain or sewer for the conveyance of sewage or waste water, or into any cesspool, septic tank or other receptacle for drainage, except with the written permission or by the direction of the Local Authority, and then only on the condition that such subsoil, surface, storm or rain-water drain shall discharge directly into the open air over a trapped gully and above the level of the water therein, and no person shall cause or permit any sewage or waste water drain to discharge into or communicate with any drain or sewer for the conveyance of subsoil, surface, storm or rain-water except with the written permission or by the direction of the Local Authority.

7. If it shall appear to the Local Authority that any building built before or after the commencement of these Regulations is not provided with a proper sink or drain or other necessary appliances for carrying off waste water from such building, the Local Authority may give notice in writing to the owner of such building requiring him, in the manner and within the time to be specified in such notice, to provide such sink, drain or other appliances. If the owner makes default in complying with such requirement to the satisfaction of the Local Authority within the time specified in such notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and, in case of default, the Local Authority may, if it thinks fit, itself provide such sink, drain or other appliances, and the expenses incurred by it in so doing shall be repaid to it by such owner, and may be recovered as a civil debt.

Local Authority may require sinks, drains or other necessary appliances to be provided to buildings

8. (1) Where any building is served by any privy, earth closet, pail closet, pit closet, or other closet not being a water closet (any such privy or closet being hereinafter in this regulation referred to as a non-water closet), the Local Authority may, by notice in writing addressed to the owner of the building, require the said owner, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to convert the non-water closet into a water closet, and-

Conversion of latrines

(a) if the building or closet is within 60.96 metres of any sewer belonging to the Local Authority which is at a suitable level, to connect the water closet to the said sewer; or

(b) in any other case, to connect the water closet to a septic tank or covered cesspool;

and cause all such works to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations:

Provided that no such notice as aforesaid shall be given unless there is available on the premises affected a sufficient supply of water to operate a water closet efficiently.

(2) Any notice given under this regulation may require the owner of any building to carry out the works specified therein in a manner and by the use of materials to be approved by the Local Authority.

(3) Any person who shall fail to comply with the requirements of any notice given under the provisions of this regulation within the time specified in such notice shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may, after the expiration of the time specified, execute the required work, and may recover as a civil debt the expenses incurred by it in so doing from the owner of the property.

(No. 33 of 1951)

9. (1) Where the drainage of a building discharges into any cesspool or septic tank or into any other receptacle or place whatsoever not being a sewer belonging to the Local Authority, and such building be within 60.96 metres of a sewer belonging to the Local Authority which is at a suitable level, the Local Authority may, by written notice addressed to the owner of the building, require the said owner, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to cease to discharge or permit to be

Where sewer provided, cesspools or septic tanks, etc., no longer to be used for reception of

discharged into the said cesspool, septic tank, other receptacle or place any sewage and other waste water, and to cause all such sewage and other waste water to be discharged into the said sewer in a manner and by the use of materials to be approved by the Local Authority; and the Local Authority may, by written notice addressed to the owner, order such cesspool, septic tank, receptacle or place to be removed, filled in or otherwise suitably dealt with to its satisfaction, within a period to be specified in such notice, and the Local Authority may, after the expiration of the time specified in such notice, execute the required work and may recover as a civil debt the expenses incurred by it in so doing from the owner of the property.

drainage

(2) Any such owner who shall fail to comply with the requirements of any notice served under the provisions of this regulation within the time specified shall be guilty of an offence.

(As amended by Act No. 125 of 1957)

10. (1) The owner of any premises shall, at his own expense, maintain all drains and all drainage works constructed upon or in connection with such premises in an efficient condition and in a proper state of repair to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

Maintenance of drains and drainage works

(2) In all cases where two or more buildings owned by more than one owner are drained by a combined system of drainage, such owners shall jointly and severally be responsible for the duty of, and for any costs and expenses incidental to, maintaining and repairing such combined system of drainage.

11. If it shall appear to the Local Authority that any drain, latrine, cesspool or septic tank constructed upon or in connection with any premises is in a bad state of repair, or is inefficient or is a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, the Local Authority may, after having given twenty-four hours' written notice to the occupier of such premises, or, in case of emergency, without notice, cause such premises to be entered, the ground to be opened and such drain, latrine, cesspool or septic tank to be examined. If the drain, latrine, cesspool or septic tank on examination is found to be in a proper, sound and efficient condition, the Local Authority shall cause the ground to be closed, and any damage done to be made good as soon as can be, and the expenses of the works shall be defrayed by the Local Authority. If the drain, latrine, cesspool or septic tank on examination appears to be in a bad, defective or inefficient condition, or to require alteration or amendment, the Local

Examination of drains, latrines, cesspools and septic tanks

Authority shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the premises requiring him forthwith or within a reasonable time therein specified to carry out such works as may be necessary; and, if the owner of such premises fails to comply with the requirements of any notice served under this regulation within the time specified, he shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may, if it think fit, after the expiration of the time specified in the notice, carry out the work required, and may recover as a civil debt the expenses incurred by it in so doing from the said owner.

12. (1) The Local Authority may, at any reasonable time, cause to be applied to any covered drain or drains, soil pipe or ventilating pipe, constructed upon or in connection with any premises, the smoke, air, chemical, coloured water or other test (not including a test by water under pressure). Local Authority may cause drains to be tested

(2) If, on the application of the test, such drain or drains, soil pipe or ventilating pipe is or are found to be defective, the Local Authority shall, by written notice served upon the owner of such premises specifying generally the defect, require the said owner to do all works necessary for remedying it, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, and, if such owner fails to comply with the requirements of any notice served under this regulation within the time specified, he shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may, if it think fit, after the expiration of the time specified in the notice, carry out the works required, and may recover as a civil debt the expenses incurred by it in so doing from the owner.

(3) The owner and occupier of any premises shall give all reasonable facilities for the application of any test as provided for in this regulation, and any owner or occupier who fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence.

13. (1) Upon receipt of information as to a stoppage in any closed drain or drainage work constructed upon or in connection with any premises, the Local Authority may cause a written notice of stoppage to be served upon the owner of such premises requiring him forthwith to cause the stoppage to be removed. If the said owner fails to comply forthwith with the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid, or if such owner cannot immediately be found, the Local Authority may itself cause the stoppage to be removed and may recover as a civil debt the expenses incurred in so doing from the owner. Stoppages in drains

(2) Where two or more buildings owned by more than one owner are drained by a combined system of drainage, the costs and expenses incidental to the removal of any such stoppage as aforesaid shall be apportioned between the owners of such buildings in the manner provided in regulation 5:

Provided that, where the stoppage takes place in a section of any drain used by one occupier or owner only, the costs and expenses incurred in its removal shall be borne by the owner of the building served by such section.

14. Any person who, without the written consent of the Local Authority-

(a) causes any building newly to be erected over any sewer belonging to the Local Authority; or

(b) causes any vault, arch or cellar newly to be constructed under the carriageway or footway of any street vested in the Local Authority;

shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may cause any building, vault, arch or cellar constructed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation to be altered, pulled down or otherwise dealt with as it may think fit, and may recover as a civil debt any expenses incurred by it in so doing from the offender.

Penalty on unauthorised building over sewers or under streets

15. Any person who shall throw or suffer to be thrown, or shall pass into any sewer belonging to the Local Authority or into any drain communicating therewith, any matter or substance by which the free flow of the sewage or other liquid waste may be interfered with, or by which any such sewer or drain may be injured, shall be guilty of an offence.

Injurious matters not to pass into sewers

16. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Local Authority, the introduction into any sewer belonging to the Local Authority of any solid matter, suspended matter, mud, chemical or manufacturing or trade or other refuse (inclusive of vapours or gaseous matters) or any steam, condensing water, heated water or other liquid (such water or other liquid being of a higher temperature than 57.2 degrees Celsius) whether alone or in combination with other matter or liquid, and whether directly or through any drain or channel communicating with such sewer, either does or may cause a nuisance, or involve danger to the health of persons

Power to prohibit the passing of solid matter, steam, chemical refuse, etc., into sewers

entering the sewers, or others, or is or may be injurious to the structure or materials of the sewers or other works of the Local Authority, or to the ground used by the Local Authority, the Local Authority may, by written notice served upon the owner or occupier of any premises, absolutely prohibit from a date to be named in such notice, not being earlier than fourteen days from the date of service of such notice, any such matter or matters as aforesaid being caused or permitted to fall, flow or enter or to be carried or washed into any sewer belonging to the Local Authority, either directly or indirectly:

Provided that the Local Authority shall not be required to serve a notice upon the same person more than once.

(2) Any person who shall fail to comply with the requirements of any such notice after service thereof upon him shall be guilty of an offence.

17. The Local Authority may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to admit into any sewer belonging to the Local Authority any trade, brewery or manufacturing liquid waste, sewage or effluent unless the same has been freed of the grosser objectionable matters, and then only if the sewers in the vicinity belonging to the Local Authority are, in the opinion of such Authority, of sufficient capacity to convey the trade, brewery or manufacturing liquid waste, sewage or effluent in addition to the ordinary domestic sewage flow of the areas served by such sewers.

Brewery or manufacturing sewage

18. The Local Authority shall, in its discretion, have power to construct on any pipe or channel conveying trade or manufacturing liquid waste, sewage or effluent to any sewer belonging to the Local Authority an inspection chamber, manhole, lamphole, or other similar opening, of such dimensions as it may think fit, on any premises from which the liquid waste, sewage or effluent is derived, at the expense of the Local Authority, without payment of any compensation to the owner or occupier of such premises; and any duly authorised officer of the Local Authority shall at all times have the right of access to such chamber or other opening and may examine the character, gauge the flow and take samples of the discharge from such premises.

Power to make inspection chamber in manufacturing premises

19. No person shall construct or fix any rain-water pipe or trunk which may be provided in connection with any building for the purpose of conveying therefrom any water which may fall on any roof or flat thereof so as to discharge directly into a closed drain, but shall cause

Rain-water pipes not to communicate directly with a

such rain-water pipe or trunk to be constructed or fixed so as to discharge directly into the open air, into an open channel or over a properly trapped gully, or in such gully above the level of the water in the trap thereof:

closed drain

Provided always that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply in any case where rain-water is intended to be conveyed through a closed drain to any receptacle properly constructed and adapted for the storage of such water and approved by the Local Authority.

20. (1) The owner of any building who shall intend to cause any drain constructed or to be constructed in connection with such building to empty into a sewer belonging to the Local Authority shall give at least three days' notice in writing in the prescribed form to the Local Authority of his intention to make a sewer connection.

Notice to be given of intention to make a sewer connection

(2) As soon as the Local Authority is satisfied that the owner of the said building is entitled to cause such drain to empty into the said sewer and that the making of such sewer connection would not contravene any of the provisions of these Regulations, the Local Authority shall issue a written permit to such owner authorising the making of such sewer connection.

21. (1) No person shall make any sewer connection unless and until a written permit authorising the making of such sewer connection shall have been issued by the Local Authority, and no person shall make any sewer connection otherwise than under the direction of and in a manner to be approved by the Local Authority.

Sewer connections not to be made without permission

(2) Any person making or attempting to make any sewer connection in contravention of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may close, demolish or remove any sewer connection made in contravention of the provisions of this regulation and may recover as a civil debt from the person so offending any expenses incurred by it in so doing.

Unauthorised sewer connections

22. (1) Every person who shall carry out any drainage works in any street, sidewalk or other public place vested in the Local Authority shall, in the carrying out of such works, comply with the following requirements:

Drainage works in streets and other public places

(a) He shall not disturb the surface of any street, sidewalk or other public place vested in the Local Authority, without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority, and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe;

(b) In any case where a sewer connection is to be made, he shall cause such sewer connection to be made at such point in the sewer as may be indicated by the Local Authority.

(2) Nothing contained in this regulation shall be held to impose any liability whatsoever on the Local Authority for any accident or damage to persons or property which may occur in the carrying out of any such drainage works as aforesaid.

23. It shall be lawful for the Local Authority to agree with any owner or occupier of any premises that any drainage works which such owner or occupier desires or is required by the Local Authority to construct shall be constructed by the Local Authority, and the cost of constructing such drainage works shall be repaid by such owner or occupier to the Local Authority, and, in default of payment, the Local Authority may recover the cost as a civil debt. Local Authority may arrange with owners to carry out private drainage works

24. The owner of any premises outside the district of the Local Authority may, with the consent of the Local Authority and subject to the provisions of these Regulations, cause any drain constructed upon or in connection with such premises to empty into any sewer belonging to the Local Authority upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between such owner or occupier and the Local Authority: Owners outside the district may arrange with Local Authority to connect to sewers of Local Authority

Provided always that no person shall cause any such drain to empty into any such sewer until such terms and conditions have been agreed upon.

25. In all cases where, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, any work is carried out by the Local Authority in respect of which the said Authority is entitled to recover the cost from any person under the provisions of these Regulations, there may be included in the cost so claimed and recoverable such sum as the Local Authority shall prescribe to cover the cost of surveys, plans, specifications, quantities, Charges to cover supervision, etc.

supervision and the use of tools and plant, and there shall also be included in such cost any expenditure or labour involved in disturbing, making good and remaking any made road, street or footway or ground affected.

26. No occupier of any premises shall throw or introduce or allow others on the said premises to throw or introduce into any cesspool, drain, waste pipe, soil pipe or soil water fitting, constructed in connection with such premises, any tins, bottles, refuse or other matter liable to choke the same.

Tins, bottles, refuse, etc., not to be allowed to enter drains

27. (1) The owner or occupier of any premises shall maintain all openings, whether for ventilation or otherwise, to any drain, and also all traps, gullies and other drainage fittings on his premises in good order and proper repair and in a reasonably clean condition and free from obstruction.

Traps, gullies and ventilation pipes to be kept free from obstruction

(2) Any owner or occupier who fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

PART III

CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS

28. Every person who shall construct any drain in connection with a building shall lay such drain and carry out any excavation necessary for the construction of such drain in the following manner:

Excavation for any laying of drains

(a) He shall cause the ground to be excavated to the required depth with all possible expedition and in a workmanlike manner;

(b) He shall cause to be erected and maintained during the progress of the work all such fences, hoardings, struttings, shorings and lights (kept lit throughout the night) as may be necessary to or in consequence of any of the works, for the protection of the public or workmen or of any buildings or property whatsoever near to or liable to be affected by the work;

(c) He shall cause any excavation to be commenced at the outfall end of each drain and continued in straight sections, the bottom of the

trench to be accurately cut to the proper gradient for receiving the pipes, and the trench to be made of sufficient width to afford room for the proper laying, bedding and jointing of the pipes;

(d) He shall cause the laying of the pipes to be carefully performed and each pipe to be laid to a true gradient and in such manner that the body of the pipe shall have a firm bearing throughout its whole length and not upon the socket only;

(e) He shall cause any excavation to be filled in with earth well rammed in 15.24 centimetres layers, fine material free from stones being packed round the pipes, and the surface at ground level made good to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

29. Every person who shall construct any drain in connection with a building, other than a drain constructed for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of such building or a drain constructed for the drainage of storm water only or water from any water supply fitting only, shall, in the construction of such drain, comply with the following requirements:

Construction of drains

(a) He shall cause such drain to be constructed of good sound cylindrical pipes made of glazed stoneware or of heavy cast iron, or of other suitable material which has been approved by the Local Authority;

Materials to be used in construction of drains

(b) He shall cause such drain to be of adequate size, to be a closed drain, to have an internal diameter of not less than 10.16 centimetres, and to be laid with a proper fall, and with watertight, socketed or other approved suitable joints;

Drains to be of adequate size and to have a proper fall and watertight joints

(c) If such drain be constructed of stoneware pipes, he shall, if so required by the Local Authority, cause such drain to be laid on an adequate and efficient bed of good cement concrete at least 7.62 centimetres in thickness or, if such drain be constructed of approved metal pipes, he shall, if so required by the Local Authority, cause such drain to be supported upon a sufficient number of suitable piers constructed of good cement concrete:

Foundation for drains

Provided that, where any such drain as aforesaid is to be laid on made or bad ground and where, in the opinion of the Local Authority, such a precaution is necessary, he shall cause such drain to be laid on a bed of good cement concrete not less than 15.24 centimetres in thickness and

projecting on each side of the drain to an extent at least equal to the external diameter of such drain and shall cause good cement concrete to be filled in so that it shall extend to the full width of the cement concrete bed already prescribed and so that such drain shall be embedded to the extent of not less than half its diameter.

30. (1) Every person who shall construct any such drain as is described in regulation 29 shall cause such drain to be laid with a proper and sufficient gradient: Gradient of drains

Provided that-

(i) wherever practicable, he shall cause such drain to be laid with the minimum gradient specified below:

Drains of 10.16 centimetres internal diameter 1 in 40

Drains of 12.70 centimetres internal diameter 1 in 50

Drains of 15.24 centimetres internal diameter 1 in 60;

(ii) wherever the foregoing minimum gradient of a drain shall be found to be impracticable, the Local Authority may, if it shall consider such a precaution necessary, require that special flushing tanks and inspection chambers shall be provided to such drain.

(2) If he shall construct any such drain of cast-iron pipes jointed with socket joints, such joints shall be not less than 6.35 centimetres in depth, shall be made with tarred spun yarn and molten lead or lead wool properly caulked, and the annular space for the lead, in the case of 9.16 centimetres pipes, shall not be less than 0.635 centimetres in width and, in the case of 12.70 centimetres and 15.24 centimetres pipes, shall not be less than 0.9525 centimetres in width; if such drain shall be jointed with flange joints, he shall cause such joints to be securely bolted together and some suitable insertion for jointing placed between the flanges. Jointing of cast-iron drain pipes

(3) If he shall construct any such drain of stoneware pipes, or pipes of material other than metal, such pipes shall be jointed with socket joints properly put together with cement mortar-1 of sand to 1 of cement-a few turns of spun yarn dipped in cement grout being first put round the end of the spigot, to ensure it being concentric with the socket and tightly caulked in; or an approved composition joint may be used. Jointing of stoneware drain pipes

(4) He shall cause proper and efficient means to be employed for Invert of drain

keeping the invert of every such drain clear of cement or other matter in the laying and jointing of pipes and shall also cause every such drain to be so laid that a badger, of 0.635 centimetres less diameter than the internal diameter of the drain, shall pass freely through the said drain and so that a fibrous mop of half the internal diameter of the drain shall pass freely through such drain. to be kept clear of obstruction

(5) He shall cause every such drain to be so constructed as to be watertight and to be capable of resisting a pressure of at least 0.6096 metres head of water. For the purpose of applying such pressure, he shall cause all openings to be plugged, and he shall also ascertain the locality of any leaks or defects which may be found to exist on the application of such pressure by the Medical Officer of Health or a Health Inspector or other duly authorised officer, and shall cause any such leaks or defects to be effectively repaired and made good so as to render such drain watertight and capable of resisting such pressure as aforesaid. Drains to be so constructed as to be watertight

(6) If he shall construct any such drain of cast iron, only cast-iron pipes of good quality free from imperfections and well coated internally and externally with Dr. Angus Smith's or other approved rust preventive composition shall be used, and the weight of such cast-iron pipes in proportion to the diameter shall not be less in any case than is prescribed as follows: Sizes and weights of cast-iron drain pipes

Internal diameter: centimetres	Thickness of metal	Weight per 2.7432 metres length (including socket and spigot)
10.16	0.9525 cm's	72 kg.
12.70	0.9525 cm's	85.5 kg.
15.24	0.9525 cm's	103 kg.

(7) If he shall construct any such drain of stoneware, only the best glazed socketed stoneware pipes which are truly cylindrical in section, straight in shape and free from cracks or other imperfections shall be used, and the thickness of the pipes, the depth of the sockets and the annular space for the cement in proportion to the diameter shall not be less in any case than is prescribed as follows: Size and thickness of stoneware drain pipes

Internal			Annular space

diameter: centimetres	Thickness of pipe	Depth of socket	for the cement
10.16	1.27 cm's	4.445 cm's	0.79375 cm's
12.70	1.42875 cm's	5.08 cm's	0.79375 cm's
15.24	1.5875 cm's	5.08 cm's	0.79375 cm's
32.86	1.905 cm's	5.08 cm's	1.42875 cm's

(8) He shall not construct any such drain so that any joint of such drain shall be built into any wall or foundation, except in any case where any other mode of construction is impracticable.

Joints of drains not to be built into walls or foundations

(9) He shall not construct any such drain inside so as to pass under a building, except in any case where any other mode of construction is impracticable.

Drains in or under buildings

(10) If he shall construct any such drain so as to pass under a building, he shall cause such drain to be so laid in the ground that there shall be a distance equal at the least to the full diameter thereof between the top of such drain at its highest point and the surface of the ground under such building, and he shall cause such drain to be completely embedded in and covered with good and solid cement concrete at least 15.24 centimetres thick all round:

Provided that, in any case where such drain shall be constructed of iron or other approved metal pipes, he may cause such drain to be carried above ground and to be supported upon a sufficient number of suitable piers constructed of iron or good cement concrete.

(11) He shall also cause any such drain to be laid in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building and adequate means of access, by means of approved inspection chambers situated outside such building or, in the case of iron or other approved metal pipes carried above ground, by means of approved inspection eyes situated outside such building, to be provided at each end of such portion thereof as is beneath such building, and efficient ventilation of such drain by means of approved ventilating shafts to be provided.

(12) He shall cause all concrete used in connection with the laying and

Composition of

constructing of any such drain to be composed of clean gravel, hard brick broken small, or other suitable ballast, well mixed with good clean sand, free from earth, and cement in the proportion of 3 parts of sand, 1 part of cement, and 6 parts of other material. concrete

(13) In every case where any such drain is laid beneath a wall, he shall cause such drain to be protected at the part beneath the wall by means of an arch, lintel or suitable metal support of sufficient size and strength to prevent any disturbance or other injury to such drain, and constructed at least 5.08 centimetres clear above the drain. Protection of drains under walls

31. Every person who shall construct any such drain as is described in regulation 29 shall cause every inlet to such drain, not being an inlet provided in pursuance of the regulation in that behalf as an opening for the ventilation of such drain, to be properly trapped by an efficient trap so constructed as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal. He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with any such drain any trap of the kind known as a bell-trap, a dip-trap, a D-trap or a U-trap or a running trap or any such trap as becomes unsealed on the removal of the cover, or any trap of a type which has not been approved by the Local Authority. Inlets to drains to be trapped

32. (1) No person who shall construct any drain in connection with a building shall construct the several drains of such building in such a manner as to form in such drains any junction either vertical or horizontal nearer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to a right angle. He shall cause every branch drain or tributary drain to join another drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain, and as near as practicable to the invert thereof. He shall cause all bends and turnings to be truly curved and, when directly reducing or enlarging the size of any drain, he shall cause such alteration to be properly tapered and to be of good shape. No right-angled junctions to be made

(2) He shall also, so far as may be practicable, cause every such drain to be laid in a direct line or in a series of direct lines.

33. (1) Every person who shall construct any drain in connection with a building shall, where such drain shall communicate with a septic tank, cesspool or other like receptacle for drainage, not being a sewer belonging to the Local Authority, if so required by the Local Authority, cause to be provided and fixed in such drain a suitable and efficient intercepting trap at a point as distant as may be practicable from such Drains to be trapped from cesspools and septic tanks, etc., but not from sewers

building and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with such septic tank, cesspool or other like receptacle for drainage.

(2) He shall cause such intercepting trap to be of an approved pattern of good glazed stoneware or of iron coated with approved material, to have the trap bend contracted in size so as to be 1.27 centimetres less than that of the pipe which discharges into it, to be provided with a drop of not less than 5.08 centimetres from the invert of the drain to the surface of the water seal, to have a water seal of not less than 5.08 centimetres in depth, and to be fixed truly level in a bed of good cement concrete.

Intercepting traps

34. No person shall provide or fix an intercepting trap in any drain which communicates directly with a sewer belonging to the Local Authority.

Drains not to be trapped from sewers

35. Every person who shall construct any closed drain in connection with a building shall cause adequate and efficient inspection chambers to be provided in the positions and in the manner hereinafter required:

Provision of inspection chambers in connection with drains

(a) (i) He shall cause an inspection chamber to be provided at every point in such drain where two or more drains shall converge;

(ii) He shall further cause access to be provided to the satisfaction of the Local Authority, in such manner that all parts of the drain can be rodded efficiently;

(iii) Where any such drain shall communicate directly with a sewer belonging to the Local Authority, he shall cause an inspection chamber to be provided to such drain on the plot on which such building stands but, wherever practicable, within 1.2192 metres of the boundary of the said plot over which such drain is or is to be constructed:

Provided that he may, with the consent in writing of the Local Authority and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, but not otherwise, cause such inspection chamber as aforesaid to be constructed on a street or sidewalk;

(iv) He shall cause an inspection chamber to be provided at any

point where an intercepting trap shall be fixed in such drain.

(b) (i) He shall cause every inspection chamber to be of such internal dimensions as the Local Authority shall require:

Construction of inspection chambers

(iii) Provided that no inspection chamber shall be less than 0.6096 metres in length where the depth of the half channel invert from the surface of the ground adjoining such chamber shall be greater than 18 inches;

(ii) He shall cause every inspection chamber to be constructed of not less than 22.860 centimetres brickwork or stonework built in cement, or of good cement concrete not less than 10.16 centimetres in thickness, to be so constructed as to be watertight up to the level of the adjoining ground surface, and to be rendered with cement plaster at least 1.27 centimetres in thickness and finished with a smooth surface;

(iii) He shall cause every inspection chamber to be fitted with a strong movable airtight cast-iron manhole cover of adequate size and approved design and construction fixed not lower than the surface of the adjoining ground;

(iv) He shall cause the sides of the channels in every inspection chamber to be brought up vertically to a height not less than the diameter of the drains, and shall cause benching, constructed of good cement concrete, to be provided, such benching to be sloped off from the tops of the channels at an angle of 30 degrees from the horizontal and finished with a smooth cement surface.

(As amended by Act No. 328 of 1950)

36. Every person who shall construct any closed drain in connection with a building shall, for the purpose of securing efficient ventilation of such drain, comply with the following requirements:

Ventilation of drains

(a) He shall provide at least one untrapped opening to such drain, which opening shall be situated as far distant as may be practicable from the point at which such drain communicates with a sewer, septic tank, cesspool or other like receptacle for drainage with which such drain may lawfully communicate, and shall also provide an untrapped opening at the upper extremity of every branch drain which exceeds 6.096 metres in length and which receives any soil water or waste water. Such untrapped opening shall be obtained by carrying up a pipe or shaft,

vertically, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such pipe or shaft a safe outlet for foul air and so as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air from such pipe or shaft into any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case to a less height than 0.9144 metres above the eaves of any adjoining roof, or to a less height than 1.8288 metres above the top of any window, door or other opening which shall be within a distance of 6.096 metres horizontally from such pipe or shaft, or to a less height than 3.048 metres above the adjoining ground level, and such pipe or shaft, if unsupported for a length of more than 1.524 metres, shall be properly stayed:

Provided always that the soil pipe of any water closet, in every case where the situation, sectional area, height and mode of construction of such soil pipe shall be in accordance with the requirements applicable to the pipe or shaft to be carried up from such drain, may be deemed to provide the necessary opening for ventilation which would otherwise be obtained by means of such last mentioned pipe or shaft;

(b) He shall cause any opening provided in accordance with the arrangements hereinbefore specified to be furnished with a suitable grating or other cover of approved pattern and material for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through any such opening. He shall, in every case, cause such grating or cover to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover may be fitted;

(c) He shall not, except where unavoidable, cause any bend or angle to be made in any pipe or shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified;

(d) He shall cause every pipe or shaft which may be used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to have an internal diameter of not less than 8.89 centimetres;

(e) He shall cause every pipe or shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to be constructed in the same manner and of the same material and weight as if such pipe or shaft were a soil pipe.

(As amended by Act No. 328 of 1950)

37. No person shall, except with the approval of the Local Authority, construct any closed drain in connection with a building in such a manner that there shall be within such building any inlet to such drain, except such inlet as may be necessary from the apparatus of any water

No inlets to drains within buildings

closet or soil water fitting.

(As amended by Act No. 328 of 1950)

PART IV

SOIL PIPES

38. Every person who shall provide a soil pipe in connection with a building shall, in the providing and fixing of such soil pipe, comply with the following requirements: Soil pipes

(a) He shall construct such soil pipe either in drawn lead or heavy cast iron or other suitable material which has been approved by the Local Authority; Materials for soil pipes

(b) He shall construct such soil pipe so that its weight, if the pipe be of lead, and that its thickness and weight, if the pipe be of iron, in proportion to its length and internal diameter, shall be: Size, weight and thickness of soil pipes

	Lead		Cast Iron
Diameter	Weight per 3.048 metres length, not less than	Thickness of metal, not less than	Weight per 1.8288 metres length (including socket and beaded spigot or flanges, the socket not to be less than 0.635 centimetres thick), not less than
8.89 centimetres 10.16 centimetres	29.5 kilograms 33.5 kilograms	0.47625 centimetres 0.47625 centimetres	21.7 kilograms 24.4 kilograms

(c) If he shall construct such soil pipe in drawn lead, he shall cause such soil pipe to be constructed with proper wiped plumbers' joints; Jointing of soil pipes

(d) If he shall construct such soil pipe of cast iron with socket joints, he shall cause such joints to be not less than 6.35 centimetres in depth and to be made with tarred spun yarn and molten lead or lead wool properly caulked, and he shall also cause the annular space for the lead, in the case of 8.89 centimetres and 10.16 centimetres pipes, to be not less than 0.635 centimetres in width. If he shall construct such soil pipe with flanged joints, he shall cause such joints to be securely bolted together and some suitable insertion for jointing placed between the flanges;

(e) He shall construct such soil pipe so that it shall not be connected with any rain-water pipe or with any waste pipe or waste water fitting, and so that there shall not be any trap in such soil pipe or between the soil pipe and any drain with which it is connected;

Soil pipes not to be connected with waste pipes or rain-water pipes

(f) He shall construct such soil pipe so that the bend to which it may be connected at the foot shall rest in a solid foundation of good cement concrete and, unless an inspection chamber be provided to the drain to which such soil pipe is connected within a distance of 1.8288 metres from the foot of such soil pipe, so that the bottom length of such soil pipe shall be provided with an adequate opening, fitted with screw doors and fastenings, for the purpose of access and inspection;

Access for purposes of inspection to be provided at the foot of soil pipes

(g) He shall cause such soil pipe to be circular and to have an internal diameter of not less than 8.89 centimetres, and to be continued up without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such soil pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such soil pipe a safe outlet for foul air and so as effectually to prevent any escape of foul air from such soil pipe into any building in the vicinity thereof, and in no case to a less height than 0.9144 metres above the eaves of any adjoining roof, or to a less height than 1.8288 metres above the top of any window, door or other opening which shall be within a distance of 6.096 metres horizontally from such pipe or shaft or to a less height than 3.048 metres above the adjoining ground level and, if unsupported for a length of more than 1.524 metres, to be properly stayed. He shall also cause the open end of such soil pipe to be furnished with a suitable grating or other cover of approved pattern and material for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to such soil pipe by the introduction of any substance through such open end and he shall, in every case, cause such grating or cover to be constructed and fitted so as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the soil pipe to which such grating or cover may be fitted;

Size of soil pipes

(h) He shall not cause or permit any right-angled junctions to be made in such soil pipe, but shall cause every branch soil pipe to join another soil pipe obliquely in the direction of the flow of such soil pipe

No right-angled junctions

and shall cause all bends and turnings to be truly curved;

(i) He shall cause suitable provision for the purpose of access and inspection to be provided to such soil pipe by means of an adequate opening with screw doors and fastenings or with screwed metallic cap or plug at every junction or change of direction or gradient in such soil pipe:

Inspection eyes to be provided at all bends and junctions in soil pipes

Provided that, where adequate means for through rodding shall have been provided in any straight section of such soil pipe by means of adequate openings at the opposite ends of such section, the said provisions of access and inspection may be omitted in the case of any junction in such straight section as aforesaid;

(j) He shall cause the weight of all branch soil pipes leading from any soil water fitting to a soil pipe or drain, if of lead, to be not less than 3.15 kilograms per 0.3048 metres of lead.

Weights of branch soil pipes

(As amended by Act No. 328 of 1950)

39. Any person who shall fix any soil water fitting, the soil pipe of which shall be connected with any soil pipe receiving the discharge from any other soil water fitting, shall cause the trap of every such soil water fitting to be ventilated into the external air at a point as high as the top and open end of the soil pipe, or into the soil pipe at a point above the highest soil water fitting connected with such soil pipe, and so that the ventilating pipe shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than 5.08 centimetres, and if more than 15.24 metres in length not less than 7.62 centimetres in diameter, and if more than 24.384 metres in length not less than 10.16 centimetres in diameter, and shall cause such ventilating pipe to be connected with the arm of the soil pipe or the trap of the soil water fitting at an approved point not less than 7.62 centimetres and not more than 30.48 centimetres from the highest part of the trap and on that side of the water seal which is nearer to the soil pipe. He shall cause the joint between the ventilating pipe and the arm of the soil pipe or the trap to be made in the direction of the flow. He shall construct such ventilating pipe in drawn lead or of heavy cast iron or other suitable material which has been approved by the Local Authority. He shall construct such ventilating pipe so that, if the pipe be of lead, its weight shall not be less than the weights specified for soil pipes in paragraph (j) of regulation 38, and, if the pipe be of cast iron, its thickness shall not be less than 0.47625 centimetres. He shall, in all cases, cause the joints in and the connection to such ventilating pipe to be made in the same manner as if such ventilating pipe were a soil pipe:

Anti-syphonage pipes to soil pipes

Provided that-

(i) where not more than two soil water fittings are connected to an efficiently ventilated vertical soil pipe by means of branch soil pipes not exceeding 10.16 metres in length and meeting the vertical soil pipe at an angle of not more than 15 degrees with the horizontal, it shall not be necessary to ventilate the traps of such soil water fittings;

(ii) where three or more soil water fittings are connected to an efficiently ventilated vertical soil pipe by means of a branch soil pipe, the end of which shall be carried up above the eaves of the roof in the same manner as specified for soil pipes in paragraph (g) of regulation 38, and such other additional ventilating pipes or shafts as may be necessary are provided and carried up as aforesaid, and which are, in the opinion of the Local Authority, sufficient for the purpose of maintaining the seal in the traps of the soil water fittings connected to such branch soil pipe, it shall not be necessary to provide anti-syphonage pipes as specified in this regulation.

40. Any person who shall connect a lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with an iron pipe or drain shall insert between such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap and such iron pipe or drain a flanged thimble of copper, brass or other suitable alloy which shall be not less than 0.3175 centimetres in thickness and 15.24 centimetres in length, so that the lead soil pipe or trap shall project slightly beyond the thimble, such projection being turned over the thimble to protect the thimble from any contact with the contents of the pipe or drain and shall connect such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint, and shall connect such thimble with such iron pipe or drain by means of a joint made with molten lead properly caulked in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (2) of regulation 30:

Connection of lead pipe with iron pipe

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with the iron pipe or drain in a suitable and efficient manner, to be approved by the Local Authority.

41. Any person who shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with a lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap shall insert between such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe and such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap a socket of copper, brass or suitable alloy, and shall insert such stoneware or

Connection of stoneware pipe with lead pipe

semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe into such socket, making the joint with cement, in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (3) of regulation 30, and shall connect such socket with the lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap, by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint:

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with the lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap in a suitable and efficient manner, to be approved by the Local Authority.

42. Any person who shall connect a lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain shall insert between such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap and such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain a flanged thimble of copper, brass or other suitable alloy, so that the lead soil pipe or trap shall project slightly beyond the thimble, such projection being turned over the thimble to protect the thimble from any contact with the contents of the pipe or drain, and shall connect such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint, and shall insert the flanged end of such thimble into a socket in such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, making the joint with cement in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (3) of regulation 30:

Connection of lead pipe with stoneware pipe

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain in a suitable and efficient manner, to be approved by the Local Authority.

43. Any person who shall connect an iron soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain shall insert the beaded spigot end of such iron soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap into a socket on such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain, making the joint with cement in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (3) of regulation 30:

Connection of iron pipe with stoneware pipe

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the iron soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain in a suitable and efficient manner, to be approved by the Local Authority.

44. Every person who shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with an iron soil pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain shall insert such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe into a socket on such iron soil pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain, making the joint with cement in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (3) of regulation 30:

Connection of stoneware pipe with iron pipe

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with the iron soil pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain in a suitable and efficient manner, to be approved by the Local Authority.

PART V

WASTE PIPES AND WASTE WATER FITTINGS

45. Every person who shall provide a waste pipe or a waste water fitting in connection with a building shall, in the providing and fixing of such waste pipe and such waste water fitting, comply with the following requirements:

Waste pipes and waste water fittings

(a) He shall construct such waste pipe either of lead, steel, cast iron or wrought iron, and shall not in any case construct such waste pipe either of galvanised sheet iron or zinc;

Materials for waste pipes

(b) He shall cause such waste pipe to be properly trapped at a point as near as may be practicable to the point at which such waste pipe is attached to any waste water fitting, by means of an efficient syphon trap:

Waste pipes to be trapped

Provided that a waste pipe which does not exceed 0.9144 metres in length, and which receives the discharge from one waste water fitting only, may be fixed without a trap;

(c) He shall cause every trap fixed in connection with such waste pipe to be constructed either of lead, brass, gun-metal or iron and to be of an approved pattern and to be provided on the side or underside with a

Traps for waste pipes

screwed movable plug. He shall cause every such trap to be fixed in such manner that the whole of the trap shall be easily accessible and to be provided with a water seal at least 5.08 centimetres in depth:

Provided that a trap fixed in connection with a waste pipe receiving the discharge from a bath only may be provided with a water seal 3.81 centimetres in depth;

(d) He shall not fix in connection with such waste pipe any trap of the kind known as a bell-trap, a dip-trap, a D-trap or a U-trap or running trap, or any such trap as becomes unsealed on the removal of the cover. He shall cause every trap fixed in connection with such waste pipe to be of the same internal diameter as the waste pipe to which it is connected;

(e) If he shall construct such waste pipe of iron, he shall cause such waste pipe to be constructed either of cast iron not less than 0.47625 centimetres in thickness or of wrought iron not less than 0.3175 centimetres in thickness; Iron waste pipes

(f) If he shall construct such waste pipe of lead, he shall cause such waste pipe to be fixed by means of proper lead tacks at not more than the following distances apart: Fixing and weight of lead waste pipes

Vertically-at 0.9144 metres centres;

Horizontally-at 0.6858 metres centres;

and every such waste pipe, in proportion to its internal diameter, shall be of the following minimum weight:

Internal diameter	Per linear metre
3.175 centimetres	3.15 kg.
3.81 centimetres	4.05 kg.
5.08 centimetres	5.4 kg.

(g) He shall cause such waste pipe, wherever practicable, to be fixed above floors and, in any case where such waste pipe shall be fixed below any floor, he shall provide adequate and satisfactory means of access to such pipe for the purpose of inspection and cleansing; Waste pipes to be fixed in accessible positions

(h) He shall cause every such waste pipe to be taken through an external wall of such building at the nearest practicable point and so constructed and fixed as to discharge into the open air, either separately or in conjunction with a common waste pipe receiving the discharge Disconnection of waste pipes

from two or more waste water fittings over an open channel not more than 45.72 centimetres in length communicating with or over a properly trapped gully or into such gully above the level of the water in the trap thereof:

Provided that, with the approval of the Local Authority and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe with regard to the construction of a floor of impervious materials, floor washings or a waste pipe from a bath or a lavatory basin may be permitted to discharge into an open channel communicating with a trapped gully inside a building where the waste water from such trapped gully as aforesaid shall discharge by means of a proper waste pipe into the open air over a trapped gully in the manner already provided for in this regulation;

(i) He shall cause every such waste pipe from a sink to have an internal diameter of not less than 3.81 centimetres;

Sizes of waste pipes

He shall cause every such waste pipe from a lavatory basin to have an internal diameter of not less than 3.175 centimetres;

He shall cause every such waste pipe from a bath to have an internal diameter of not less than 3.175 centimetres;

He shall cause every such waste pipe which shall receive the discharge from two or more waste water fittings to have an internal diameter of not less than 5.08 centimetres:

Provided that, in the case of a common waste pipe receiving the discharge from lavatory basins only and where such lavatory basins shall not exceed four in number, such a common waste pipe may be provided with an internal diameter of not less than 3.81 centimetres;

(j) He shall cause every such waste water fitting to be fixed as near as may be practicable to an external wall of such building and the outlet for waste water from such waste water fitting shall be provided with a good and efficient brass grate of approved type, well and securely fixed, the aggregate extent of the apertures in which shall not be less than the sectional area of the waste pipe to which such waste water fitting is fixed. He shall cause every such waste water fitting to be constructed of impervious materials having rounded corners or angles, and, if provided with an overflow pipe, such overflow pipe shall be connected to the waste pipe receiving the discharge from such waste water fitting on that side of the water seal in the trap provided to such waste pipe which is the nearer to the waste water fitting, and the upper end of such overflow pipe shall be so arranged as to permit of the whole of the overflow being easily cleansed;

Fixing of waste water fittings

(k) He shall cause every trap fixed in connection with such waste pipe to be ventilated into the open air at a safe outlet for foul air by means of a pipe, which shall be connected with the highest part of such trap and on that side of the water seal which is nearer to the outgo, and which shall have in all parts an internal diameter not less, in proportion to the internal diameter of the trap which it ventilates, than is prescribed as follows:

Anti-syphonage pipes for waste pipes

Internal diameter of trap	Internal diameter of vent pipe
3.175 centimetres	2.54 centimetres
3.81 centimetres	3.175 centimetres
4.1275 to 5.08 centimetres	3.81 centimetres

Provided that-

(i) where not more than three waste water fittings are connected to an efficiently ventilated vertical waste pipe the end of which shall be carried up to a height of not less than 30.48 centimetres above the eaves of the roof, by means of branch waste pipes not exceeding 3.6576 metres in length, or, where four or more waste water fittings are connected to such ventilated vertical waste pipe by means of a branch waste pipe the end of which shall be carried up to a height of not less than 30.48 centimetres above the eaves of the roof, and such additional ventilating pipes or shafts as may be necessary are provided and carried up above the eaves as aforesaid, and which are, in the opinion of the Local Authority, sufficient for the purposes of preventing syphonic action from the traps of the waste water fittings, it shall not be necessary to ventilate the traps as specified in this regulation;

(ii) in the case of a waste pipe not exceeding 3.6576 metres in length and which receives the discharge from one waste water fitting only and which is not connected with any other waste pipe, it shall not be necessary to ventilate the trap of the waste water fitting;

(l) He shall cause the joints of every such waste pipe and the joints of every ventilating pipe provided in connection with any trap fixed to any such waste pipe to be made as follows:

Jointing of waste pipes

If such waste pipe or ventilation pipe be constructed of lead or cast iron, the joints shall be made in the same manner as if such waste pipe or ventilation pipe were a soil pipe;

If such waste pipe or ventilation pipe be constructed of galvanised wrought iron, the joints shall be made by the pipes being butted closely together and secured by means of screwed joints and couplings, the depth of the couplings being equal at the least to half the diameter of such waste pipe or ventilation pipe;

(m) He shall not cause or permit any right-angled junctions to be made in such waste pipe, but shall cause every branch waste pipe to join another waste pipe obliquely in the direction of the flow of such waste pipe, and shall cause all bends and turnings to be truly curved;

No right-angled junctions

(n) He shall cause every such waste pipe and every ventilation pipe fixed in connection therewith to be kept entirely separate and distinct from any soil pipe or any ventilation pipe fixed in connection with such soil pipe.

Separate system required for waste pipes

46. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 38, 39 and 45, the Local Authority may in its discretion permit the use of one pipe and single stack drainage systems.

(No. 122 of 1956)

Local Authority may permit one pipe and single stack drainage systems

47. No person shall cause any pipe used for the purpose of carrying off rain-water from the roof of any building to be used for the purpose of carrying off soil water or waste water or to be used as a ventilating pipe to any drain, soil pipe or waste pipe.

Rain-water pipes not to be used for conveying soil water or waste water

48. No person shall cause any overflow pipe from any water supply cistern, flushing cistern or water waste preventer, or from any safe under any soil water fitting or waste water fitting, to be connected with any drain, soil pipe, waste pipe or ventilating pipe, but shall cause such overflow pipe to discharge directly into the open air in a manner and in a position to be approved by the Local Authority.

Overflow pipes from water supply cisterns or safes not to be connected with any drain, soil pipe, waste or ventilating pipe

PART VI

GULLY TRAPS

49. Any person who shall provide and fix a gully trap in connection with the drainage of any building shall cause such gully trap to be of good glazed stoneware, or other approved material, and to be provided with a trap having a water seal of not less than 6.35 centimetres in depth and, except where otherwise required by the Local Authority, to be of the wash-down type with the bottom of the gully well rounded. He shall also cause every such gully trap to be fitted with a suitable grating with open slots 1.27 centimetres wide, the aggregate area of which slots shall be equal to the sectional area of the pipe or drain into which the gully trap discharges. He shall also cause such gully trap to be well and securely fixed in a bed of good cement concrete.

Gully traps

PART VII

GREASE TRAPS

50. The Local Authority may, by written notice addressed to the owner of any hotel, boarding-house, eating-house, restaurant or laundry, or of any factory, workshop or other premises from which waste water or sewage of a fatty or soapy character is or is to be discharged into any drain or sewer, require such owner within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice, to provide and fix in connection with the drainage of such premises a proper and efficient grease trap of an approved pattern and constructed of approved materials for the reception of all waste water from any kitchen or scullery connected with such premises or any waste water or sewage of a fatty or soapy character from such premises before such waste water or such sewage is discharged into such drain or sewer, and any such owner who shall fail to comply with the requirements of any such notice within the time specified shall be guilty of an offence.

Grease traps

PART VIII

WATER CLOSETS, SLOP-HOPPERS, URINALS, ETC.

51. Every person who shall construct a water closet in connection with a building shall, in the construction of such water closet, comply with the following requirements: Water closets

(a) He shall furnish such water closet with a pan, basin or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, capacity and mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin or receptacle to fall free of the sides thereof, and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin or receptacle;

(b) He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin or receptacle any "container" or other similar fitting. He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with the water closet apparatus any trap of the kind known as a D-trap;

(c) He shall cause every such water closet, other than a water closet of the kind known as a trough closet, to be of the wash-down type, to be self-cleansing and to be provided with a trap having a water seal not less than 5.08 centimetres in depth, and, except in the case of an approved syphonic closet, the outlet of the trap to be not less than 8.89 centimetres or more than 10.16 centimetres internal diameter. He shall cause the pan and trap of such water closet to be of porcelainware, or well glazed stoneware, or the trap may be of strong case lead;

(d) He shall not fix or cause to be fixed any such water closet, other than a water closet of the kind known as a trough closet, of a type which has not been tested by the Local Authority and found, on testing, to be so designed and constructed as to secure the complete clearing out of dejecta and paper according to the standard test as set out in the Schedule;

(e) If he shall construct any water closet of the kind known as a trough closet, he shall cause such water closet to be provided with a trap having a water seal not less than 5.08 centimetres in depth and the outlet to the trap to be not less than 8.89 centimetres or more than 10.16 centimetres internal diameter, and he shall cause the trough and trap to be of glazed stoneware or other suitable and impervious material to be

approved by the Local Authority:

Provided that no person shall construct a water closet of the kind known as a trough closet except with the written permission of the Local Authority and subject to such terms and conditions as it may prescribe.

52. Every person who shall construct a urinal shall, in the construction of such urinal, comply with the following requirements: Urinals

(a) He shall cause such urinal to be constructed of smooth or glazed impervious material, to be fitted at floor level with a trap, which shall have a water seal not less than 5.08 centimetres in depth, and the floor of such urinal to be constructed of good cement concrete at least 10.16 centimetres in thickness or of other approved impervious materials. He shall also cause such floor, whether the urinal be of the stall or the basin type, to be laid with a proper fall towards such gully for a distance of at least 45.72 centimetres from the said gully trap;

(b) If he shall construct a urinal of the basin type, he shall cause the soil pipe connected to the basin of such urinal to discharge directly over such gully trap or into a proper smooth or glazed channel leading thereto;

(c) If he shall construct a range of urinals, only one gully trap shall be provided to such range and communication between each urinal and gully trap shall be provided by means of a smooth or glazed channel. He shall also cause the floor to be laid with a proper fall towards such channel for a distance of at least 45.72 centimetres from the said channel;

(d) He shall cause every gully trap provided in connection with such urinal to be provided with a movable or hinged strong barred grate.

53. Every person who shall construct a slop-hopper in connection with a building shall, in the construction of such slop-hopper, comply with the following requirements: Slop-hoppers

(a) He shall cause such slop-hopper to be composed of porcelainware, well glazed stoneware or of smooth enamelled cast iron and the outlet to be fitted with a movable enamelled cast-iron grating with parallel slots of at least 1.27 centimetres in width, such grating to be fixed above the water line of the trap of such slop-hopper, and the surface thereof shall not be less than the outgo of the spigot of such slop-hopper;

(b) He may, if he so desire, provide a second grating to such slop-hopper to be fitted above the aforesaid first grating; if he shall

provide such a second grating, he shall cause the width of the slots in such second grating to be not less than 3.81 centimetres in width, and such second grating shall be hinged or movable;

(c) He shall not construct any such slop-hopper which is composed of two pieces unless the junction of such two pieces be constructed above the water line of the trap of such slop-hopper and the joint be of sufficient depth and strength to secure its immobility;

(d) If he shall cause a housemaid's sink to be attached to such slop-hopper, the waste pipe from such sink shall not exceed 0.6096 metres in length and shall be so fixed as to discharge above the level of the water in the trap of such slop-hopper;

(e) Unless such slop-hopper be fixed on a floor of good cement concrete not less than 10.16 centimetres in thickness, he shall cause such slop-hopper to be placed upon a safe constructed in the same manner and of the same materials as if the slop-hopper placed on such safe were a water closet.

54. Any person who shall construct a soil water fitting in connection with a building shall, in the construction of such soil water fitting, comply with the following requirements:

Traps and joints
of soil water
fittings

(a) He shall cause such soil water fitting to be provided with an efficient syphon trap having a water seal at least 5.08 centimetres in depth;

(b) He shall, except in the case of an approved floor flange joint, cause the junction of such trap with any soil pipe to be above the level of the floor of the apartment in which such soil water fitting is fixed and to be so situated as to be readily accessible and exposed to view on all sides. Notwithstanding anything contained in regulations 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, he shall, when so required by the Local Authority, cause the joint between the spigot of such trap and a soil pipe to be made with bitumen or other like material which is not liable to crack, which will quickly set hard and firm, but which is capable of removal by heating:

Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a water closet which shall be fixed in the manner as described in regulation 62 (b) (ii), or in the case of any joint or junction between a urinal and any gully trap connected therewith.

55. Any person who shall construct any soil water fitting in connection with a building shall, in the construction of such soil water fitting, comply with the following requirements:

Soil water
fittings to be
provided with
water flushing
cisterns

(a) He shall furnish such soil water fitting with an approved and

separate water flushing cistern of adequate capacity, which shall be so constructed, fitted and placed as to admit of a supply of water for use in such soil water fitting without any direct connection between any service pipe upon such building and any part of the apparatus of such soil water fitting, other than such water supply cistern. He shall likewise furnish such soil water fitting with a suitable and approved apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein;

(b) He shall cause such water flushing cistern to be fitted with a valveless flushing syphon and a strong approved high pressure valve connected to the water inlet, and shall also provide such cistern with an overflow pipe of drawn lead or galvanised wrought iron having an internal diameter of not less than 1.905 centimetres, which shall be carried through an external wall of such building so as to discharge into the open air in an exposed position;

(c) He shall cause every such cistern provided in connection with a water closet to have a capacity of at least 13.638 litres:

Provided that, in the case of any trough closet, such cistern shall have a capacity of at least 22.73 litres per seat of such trough closet;

Capacity of water flushing cisterns to water closet

(d) He shall cause every urinal or range of urinals fixed in any public place, or in any hotel or other building which is not a private building, to be provided with an automatic water flushing cistern capable of discharging at least 4.546 litres of water per urinal for each 0.6096 metres width of stand at intervals not exceeding twenty minutes;

Capacity of water flushing cisterns to urinals

(e) He shall cause the flushing pipe furnished to every such water flushing cistern to be either of drawn lead of the weights specified for waste pipes, or of copper, nickel or brass or of strong galvanised wrought iron, and to be fixed vertically and properly connected to such cistern and the soil water fitting in an approved and workmanlike manner;

Materials for flushing pipes

(f) He shall, in the case of every flushing pipe of a water supply cistern furnished to any water closet other than a trough closet, cause the length of the flushing pipe, measured vertically from the discharge end

Size and length of flushing pipes to water

to the bottom of the water supply cistern, and the internal diameter of such pipe to be as follows: closets

High Level Cisterns-1.362 metres or more in length, not less than 3.175 centimetres internal diameter.

Low Level Cisterns-0.6096 metres to 1.362 metres in length, not less than 3.81 centimetres internal diameter. 0.3048 metres to 0.6096 metres in length, not less than 4.445 centimetres internal diameter. Flushing pipes under 0.3048 metres in length, not less than 5.08 centimetres internal diameter;

(g) He shall cause every water flushing cistern provided to any trough closet to be fixed at such a level that the flushing pipe furnished to such cistern shall not be less than 1.828 metres vertically in height and shall have an internal diameter not less in any case than as follows: Size and length of flushing pipes to trough closets

3.81 centimetres internal diameter for cisterns with a capacity of less than 90.92 litres.

5.08 centimetres internal diameter for cisterns with a capacity of 90.92 litres to 136.38 litres.

6.35 centimetres internal diameter for cisterns with a capacity of more than 136.38 litres;

(h) He shall cause the flushing pipe of any water flushing cistern furnished to a urinal to be fixed with such a length as to provide a vertical height of not less than 0.9144 metres between the discharge end of such pipe and the underside of such water flushing cistern and to have an internal diameter of not less than 1.905 centimetres; Size and length of flushing pipes to urinals

(i) He shall cause every water flushing cistern furnished in connection with such soil water fitting to be constructed of such materials, in accordance with the holding capacity of such cistern, as to comply with the following requirements: Materials to be used for water flushing cisterns

Water flushing cisterns up to 13.638 litres capacity shall be of strong galvanised cast iron or other material which has been approved by the Local Authority.

Water flushing cisterns over 13.638 litres and up to 81.828 litres capacity may be constructed of galvanised sheet iron of No. 18 gauge.

Water flushing cisterns over 81.828 litres capacity may be constructed of galvanised sheet iron of No. 16 gauge.

Every such cistern constructed of galvanised sheet iron shall be well riveted and stayed together and the joints made sound and watertight.

56. No person shall construct in connection with a water closet any automatic water flushing cistern except with the written permission of the Local Authority and subject to such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, and no such automatic water flushing cistern shall be of less holding capacity than 22.73 litres.

Automatic water flushing cisterns not to be provided to water closets without permission

57. Every person who shall construct an automatic water flushing cistern in connection with a urinal and every person who, with the written permission of the Local Authority, shall construct an automatic water flushing cistern in connection with a water closet shall, in the construction of such urinal or water closet, and such automatic water flushing cistern, comply with the following requirements:

Automatic water flushing cisterns

(a) He shall cause such urinal or range of urinals, or such water closet, trough closet or set of closets, to be erected in such a manner and such a position that the automatic water flushing cistern and the stop-cocks connected thereto shall be easily accessible;

(b) He shall also cause such cistern to be provided with two stop-cocks, one of a screw-down type for regulating, and the other for shutting off the water supply, and shall cause such cistern to be regulated in the supply of water, and the water turned off at fixed hours, in accordance with any instructions that may be given by the Local Authority.

58. The occupier of any premises on or for which any water closet is for the time being provided shall, in so far as he is able, cause such water closet at all times to be properly supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for the proper and efficient flushing thereof, and where, by the act or default of such occupier, any such water closet shall at any time be without a proper and sufficient water supply as aforesaid, such occupier shall be guilty of an offence.

Water closets to be kept provided with a sufficient supply of water

59. (1) Every person who shall construct a soil water fitting in connection with a building shall construct such soil water fitting in such a position that it shall be against or adjacent to an external wall.

Position of soil water fittings

(2) He shall also cause such soil water fitting to be enclosed in a suitable apartment constructed in such a manner and of such material as shall meet with the approval of the Local Authority and, in the case of any water closet, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 62 (a).

(3) He shall not construct any such soil water fitting or the apartment connected therewith so that it is approached directly from any room, other than a bedroom, used for the purpose of human habitation, or used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, workplace or public building. He shall construct such soil water fitting so that on any side on which it would abut on a room, other than a bedroom, intended for human habitation, or used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, workplace or public building, it shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick, stone, concrete or other suitable materials, extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling.

Soil water fittings in buildings

60. (1) Every person who shall construct a soil water fitting in connection with a building, whether the situation of such soil water fitting be or be not within or partly within such building, shall construct in one of the walls of the apartment in which such soil water fitting is situated a window, the whole of which shall be made to open, of not less dimensions than 0.1858 square metres, exclusive of the frame, and opening directly upon the external air.

Apartment in which a soil water fitting is situated to be lit and ventilated

(2) Such apartment as aforesaid, in addition to such window, shall also be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one ventilating aperture, of not less dimensions than 13.3776 square metres, exclusive of any frame, built in an external wall of such apartment.

61. Every person who, in connection with a building, shall construct any water closet of the kind known as a trough closet shall construct such water closet so that the entrance thereto shall open directly to the external air.

Trough closets to be approached from external air

62. Every person who shall construct a water closet in connection with a building shall, in the construction of such water closet, comply with the following requirements:

Water closets

(a) He shall cause the apartment in which such water closet is constructed to be substantially built of brick, stone or cement concrete, or of iron framed with iron or wood, and such apartment shall not be of less size in any case than 1.524 metres by 0.9144 metres inside measurements, and not less than 1.843 metres in height. If such apartment be built of iron framed with iron or wood, he shall cause such apartment to have a brick wall at least 11.43 centimetres in thickness, or a stone wall at least 20.32 centimetres in thickness, or a cement concrete wall at least 10.16 centimetres in thickness, built up at least 0.6096 metres above the level of the floor of the apartment and rendered with cement plaster at least 1.905 centimetres in thickness and finished with a smooth surface.

Size, materials and construction of water closet chambers

He shall cause every such apartment as aforesaid to be provided with proper doors and fastenings:

Provided that, in the case of a water closet of the kind known as a trough closet, such doors and fastenings may, with the written consent of the Local Authority, be omitted.

(b) He shall cause such water closet to be fixed in one of the following ways, but not otherwise:

Fixing of water closets above floor level

(i) He shall cause the whole of the pan and the trap of such water closet to be fixed entirely above the level of the floor of the apartment in which such water closet is constructed and to be provided with a seat of hardwood, hinged at the back, or some other suitable type of seat which has been approved by the Local Authority. He shall not cause or permit the pan of such water closet to be enclosed or cased round in any manner, but shall construct the same in such a manner that the whole of the pan shall be fully exposed to view.

He shall cause the floor of such apartment as aforesaid either to be constructed of good cement concrete not less than 10.16 centimetres in thickness, or of other impervious materials to be approved by the Local Authority, or, in any case where the floor of such apartment as aforesaid shall be constructed of wood or other absorbent materials, he shall, when so required by the Local Authority, cause the pan of such water closet to be placed upon a safe, constructed of lead or of other suitable impervious materials which have been approved by the Local Authority.

Floors of water closet chambers

He shall cause such safe to be securely fixed and so constructed as to be watertight, and shall provide the same with an overflow pipe of drawn lead or galvanised wrought iron, having an internal diameter of not less than 1.905 centimetres which shall discharge directly into the external air.

Safes under water closets

(ii) He shall cause the whole of the pan of such water closet to be so sunk below the level of the floor of the apartment in which such water closet is constructed that the upper face of the flushing rim of such pan shall be at the level of the floor of the said apartment, and he shall cause the whole of the pan and the trap of such water closet to be firmly embedded in good cement concrete at least 10.16 centimetres in thickness. He shall also cause the floor of the said apartment to be constructed of good cement concrete at least 10.16 centimetres in thickness, and to be so laid with a slope on all sides of the pan of such water closet that any liquid which may fall upon such floor will flow into the pan of such water closet.

Fixing of water closets below floor level

PART IX

SEPTIC TANKS AND SEWAGE FILTER INSTALLATIONS, ETC.

63. No person shall construct any septic tank, storage tank, sewage filter installation or other works for the treatment, reception or disposal of sewage, except with the written permission of the Local Authority and then only subject to the following conditions, or such other conditions as it may impose:

Septic tanks, etc.

(a) He shall not construct any such septic tank, storage tank, sewage filter installation or other works for the treatment, reception or disposal of sewage under any building nor so that it shall have, by drain or otherwise, any inlet for rain-water or other surface water or any outlet into or means of communication with any sewer. The situation of the septic tank shall be as approved by the Local Authority;

Distance from buildings and plot boundaries

(b) He shall cause any such septic tank, storage tank, sewage filter

Situation and

installation or other works for the treatment, reception or disposal of sewage to be constructed in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access thereto for the purpose of cleansing the same, and of removing the contents thereof, and in such manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents thereof being removed therefrom and from the premises to which such septic tank, sewage filter installation or other works for the treatment or disposal of sewage may belong, without being carried through any building;

means of access

(c) He shall cause any such septic tank, storage tank, sewage filter installation or other works for the treatment, reception or disposal of sewage to be sufficiently covered over, to be adequately and efficiently ventilated and to be so protected as to prevent any nuisance therefrom and so as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in connection therewith;

To be covered and ventilated

(d) He shall not commence the construction of any such septic tank, storage tank, sewage filter installation or other works for the treatment, reception or disposal of sewage until the Local Authority shall be satisfied that adequate and satisfactory provision has been made for the periodic emptying and cleansing of the same or for the innocuous disposal of the effluent or filtrate therefrom, as the case may be;

Disposal of effluents and filtrates

(e) He shall cause the walls, floors and coverings of any septic tank, sewage storage tank, effluent tank and such parts of the walls of any enclosure tank for the reception of filtering medium that may be necessary to be constructed of impervious materials and so as to be watertight.

To be watertight

(As amended by Act No. 328 of 1950)

PART X

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE

64. No person shall dispose of solid or liquid sewage or sewage effluent in such a manner or in such a position as to cause or be likely to cause dampness in any building or part thereof, or to endanger the purity of any water supply, or to create any nuisance:

Disposal of sewage

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the disposal of waste water from baths, lavatory basins or kitchen sinks by a satisfactory method of surface irrigation or sub-irrigation in such manner that no dampness of buildings, breeding of mosquitoes, pollution of water supplies or other form of nuisance is caused thereby.

PART XI

DEPOSIT OF DRAINAGE PLANS, GIVING OF NOTICES, ETC.

65. (1) Every person who shall intend to construct or to carry out any drainage works or works connected in any way with the drainage of any premises shall deposit with the Local Authority at its offices notice in writing of such intention. He shall at the same time deposit such plans, sections and particulars of the proposed works as may be required by the Local Authority.

Notice to be given and plans deposited of new drainage works

(2) He shall cause such plans and sections to be clearly and indelibly made on linen to a scale of not less than 2.540 centimetres to every 4.8768 metres, and shall, amongst other things, show thereon every floor of any building in connection with which such pipes or drains are to be used, and the position, form, levels and arrangements of the several parts of such building, including the roof thereof, and the size, gradient and position of every drain, and the size, position and mode of construction of every septic tank, cesspool or other receptacle for drainage, manhole or inspection chamber, and the size and position of every gully, soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe and rain-water pipe, and of any drain passing under such building, and the position of every bath, water closet apparatus, slop-hopper, slop sink, urinal, lavatory basin or apparatus, sink and trap in connection with the foregoing.

(3) He shall also show thereon the position of all windows and other openings into the building within a distance of 6.096 metres from the open end of a soil pipe or ventilating pipe.

(4) He shall at the same time deposit with the Local Authority at its

offices a detailed description in writing of the intended mode of constructing, jointing and fixing any such drain, septic tank, cesspool or other receptacle for drainage, manhole or inspection chamber, gully, soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, bath, water closet apparatus, slop-hopper, slop sink, urinal, lavatory basin or apparatus, sink or trap.

(5) He shall at the same time deposit with the Local Authority at its offices a block plan of the premises upon which any such building is or is to be situated, or any such work is to be carried out (drawn to a scale of not less than 2.540 centimetres to every 4.8768 metres) and he shall show thereon-

(a) the block plan of such building;

(b) the position of the whole of the buildings on the premises, and so much of the properties adjoining thereto as may be affected by the proposed work;

(c) the names of the streets or thoroughfares immediately adjoining the premises, and the number or designation of the premises;

(d) the difference of the level between the lowest floor of such building and the adjoining ground;

(e) the level of any yard, area or ground, or open space belonging to such premises;

(f) the lines of drainage, with the size, depth and inclination of the proposed drainage, fall of the ground and depth of the connection to any sewer, septic tank, cesspool or other receptacle for drainage, and, so far as can be ascertained without opening the ground, the lines, size, depth and inclination of the existing drainage, the surface drains (if any) and the arrangement for the ventilation of the drains, the existing pipes and drains and the proposed pipes and drains to be distinctly indicated by different colours;

(g) the position, form and depth of every existing or proposed manhole or inspection chamber, gully, junction, bend, intercepting trap, or any connection with a sewer, septic tank, cesspool or other receptacle for drainage;

(h) the points of the compass:

Provided that, where the plans, sections and particulars deposited in accordance with the requirements of sub-regulation (1) clearly show the particulars hereinbefore required to be shown on a block plan, it shall not be necessary to deposit a block plan.

(6) The plans, sections, particulars and detailed descriptions hereinbefore mentioned shall be deposited with the Local Authority twenty-eight days at least before the work is proposed to be commenced, and, in the case where a building is to be erected, before commencing the erection of such building.

(7) Such person shall sign such plans, sections and particulars, or cause the same to be signed by his duly authorised agent.

66. Every person who shall make any addition to, partially construct, entirely or partially reconstruct or alter any such works as are described in the last preceding regulation shall be deemed to have satisfied the provisions of the said regulation, if he shall cause a deposit to be made (in the manner therein provided) of any such plans, sections and particulars of the proposed addition, partial construction, entire or partial reconstruction or alteration as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling the Local Authority to ascertain whether such addition, partial construction, entire or partial reconstruction or alteration is in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations and any other regulations, rules and by-laws of the Local Authority relating thereto, and, if in any case plans and sections have been previously deposited in conformity with the provisions of the last preceding regulation, it shall be sufficient for him to refer to such previous deposit, and to give in writing the date thereof, and to show the new work on the plans and sections to be deposited, and only so much of the existing work as will enable the Local Authority to see the relative positions of the new and old work.

Addition to, partial construction, entire or partial reconstruction, or alteration of existing drainage works

67. One copy of any plans, sections and particulars deposited in compliance with the provisions of regulations 65 and 66 shall remain the property of the Local Authority.

Copy of plans and particulars to remain property of Local Authority

68. As soon as the Local Authority is satisfied that any plans, sections or particulars deposited in accordance with the provisions of regulations 65 and 66 do not contravene any of the provisions of these Regulations and any other regulations, rules and by-laws of the Local Authority relating thereto, and are in other respects satisfactory, it shall cause its approval thereof to be signified in writing.

Approval of drainage

69. No person shall begin to construct, install, connect, or make any addition to, partially construct, entirely or partially reconstruct, or alter any such works as are described in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 65 until he has given notice of his intention and has deposited the plans, sections and particulars hereinbefore required under the provisions of regulations 65 and 66, and the Local Authority has either intimated its approval of such work or failed to intimate its disapproval thereof within the period hereinafter prescribed in that behalf; and, subject to regulation 71, no person shall, except with the written permission of the Local Authority, carry out such work as aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the approved plans.

Drainage work not to be commenced before notice given, plans deposited and approval obtained

70. If, within thirty days of the receipt of any plans or notice delivered in accordance with these Regulations, the Local Authority shall fail to intimate to the person submitting such plans its disapproval of the proposed work which the said person intends to carry out, the person submitting the plans may proceed with such work in accordance with such plans, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of these Regulations or any other regulations, rules and by-laws of the Local Authority relating thereto or any amendments thereof in force for the time being.

In default of notification by Local Authority, drainage work may be proceeded with

71. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding regulation, where, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, in consequence of either an existing nuisance or a case of infectious disease on any premises, the carrying out of any such work as is described in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 65 and in regulation 66 on such premises is a matter of urgency, the Medical Officer of Health may serve a written notice upon the owner of such premises, a copy of which shall be delivered forthwith to the Local Authority, certifying that the carrying out of any such work as aforesaid is a matter of urgency, whereupon the owner of such premises may proceed forthwith to carry out such work before any such plans, sections or particulars as may be required under the provisions of regulations 65 and 66 shall have been deposited with the Local Authority and shall forthwith send to the Local

Alterations and construction of drainage work in cases of urgency

Authority notice in writing of his intention so to do:

Provided that-

(i) where, on a written certificate of urgency issued by the Medical Officer of Health, any such work as aforesaid shall be carried out on any premises, the person carrying out such work shall, within fourteen days from the date of the commencement of such work, deposit the plans, sections and particulars required under the provisions of regulations 65 and 66;

(ii) nothing contained in this regulation shall be held to relieve the person carrying out such work as aforesaid from the necessity of complying, in the carrying out of such work, with the provisions of these Regulations and any other regulations, rules and by-laws of the Local Authority relating thereto.

72. (1) Every person who shall intend to carry out any such work as is described in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 65 and in regulation 66 shall deliver to the Local Authority at its offices notice in writing of such intention at least twenty-four hours before such person begins to carry out any such work as aforesaid. Notice before drainage work is commenced

(2) The delivery of any notice and the deposit of any plans, sections or particulars as provided in regulations 65 and 66 shall not be deemed to be a notice under this regulation.

73. (1) Every person who shall carry out any such work as is described in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 65 and in regulation 66 shall, as soon as such work is ready for testing, give notice in writing to the Local Authority that such work is ready for testing, and he shall afford to any duly authorised officer of the Local Authority every facility for inspection and for the purpose of making such tests of the work as may be deemed necessary. Notice that work is completed and ready for testing

(2) Upon receipt of any such notice as aforesaid, the Local Authority shall within forty-eight hours cause such work to be inspected and tested.

74. No person shall proceed to cover up any such work as is described in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 65 and in regulation 66 until such work has been inspected, tested and approved by the Medical Officer of Drainage work not to be covered up until

Health or other duly authorised officer of the Local Authority.

tested and approved

75. Where any person shall carry out any such work as is described in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 65 and in regulation 66 and where, after completion, such work shall have been inspected, tested and approved, the Local Authority shall issue to the owner of the premises upon which such work has been carried out a certificate in writing that the said work, after completion, inspection and testing, has been approved:

Certificate to be issued on completion of drainage

Provided always that such certificate shall not in any way be held to impose any liability whatsoever on the Local Authority or any of its officers or on the Government for any loss or damage that may be caused through any such work not being designed or carried out in a proper, efficient and workmanlike manner or through any such work being carried out otherwise than in accordance with the approved plans and these Regulations.

76. If any person who is entitled to proceed with any drainage work under regulations 68 and 70 fails to do so within the period of one year, the notice given by him shall be held to have lapsed, and he shall give fresh notice of his intention before proceeding to carry out such work, and that in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Fresh notice to be given if work not proceeded with within one year

77. Any person who shall carry out or begin to carry out any works in contravention of the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and, whether proceedings have been taken against the person offending or not, the Local Authority may serve upon the person so offending a notice in writing requiring him, within a time to be specified in such notice, to execute such alteration upon or to carry out such additions to such works as may be necessary to render such works in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, or to cut into, lay open, remove or demolish the same. Any person who shall fail to comply with the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid within the time specified therein shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may cause the said works to be altered, cut into, laid open, removed, demolished or otherwise dealt with, and the expenses incurred by it in so doing may be recovered as a civil debt from the person so offending.

Unauthorised drainage work Local Authority may order unauthorised work to be demolished, removed or otherwise dealt with

PART XII

PROVISION OF LATRINE ACCOMMODATION

78. (1) It shall not be lawful newly to erect any domestic building or public building or to re-erect any domestic building or public building, any two external walls of which have been pulled down or burned down or which have fallen down to or below the level of the ground floor, or to occupy or, being the owner thereof, permit to be occupied any such domestic building or public building without proper and sufficient latrine accommodation so situated as to be conveniently accessible to all persons to be employed or accommodated therein.

New buildings must be provided with latrine accommodation

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, in the case of a domestic building the whole or any part or portion of which is designed or intended to be used as a dwelling-house, such a domestic building shall not be deemed to be provided with proper and sufficient latrine accommodation unless each and every dwelling-house in such domestic building shall be provided with proper, sufficient and separate latrine accommodation so situated as to be conveniently accessible to the inmates of such dwelling-house:

Every new dwelling-house must be provided with separate latrine accommodation

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, where, in the opinion of the Local Authority, sufficient latrine accommodation can be so conveniently situated that it may be used in common by the inmates of two or more dwelling-houses or the inmates of one or more dwelling-houses and of any part of a domestic building not being a dwelling-house, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority to require to be provided such latrine accommodation as it may deem sufficient for the use of such occupants as aforesaid and to allow such latrine accommodation to be used in common by such occupants.

(3) Any person who causes any domestic building or public building newly to be erected or to be re-erected or who occupies or, being the owner thereof, permits to be occupied any such newly erected or re-erected domestic building or public building in contravention of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

79. (1) If a domestic building or a public building appears to the Local Authority to be without proper and sufficient latrine accommodation so situated as to be conveniently accessible to the inmates of or the persons employed or accommodated in such domestic building or public building, the Local Authority shall, by written notice served upon the owner or occupier of the domestic building or public building, require such owner or occupier, within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, to provide proper and sufficient latrine accommodation so situated as to be conveniently accessible to the inmates of or the persons employed or accommodated in such domestic building or public building.

Local Authority to enforce provision of latrine accommodation to existing buildings

(2) Any owner or occupier who, on receipt of such written notice, shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may, after the expiration of the time specified in the notice, do the work required to be done, and may recover as a civil debt from the owner the expenses incurred by it in so doing.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, in the case of a domestic building the whole or any part or portion of which is used as a dwelling-house, such a domestic building shall not be deemed to be provided with proper and sufficient latrine accommodation unless each and every dwelling-house in such domestic building shall be provided with proper, sufficient and separate latrine accommodation so situated as to be conveniently accessible to the inmates of such dwelling-house:

Latrines used in common by inmates of existing dwelling-houses

Provided that, where, at the date of the application of these Regulations in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2, latrine accommodation has been and is used in common by the inmates of two or more existing dwelling-houses, or the inmates of one or more existing dwelling-houses, and of any part of an existing domestic building not being a dwelling-house, and if, in the opinion of the Local Authority, such latrine accommodation may continue to be so used, the Local Authority may permit such latrine accommodation to be used in common for such period of time as it may think fit, and it need not require separate latrine accommodation to be provided for each such dwelling-house.

80. (1) The owner or occupier of every factory, workshop, workplace

Latrines for

or other premises where persons are employed or in attendance, or every boarding-house or hotel, shall provide such factory, workshop, workplace, boarding-house, hotel or other premises as aforesaid with proper and sufficient latrine accommodation, regard being had to the number of persons employed in or in attendance or housed at such factory, workplace, workshop, boarding-house, hotel or other premises as aforesaid, and also where persons of both sexes are or are to be employed or in attendance or housed, with proper accommodation for persons of each sex, and such owner or occupier shall, in the provision of such latrine accommodation, comply with the following requirements:

factories,
workshops,
boarding-houses,
hotels, etc.

(a) In factories, workshops, workplaces, boarding-houses, hotels or other premises as aforesaid where females are employed or in attendance or housed, he shall provide one water closet for every 25 females, or one pail closet for every 15 females.

In factories, workshops, workplaces, boarding-houses, hotels or other premises as aforesaid where males are employed or in attendance or housed, he shall provide one water closet for every 25 males or one pail closet for every 15 males:

Provided that, where the number of males employed or in attendance or housed exceeds 10 and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one water closet for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 40 after, or one pail closet for every 15 males up to the first 150 and one for every 25 after.

In calculating the number of latrines required under this regulation, any number of persons less than 15, 25 or 40, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 15, 25 or 40 respectively;

(b) He shall cause every latrine to be kept in a cleanly state;

(c) He shall cause every latrine to be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and, if for the use of females, to have proper doors and fastenings;

(d) He shall cause all latrine accommodation to be so arranged and maintained as to be conveniently accessible to all persons employed in such factory, workshop, workplace or other premises as aforesaid at all times during their employment;

(e) He shall, where persons of both sexes are employed, cause the latrines for each sex to be so placed or so screened that the interior shall not be visible, even when the door of any latrine is open, from any place where persons of the other sex have to work or pass; and, if the latrines for one sex adjoin those for the other sex, the approaches shall be separate;

(f) He shall, when so required by the Local Authority, cause every latrine which is used at night to be provided with adequate lights kept lit during the night;

(g) He shall cause all latrine accommodation to be so arranged and maintained as to be conveniently accessible at all times to all persons who are accommodated in such factory, workshop, workplace, boarding-house, hotel or other premises as aforesaid.

(2) If it shall appear to the Local Authority that the provisions of this regulation have not been complied with in regard to any factory, workshop, workplace, boarding-house, hotel or other premises where persons are employed or in attendance or housed, the Local Authority shall serve a written notice upon the owner or occupier of such factory, workshop, workplace, boarding-house, hotel or other premises as aforesaid requiring such owner or occupier, within a time to be specified in such notice, to provide proper and sufficient latrine accommodation in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, and any such owner or occupier who shall fail to comply with the requirements of any such notice within the time specified shall be guilty of an offence.

81. (1) The owner or occupier of every school, college, theatre, public hall or public place of assembly for persons admitted by ticket or otherwise shall provide such school, college, theatre, public hall or public place of assembly as aforesaid with proper and sufficient latrine accommodation, regard being had to the number of persons for whom accommodation is or is to be provided in such school, college, theatre, public hall or public place of assembly as aforesaid and with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex, and such owner or occupier shall, in the provision and maintenance of such latrine accommodation, comply with the following requirements:

Latrines for schools, colleges, theatres, public halls, etc.

(a) In schools and colleges:

(i) He shall provide latrine accommodation for all females who are or are to be accommodated therein as follows:

Water closets and pit latrines-

1 closet or seat for every 10 or part of 10 for the first 30.

Over 30 and under 50-4 closets or seats.

Over 50 and under 70-5 closets or seats.

Over 70 and under 100-6 closets or seats.

And thereafter 1 closet or seat for every 25 or part of 25.

Bucket latrines-

1 bucket for every 10 or part of 10.

(ii) He shall provide latrine accommodation for all males who are or are to be accommodated therein as follows:

Water closets and pit latrines-

1 closet or seat for every 20 or part of 20 for the first 100 and thereafter 1 closet or seat for every 30 or part of 30.

Bucket latrines-

1 bucket for every 15 or part of 15.

In addition the male sanitary block shall be provided with urinal accommodation to the extent of 0.6096 metres of urinal for every 20 males or part of 20.

(iii) Where pit latrines are installed pits shall be to a depth of not less than 6.096 metres.

(iv) He shall cause all latrine accommodation to be so arranged and maintained as to be conveniently accessible at all times to all children who are accommodated in such school or college.

(b) In theatres, public halls or public places of assembly as aforesaid:

(i) He shall provide one water closet for females for every 200 persons who are or are to be accommodated therein, or one pail closet for females for every 150 persons who are or are to be accommodated therein;

(ii) He shall provide one water closet for males for every 200 persons who are or are to be accommodated therein, or one pail closet for males for every 150 persons who are or are to be accommodated therein; when males are accommodated, he shall also provide proper and sufficient urinal accommodation for such males in addition to any such closets as aforesaid;

(iii) He shall, in calculating the number of latrines required under sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), reckon any number of persons less than 150

or 200, as the case may be, as 150 or 200 respectively;

(iv) He shall cause all latrine accommodation to be so arranged and maintained as to be conveniently accessible to all persons accommodated in such theatre, public hall or public place of assembly as aforesaid at all times during which they are so accommodated:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), in the case of race meetings, shows or extraordinary gatherings, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority to require such latrine accommodation in excess of the provisions specified in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) as the Local Authority may consider necessary.

(c) In schools, colleges, theatres, public halls or public places of assembly as aforesaid:

(i) He shall cause every latrine to be kept in a cleanly state;

(ii) He shall cause every latrine to be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and, in the case of any water closet or pail closet, to have proper doors and fastenings;

(iii) He shall cause the latrines for each sex to be so placed or so screened that the interior shall not be visible, even when the door of any latrine is open, from any place where persons of the other sex have to or are permitted to pass; and, if the latrines for one sex adjoin those for the other sex, the approaches shall be separate;

(iv) He shall, when so required by the Local Authority, cause every latrine which is used at night to be provided with adequate lights kept lit during the night.

(2) If it shall appear to the Local Authority that the provisions of this regulation have not been complied with in regard to any school, college, theatre, public hall or public place of assembly as aforesaid, the Local Authority shall serve a written notice upon the owner or occupier of such school, college, theatre, public hall or public place of assembly as aforesaid requiring such owner or occupier, within a time to be specified in such notice, to provide proper and sufficient latrine accommodation in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, and any such owner or occupier who shall fail to comply with the requirements of any such notice within the time specified shall be guilty of an offence.

(As amended by Act No. 272 of 1942)

82. Every contractor, builder or other person employing workmen for the demolition, construction, reconstruction or alteration of any Temporary latrines for

building, or other work in any way connected with a building, shall provide in an approved position and thereafter maintain for such time as workmen are engaged thereon sufficient and convenient latrine accommodation for such workmen.

workmen

83. With respect to any latrine used in common by the occupiers of two or more separate dwelling-houses, domestic buildings or premises, or by other persons, the following provision shall have effect:

Improper use of latrines used in common

If any such person injures or improperly fouls such latrine, or anything used in common therewith, he shall be guilty of an offence.

84. Any person who shall injure or shall make improper or unclean use of any public latrine, or a latrine provided in connection with any church or place of public worship, theatre, public hall or other public place of assembly, shall be guilty of an offence.

Improper use of public latrines

85. (1) No person shall construct a latrine in connection with a building other than a water closet or a urinal, where any part of the site of such latrine or such building shall be within 60.96 metres of a sewer belonging to the Local Authority, which is at a suitable level, and where there is sufficient water supply.

No latrine other than a water closet to be constructed within 60.96 metres of a sewer

(2) Any person who shall construct a latrine so as to contravene any of the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and the Local Authority may demolish and remove such latrine, and may recover from such person as a civil debt the cost incurred in demolishing and removing the same.

86. No person shall provide, construct or fix any latrine other than a water closet or a urinal inside or under the same roof as any dwelling-house, unless separated from the main building by a ventilated passage, and any person who shall provide, construct or fix any such latrine so as to contravene the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

No latrine other than a water closet or urinal to be provided inside a dwelling

87. Every person who shall erect any latrine, not being a water closet

Latrines other

or a urinal, in connection with a building shall cause all reasonably practical measures to be used to prevent flies gaining access to the apartment of such latrine, and any person who, in the erection of any such latrine, shall fail to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

than water closets and urinals to be protected against the entrance of flies

88. If it shall appear to the Local Authority that all reasonably practical measures have not been or are not being used to prevent flies gaining access to the apartment of any latrine, such latrine not being a water closet or a urinal, the Local Authority shall serve a written notice upon the owner of such latrine requiring him, within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, to carry out such reasonably practical works as may be necessary to prevent flies gaining access to the apartment of such latrine, and any such owner who, on receipt of such notice, shall fail to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified shall be guilty of an offence.

Local Authority to enforce latrines being protected against flies

PART XIII

PAIL CLOSETS

89. Every person who shall construct or provide a pail closet in connection with a building shall, in the construction and provision of such pail closet, comply with the following requirements:

Pail closets

(a) He shall not construct or provide such pail closet within 3.0485 metres of any kitchen;

Distance of pail closets from kitchens

(b) He shall not construct or provide such pail closet within any part of a dwelling-house or under the same roof as any dwelling-house, but shall construct such pail closet so that the entrance opens directly into the external air and so that, on any side on which it would abut on any part of a dwelling-house, it shall be separated from such dwelling-house by a solid wall or partition of brick, stone or concrete or other suitable materials, extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling;

Not to be in a dwelling-house

- (c) He shall not construct or provide such pail closet so that it is approached directly from any room used for the manufacture, preparation, storage or sale of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, workplace or public building, but shall construct or provide such pail closet so that, on any side on which it would abut on a room intended for the manufacture, preparation, storage or sale of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, workplace or public building, it shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick, stone, concrete or other suitable materials, extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling;
- Pail closets in buildings
- (d) Where the entrance to such pail closet does not open directly into the external air, he shall cause such pail closet to be entirely separated and cut off from any room used for the manufacture, preparation, storage or sale of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, workplace or public building, by means of a passage or lobby provided with a window of not less dimensions than 0.1858 square metres, exclusive of the frame, and opening directly into the external air. Such passage or lobby, in addition to such window, shall also be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one ventilating aperture, of not less dimensions than 13.3776 square metres, exclusive of any frame, built in an external wall of such passage or lobby;
- Ventilation lobby for pail closets in buildings
- (e) He shall, whether the situation of such pail closet be or be not within such building, construct in one of the external walls of such pail closet an opening for light and ventilation of not less dimensions than 0.1858 square metres, situated as near to the top of such pail closet as convenient, and communicating directly with the external air, which opening shall be properly and efficiently covered with fly-proof gauze so as to prevent the entrance of flies;
- Pail closets to be lit and ventilated and protected against entrance of flies
- (f) He shall construct or provide such pail closet in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such pail closet for the purpose of cleaning the same and of removing filth therefrom, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of all filth being removed from such pail closet, and from the premises to which it may belong, without being carried through any domestic building or public building;
- Siting of pail closets
- (g) He shall not construct or provide such pail closet otherwise than in accordance with the standard pattern approved by the Local Authority
- Pail closets to be built in

or with plans and specifications submitted to and approved by the Local Authority;	accordance with a standard design
(h) When any premises are provided with pail closets, the owner or occupier shall not make use of any pail in such pail closets other than the pail supplied by the Local Authority, except with the written permission of that Authority, and shall pay the monthly charge made by the Local Authority for the provision of buckets as required;	Only pails provided by Local Authority to be used
(i) No person shall sell, hire or transfer to any premises or building any pail supplied by the Local Authority;	Transfer of pails prohibited
(j) The occupier of any building containing any pail closet which is supplied with a pail shall provide a proper and sufficient supply of earth, sand, sifted ash or disinfectant for use in such closets;	Pail closet to be provided with earth, etc.
(k) He shall not construct or provide such pail closet in such a position as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring occupiers or to depreciate neighbouring property.	Site of pail closet

PART XIV

PIT CLOSETS

90. No person shall construct or provide latrine accommodation of the kind known as a pit closet or latrine accommodation situated over any hole or excavation in the ground, which hole or excavation is intended for the reception of human excreta, except where, in the opinion of the Local Authority, the site of such proposed accommodation and the character of the soil are in every respect suitable and satisfactory for such a purpose and the Local Authority shall have signified its approval thereof in writing, and then only subject to such conditions as the Local Authority may prescribe.	Pit closets not to be constructed without permit from Local Authority
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PART XV

MISCELLANEOUS

91. Notices and other documents under these Regulations may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and, if the same require authentication by the Local Authority, the Town Engineer or the Medical Officer of Health, the signature thereof respectively by the Town Clerk, Town Engineer, Medical Officer of Health, Health Inspector or District Secretary, as the case may be, shall be sufficient authentication.

Notices, etc.,
may be printed
or written

92. Notices and other documents required or authorised to be served under these Regulations may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person to whom they are respectively addressed, or, where addressed to the owner or occupier of premises, by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises who can be served, by fixing the same on some conspicuous part of the premises; they may also be served by post by a prepaid letter and, if served by post, shall *prima facie* be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice or other document was properly addressed and put in the post.

Service of
notices

93. No defect in the form of any notice or other document made under these Regulations shall invalidate or render unlawful any administrative action, or be a ground for exception to any legal proceedings which may be taken in the matter to which such notice or other document relates, but the requirements thereof must be substantially and intelligibly set forth.

Defect in form
not to invalidate
notices, etc.

94. Any person guilty of an offence against, or contravention of or default in complying with, any provision of these Regulations shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty kwacha and, if the offence, contravention or default is of a continuing nature, to a further fine not exceeding ninety penalty units for each day during which he shall make default.

Penalties

(As amended by Act No. 13 of 1994)

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 51)

REQUIREMENTS REGARDING WATER CLOSETS

Standard Test

1. Trap to be properly filled with water; coloured fluid to be poured into trap. Basin to be soiled with plumbers' soil or liquid mud. Flush.

Basin must be so cleared as to leave water in basin clear and clean at the completion of one flush.

2. Trap to be properly filled with water. Four pieces of potato or apple to be placed in the trap, none of which shall exceed 5.08 centimetres in diameter. A piece of cotton waste, sponge or cloth to be placed in the trap, not to exceed 5.08 centimetres in diameter; also 3 pieces of toilet paper, crumpled up, to be placed in the trap and toilet paper to be placed over water surface and around sides of basin. Flush.

Basin must be completely cleared of all solids by one flush.