1974. No. 143

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Water

REGULATIONS, DATED 25TH JUNE 1974, MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER ARTICLE 40 OF THE WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICES (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1973.

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

Regulation

1 Title and commencement
2 Interpretation
3 Compliance with British Standards

PART II

APPLICATION

4 Application of regulations generally
5 Saving for fittings lawfully fitted
6 Closed circuits
7 Fittings used for industrial or research purposes

PART III

NOTICES TO DEPARTMENT

8 Notices to Department

PART IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 Unserviceable fittings and fittings not mentioned
10 Deterioration through electrolytic action
11 Discontinuation of supplies
12 Disconnection of disused water fittings
13 Connections which could cause contamination of mains water
14 Taps for drinking water
15 Protection from damage from frost
16 Protection from damage from other causes
17 Accessibility of fittings

PART V

PIPES

18 Support of pipes
19 Depth of pipes laid in the ground
20 Protection of pipes from corrosion and contact with contaminating substances
21 Limitations in use of wrought iron and steel pipes
22 Pipes of steel
23 Pipes of lead

24 Pipes of cast iron
25 Pipes of copper
26 Pipes of asbestos cement
27 Pipes of other materials
28 Fittings in closed circuits

Part VI

Taps and Valves

29 Stopcocks on pipes supplying buildings
30 Stopcocks on outlet pipes from storage cisterns
31 Location of draining taps
32 Standpipes
33 Drinking troughs
34 Draw-off and draining taps
35 Stopcocks and stopvalves
36 Location of stopcocks
37 Ballvalves

Part VII

Storage Cisterns

38 Placing and equipping of storage cisterns
39 Support and covering of storage cisterns
40 Avoidance of flooding; buried or sunken cisterns
41 Materials for storage cisterns
42 British Standards for storage cisterns
43 Provision of storage cisterns in buildings
44 Control and position of pipes supplying storage cisterns
45 Warning pipes on storage cisterns holding not more than 4546 l. [1,000 gallons]
46 Overflow pipes on storage cisterns holding more than 4546 l. [1,000 gallons]

Part VIII

Hot Water Apparatus

47 Distance between hot water apparatus and draw-off taps
48 Position of outlets in relation to level of water in cylinders and tanks
49 Hot water cisterns not to have ballvalves
50 Pipes from feed cisterns to hot water apparatus
51 Hot water apparatus not to be connected directly to service pipe
52 Mixing valves
53 Materials for hot water pipes
54 Materials for, and support of, hot water cylinders and tanks
55 British Standards for hot water cylinders and tanks and for combination units
56 Capacity of hot water storage cisterns, cylinders and tanks
57 Expansion cisterns

PART IX

BATHS, WASH BASINS AND SINKS

58 Inlets and outlets of baths, etc.
59 Position of taps on baths, etc.

PART X

FLUSHING APPARATUS

60 Supply of water to soil-pans and urinals
61 Ballvalves and warning pipes on flushing cisterns
62 Design and arrangement of flushing cisterns for soil-pans
63 Pipes discharging to soil-pans and urinals
64 Design and arrangement of flushing cisterns for urinals
65 Automatic flushing cisterns

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS

66 Control of water-operated apparatus
67 Penalties
68 Repeal of water bye-laws

The Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Article 40 of the Water and Sewerage Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1973(a) and of every other power enabling it in that behalf hereby makes the following regulations:—

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

Title and commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Water Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1974 and shall come into operation on 1st July 1974.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these regulations:—

"ballvalve" means any float-operated valve (including a ball-tap) for controlling the inflow of water to a cistern or other vessel;

"British Standard" or "British Standard Code of Practice" means a standard or specification or a Code of Practice published under authority of the Executive Board of the British Standards Institution;

"building" means any structure whether of a permanent character or not and whether moveable or immoveable;

"capacity" in relation to a storage cistern means the capacity of the cistern measured up to the highest level the water can reach when the ballvalve or other device for controlling the inflow of water is fitted or adjusted in the manner required by regulation 45(*d*) or, where appropriate, regulation 46(*e*);

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

(a) S.I. 1973, No. 70 (N.I. 2).

"corrosion-resisting material" means any material which is highly resistant to any corrosive action to which it is likely to be subjected in the circumstances in which it is used;

"cylinder" means a cylindrical closed vessel capable of containing water under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure;

"distributing pipe" means any pipe (other than an overflow pipe) conveying water from a storage cistern, or from a hot water apparatus, cylinder or tank supplied from a feed cistern, and under pressure from that cistern;

"expansion cistern" means a cistern servicing water to a low pressure heating system;

"feed cistern" means any storage cistern used for supplying cold water to a hot water apparatus, cylinder or tank;

"flushing cistern" means a cistern with its discharging apparatus for flushing a soil-pan, urinal, drain or sewer;

"overflowing level" in relation to a warning or other overflow pipe of a cistern, means the lowest level at which water can flow into that pipe from that cistern;

"reasonably practicable" means reasonably practicable in all the circumstances, including, in any case where works are involved, the expense involved in executing the works;

"stopcock" means any device, other than a draw-off tap, for stopping at will the flow of water in a pipe;

"storage cistern" means any cistern other than a flushing cistern, having a free water surface under atmospheric pressure, but does not include a drinking-trough or drinking-bowl for animals, including poultry;

"tank" means a non-cylindrical closed vessel capable of containing water under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure;

"warning pipe" means an overflow pipe so fixed that its outlet, whether inside or outside a building, is in a conspicuous position where the discharge of any water therefrom can be readily seen.

(2) In any proceedings for contravention of any of these regulations specifying both an Imperial Measure and a metric measurement, it shall be sufficient for the prosecution to show that the Imperial Measure has not been complied with.

Compliance with British Standards

3.—(1) Any requirement in these regulations that a water fitting shall comply with a British Standard shall—

(*a*) be construed as requiring compliance with that Standard only in so far as the Standard relates to the size, nature, materials, strength, workmanship and mode of arrangement of that fitting; and

(*b*) be deemed to be satisfied, notwithstanding that the fitting does not comply with that Standard in so far as it relates to those matters, if the fitting is not less efficient and suitable in relation to the purposes for which these regulations are made than a fitting which does comply with that Standard in so far as it relates to those matters.

(2) Where any requirement of any such Standard relating to any of those matters conflicts with a specific requirement of these regulations the latter requirement shall prevail.

PART II
APPLICATION

Application of regulations generally

4. No person shall—

(*a*) use a water fitting for the purpose of conveying or receiving water supplied by the Department or cause or permit a water fitting to be used or to remain arranged or connected so that it can be used, for that purpose, in contravention of a provision of any of the following regulations, that is to say, regulations 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 to 31 and 33 to 66 or if the fitting, or its mode of arrangement or connection, or its situation, contravenes, or is not in accordance with, such a provision, or if the fitting is not equipped, provided with fittings or accessories, protected or supported in accordance with, or if it is equipped or provided with fittings or accessories in contravention of, such a provision; or

(*b*) arrange or connect a water fitting, or cause or permit a water fitting to be arranged or connected, so that it can be used for the purpose aforesaid, in contravention of, or in a manner or in a situation which contravenes, or is not in accordance with, a provision of any of the said regulations, or if the fitting contravenes, or is not in accordance with, such a provision; or

(*c*) alter a water fitting used for the purpose aforesaid, or cause or permit a water fitting to be altered, so that it contravenes, or is not in accordance with, a provision of any of the said regulations; or

(*d*) disconnect a water fitting used for the purpose aforesaid, or cause or permit a water fitting to be or remain disconnected, otherwise than for the purpose of repair or renewal, if, as a result of the disconnection, a provision of any of the said regulations by virtue of which the fitting is required to remain connected will be contravened.

Saving for fittings lawfully fitted

5.—(1) These regulations (with the exception of regulations 9 and 29) shall not have effect so as to require any person—

(*a*) to cease to use, or to arrange, connect, disconnect, alter, dismantle or renew any water fitting lawfully used or capable of being lawfully used on any premises immediately before 1st July 1974; or

(*b*) to remove any fitting or accessory from such a fitting or to refit such a fitting in a different situation; or

(*c*) to provide any equipment, fitting, accessory, protection or support for a water fitting then used or capable of being used on any premises where the absence of the required equipment, fitting, accessory, protection or support was not then unlawful,

unless, by reason of the damaged, worn or otherwise unserviceable condition of the water fitting, its faulty arrangement or connection, its situation, equipment, fittings, or accessories or the absence of the required equipment, fittings, accessories, protection or support, it causes or permits, or is likely to cause or permit, waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement or contamination of water, or reverberation in pipes.

(2) Where, for a reason mentioned in paragraph (1), any of these regulations (other than regulations 9 and 29) has effect as mentioned in that paragraph, or where regulation 9 or 29 has such effect, and any work is rendered necessary by that regulation, compliance therewith may be postponed for such time as is reasonably required for the carrying out of that work.

Closed circuits

6. Of the following regulations, only regulations 7 to 13, 15 to 20, 28, 31, 34(3), 36, 51, 57, 67 and 68 shall apply in relation to any water fitting forming part of a closed circuit.

Fittings used for industrial or research purposes

7. Where water is—

(*a*) taken by meter and discharged into a storage cistern; and

(*b*) discharged into the air not less than 150 mm above the top edge of the cistern; and

(*c*) conveyed from the cistern for use for industrial or research purposes,

and it is not reasonably practicable for any one or more of the following regulations (other than regulations 9 and 13) to be complied with in relation to any water fittings supplied with water from the cistern, such one or more of the following regulations shall not apply in relation to that fitting.

PART III

NOTICES TO DEPARTMENT

Notices to Department

8.—(1) At least 10 days before fitting or altering (otherwise than by way of repair or renewal) any water fitting used or to be used in connection with an existing supply of water from the Department, a person shall give to it notice in writing of his intention so to do. Such notice shall specify the date on which it is proposed to begin work, the method of installation and the nature, number and size of water fittings to be installed or altered.

(2) At least forty eight hours before—

(*a*) back-filling any excavation in which a pipe used or to be used for conveying water supplied by the Department is laid; or

(*b*) laying such a pipe by mole-plough,

a person shall give to the Department notice in writing of his intention so to do. Such notice shall specify the date on which it is proposed to begin work, and the location, nature and size of the pipe. In this paragraph, in the calculation of forty eight hours no account shall be taken of a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or Public Holiday or day appointed for public thanksgiving or mourning.

(3) In the event of operations referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) requiring to be executed as emergency operations a person may begin the execution thereof without giving the notice specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) but as soon as is reasonably practicable after so beginning any such emergency operations shall give to the Department notice in writing stating the reason for having done so.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation "emergency operations" means operations whose execution at the time when they were executed is requisite in order to put an end to or to prevent the arising of conditions which might cause danger to persons or property or waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of the water supplied by the Department.

(5) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (1), at least 10 days before using for the first time water supplied by the Department for domestic purposes—

(*a*) for operating a water-cooled refrigerating apparatus; or

(*b*) for operating any apparatus depending while in use upon a supply of water running continuously or intermittently, not being an apparatus used solely for heating the water; or

(*c*) for cleaning, regenerating or supplying motive power to an apparatus used for softening water; or

(*d*) by means of a hosepipe or similar apparatus

(i) for watering a garden; or

(ii) for horses, washing vehicles or other purposes in stables, garages, or other premises where horses or vehicles are kept,

a person shall give to the Department notice in writing of his intention so to do.

PART IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Unserviceable fittings and fittings not mentioned

9. A water fitting falling within either of the following paragraphs, that is to say:

(*a*) any pipe, pipe fitting, draw-off tap, draining tap, stopcock, ballvalve, float, cistern, cylinder, tank or flushing apparatus or any bath, wash basin, sink, soil-pan or similar appliance, being a fitting which is damaged, worn or otherwise unserviceable, or connected or arranged in a faulty manner; and

(*b*) any fitting not specified in paragraph (*a*), whether or not damaged, worn or otherwise unserviceable, or connected or arranged in a faulty manner

shall not be used, or be or remain so connected that it can be used if, notwithstanding that its use or connection does not contravene any of the following regulations, it causes or permits, or is likely to cause or permit, waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement or contamination of water supplied by the Department, or reverberation in pipes.

Deterioration through electrolytic action

10. Water fittings of dissimilar metals shall not be used, or be or remain so connected that they can be used, for the purpose of conveying or receiving the same water, if the circumstances are such that the deterioration of any of the fittings through electrolytic action is likely to occur.

Discontinuation of supplies

11. Where any premises supplied with water by the Department become vacant, before vacating the premises the occupier shall have the supply turned off and shall, so far as is reasonably practicable have all water fittings drained.

Disconnection of disused water fittings

12. If a water fitting is disconnected and is not within 28 days reconnected or replaced so much of any pipe as conveyed water supplied by the Department to that fitting (in so far as that pipe is not required to convey water to any other fitting) shall be disconnected and sealed effectively and permanently.

Connections which could cause contamination of mains water

13.—(1) No pipe or cistern used for conveying or receiving water supplied by the Department shall convey or receive, or be or remain so connected that it can convey or receive, water not supplied by the Department:

Provided that where the water supplied by the Department to any cistern is discharged into the air not less than 150 mm above the top edge thereof, this paragraph shall not apply to that cistern or to any pipe conveying, or any cistern receiving, water therefrom.

(2) In paragraph (1)—

(*a*) "water not supplied by the Department" includes water supplied by the Department which has been used; and

(*b*) "water supplied by the Department" does not include water supplied by the Department which has been used.

(3) No pipe or cistern used for conveying or receiving wholesome water shall convey or receive, or be or remain so connected that it can convey or receive, unwholesome water:

Provided that where the wholesome water supplied to any cistern is discharged into the air not less than 150 mm above the top edge thereof, this paragraph shall not apply to that cistern or to any pipe conveying, or any cistern receiving, water therefrom.

(4) In paragraph (3)—

(*a*) "wholesome water" means water supplied by the Department which is suitable for drinking and culinary purposes; and

(*b*) "unwholesome water" means any other water supplied by the Department.

(5) No service pipe or pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe shall convey, or be or remain so connected that it can convey, water from—

(*a*) a distributing pipe; or

(*b*) a pump delivery pipe drawing water either from a distributing pipe or from a storage cistern.

Taps for drinking water

14.—(1) In every premises in separate occupation to which water is supplied by the Department for domestic purposes, there shall be provided a draw-off tap in a position convenient for drawing drinking water on a service pipe or a pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe:

Provided that where, by reason of the height at which the water is required to be delivered or of some other circumstance, it is not reasonably practicable to provide in the premises a service pipe or a pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe, the tap may be provided on a pump delivery pipe or distributing pipe drawing water exclusively from a storage cistern which—

(*a*) is a closed vessel having a tightly fitting access cover bolted or screwed in position;

(*b*) is properly maintained and, where necessary, suitably lined or coated to preserve the wholesomeness of the water;

(*c*) has an air inlet and an overflow pipe or pipes all suitably screened;

(*d*) is, where necessary, insulated against heat; and

(*e*) is supplied exclusively from a service pipe, or from a pump delivery pipe drawing water either from a service pipe or from a storage cistern which is a closed vessel equipped, maintained and supplied as aforesaid.

(2) This regulation shall not have effect so as to require any person to provide a tap on a pipe which was in any premises immediately before 1st July 1974 in relation to those premises if the omission to provide the tap on the pipe was not then unlawful.

(3) No pipe on which a tap is provided in compliance with this regulation shall—

(*a*) be so placed that the water in the pipe is likely to become warm before reaching the tap; or

(*b*) discharge into a bath.

(4) In this regulation—

(*a*) "premises" does not include premises to which section 56 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland) 1965(**b**) applies or premises to which section 11 of the Office and Shop Premises Act (Northern Ireland) 1966(**c**) or which by or under that Act, are excepted or excluded from the application of that section; and

(*b*) "premises in separate occupation" means premises the supply of water to which is charged separately from any other premises.

Protection from damage from frost

15.—(1) Every water fitting, whether inside or outside a building, shall be so placed as to minimise the risk of damage to it from frost.

(2) Every water fitting (other than an overflow pipe) which, notwithstanding compliance with paragraph (1), is likely to suffer damage from frost, shall be effectively protected from such damage.

(3) The requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be deemed to be satisfied if the location, protection and insulation of the fittings are in accordance with the recommendations in that behalf in Sections Three, Four and Five of the British Standard Code of Practice CP 99: 1972, "Frost precautions for water services".

Protection from damage from other causes

16.—(1) Every water fitting, whether inside or outside a building, which is so placed as to be liable to damage from some cause other than frost shall be effectively protected from such damage.

(2) The requirements of this regulation shall be deemed to be satisfied if the protection to the fitting is in accordance with the recommendations in that behalf in the British Standard Code of Practice CP 310: 1965, "Water supply".

Accessibility of fittings

17. Every water fitting in, on or under a building shall be so placed as to be readily accessible for the purposes of examination, repair, replacement and operation, except where compliance with this requirement is not reasonably practicable or is inconsistent with the provisions of regulation 15 or 16:

Provided that this regulation shall not prevent—

(*a*) the enclosing of any pipe and any fitting thereon in a chase or duct if the pipe and fitting are reasonably accessible for such purposes; or

(*b*) the embedding of any pipe or pipe fitting in the fabric of a building so far as may be necessary for the efficient operation of any system of space heating.

(**b**) 1965. c. 20 (N.I.). (**c**) 1966. c. 26 (N.I.).

PART V

PIPES

Support of pipes

18. Every pipe shall be adequately supported and shall be so arranged as to avoid any air lock or reverberation.

Depth of pipes laid in the ground

19. Every pipe laid in the ground shall, unless it is under a building of a permanent character, be at a depth of not less than 0.75 m, nor more than 1.35 m, measured vertically from the finished surface of the ground to the top of the barrel of the pipe:

Provided that if, by reason of some obstruction, it is not reasonably practicable for a pipe or some part of a pipe to be at a depth of 0.75 m. that pipe or part shall be at the greatest depth that is reasonably practicable.

Protection of pipes from corrosion and contact with contaminating substances

20.—(1) No pipe or fitting shall be laid, installed or allowed to remain in or on the ground unless it is either of a corrosion-resisting material or effectively protected from external corrosion.

(2) No pipe shall pass into or through any ashpit, dungstead, sewer, drain, cesspool or refuse chute, or any manhole connected therewith.

(3) No pipe shall be laid, installed or allowed to remain in, on or in contact with any foul soil or other substance which could cause contamination of the water in the pipe unless it is impracticable for the pipe to be elsewhere and all necessary measures are taken to avoid any risk of contamination of the water in the pipe.

(4) No pipe made of any material susceptible to permeation by any gas or other substance which could cause contamination of the water in the pipe shall be laid, installed or allowed to remain in a position where such permeation could reasonably be expected to occur.

Limitations in use of wrought iron and steel pipes

21. No service pipe, pump delivery pipe or distributing pipe shall be of wrought iron or of steel other than stainless steel:

Provided that this regulation shall not prohibit the use of a pipe of wrought iron or steel which—

(*a*) forms part of a fire sprinkler or other fire fighting installation from which water is drawn only for fire fighting purposes, and which is kept charged with water through an automatic alarm valve or is charged with water only when fire occurs; or

(*b*) supplies water to a drinking-trough or drinking-bowl for animals, including poultry, and is visible throughout its length; or

(*c*) is used in connection with the temporary supply of water

(i) for the purpose of building, demolition or constructional work while the work is in progress; or

(ii) for any other purpose during a period not exceeding 28 days.

Pipes of steel

22.—(1) Every pipe of steel other than stainless steel shall comply with the requirements for heavy or medium tubes in British Standard 1387: 1967, "Steel tubes and tubulars . . . . .".

(2) Every malleable cast iron pipe fitting connected to any pipe of steel other than stainless steel shall comply with the relevant requirements of British Standard 143 & 1256: 1968, "Malleable cast iron and cast copper alloy screwed pipe fittings. . . . . ":

Provided that, if the pipe forms part of a fire sprinkler or other fire fighting installation, every cast iron pipe fitting connected to any such pipe shall comply with British Standard 1641: 1950, "Cast iron pipe fittings (screwed BSP) for automatic sprinklers and other fire protection installations" or with the relevant requirements of the said British Standard 143 & 1256: 1968.

(3) Every pipe fitting of wrought iron connected to any pipe of steel other than stainless steel shall comply with British Standard 1740: Part 1: 1971, "Wrought Steel pipe fittings (screwed BSP thread)" and every pipe fitting of steel connected to any such steel pipe shall comply with the said British Standard 1740: Part 1: 1971 or with British Standard 1965: Part 1: 1963, "Butt-welding pipe fittings for pressure purposes, Part I Carbon steel".

(4) Every pipe and every pipe fitting to which any of the preceding paragraphs applies shall be effectively protected from—

(*a*) external corrosion; and

(*b*) internal corrosion, unless it is a pipe or fitting which

(i) forms part of a fire sprinkler or other fire fighting installation from which water is drawn only for fire fighting purposes; and

(ii) is kept charged with water through an automatic alarm valve or is charged with water only when fire occurs.

(5) Every service pipe, pump delivery pipe and distributing pipe of stainless steel shall comply with British Standard 4127: Part 2: 1972, "Light gauge stainless steel tubes".

Pipes of lead

23.—(1) Every service pipe, pump delivery pipe and distributing pipe of lead or lead alloy shall comply with British Standard 602 & 1085: 1970, "Lead and alloy pipes for other than chemical purposes".

(2) Every connection between a lead or lead alloy pipe and another pipe of either of those materials shall be made by means of a watertight joint of the type known as a plumber's wiped soldered joint or some other not less efficient and suitable watertight joint.

(3) Every connection between a lead or lead alloy pipe and a pipe of neither of those materials shall be made by a union or union ferrule of corrosion-resisting material joined to the lead or lead alloy pipe by means of a watertight joint of the type known as a plumber's wiped soldered joint or some other not less efficient and suitable watertight joint.

(4) Where any water fitting is connected to a lead or lead alloy pipe by means of a plumber's wiped soldered joint, not less than 38 mm of the fitting and, unless the joint is a branch joint, not less than 38 mm of the pipe to which it is connected shall be included within the joint.

(5) Where the water supplied by the Department is, or is likely to be, injurious or dangerous to health by reason of its plumbo-solvency if conveyed in pipes of lead or lead alloy, such pipes shall not be used, or remain connected so that they can be used.

Pipes of cast iron

24.—(1) Every service pipe, pump delivery pipe and distributing pipe of cast iron shall be capable of withstanding a hydraulic test pressure of not less than double the maximum pressure to which the pipe will be liable to be subjected.

(2) Every such pipe shall comply with one of the following British Standards:

1211:1958, "Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage";

78: Part 1:1961, "Cast iron spigot and socket pipes (vertically cast) and spigot and socket fittings, Part 1 Pipes";

2035: 1966, "Cast iron flanged pipes and flanged fittings"; and

4772: 1971, "Ductile iron pipes and fittings".

(3) Every spigot and socket pipe fitting on any such pipe shall comply with British Standard 78:Part 2:1965, "Cast iron spigot and socket pipes (vertically cast) and spigot and socket fittings, Part 2 Fittings", and every flanged pipe fitting on any such pipe shall comply with the said British Standard 2035:1966.

Pipes of copper

25.—(1)(*a*) Every service pipe, pump delivery pipe and distributing pipe of copper connected by means of screw joints shall comply with British Standard 2871: Part 1: 1971, "Copper Tubes for water, gas and sanitation" and the thread of every screw in any such joint shall comply with this Standard.

(*b*) Every copper alloy pipe fitting for a copper pipe having a screw thread which complies with Table 1 of the said British Standard 61: 1969 shall comply with British Standard 66 & 99: 1970, "Cast copper alloy pipe fittings for use with screwed copper tubes", and every copper alloy three-piece union for such a copper pipe shall comply with the said British Standard 66 & 99: 1970.

(*c*) Every cast copper alloy pipe fitting for a copper pipe having a screw thread which complies with Table 4 of the said British Standard 61: 1969 shall comply with the relevant requirements of British Standard 143 & 1256: 1968, "Malleable cast iron and cast copper alloy screwed pipe fittings . . . .".

(2)(*a*) Every service pipe, pump delivery pipe and distributing pipe of copper which is connected by means of capillary or compression fittings or bronze or autogenous welding and is laid in the ground shall comply with British Standard 2871: Part 1: 1971.

(*b*) Every such pipe of copper which is not laid in the ground shall, if connected by capillary or compression fittings, comply with British Standard 2871: Part 1: 1971.

Provided that if a hard-drawn thin walled copper pipe complies with the said British Standard 2871: Part 1: 1971 it shall not be bent.

(*c*) Every capillary fitting and compression fitting on any service pipe, pump delivery pipe or distributing pipe complying with sub-paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) shall comply with British Standard 864: Part 2: 1971, "Capillary and compression fittings of copper and copper alloy tube", and every compression fitting shall be of Type B if the pipe on which it is fitted is laid in the ground.

(*d*) Where any pipe complying with British Standard 2871: Part 1: 1971 is connected by bronze welding by gas the welding shall comply with British Standard 1724: 1959, "Bronze welding by gas".

(3) Where the water supplied by the Department causes, or is likely to cause, de-zincification of pipes or pipe-fittings, no pipes or pipe-fittings of copper alloy shall be used other than pipes or pipe-fittings of alpha-brass (inhibited against de-zincification), gun-metal or other not less suitable copper alloy which is resistant to de-zincification.

Pipes of asbestos cement

26. Every service pipe, pump delivery pipe and distributing pipe of asbestos cement shall be capable of withstanding a hydraulic test pressure of not less than double the maximum pressure to which the pipe will be liable to be subjected, and shall comply with British Standard 486:1973, "Asbestos cement pressure pipes".

Pipes of other materials

27.—(1) Every service pipe, pump delivery pipe, distributing pipe and pipe fitting (not being a pipe or fitting of a material specifically mentioned in regulations 22 to 26) shall be capable of withstanding a hydraulic test pressure of not less than double the maximum pressure to which the pipe is liable to be subjected and shall be of material the nature, thickness and strength of which is suitable in the circumstances in which the pipe or pipe fitting is to be used.

(2) Every such pipe of polyethylene shall comply with British Standard 1972:1967, "Polyethylene pipe (type 32) for cold water services", or with British Standard 3284:1967, "Polyethylene pipe (type 50) for cold water services". Compression joints with inserts shall be used with such pipes.

(3) Every such pipe of unplacticised polyvinyl chloride shall comply with British Standard 3505:1968, "Unplasticised PVC pipe for cold water services". Jointing of such pipes shall be of a type acceptable to the Department.

Fittings in closed circuits

28. Every water fitting forming part of a closed circuit shall be of suitable material and capable of withstanding a hydraulic test pressure of not less than double the maximum pressure to which the fitting is liable to be subjected.

PART VI

TAPS AND VALVES

Stopcocks on pipes supplying buildings

29.—(1) Every pipe supplying water to any part of a building, being a part to which the supply is separately chargeable, and which passes through one or more of such parts to another, shall, before entering the first of the parts, be fitted with a stopcock as near as is reasonably practicable to the point where it enters the building and in such a position, whether inside or outside the building, that the occupier of each of the parts has access to the stopcock. Every branch pipe connected to such a pipe shall be fitted with a stopcock as near as is reasonably practicable to the point of connection.

(2) Every pipe conveying water from a building to another shall be fitted with a stopcock as near as is reasonably practicable to the point where it leaves the first-mentioned building and, whether inside or outside the building, in such a position that the occupier of the second-mentioned building has access to it.

(3) In all other cases every pipe supplying water to a building shall be fitted with a stopcock inside and as near as is reasonably practicable to the point where it enters the building.

(4) No stopcock shall be fitted on any part of a pipe in such a position that any occupier whose supply the stopcock controls does not readily have access to it at all times.

(5) Except where fitted underground no stopcock fitted in accordance with any of the preceding paragraphs shall be a plug cock.

Stopcocks on outlet pipes from storage cisterns

30. Every draw-off pipe from every cold water storage cistern of a capacity exceeding 18 l. [4 gallons] shall be fitted with a stopcock or gate valve as near to the cistern as is reasonably practicable.

Location of draining taps

31. No draining tap shall be buried in the ground or so placed that its outlet is in danger of being flooded.

Standpipes

32.—(1) No person shall erect or set up, or allow to remain erected or set up a standpipe for conveying water supplied by the Department which is used by the occupants of more than one building, separately occupied part of a building or tent or used by the tenants of allotments unless the standpipe is provided with a non-concussive self-closing tap:

Provided that the tap may be of a screwdown pattern where such a standpipe is used:

(*a*) by occupants of a group of garages; or

(*b*) in connection with the temporary supply of water:

(i) for the purpose of building, demolition or constructional work while the work is in progress; or

(ii) for any other purpose during a period not exceeding 28 days.

(2) In every case a frost stopcock shall be fitted adjacent to the standpipe and below ground level.

Drinking troughs

33.—(1) Every pipe supplying water to a field water trough, drinking-trough or drinking-bowl for animals, including poultry, shall be fitted with a ballvalve or some other not less effective device for controlling the inflow of water, so designed as to prevent overflow and every such ballvalve or device shall be effectively protected from damage, contamination and unauthorised interference:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a pipe if—

(*a*) the water in the pipe flows by gravitation from a storage cistern; and

(*b*) the trough or bowl to which the pipe supplies water is placed at such a level as to prevent overflow.

(2) No such trough or bowl shall be supplied directly from a service pipe or pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe unless the invert of the inlet is fixed at a distance above the top edge of the trough or bowl which—

(*a*) is sufficient, having regard to the design of the trough or bowl and the use to be made of it, to prevent contamination of the water in the service pipe; and

(*b*) is in no case less than 25 mm.

(3) No field water trough shall be supplied directly from a service pipe or pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe unless such pipe is fitted with a frost stopcock immediately adjacent to the trough and below ground level.

(4) Every field water trough shall be provided with an emptying plug or cock.

(5) Every field water trough of cast iron or steel shall be supported clear of the ground.

Draw-off and draining taps

34.—(1) Every draw-off tap of the ordinary screwdown pattern shall comply with the relevant requirements of British Standard 1010: Part 2: 1973, "Draw-off taps and above ground stopvalves".

(2) Every draw-off tap not of the ordinary screwdown pattern shall be capable of withstanding a hydraulic test pressure of at least 210 m. head of water and every internal part, and where the nominal size of the tap does not exceed 50 mm. the body thereof, shall be made of a suitable and corrosion-resisting material.

(3) Every draining tap shall comply with British Standard 2879: 1957, "Draining taps (screwdown pattern)", with British Standard 2580: 1955, "Underground plug cocks for cold water services (Scottish type)" or with the relevant requirements of the said British Standard 1010: Part 2: 1973.

Stopcocks and stopvalves

35.—(1) Every stopcock to which British Standard 2580: 1955, "Underground plug cocks for cold water services (Scottish type)" applies shall comply with that Standard.

(2) Every stopcock to which British Standard 1010: Part 2: 1973, "Draw-off taps and above ground stopvalves of British Standard 1218: 1946, "Sluice valves for waterworks purposes" applies shall comply with the relevant requirements of that Standard save in so far as British Standard 1218: 1946 prescribes the direction of rotation of operation.

(3) Every stopcock to which none of the standards mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) applies shall be capable of withstanding a hydraulic test pressure of at least 210 m. head of water and every internal part, and, where the nominal size of the stopcock does not exceed 50 mm., the body thereof, shall be made of a suitable and corrosion-resisting material.

Location of stopcocks

36. Every stopcock shall be so placed that it can be readily operated by the means by which it is designed to be operated.

Ballvalves

37.—(1) Every ballvalve shall comply with British Standard 1212:Part 1: 1953, "Ballvalves (excluding floats). Piston type" or with British Standard 1212: Part 2: 1970 "Ballvalves (excluding floats). Diaphragm type (brass body)".

(2) Every ballvalve float shall comply with British Standard 1968: 1953, "Floats for ballvalves (copper)", or with British Standard 2456: 1973, "Floats (plastics) for ballvalves for hot and cold water", or with the requirements of the said British Standard 1212: Part 1: 1953 and Part 2: 1970 so far as they relate to floats of materials other than copper and plastics.

PART VII

STORAGE CISTERNS

Placing and equipping of storage cisterns

38. Every storage cistern from which water is drawn for domestic purposes shall be so placed and equipped that the interior thereof can be readily inspected and effectively cleansed, and for this purpose a clear space of not less than 350 mm. shall be provided between the top of the cistern and the ceiling above it. No such cistern shall be so placed and equipped that the water therein is liable to contamination.

Support and covering of storage cisterns

39. Every storage cistern shall be adequately supported and, if water for domestic purposes is drawn from it, shall be provided with a readily removeable cover which shall be close-fitting but not airtight.

Avoidance of flooding; buried or sunken cisterns

40.—(1) No storage cistern shall be so placed that it is in danger of being flooded.

(2) No such cistern shall be buried or sunk in the ground unless—

(*a*) there is sufficient space around and beneath it for the purposes of maintenance and the detection of leakage; and

(*b*) either

(i) it is a closed vessel with a tightly fitting access cover bolted or screwed in position, and with an air inlet and overflow pipe or pipes all suitably screened; or

(ii) its inlet pipe discharges into the air not less than 150 mm. above its top edge:

Provided that sub-paragraph (*a*) shall not apply in relation to a concrete cistern designed and constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations in the British Standard Code of Practice CP 2007: part 2: 1970, "Design and construction of reinforced and prestressed concrete structures for the storage of water . . . . .".

Materials for storage cisterns

41.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) every storage cistern shall be watertight and of adequate strength and shall be constructed of lead-lined or copper-lined wood, galvanised iron or steel, copper, asbestos cement, concrete or some other not less suitable material.

(2) Where the cistern is not made of a corrosion-resisting material it shall be effectively protected from corrosion.

(3) Where the water supplied by the Department is, or is likely to be injurious or dangerous to health by reason of its plumbo-solvency, no person shall use a storage cistern lined with lead or lead alloy.

British Standards for storage cisterns

42.—(1) Every storage cistern of mild steel shall comply with the requirements for Grade A cisterns in British Standard 417: Part 2: 1973, "Galvanised mild steel cisterns and covers, tanks and cylinders".

(2) Every storage cistern of asbestos cement shall comply with British Standard 2777: 1963, "Asbestos-cement cisterns".

(3) Every storage cistern built up of cast iron plates shall comply with British Standard 1563: 1949, "Cast iron sectional tanks (rectangular)".

(4) Every storage cistern built up of pressed steel plates shall comply with British Standard 1564: 1949, "Pressed steel sectional tanks (rectangular)".

(5) Every storage cistern of polyethylene or polypropylene shall comply with British Standard 4213: 1967, "Polyolefin or olefin copolymer moulded cold water storage cisterns".

Provision of storage cisterns in buildings

43.—(1) Every building receiving water supplied by the Department, unless the Department otherwise consents, shall have a cold water storage cistern.

(2) Where a cold water storage cistern is not connected to any other such cistern, its capacity shall be not less than—

(*a*) 114 l. [25 gallons] if it is not used as a feed cistern; or

(*b*) 227 l. [50 gallons] if it is used both as a feed cistern and for other purposes.

(3) Where in any building there are two or more cold water storage cisterns connected together, the sum of their capacities shall be not less than—

(*a*) 114 l. [25 gallons] if none of them is used as a feed cistern; or

(*b*) 227 l. [50 gallons] if they are together used as both a feed cistern and for other purposes.

Control and position of pipes supplying storage cisterns

44.—(1) Every pipe supplying water to a cold water storage cistern shall be fitted with a ballvalve or shall have some other not less effective device for controlling the inflow of water so designed as to prevent overflow:

Provided that where two or more cold water storage cisterns at the same level are connected together this paragraph shall not apply to a pipe used only to connect one cistern to another.

(2) Every pipe supplying water to a cold water storage cistern, whether fitted with a ballvalve or not, other than a pipe used only to connect one cistern to another, shall be fitted in such a position that it discharges at a level higher than the overflowing level of the overflow pipe (or, if there is more than one overflow pipe, the highest overflow pipe) by not less than the diameter of the said overflow pipe, unless there is an effective means of preventing the siphonage of water back through the service pipe.

(3) Where a ballvalve is fitted to a cistern, the size of the orifice, the size of the float and the length of the lever shall be such that, when the float is immersed to an extent not exceeding half its volume, the valve shall shut off against the highest pressure at which it may be required to work.

(4) Every ballvalve shall be securely and rigidly fixed to the cistern which it serves.

Warning pipes on storage cisterns holding not more than 4546 *l.* [1,000 *gallons*]

45. Every cold water storage cistern which would hold not more than 4546 l. [1,000 gallons] if filled to the top edge shall comply with the following requirements:

(*a*) It shall be fitted with an efficient warning pipe of a corrosion-resisting material and with no other overflow pipe;

(*b*) no warning pipe shall rise in level outside the cistern;

(*c*) the internal diameter of the warning pipe shall be not less than twice the internal diameter of the inlet pipe and in no case less than 32 mm; and

(*d*) (i) when the cistern is first installed; and

(ii) when the existing ballvalve or other device for controlling the inflow of water to the cistern is repaired or readjusted; and

(iii) when a new ballvalve or other device is fitted;

the ballvalve or other device shall be so fitted and adjusted that the highest level the water can reach is lower than the overflowing level of the warning pipe by not less than 32 mm. or the internal diameter of the warning pipe, whichever is the greater.

Overflow pipes on storage cisterns holding more than 4546 *l.* [1,000 *gallons*]

46. Every cold water storage cistern which would hold more than 4546 l. [1,000 gallons] if filled to the top edge shall comply with the following requirements:

(*a*) It shall be fitted with an efficient overflow pipe or pipes of a corrosion-resisting material, and if none of those overflow pipes is an efficient warning pipe, with an efficient warning pipe or with some other device which effectively indicates when the water reaches a level not less than 50 mm. below the overflowing level of the overflow pipe, or, if there is more than one overflow pipe, the lowest overflow pipe;

(*b*) no overflow pipe shall rise in level outside the cistern;

(*c*) where a warning pipe but no other overflow pipe is fitted, the cistern shall comply with the requirements of regulation 45(*c*) and (*d*);

(*d*) where both a warning pipe and some other overflow pipe or pipes are fitted—

(i) the internal diameter of the warning pipe shall be not less than 25 mm; and

(ii) the cistern shall comply with the requirements of regulation 45(*d*); and

(*e*) where the cistern is fitted with some device (other than a warning pipe) of the kind mentioned in paragraph (*a*) then, on each occasion mentioned in regulation 45(*d*) the ballvalve or other device for controlling the inflow of water shall be so fitted and adjusted that the highest level the water can reach is lower than the overflowing level of the overflow pipe, or, where there is more than one overflow pipe, the lowest overflow pipe, by not less than 50 mm.

PART VIII

HOT WATER APPARATUS

Distance between hot water apparatus and draw-off taps

47. The length of any pipe conveying hot water from any hot water apparatus, hot water storage cistern, cylinder or tank, or secondary circulation system to any draw-off tap shall not exceed that specified in respect of that pipe, by reference to the largest internal diameter of any part of it, in the following table:

Largest internal diameter of pipe	*Length*
Not exceeding 21 mm.	12 m.
Exceeding 21 mm. but not exceeding 27 mm.	7.5 m.
Exceeding 27 mm.	3 m.

Position of outlets in relation to level of water in cylinders and tanks

48. No tap or other means of drawing water (other than a tap with a removeable key for emptying the system) shall be connected to any part of a hot water system in such a position that by its use the level of the water in the hot water storage cistern, cylinder or tank can be lowered:

(*a*) below the level of the top of any pipe connecting the cistern, cylinder or tank to the apparatus in which the water in the system is heated; or

(*b*) by more than one-half of the depth of the cistern or by more than one-fourth of the depth of the cylinder or tank:

Provided that—

(i) if the hot water system includes two or more hot water cylinders or tanks at different levels this regulation shall apply only in relation to the lowest cylinder or tank; and

(ii) this regulation shall not apply in relation either to an open vessel in which water is directly heated or to a hot water storage cistern, cylinder or tank forming part of a hot water system in which water is heated only under thermostatic control by electricity, gas or oil.

Hot water cisterns not to have ballvalves

49. No cistern used for the storage of hot water shall be fitted with a ballvalve.

Pipes from feed cisterns to hot water apparatus

50. Every pipe which delivers water from a feed cistern to a hot water apparatus which is not of the instantaneous type, or to a hot water cylinder or tank, shall deliver water to that apparatus, cylinder or tank only and shall be of not less than 19 mm. internal diameter and in all cases larger than the draw-off pipe or the total of the draw-off pipes from the apparatus, cylinder or tank.

Hot water apparatus not to be connected directly to service pipe

51. Where any apparatus in which water is heated is supplied with cold water from a service pipe or a pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe, the pipe shall not be connected directly to the apparatus but shall discharge into the air not less than 12.5 mm. above the top edge of the apparatus:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in relation to an electric or gas water-heater which—

(*a*) is of the instantaneous type; or

(*b*) is not capable of holding more than 15 l. [3 gallons]

(*c*) is a storage water-heater capable of holding more than 15 l. [3 gallons] but not more than 70 l. [15 gallons] and fitted with an efficient device which will prevent the siphonage of water back through the inlet;

if

(i) the working pressure to which the apparatus is subject is no higher than that for which it is designed;

(ii) the apparatus (being a gas water-heater) is so constructed that no leakage between the gas and water spaces can occur;

(iii) the water space is completely enclosed and its contents have no contact with the atmosphere except through the outlet pipe or vent pipe; and

(iv) the water is discharged from the apparatus into the air at a level not less than 12.5 mm. above the lowest part of the top edge of the bath, wash basin, sink or other appliance supplied therefrom.

Mixing valves

52. No mixing valve, pipe, combination tap assembly or other water fitting in which hot and cold water are mixed shall be or remain so connected as to mix either—

(*a*) water supplied from a hot water apparatus connected directly to a service pipe (or to a pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe) with cold water not supplied directly from a service pipe (or a pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe); or

(*b*) water supplied from a hot water apparatus not connected directly to a service pipe (or to a pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe) with cold water supplied directly from a service pipe (or a pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe).

Materials for hot water pipes

53. Every pipe used for conveying hot water shall be of lead, copper or some other corrosion-resisting material which is not less suitable.

Materials for, and support of, hot water cylinders and tanks

54.—(1) Every hot water cylinder or tank shall be constructed of copper or some other not less suitable material and shall be adequately supported.

(2) Where the hot water cylinder or tank is not made of corrosion-resisting material, it shall be effectively protected from corrosion.

British Standards for hot water cylinders and tanks and for combination units

55.—(1) Every hot water cylinder or tank to which any of the following British Standards applies, namely—

699: 1972	"Copper cylinders for domestic purposes";
1566: Part 1: 1972	"Copper indirect cylinders for domestic purposes. Part 1. Double feed indirect cylinders";
843: 1964	"Stationary non-instantaneous electric water-heaters (constructional and water requirements)";
853: Part 1: 1960	"Calorifiers for central heating and hot water supply. Part 1. Mild steel and cast iron", sections 1 and 4 to 6 only;
853: Part 2: 1960	"Calorifiers for central heating and hot water supply. Part 2. Copper",

shall comply with the relevant requirements of that Standard.

(2) Every combination unit to which British Standard 3198: 1960, "Combination hot water storage units (copper) for domestic purposes", applies shall comply with the relevant requirements of that Standard.

Capacity of hot water storage cisterns, cylinders and tanks

56. Every cylinder, tank or cistern used for the storage of hot water, unless forming part of a hot water system in which water is heated only under thermostatic control by electricity, gas or oil, shall be capable of holding not less than 114 l. [25 gallons]:

Provided that if the hot water system includes two or more hot water cylinders or tanks at different levels, this regulation shall apply only to the lowest cylinder or tank.

Expansion cisterns

57.—(1) Every expansion cistern shall comply with British Standard 417: Part 2: 1973 Grade A.

(2) Every part of a ballvalve fitted to an expansion cistern shall be of metal or other suitable material.

PART IX

BATHS, WASH BASINS AND SINKS

Inlets and outlets of baths, etc.

58.—(1) Every inlet to a bath, wash basin, sink or similar appliance shall be separate from, and unconnected with, any outlet therefrom.

(2) Every outlet for emptying a bath (other than a shower bath), wash basin, sink or similar appliance shall be provided with a close-fitting and readily accessible watertight plug or with some other not less effective device for closing the outlet:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to—

(*a*) any appliance required by law to be fitted with an unplugged waste-pipe; or

(*b*) any appliance to which water is delivered exclusively by a fitting or fittings so designed and arranged as to be incapable of delivering water at a rate exceeding 0.05 l./sec. to that appliance or, in the case of a washing trough, any unit thereof.

(3) Every fitting for delivering water to a washing trough shall be so designed and arranged as to be capable of discharging water to one unit of the trough without simultaneously discharging it to another or others.

(4) In this regulation—

"washing trough" means a wash basin, washing trough or sink measuring internally 1.20 m. or more over its longest or widest part; and

"unit", in relation to such a trough, means 0.6 m. of the length of the trough or, in the case of a circular or oval trough, 0.6 m. of the circumference thereof.

Position of taps on baths, etc.

59. Every draw-off tap or other fitting (other than a flush pipe of a flushing cistern) which discharges water into a bath, wash basin, sink or similar appliance shall be fitted in such a position that it cannot discharge at a level lower than 12.5 mm. above the lowest part of the top edge of the appliance:

Provided that this regulation shall not require—

(*a*) a fitting which incorporates a hand-operated hosepipe or to which such a hosepipe is attached to be so fitted that it cannot discharge through the hosepipe at a level lower than that level, if there is an effective means of preventing the siphonage of water back through every pipe conveying water to the fitting; and

(*b*) any fitting to be so fitted that it cannot discharge at a level lower than that level, if every pipe conveying water to that fitting—

(i) draws water only from a storage cistern or from a cylinder or tank having a vent open to the atmosphere; and

(ii) is connected to the cistern, cylinder or tank at a level not less than 25 mm. higher than the level of the lowest part of the top edge of the appliance; and

(iii) does not convey water to any draw-off tap or other fitting (other than a draining tap) which discharges water at a level lower than the last-mentioned level.

PART X

FLUSHING APPARATUS

Supply of water to soil-pans and urinals

60. Every soil-pan and every urinal shall be supplied from a cold water storage cistern and shall be provided with a flushing cistern or with some other not less efficient and suitable flushing apparatus.

Ballvalves and warning pipes on flushing cisterns

61.—(1) Regulation 44(1), (3) and (4) shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to flushing cisterns (other than automatic flushing cisterns) and flushing troughs as it applies to cold water storage cisterns.

(2) Every flushing cistern (other than an automatic flushing cistern) and flushing trough shall comply with the following requirements:

(*a*) It shall be fitted with an efficient warning pipe of a corrosion-resisting material and with no other overflow pipe;

(*b*) no warning pipe shall rise in level outside the cistern;

(*c*) the internal diameter of the warning pipe shall be greater than the internal diameter of the inlet pipe and in no case less than 19 mm; and

(*d*) (i) when the cistern is first installed; and

(ii) when the existing ballvalve or other device for controlling the inflow of water to the cistern is repaired or readjusted; and

(iii) when a new ballvalve or other device is fitted,

the ballvalve or other device shall be so fitted and adjusted that the highest level the water can reach is lower than the overflowing level of the warning pipe by not less than 25 mm. or the internal diameter of the warning pipe whichever is the greater.

Design and arrangement of flushing cisterns for soil-pans

62.—(1) Every flushing cistern and, so far as the requirements of British Standard 1125: 1973, "WC flushing cisterns (including dual flush cisterns and flush pipes)" would be appropriate in relation to flushing troughs, every flushing trough shall comply with the said Standard.

(2) Every soil-pan or similar appliance shall be of such a design and be and remain so arranged and connected that after normal use its contents will be effectively cleared by one flush (being the larger of the two flushes in the case of an apparatus designed to give flushes of two different volumes) from the apparatus serving it.

Pipes discharging to soil-pans and urinals

63. No pipe other than a flush pipe leading only from a flushing cistern, flushing trough or other flushing apparatus, shall be or remain so arranged or connected that it can deliver water to any soil-pan or urinal, unless the Department otherwise consents.

Design and arrangement of flushing cisterns for urinals

64.—(1) No flushing cistern or other flushing apparatus serving a urinal shall be of such a design or be or remain so arranged as to give a flush of more than 5 l. [1 gallon] (with the upward variation permitted by one or other of the British Standards specified in paragraph (2) whichever is appropriate) per stall or per 0.7 m. width of slab.

(2) Every such flushing cistern shall comply with British Standard 1876: 1972, "Automatic flushing cisterns for urinals", or with British Standard 1125: 1973, "WC flushing cisterns (including dual flush cisterns and flush pipes)", save in so far as the appropriate Standard prescribes the volume of the flush.

Automatic flushing cisterns

65.—(1) Every pipe supplying water to an automatic flushing cistern shall be fitted near the cistern with a stopcock or some other not less efficient and suitable device so adjusted that the cistern cannot discharge a flush of water more frequently than once in any period of five minutes.

(2) The supply of water to any automatic flushing cistern in any building shall be shut off during any periods when the building is closed.

PART XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Control of water-operated apparatus

66. Where water supplied by the Department is taken from any service pipe or distributing pipe—

(*a*) for operating a water-cooled refrigerating apparatus; or

(*b*) for operating any apparatus depending while in use upon a supply of continuously running water, not being an apparatus used solely for heating the water; or

(*c*) for cleaning, regenerating or supplying motive power to an apparatus used for softening water,

during any periods when such apparatus is not functioning the supply of water shall be shut off.

Penalties

67. Any person contravening any of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds in respect of each offence.

Repeal of water byelaws

68. All water byelaws made by a local authority under section 5 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1896 and by the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners under the Belfast Water Acts 1840 to 1938 are hereby repealed.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland this 25th day of June 1974.

(L.S.)

J. M. Beckett,
Assistant Secretary.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.*)

These regulations lay down similar standards for the provision of water fittings and pipes as operate in Great Britain. The regulations replace the water byelaws of the former water authorities.