

*Colombo Water Supply.***No. 7 of 1886.***(As amended by No. 7 of 1891.)***An Ordinance relating to the Supply of Water to the  
Colombo Municipality.****Preamble.**

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to regulate the supply of water to the Colombo Municipality by means of the Ceylon Government Waterworks, and to provide for the payment of the water so supplied : Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :

Short title : to come into operation when notified by Proclamation.

**1** This Ordinance may be cited as "The Colombo Waterworks Ordinance, 1886," and it shall come into operation at such time as the Governor shall appoint by Proclamation to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Governor to appoint Waterworks Engineer and other officers.

**2** The Governor shall appoint a fit and proper person, who shall be called the Waterworks Engineer, to execute the duties and exercise the powers hereinafter mentioned, and such inspectors, clerks, and other officers as may be necessary ; and all duties and powers hereinafter required to be performed and exercised by the Waterworks Engineer shall and may be performed and exercised by any officer specially authorized thereto in writing by the Waterworks Engineer.

Duties and powers of Waterworks Engineer may be performed and exercised by officers specially authorized by him.

Government to lay down pipes and provide the works necessary for the supply of water for domestic purposes throughout the year in the public streets of the municipality.

**3** The Ceylon Government shall provide a supply of drinking water within the municipality of Colombo, and shall for that purpose cause such pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made, as are necessary for the supply of wholesome water in the public streets of the Colombo Municipality, and shall erect in such streets convenient standpipes, fountains, open reservoirs, or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the municipality for domestic purposes. It shall be the duty of the Government, as far as possible, to make adequate provision that such supply of water shall be continuous throughout the year, and that the water supplied may be at all times pure and fit for human consumption.

Government may allow service to, and shall lay service pipes to the boundary of, private premises at the expense of the owner or occupier. All necessary private or internal fittings to be first completed to the satisfaction of

**4** The Ceylon Government may, on application by the owner or occupier of any house, allow a private service of water to such house for domestic purposes, in such quantities and under such conditions as the Government deem reasonable. When a private service is allowed, the Government shall make the necessary connection between the street waterworks pipe and the boundary of the premises to be served, such boundary being conterminous with the limit of the public street in which the waterworks pipe is laid, but the cost of such connection and of all further piping and of all internal fittings requisite for such private service shall be borne by the owner or occupier.

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Provided, however, that no connection shall be made with the street waterworks pipe until the estimated cost thereof shall have been deposited with the Waterworks Engineer, and until all the private piping and internal fittings requisite for the private service shall have previously been erected and completed to the satisfaction of the Waterworks Engineer.

**5** The works, other than the connection between the street waterworks pipe and the boundary of the premises to be served, necessary for such private service, and all future repairs, extensions, and alterations of such works, shall in every case be in accordance with the regulations made in that behalf by the Governor in Executive Council, and shall be executed by the Waterworks Engineer, or by the owner or occupier applying for the private service under the orders and subject to the approval of the Waterworks Engineer. If the said works or the repairs, extensions, and alterations of the same shall be executed by the Waterworks Engineer, the expense thereof, when certified under the hand of the Waterworks Engineer, shall be defrayed by such owner or occupier, and the same may be recovered by the Municipal Council of Colombo as if it were a tax payable under "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1865," and when recovered shall be accounted for as the Governor in Executive Council may direct.

**6** All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, fountains, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other waterworks existing at the time of the coming into operation of this Ordinance, or afterwards made, laid, or erected, and whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Government or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any such works, shall be vested in the Ceylon Government.

**7** The Ceylon Government shall cause all existing public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, fountains, and other works used for the supply of water to be maintained and supplied with water; and the Governor, in Executive Council, may close any such works, and substitute other such works, and may cause them to be maintained and supplied with water.

**8** The Ceylon Government may from time to time construct filtering tanks, aqueducts, or other works for bringing wholesome water into the municipality of Colombo, and may provide new tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, fountains, standpipes, and other such works for the use of the inhabitants.

**9** The Ceylon Government in laying down any pipes for the water supply of the municipality may, if they consider it necessary, carry such pipes through, across, or under any street or any place laid out or intended for a street, or under any building, or through any cellar or vault, or into, through, or under any enclosed or other land whatsoever.

the Waterworks Engineer.

Other works necessary to private service, and all repairs and alterations of such to be in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council, and to be executed by or subject to the approval of the Waterworks Engineer.

Expense, when executed by Waterworks Engineer, to be borne by owner or occupier, and recoverable as a tax under the Municipal Councils' Ordinance.

All public waterworks already existing or hereafter to be made, and all bridges, buildings, &c., and adjacent land (not private property) appertaining thereto, to be vested in Government.

Government to cause such works to be maintained and supplied, and may substitute others.

Government may from time to time provide filtering and other works, and provide new tanks, &c.

Power to break up streets, &c., and enter private land.

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Reasonable notice to be given and compensation paid to the owner of private property.

Settlement of disputes as to compensation.

Construction, maintenance, repairs, &c., of works to be provided for by annuities to be paid by the municipal council.

Annuities payable from municipal fund, and chargeable to rates, taxes, rents, income, and property of municipality.

Municipal council to levy a separate water-rate, or one consolidated rate for water, police, and lighting.

Maximum.

Mode of levy.

The Government shall, in every case in which they deal with private property under this section, give reasonable notice of their intention so to do to the owner of such property, and shall on completion of the work pay to him reasonable compensation for so dealing with the property. If dispute arises as to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, such amount and apportionment shall be summarily ascertained and determined by the Commissioner of the Court of Requests of Colombo, whose decision shall be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

10 To enable the Ceylon Government to provide for the cost of the construction, maintenance, repairs, extension, improvement, and other incidental expenses of the waterworks, together with interest and sinking fund in respect of the loans heretofore contracted under Ordinances No. 7 of 1879 and No. 4 of 1885 for the construction and completion of the said works, the Municipal Council of Colombo shall pay to the Government an annuity of one hundred and ten thousand rupees for each of the years 1887 and 1888, and also a proportion of the like annuity for the year 1886, calculated for the period of actual supply of water to the said municipality from the said waterworks during the last-mentioned year. And from and after the expiration of the year 1888 the said municipal council shall pay to the Government an annuity of one hundred and thirty thousand rupees for a period not exceeding thirty-five years.

11 Every such annuity or proportion thereof as aforesaid shall be payable from the municipal fund, and shall be chargeable to the rates and taxes, rents, and all other the income and property of the said municipality, anything in the Ordinance No. 17 of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding; and the same shall be paid in such instalments and at such times as the Governor in Executive Council shall direct.

12 To enable the municipal council to provide for the payment of such annuities or proportion thereof as aforesaid from the municipal fund, it shall be lawful for the said council to levy a water-rate, either separately or together with the police and lighting rates as one consolidated rate, on the annual value of all houses, buildings, lands, and tenements, other than the property of the Crown, within the limits of the said municipality, anything in the Ordinance No. 17 of 1865 or the Ordinance No. 12 of 1878 to the contrary notwithstanding. Such water-rate or consolidated rate shall be determined from time to time by the Governor in Executive Council, but such consolidated rate shall not exceed a maximum of eleven per cent. on such annual value as aforesaid; and the provisions of any existing or future Ordinance or Ordinances, or of any by-laws lawfully enacted by the Municipal Council of Colombo thereunder, relating to the assessment, recovery of, and exemptions from the police rate within the limits of the said municipality, shall apply to the assessment, recovery of, and exemptions from the said water-rate or consolidated rate.

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13 The Governor in Executive Council may, if he thinks fit, from time to time, by notification in the *Government Gazette*, exempt any division or part of a division of the municipality, or any house, land, or tenement in which the general facilities afforded by the water supply are not fully available, from the payment of the water-rate or of such proportion of the consolidated rate as may be assessed in respect of such water supply, and may also from time to time remove such exemption.

Governor may exempt division, house, or land from charge for water.

14 Every person paying such water or consolidated rate shall be entitled to have, free of further charge in respect thereof, a supply of water from the public standpipes for the domestic use of himself and his household.

Persons paying rate entitled to free use of water from public standpipes for domestic purposes.

15 A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for horses or cattle, or for washing vehicles, where such horses, cattle, or vehicles are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains or swimming baths, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose, or for purposes of irrigation.

"Domestic purposes"—what not included in.

16 Independently of the water or consolidated rate leviable under section 12, and the expenses payable under section 5, the Waterworks Engineer, on behalf of the Ceylon Government, may agree with any person to supply water for other than domestic purposes, in such manner, on such terms, and subject to such conditions and regulations, as may from time to time be determined and made by the Governor in Executive Council.

Water may be supplied for other than domestic purposes, subject to conditions made by the Governor in Executive Council. [§ 2, 7 of 1891]

17 All sums due on account of any water supplied under the last preceding section shall, when certified by the Waterworks Engineer, be recovered by the Municipal Council of Colombo as if the same were a tax under "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1865," and shall be accounted for as the Governor in Executive Council may direct.

Sums due on account of water so supplied, how recovered and accounted for. [See § 3, 7 of 1891]

18 No meter, whether supplied by or the property of the Ceylon Government or the consumer, shall be altered or repaired except under the direction or with the consent of the Waterworks Engineer, and the Government shall be entitled to rent out and to keep all meters in repair at the cost of the consumer at such rate of remuneration as may be agreed on between the Government and the consumer.

No meter to be altered except with consent of Waterworks Engineer. Government may rent out and keep in repair meters at cost of consumer and at an agreed rate.

19 The Ceylon Government shall not be liable under any agreement for the supply of water, or otherwise, to any penalty or damages for not supplying such water, if the want of such supply arises from unusual drought or other unavoidable cause or accident.

Government not liable for breach of agreement to supply caused by unavoidable circumstances.

20 The Waterworks Engineer or any person authorized in that behalf by him may, at any time between eight of the clock in the morning and five of the clock in the evening, by giving one hour's notice to the occupier of any building or premises supplied with water under section 4 or section 16, enter such building or premises in order to examine the condition of the pipe, works, and fittings, and to ascertain if there be any waste or misuse of such water. If the Waterworks

Waterworks Engineer may on notice enter and examine premises supplied by private service pipe and ascertain condition, &c.

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If refused admission unreasonably, may cut off supply.

Engineer or such other person at any such time is without reasonable cause refused admittance into such building or premises for the purpose aforesaid, or is prevented without reasonable cause from making such examination, or, if necessary, preventing waste of water pending repair, the Waterworks Engineer may stop the supply of water to such building or premises.

Penalty for suffering pipes, &c., to be out of repair.

21 If any person supplied with water from the waterworks wilfully or negligently causes or suffers any pipe, valve, cock, cistern, soil-pan, water-closet, or other apparatus or receptacle to be out of repair, or to be so used or contrived that the water supplied to him from the waterworks is or is likely to be wasted, misused, unduly consumed, or contaminated, or so as to occasion or allow the return of foul air or other noisome or impure matter into any pipe belonging to or connected with the pipes of the waterworks, he shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Waterworks Engineer may repair and recover expenses.

22 The Waterworks Engineer may repair any such pipe, valve, cock, cistern, soil-pan, water-closet, or other apparatus or receptacle, so as to prevent any such waste of water, and the expense of such repair, when certified under his hand, shall be defrayed by the person so allowing the same to be out of repair, and the same may be recovered by the municipal council as if it were a tax payable under "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1865," and when recovered shall be accounted for as the Governor in Executive Council may direct.

Penalty for misuse of water supplied.

23 Every person who—

- (a) Not having a supply of water from the waterworks for other than domestic purposes, uses for other than domestic purposes any water supplied to him from the waterworks; or
- (b) Having from the waterworks a supply of water for any other than domestic purposes, uses, for any purposes other than those for which he is entitled to use the same, any water supplied to him from the waterworks;

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, without prejudice to the right of the Government to recover from him the value of the water misused.

Penalty on owner or occupier of supplied premises affixing apparatus to pipes, &c., without consent of engineer.

24 It shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of any premises supplied with water from the waterworks, or any consumer of the water of the waterworks, or any other person, to affix or cause or permit to be affixed any pipe or apparatus to a pipe belonging to the waterworks, or to a communication or service pipe used by such owner, occupier, consumer, or other person, or to make any alteration in such communication or service pipe, without the consent in every such case of the Waterworks Engineer; and if any person acts in any respect in contravention of the provisions

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of this section, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, without prejudice to the right of the Ceylon Government to recover damages from him in respect of any injury done to the waterworks property, and without prejudice to their right to recover from him the value of any water wasted, misused, or unduly consumed.

**25** Every owner or occupier of any premises supplied with water under this Ordinance, who shall supply to any other person or wilfully permit him to take any such water from any cistern or pipe in such premises, unless for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or unless he be a person supplied with water from the waterworks, and the pipes supplying him be without his default out of repair, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for supplying water to, or permitting it to be taken from supplied premises by, any other person.

**26** Every person who, not being supplied with water from the waterworks, wrongfully takes or uses any water from any reservoir, water-course, conduit, or pipe belonging to the waterworks, or from any pipe leading to or from any such reservoir, water-course, conduit, or pipe, or from any cistern or other like place containing water belonging to or supplied from the waterworks, or for the use of any consumer of the water of the waterworks, other than such as may have been provided for the gratuitous use of the public, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty on person not supplied from waterworks taking water.

**27** Every person who shall wilfully or carelessly break, injure, or open any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, or engine belonging to the waterworks, or shall flush or draw off the water from the reservoirs or other works belonging to the waterworks, or shall do any other wilful act whereby such water shall be wasted, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for destroying or injuring works, &c., and wasting water.

**28** If any person supplied with water from the waterworks does or causes or permits to be done anything in contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or of the regulations made hereunder, or wrongfully fails to do anything which under any of those provisions ought to be done for the prevention of the waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of the water belonging to the waterworks, the Waterworks Engineer may (without prejudice to any remedy against such person in respect thereof) cut off any of the pipes by or through which water is supplied to such person or for his use, and may cease to supply him with water so long as the cause of injury remains, or is not remedied.

Water may be cut off for contravention of provisions of Ordinance and regulations.

**29** In all cases in which the Waterworks Engineer is by this Ordinance authorized to cut off or stop the supply of water to any building or premises, and in all cases in which any building or premises supplied with water by the Ceylon Government shall have become unoccupied, the Waterworks Engineer, his agents, and workmen, after giving six hours' notice to the owner or occupier, may enter such building or

And Waterworks Engineer may on notice enter and cut off pipes, &c.

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premises between the hours of eight of the clock in the morning and five of the clock in the evening, and cut off any pipes by which the water of the Government shall be conveyed to such premises, and may remove any pipe, meter, fittings, and apparatus, the property of the Government.

Penalty for causing water to be fouled, &c.

**30** Every person who shall commit any of the offences next hereinafter enumerated shall for every such offence be punished with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; that is to say—

- (a) Every person who shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to the Government, or wash, throw, or cause to enter therein any dog or other animal;
- (b) Every person who shall throw any rubbish, dirt, filth, or other noisome thing into any such stream, reservoir, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or wash or cleanse therein any cloth, wool, leather, or skin of any animal, or any clothes, or other thing;
- (c) Every person who shall cause the water of any sink, sewer, or drain, steam-engine, boiler, or other filthy water belonging to him or under his control, to run or be brought into any stream, reservoir, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to the Government, or shall do any other act whereby the water belonging to the waterworks shall be fouled;

and every such person shall be liable to a further fine of ten rupees for each day (if more than one) that such last-mentioned offence shall be continued.

Penalty on owners, &c., of gasworks, &c., for fouling water of the waterworks in the course of their business.  
Daily penalty during the continuance of the offence.  
Power to examine gas pipes, &c., to ascertain cause of fouling.

**31** Whoever, being the owner, superintendent, agent, manager, or occupier of any gasworks, or being engaged in the manufacture or supply of gas, or being the owner or occupier of any place where such manufacture or any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, reservoir, cistern, aqueduct, or other work belonging to the waterworks is fouled, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every day on which the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Waterworks Engineer. The Waterworks Engineer or any person duly authorized by him in that behalf may, after twenty-four hours' notice, in writing, lay open and examine any pipe or work belonging to any such person or under his management or control.

The expenses to abide the result of the examination.

**32** If upon such examination it appears that any such water has been fouled by anything proceeding from or contained in the pipes or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes or works belong, or under whose management or control they are. If upon such examination it appears that such water has not been so fouled, then such expenses shall be borne by the Ceylon Government.

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**33** The Waterworks Engineer shall, at the request and expense of the owner or occupier of any work or manufactory situated in any street in which there shall be a pipe of the waterworks, place and maintain in effective order a fire-plug (to be used only for extinguishing fires) as near as conveniently may be to such work or manufactory.

Waterworks  
Engineer to place  
and maintain  
fire-plugs.

**34** The regulations in the schedule hereto annexed shall be observed by all consumers of water within the municipality; and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council to make, from time to time, such further regulations as may appear expedient for any of the following purposes:

Regulations for  
all purposes  
relating to  
supply and  
control of water,  
how to be made.

- (a) For preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of the water supplied by the Government for public or private use;
- (b) For directing the use and prescribing the size, nature, strength, and materials, and the mode of arrangement, position, alteration, and repair of the pipes, valves, cocks, cisterns, soil-pans, water-closets, and other apparatus and receptacles, or any of them, to be used respectively for carrying, delivering, rendering, and restoring water;
- (c) For establishing, maintaining, and regulating public bathing-places and places for washing animals or clothes;
- (d) For regulating the public supply of water by stand-pipes, and the use of the same;
- (e) For regulating the supply of water by private services, and the materials and fittings to be used therefor;
- (f) For regulating the supply of water under section 16, and the materials and fittings to be used therefor, and the use of water meters when required;
- (g) And for every other purpose relating to the supply or control of water supplied from the waterworks as to the Governor in Executive Council shall appear necessary.

[§ 4, 7 of 1891]

Such further regulations shall be published by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Executive Council, by like Proclamation, to alter, vary, amend, or repeal any regulation so proclaimed or any of the regulations in schedule B, and, if necessary, to substitute other regulations in place thereof.

**35** Every person committing a breach of any of the regulations made under the last preceding section, or contained in schedule B, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for  
breach of.

**36** When any notice is required by this Ordinance to be given to the owner or to the occupier of any house, building, or land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier may be served on the occupier of such house, building, or land,

Service of  
notices.



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or left with some adult member or servant of his family, or if the notice cannot be so served, or if there be no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such house, building, or land; and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner. Any person receiving the rent of any house, building, or land, either on his own account or as agent for another, shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed the owner of such house, building, or land.

Prosecutions under the Ordinance where to be instituted and fines how recovered. Jurisdiction of magistrate to impose fines.

**37** Every prosecution under this Ordinance may be instituted before the Police Magistrate of Colombo; and every fine imposed under this Ordinance, or any regulation made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered by a summary proceeding before such magistrate; and it shall be lawful to such magistrate to impose the full fine or penalty herein or in any regulation provided, notwithstanding the aggregate amount of such fines or penalties may exceed the sum which it is competent for him in the exercise of his summary jurisdiction to award.

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SCHEDULE.

1. Every person using the standpipes must shut or turn down the tap after drawing water, so as to stop all flow of the water.

2. Persons requiring a supply of water by private service pipes must, in the first instance, obtain from the Waterworks Engineer or other authorized officer of the waterworks instructions as to the proper point for the introduction of the water on the consumer's premises. Such persons must, at their own cost, provide, lay down, and maintain all service pipes and fittings which may be required within their premises. The Government will drill their own waterpipe, fix the ferrule and stop-tap, and lay down the service pipe to the boundary of the consumer's premises.

3. A stop-tap will be fixed by the Government on the service pipe, either outside or inside the premises as may be convenient, and as near to the entrance as possible; and in all places where the stop-tap is fixed in the ground, a small cast iron guard box to indicate the situation of such stop-tap will also be fixed. The position of stop-tap and surface box will be arranged by the Government and open to their inspection and control at all times.

4. In case the service pipes are of lead, they are required to be of the following strength, viz.:

- 3/8 inch diameter, 3 1/2 lb. per lineal yard.
- 1/2 inch diameter, 4 1/2 lb. per lineal yard.
- 3/4 inch diameter, 7 lb. per lineal yard.
- 1 inch diameter, 10 lb. per lineal yard.
- 1 1/4 inch diameter, 14 lb. per lineal yard.

5. Private service pipes are required to be laid 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet, as may be directed by the Waterworks Engineer, below the surface of the ground, and also to be brought out through the boundary of the private premises at the same level below the street or roadway, and in default of this regulation being complied with, the pipes will not be connected by the Government.

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6. No pipe must be laid through or in any sewer, drain, manure hole, ash-pit, or other place from which, in the event of decay or injury to such pipe, the water of the Government may be liable to become foul or to escape without observation.

7. Before the connection for the supply of water can be made, or before any additional fittings can be connected to an existing service pipe, the work must be inspected and approved by the Waterworks Engineer or other authorized officer of the waterworks.

8. None but proper valve-taps are to be fixed, and of such a description as the Waterworks Engineer may approve of.

9. The taps must be on the screw-down principle, with loose valves and stuffing boxes; the diameter of all orifices in the seat on which the valves work in the stop-taps to be the same size as the taps themselves, and all taps must be capable of resisting a pressure of 200 lb. to the square inch, to which they may be subjected in testing.

10. Copper bit joints will not be allowed, but in all cases a proper wiped joint must be made, or such other joint as may be approved by the Waterworks Engineer.

11. No house or other premises will be allowed to have more than one supply pipe either from the main or from any adjoining premises.

12. No steam engine, boiler, or any description of closed boiler will be allowed to be supplied direct from the service pipe, but a cistern must be provided in every case, and the supply taken therefrom.

13. No water-closet or urinal will be allowed to be supplied direct from the service pipe, but must be supplied from a cistern; and no water-closet can be supplied by stop-tap or bib-tap, but must be provided with a proper valve apparatus to be approved by the Waterworks Engineer.

14. No tap for domestic purposes in dwelling houses, or for drinking purposes in warehouses, will be allowed to be supplied from a cistern, but in all such cases drawing-off taps must be fixed on the service pipe before it enters the cistern. Baths, water-closets, urinals, and wash basins only shall be allowed to be supplied from a cistern.

15. Cisterns must in every case be supplied by means of ball-taps.

16. Cisterns for water-closets must be approved by the Waterworks Engineer, and constructed so as not to deliver more than two gallons of water at a flush. The pulls of the cisterns must be so constructed as to prevent their being fixed in any position which will allow the water to be left running to waste.

17. The overflow pipes of all cisterns must act as warning pipes, and must be brought through the external wall of the premises supplied with water at such a conspicuous point below the level of the bottom of the cistern as may be directed, and there properly maintained, which pipe must be of sufficient diameter to deliver any water wasting from the different ball-taps when out of order.

18. Every cistern which shall be used for the storage or reception of water supplied by the Government shall be made, and at all times maintained, absolutely water-tight, and shall be provided with a ball-tap, which tap shall have at the end a screw connection with lock, nut, and union, and the cistern shall be drilled for reception of the same. The ball-tap shall be so fixed as not to become submerged when the cistern is full. The level of the water in the cistern shall always be maintained at two inches below the overflow or warning pipe, and every cistern shall be capable of inspection.

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19. The bib-taps and stop-taps must be of the following average weights, viz. :

1 inch	...	...	32 1/4 ounces.
3/4 inch	...	...	21 ounces.
1/2 inch	...	...	11 1/2 ounces.
3/8 inch	...	...	8 1/2 ounces.

Double valve bib-taps :

3/4 inch	...	...	22 3/4 ounces.
1/2 inch	...	...	13 1/4 ounces.
3/8 inch	...	...	10 1/4 ounces.

20. Ball-taps must be of the best quality, and the diameter of the tap and ball as under :

- 1 inch diameter of tap not less than 6 inches diameter of ball.
- 3/4 inch diameter of tap not less than 5 1/2 inches diameter of ball.
- 1/2 inch diameter of tap not less than 4 1/2 inches diameter of ball.
- 3/8 inch diameter of tap not less than 4 1/2 inches diameter of ball.

21. The rods or spindles from the balls to the taps must not be less than the following lengths :

1 inch diameter of tap	...	13 inches long.
3/4 inch diameter of tap	...	13 inches long.
1/2 inch diameter of tap	...	11 inches long.
3/8 inch diameter of tap	...	11 inches long.

22. The strength of such rods or spindles must not be less than as follows :

	End next the Tap.	End next the Ball.
1 inch	14/32 by 8/32 inch	10/32 by 7/32 inch.
3/4 inch	13/32 by 7/32 inch	10/32 by 7/32 inch.
1/2 inch	12/32 by 6/32 inch	10/32 by 4/32 inch.
3/8 inch	11/32 by 5/32 inch	10/32 by 4/32 inch.

The rods or spindles referred to above may be of the following strength in lieu of those stated, viz., 4/10 by 2/10 inch.

23. Such taps without balls or spindles must not be less than the following weights :

1 inch	...	...	22 1/2 ounces.
3/4 inch	...	...	10 3/4 ounces.
1/2 inch	...	...	7 3/4 ounces.

24. The Government shall provide and fix all water meters, and shall also lay the service pipes through the boundary of the premises to the inlet of the meters, and fix the stop-cocks authorized at the expense of the occupier of the premises.

25. The Government may from time to time remove any meter for the purpose of testing the accuracy thereof, or for examination or repair, or for the purpose of substituting another meter, and in case of the discontinuance of the supply.

26. Water supplied by the Government otherwise than by measure or meter shall not be drawn or used through any hose or movable pipe except by previous agreement with the Government as to the use of hose or pipe, and as to the sum to be paid to the Government for the water to be conveyed through the same.

27. Samples of the quality of the materials to be used will be kept for inspection by the Government. All materials, valves, taps, piping, cisterns, ball-taps, &c., shall be of the very best quality, and approved by the Waterworks Engineer, and tested, if so required, by him and stamped. The cost of such testing and stamping shall be borne by the person supplying the materials.

18th February, 1886.

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