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1955

STATES OF ALDERNEY

ORDINANCE OF THE STATES

Made .....26<sup>th</sup> August, 1955  
Coming into force .....26<sup>th</sup> August, 1955

THE WATER SUPPLY (ALDERNEY) ORDINANCE, 1955

The States, in pursuance of the power vested in them by section twenty nine of the Alderney Water Supply Law, 1954, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order:

1. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires –

“the Board” means the States of Alderney Water Board;

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

“capacity” in relation to a storage cistern means the capacity of the cistern measured up to the water-line;

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

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

“distributing pipe” means any pipe conveying water supplied by the Board from a storage cistern or from a hot water apparatus supplied from a feed cistern, and under pressure from other such cistern;

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

“house” means a dwelling-house, whether a private dwelling-house or not, and includes any part of a building if that part is occupied as a separate dwelling-house;

"Service pipe" means so much of any pipe for supply water from a main of the Board to any premises as is subject to water pressure from that main, or would be so subject but for the closing of some tap;

"stop-tap" includes stopcock, stopvalve and any other device for stopping the flow of water in a line of pipes at will;

"storage cistern" means any cistern, other than a flushing cistern, having a free supply surface under atmospheric pressure from which supplied by the Board is delivered for use otherwise than through a draw-off tap fixed to the cistern;

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

"temporary purpose" in relation to the use of any pipe means building, demolition or constructional work during such period as the work is in progress or any other temporary purpose during a period not exceeding one month or such longer period as the Board may approve in any particular case;

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

"water fittings" includes pipes (other than mains), taps, cocks, valves, ferrules, meters, cisterns, baths, water closets, soil pans and other similar apparatus used in connection with the supply and use of water;

"water-line" in relation to a cistern means the top water level at which the cistern is designed to work;

2. Subject to the provisions of section 4 of this Ordinance, a water fitting shall comply with so much of any British Standard applicable to that fitting as relates to the size, nature, materials, strength and workmanship of such fittings and notwithstanding any of the other provisions of these bye laws, that Standard shall be the Standard for the time being applicable to that fitting and shall be deemed to be satisfied notwithstanding any departure from that Standard if, in the opinion of the Board, that departure does not adversely affect the efficiency or stability of the fitting in relation to the purposes for which this Ordinance is made.
3. A person shall not, for the purpose of conveying, delivering, receiving, or using water supplied by the Board:

- (a) use any water fitting which is of such a nature or is so arranged or connected as to cause or permit, or be likely to cause or permit, waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement, or contamination of water, or reverberation in pipes;
  - (b) use any water fitting which is not in accordance with such of the particular requirements of this Ordinance as may be available to it;
  - (c) arrange, connect, disconnect, alter or renew any water fitting in contravention of any requirement of this Ordinance.
4. This Ordinance shall not apply so as to require any person or alter or renew any water fitting lawfully fixed at the date when this Ordinance comes into force or to provide any addition thereto unless such fitting is so defective or in such condition or position as to cause or be likely to cause waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement or contamination of water supplied by the Board, or reverberation in pipes.
5. Where water is
- (i) taken by meter,
  - (ii) discharging openly into a cistern from a point not less than six inches above the overflowing level thereof, and
  - (iii) conveyed therefrom for use in some industrial or research process, the following sections, other than section 30 thereof, shall not apply in relation to any water fitting supplied with water from such cistern and used solely in connection with such process insofar as the nature of that process renders compliance with the said section impracticable.

**Pipes of lead and lead alloy**

6. A service pipe, distributing pipe, flushing pipe and warning pipe of lead or lead alloy shall be of not less than the minimum weight per linear yard specified in the relevant Standard as appropriate for the maximum pressure to which the pipe will be liable to be subjected under working conditions.
7. Every joint in a lead or lead alloy pipe shall be made by means of a water-tight wiped soldered joint of the type known as a plumber's joint or some other equally efficient and suitable water tight joint.

8. Every connection between a lead or lead alloy pipe and a pipe of any other metal shall be made by means of a screw-ferrule or corrosion-resisting alloy wiped on to the lead or lead alloy pipe or by means of some other equally efficient and suitable water tight joint.
9. Where any water fitting is connected to a lead or lead alloy pipe by means of a wiped joint not less than one and a quarter inches of such fitting shall be included within the wiped joint.

**Pipes of cast iron or asbestos cement**

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

<u>Material of Pipe</u>	<u>British Standard</u>
Cast iron (vertically cast)	For cast iron pipes (vertically cast) for water, gas and sewage
Spun cast iron	For centrifugally cast (spun) iron pipes for water, gas and sewage
Asbestos cement	For asbestos cement pressure pipes.

- 11.(a) Every service pipe or distribution pipe of wrought-iron or steel and every tubular and every wrought-iron, steel or malleable cast iron pipe fitting used in connection with any such pipe shall be efficiently protected against external corrosion and, unless forming a part of a closed circuit from which water is not drawn, against internal corrosion.
- (b) Every such tubular and every such wrought-iron steel and malleable cast iron pipe fitting shall be of sufficient strength to withstand a test pressure of three hundred pounds to the square inch.
12. Every copper alloy union and fitting shall be of sufficient strength to withstand a test pressure of three hundred pounds to the square inch.
- 13.(a) Every service pipe or distributing pipe of copper to be connected by means of capillary fittings or compression fittings or by autogenous or bronze welding, if laid under

the ground, shall comply with the appropriate British Standard for light gauge copper tubes.

- (b) Every such capillary fitting or compression fitting shall comply with the appropriate British Standard for capillary fittings and compression fittings of copper or copper alloy for use with light gauge copper tube, and every such compression fitting on any pipe laid under the ground shall be of Type B.

#### Pipes of materials not mentioned

14. Every service pipe or distributing pipe of any material not specifically provided for in this Ordinance shall be of suitable material and of sufficient strength to withstand a test pressure not less than double the pressure to which the pipe will be liable to be subjected under working conditions.

#### Bends or curves in pipes

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

#### Support of Pipes

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

#### Protection of Pipes

17. Every pipe laid under the ground shall be reasonably protected from corrosion and risk of injury, and when not beneath a building, shall, where practicable, be not less than one foot below the surface of the ground.

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

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

### Protection of water fittings

19. Every water fitting, other than a warning pipe or other overflow pipe, laid or fixed in such a position, whether inside or outside a building, as to render it liable to damage by frost, or injury from other causes, shall be reasonably protected from such damage or injury;

PROVIDED THAT this Section shall not apply to any pipe which is used only for a temporary purpose.

### Accessibility of water fittings.

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

PROVIDED THAT this section shall not prohibit the enclosing of any pipe in a properly designed chase or duct so constructed that the pipe is reasonably accessible for examination, repair or replacement.

### Provision of stop taps

21. Every person who shall lay or use any service pipe shall permit the Board to fit thereon a stop tap enclosed in a covered box or pit of such size as may be reasonably necessary, and placed in such position as the Board deem most convenient;

PROVIDED THAT a stop tap in private premises shall be placed as near as is reasonably practicable to the street from which the service pipe enters those premises.

22. In addition to any stop tap fitted by the Board in pursuance of the last preceding section, every service pipe supplying water to any building, or to any part of a building the supply to which is separately chargeable, shall be fitted with a stop tap inside, and as near as practicable to the point of entry of such pipe into, the building or part thereof.

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

### Taps and Valves

24. Every bib, pillar, globe and stop tap not being of the ordinary screw-down pattern, shall be capable of resisting a pressure

of at least three hundred pounds to the square inch, and every valve, spindle, and other internal part and, where the nominal size of the tap does not exceed two inches, the body thereof, shall be made of a corrosion-resisting alloy;

PROVIDED THAT the requirements herein contained with regard to pressure shall not apply to a control valve on a closed circuit from which water is not drawn.

25. Every ball tap or float-operated valve fitted to a storage cistern shall be securely and rigidly fixed thereto above the water line, and shall be supported independently of the inlet pipe (unless such inlet pipe is itself rigid and rigidly fixed to the cistern), in such a position that no part of the body of the tap or valve will be submerged when the cistern is charged to its overflowing level.
26. Where a ball tap or float-operated valve is provided with a pipe so arranged as to discharge water into a cistern below its overflowing level, an air hole shall be provided in the outlet chamber of the tap or valve above such level of a size sufficient to prevent siphonage of water back through the tap or valve.
27. No ball tap shall be fitted to a hot water storage cistern.

**Prohibition of direct connection of supply system with receptacles used for water other than water supplied by the board or with water closets, etc.**

- 28(1) No service pipe or distributing pipe or cistern used for the reception or conveyance of water supplied by the Board shall be used or so connected that it can be used for the reception or conveyance of any water other than that supplied by the Board;

PROVIDED THAT where the water supplied from the Board's mains to any cistern is discharged into the air not less than six inches above the top edge thereof this section shall not apply to such cistern or to any distributing pipe leading therefrom.

- (2) For the purpose of this section water supplied by the Board shall, after being used for any purpose, be deemed to be water not so supplied.
29. No pipe, other than a flushing pipe leading from a flushing apparatus, shall deliver water to the pan of any water-closet or to any urinal.

30. No service pipe shall be connected to a distributing pipe, or to a pump delivery pipe unless in the latter case such connection will not be liable to cause waste, undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurement or contamination of water, or reverberation in pipes.

### Cisterns

31. Every storage cistern shall be water tight, of adequate strength, properly supported and shall be constructed of slate, ceramic ware, asbestos cement, lead, galvanised iron or steel, copper or of a corrosion-resisting alloy or some other equally suitable material, or of wood lined with lead weighing not less than five pounds per square foot or with copper or with some other equally suitable material.
32. Every storage cistern of mild steel and having a capacity not exceeding one thousand gallons shall comply with the requirements for Grade A cisterns contained in the appropriate British Standard for galvanised mild steel cisterns, tanks and cylinders.
33. No storage cistern used in connection with a supply of water for domestic purposes shall be placed in such a position as to render the water therein liable to contamination, and every such cistern shall be suitably covered, but not so as to be air tight, and shall be so placed and fitted that the interior thereof can be readily inspected and cleansed.
34. The inlet pipe of every flushing cistern or range of flushing cisterns, not being automatic cisterns, and of every storage cistern or range of storage cisterns, shall be fitted with a ball tap, a float-operated valve or some other effective means of controlling the inflow of water so designed as to prevent overflow.
- 35.(1) Every storage cistern not used as a feed cistern shall have a capacity of not less than twenty five gallons, and if used both as a feed cistern and as a storage cistern for other purposes, shall have a capacity of not less than fifty gallons.
- (2) Every feed cistern supplying cold water to a hot water cylinder or tank not forming part of a self-contained water heating apparatus, shall have a capacity of not less than twenty five gallons.
36. Every cold water storage cistern of a capacity not exceeding one thousand gallons shall comply with the following requirements:-

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

37. Every cold storage cistern of a capacity exceeding one thousand gallons shall comply with the following requirements:-

- (a) it shall be fitted with an efficient overflow pipe, and, if such overflow pipe is not a warning pipe, shall also be fitted with an efficient warning pipe or some other effective device so arranged as to indicate when the water in the cistern reaches a level not less than two inches below the overflowing level of the overflow pipe;
- (b) where a warning pipe, but no other overflow pipe is fitted the warning pipe shall comply with the requirements of (b) and (c) of section 36;
- (c) where both a warning pipe and an overflow pipe other than a warning pipe are fitted the internal diameter of the warning pipe shall be not less than one inch.

38. No storage cistern shall be buried or sunk in the ground;

PROVIDED THAT this section shall not apply if –

- (a) the water to be stored in the cistern is supplied by meter and is discharged into the air not less than six inches above the top edge of the cistern; and
- (b) the cistern is fitted with an efficient warning pipe or other effective device as required by section 36 or section 37 as the case may be.

**Hot water apparatus, etc.**

39. Where any boiler, geyser or other hot water apparatus, or any gas producer, gas engine, oil engine or other apparatus in or by which water supplied by the Board is heated is not supplied with cold water from a feed cistern the supply shall be controlled by a bib tap or stop tap and shall not be connected directly to the water contained in the apparatus

but shall be discharged into the air above the overflowing level of the apparatus;

PROVIDED THAT this section shall not apply in the case of –

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

if in either case the apparatus is not thereby subjected to a working pressure higher than that for which it is designed and if every draw-off point is in the open air above the overflowing level of any bath, lavatory basin, sink, or other appliance supplied therefrom.

- 40. No geyser or other hot water apparatus connected to a service pipe shall have any connection on its outlet side with any water fitting containing water supplied otherwise than through the geyser or other hot water apparatus.
- 41. Where cold water is supplied to any geyser or other hot water apparatus from a feed cistern the outlet from the cistern to such apparatus shall be two inches above the bottom of the cistern, or such greater distance as may be made necessary by the mode of construction of the cistern, and water shall be delivered therefrom to the hot water apparatus only.
- 42. Where a feed cistern, in addition to supplying cold water to a geyser or other hot water apparatus is used as a storage cistern for other purposes, any outlet for those other purposes shall be at the same level as the outlet to the hot water apparatus.
- 43. No mixing valve or combination tap assembly in which hot water and cold water are mixed, other than any such valve or assembly forming part of an electric or gas water heater permitted by section 39 to be connected directly to a service pipe, shall be supplied with cold water directly from a service pipe.
- 44. Every pipe used for conveying hot water shall be of galvanised steel or galvanised wrought iron, lead, copper or of some corrosion-resisting alloy;

PROVIDED THAT this section shall not prohibit the use of cast iron pipes of not less than two inches internal diameter if suitable provision for their expansion is made, nor the use of non-galvanised steel or wrought iron pipes if they form part of a closed circuit from which water is not drawn.

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

**TABLE**

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

46. Every hot water cylinder or tank not forming part of a self-contained water heating apparatus shall be of such a size that it will hold not less than twenty-five gallons, shall be constructed of galvanised mild steel or of copper or of some other equally suitable material and shall be adequately supported;

PROVIDED THAT in the case of a hot water system comprising more than one hot water cylinder or tank at different levels, the requirements of this section as to size shall apply only to the lowest cylinder or tank.

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

PROVIDED THAT –

- (a) in the case of a hot water system in which water is heated only by thermostatically controlled gas or electricity and the storage cistern, cylinder or tank has a capacity of not less than two hundred gallons this section shall apply with the

- substitution of the fraction "three-fourths" for the fraction "one-fourth";
- (b) in the case of a hot water system comprising more than one hot water cylinder or tank at different levels this section shall apply only to the lowest cylinder or tank;
  - (c) this section shall not apply in the case of an open vessel in which water is directly heated.

#### **Baths, Lavatory Basins, Sinks, etc.**

- 48. Every inlet to a fixed bath, lavatory basin, or sink shall be distinct from, and unconnected with, any outlet therefrom and every outlet for emptying such bath, lavatory basin, or sink shall be provided with a well-fitting and easily accessible water tight plug or some other equally suitable apparatus.
- 49. The level of the point of discharge of the hot or cold water to a fixed bath, lavatory basin, or sink shall be above the level of the overflow, or if there be no overflow, of the top edge of the bath, basin or sink;

PROVIDED THAT this section shall not apply to any bidet, sitz-bath, slop or sluicing sink or similar apparatus if every pipe conveying hot or cold water to such apparatus is connected to –

- (a) the hot or cold distribution system at a point not less than six feet above the level of any inlet to such apparatus; or
- (b) a storage cistern supplying water to such apparatus only; or
- (c) a flushing cistern.

#### **Flushing apparatus for water closets and urinals**

- 50. Every water closet and every urinal shall be provided with a flushing cistern or with some other equally efficient and suitable flushing apparatus.
- 51. Every flushing cistern serving a water closet shall be so designed as to give a flush of not exceeding three gallons with a permitted variation of plus or minus five percent.
- 52. Every hand operated flushing cistern serving a urinal shall be so designed as to give a flush of one gallon per stall or per two feet three inches width of slab with a permitted variation of plus or minus five per cent.

### Taps on service pipes

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

### Standpipes

54. Every standpipe which is used by the occupants of more than one house shall be provided with non-concussive self-closing or other suitable waste-preventing tap.

### Water troughs

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

### Disconnection of water fittings

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

### Notices to be given to the Board

57. Before fixing or altering (otherwise than by way of repair or removal) any water fitting in connection with any existing supply of water from the Board a person shall give to the Board at least three days' notice in writing of his intention so to do.

### Penalties

58. Where any person supplied with water by the Board does or causes or permits to be done anything in contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Board may, without prejudice to its rights to recover damages from that person in respect of any loss or damages arising out of the contravention which is sustained by the Board, for the purpose of preventing waste or contamination discontinue the supply of water to that person until after the rectification, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Board, of the fitting or arrangement of fitting, fixed, fitted or used, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

59. Every person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.