



# VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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## WODONGA SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

BY-LAW No. 1—RELATING TO CONSENTS, LICENCES &C., ALSO, LEVELS, DIMENSIONS, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, VENTILATION, AND CLEANSING OF SEWERS AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO HOUSE CONNEXION WORK.

THE Wodonga Sewerage Authority, pursuant to and in exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on it by the Sewerage Districts Acts and of any and every other power or authority in any wise enabling it in that behalf, doth hereby make and prescribe the following By-law, that is to say:—

In the construction and interpretation of this By-law, unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter:—

“Acts” means the Sewerage Districts Acts and any amendment thereof, and any Act incorporated therein, or amendment of such Acts.

“Anti-siphonage vent” (or “back vent”) means any vent pipe from any individual trap to the open air, or a main or branch vent pipe having for its purpose the prevention of loss of water seal in the trap.

“Approved” means approved by the Authority or its proper officer.

“Authority” means the Wodonga Sewerage Authority within the meaning of the Sewerage Districts Acts, within the Sewerage District of which the premises connected or to be connected to the sewers are situated.

“Bore, diameter, or size” in reference to any pipe, drain, or sewer means the nominal internal diameter thereof.

“Building” means any building used as a work place, residence, place of business, place of amusement, or place of human habitation, or for the storage of food intended for human consumption, but does not include out-buildings, unless such are used for any of the above purposes.

“Combined pipe system” means that type of plumbing installation in which disconnector traps are omitted and both soil and waste pipes are connected directly to the drain or to a common pipe taking both the soil and waste discharges, and in which a common system of venting is used for all classes of pipe.

“Combined drain” means a drain which serves two or more properties.

“Combined waste pipe” means any pipe which conveys the discharges from both soil and waste fixtures to the drain. Combined waste pipes are connected directly to the drain and are used only in connexion with the combined pipe system.

“Disconnector trap” means a trap for isolating or disconnecting waste pipes from the drain and soil pipes and providing inlet ventilation to the waste pipe or pipes discharging into it.

“Drain” means that portion of a drainage system which is not vested in the Authority and which conveys the discharge from soil, waste, combined waste, and other drainage pipes from any system to the sewer, and includes any drain for draining any group or block of houses by combined operation under order of Authority, but does not include stormwater drainage pipes.

“Educt vent” means an opening or pipe for the exit of air from, and the induction of draught in, a soil pipe, waste pipe, combined waste pipe, or drain.

“Engineer” means the Engineer of the Authority and shall also include any officer or person appointed by the Authority for the purpose of discharging the duties or exercising the powers of the Engineer.

“External closet” means any closet other than an “internal closet”.

“Fittings” means all apparatus or appliances, together with their necessary appurtenances and connexions, for use in connexion with the plumbing or drainage system of any property, with the exception of fixtures and straight piping.

For the purpose of computing fees payable under this By-law “fitting” includes any sanitary or plumbing fixture or each piece of equipment which is connected to or discharges its waste water through a waste outlet or to a common outlet.

“Fixtures” means all apparatus or appliances together with their necessary appurtenances and connexions, which may be attached to the plumbing or drainage system of any property, and which are intended for the collection or retention of any wastes or waste waters for ultimate discharge into the sewerage system.

“Flat” means a suite of rooms used, or intended or adapted for use, as a separate habitation and comprised in a building containing one or more similar suites.

“Induct vent” means an opening or pipe for the admission of air to a soil pipe, waste pipe or drain.

“Interceptor trap” (or boundary trap) means a trap for preventing the passage of air or gases from the sewer to the drain at some point between the sewer and the lowest inlet to the drain.

- "Internal closet" means any closet which is entered from or has an opening into any building.
- "Occupier" means the person for the time being in actual or constructive occupation of the premises.
- "Owner" includes the person for the time being who receives or is entitled to receive rent of the lands or premises in connexion with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as an agent of or as trustee for any other person, or who, if such lands or premises were let to a tenant at a rack rent, would be entitled to receive the rack rent from the occupier thereof.
- "Premises" includes any house and any building whatsoever and any part of any house or building, and any garden, stable yard, or offices used together or in connexion with any house or building and every part thereof.
- "Proper officer" means officer of the Authority authorised by such Authority in respect of, or whose duty it is to deal with or act in regard to, any acts, matters, or things in connexion with which the expression is used.
- "Separate pipe system" means that type of plumbing installation in which separate pipes are provided for soil and waste discharges and for the ventilation of soil and waste fixtures and in which every waste pipe is connected to the drain through a disconnector trap.
- "Sewer" means any conduit provided for the carriage of sewage and vested in the Authority.
- "Sewerage District" means any area which under the Sewerage Districts Acts is proclaimed the Sewerage District of the Authority, and includes any area which is added to and forms part of such Sewerage District.
- "Sewered property" means, as well as any sewered land or premises, any land or premises which have been declared by a general notice given by the Authority under the Acts to be deemed and taken to be a sewered property within the meaning of the Acts.
- "Sewerage installation" of a property means all pipes and drains conveying household drainage, sewage, and trade wastes to the sewers of the Sewerage Authority, and all vent pipes, fixtures, fittings, apparatus, and appliances connected thereto.
- "Sewerage system" includes all sewers, fittings, fixtures, appliances, plant, machinery, and any other sewerage works vested in the Authority.
- "Slop sink" means any fixture other than a closet pan or urinal used for the discharge of soil or urine waters and provided with a flushing apparatus.
- "Soil pipe" means any pipe which conveys the discharge from water closets, slop sinks, mortuaries, operating theatres, or urinals to the drain.
- "Stack" means any vertical line of soil, waste, combined waste, or vent piping, with its offsets, if any.
- "Trade waste" means the liquid refuse from any business, trade, or manufacturing property, other than domestic sewage, stormwater, or unpolluted water.
- "Trap" means any fitting designed to retain a quantity of water to arrest the passage of air or gases through such a fitting.
- "Waste pipe" means any pipe which conveys the discharge from any fixture, except water closets, slop sinks, mortuaries, operating theatres, or urinals, to a disconnector trap in the case of the separate pipe system or directly to the drain in the case of the combined pipe system.
- "Water seal" (or trap seal) means the vertical distance between the dip and the crown weir of a trap.
- "Wrought iron" and "sheet iron" include mild steel and mild steel sheet.
- "Yard gully" means a drainage trap which is used externally and fitted with a dished top and grating.

#### INTERPRETATION.

In the construction of this By-law the meaning which, in the Acts, is assigned to any word shall be the meaning of the same word where occurring in this By-law, unless inconsistent with the subject-matter or context.

#### DIVISION 1.—APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENTS, ETC.

*Section 1.*—Application for the Authority's consent to connect with the sewerage system, or to do plumbing and drainage work connected therewith, must be made in writing by the owner of the property to be so connected or by his authorized agent.

*Section 2.*—Such application shall give the precise location of the property, the name of the owner, and the name of the person employed to do the work, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Authority. For any wilful misrepresentation in such application the owner or authorized agent as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence against this By-law. No consent given by the Authority shall be deemed to authorize anything not stated in the application nor to confer or grant the right to lay a drain through any land intervening between the sewer of the Authority and the land proposed to be connected, and every owner or agent applying for the Authority's consent shall satisfy himself as to his legal right to drain through such intervening land, and he shall be solely responsible for any trespass or damage thereon or thereto.

*Section 3.*—Consents to make connexions with the sewerage system will be issued only when the plumbing and draining in the property to be connected is planned to be made in accordance with the rules for plumbing and draining hereinafter prescribed, and after such plan has been inspected and approved of by the proper officer appointed by the Authority for the purpose or, in the case of new buildings, when a proper plan of the plumbing and of the drainage of the building into the branch of which the Authority shall have fixed the position, has been approved of in writing by the Authority. All connexions with drains or sewers and all plumbing and drainage connexions therewith shall be made under the direction of the proper officer of the Authority. No person shall be engaged or employed as a workman in the actual performance of any plumbing or drainage work unless he is the holder of a licence or permit issued by the Authority authorizing him to do such work. Any person who shall at any time or at any place make up, form, affix, alter, or repair, any fitting, pipe, bend, trap, or other thing connected or intended to be connected with the Authority's sewerage system, unless he be the holder of a licence or permit from the Authority authorizing him to do such work, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds.

If any person, whether he is or is not the holder of a plumber's licence or permit from the Authority, alters, removes, or in any way interferes with any drain, fitting, pipe, bend, trap, or other thing, which drain, fitting, pipe, bend, trap or other thing is connected with the Authority's sewerage system, he shall, unless he has previously received consent, in accordance with the provisions of this section for the execution of such work, and such consent is in full force and effect, by guilty of a breach of this By-law and shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Twenty pounds.

*Section 4.*—Where the sanction, permission, authority, consent, approval, satisfaction, order, direction, opinion, indication or notice of, or from the Authority is necessary, whether specified in writing or otherwise, with regard to any act, matter, or thing mentioned in the By-law, the same may be given by and under the hand of the chairman of the Authority, or of the proper officer, personally or through an inspection officer appointed under him, who severally shall be competent to give the same and be authorized on behalf of the Authority to prescribe any conditions attaching thereto, and subject to and in accordance with which only the same shall be deemed to have been given.

*Section 5.*—If, after the receipt of a written application from the owner for modification or alteration of the By-law, the Authority shall be of the opinion that a compliance with any of the provisions of this By-law would in any particular case be vexatious or be needless in the interest of public health, it shall be lawful for the Authority, by resolution, to dispense with or forbid such compliance in whole or in part as it shall think fit, or to authorize or direct such a modification or alteration of such provisions as shall in its opinion, most nearly adapt the principle of those provisions to the particular case. It shall be unlawful to comply with any provision, or part of any provision, with which compliances shall have been forbidden, or to act contrary to or otherwise than as directed by such modification or alteration.

Notwithstanding the above stipulation, no technical provision or requirement of the By-law shall be modified or waived, except on the written recommendation of the Engineer.

## DIVISION 2.—VARIATION OF BY-LAW.

*Section 6.*—Any permission for or approval of any variation of any of the provisions of this By-law which may be given by the Authority will be given only before the work in respect of which the variation is proposed has been commenced.

## DIVISION 3.—PENALTIES, RECOVERY OF COST OF WORK, ETC.

*Section 7.*—Where anything is by this By-law directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where any power is given to the Authority or any of its officers to direct or forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone, or such act forbidden to be done, then, and in every such case, the person making default as to the said direction or prohibition respectively shall be guilty of an offence against this By-law.

*Section 8.*—Every person guilty of an offence against this By-law, not otherwise specially provided for by or under the Authority hereof, shall be liable for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default, as particularly provided for in this By-law or the Acts, to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds, and to a further penalty of One pound for each day during which such offence is continued by such person after notice of the offence shall have been given by the Authority to him; and such penalty shall be recoverable notwithstanding that the Authority may not have chosen to exercise any power given to it by the Acts or by this By-law to remedy such default.

## DIVISION 4.—HOUSE DRAINAGE PLANS—ALTERATIONS.

*Section 9.*—Copies of the Authority's plans and/or designs of individual house drainage will be furnished by the Authority upon application and payment for the same and subject to such conditions as follows:—

- (a) (1) Where the Authority designs the work and has same carried out for the owner, a charge shall be made equal to ten per centum (10 per cent.) on the capital cost of the work for designing, specifying, letting contract, and supervising all details in connexion with such work.
- (2) Consent for additions to and/or amendments of approved plans or to works previously approved will be made only on the application of the owner or his authorized agent, and on payment of a fee of One pound (£1).
- (b) When the Authority designs the work for the owner and the owner then carries out his own work:—
  - (1) For plan of design, a fee of Four pounds (£4), plus Ten shillings (10s.) for each fitting.
  - (2) For making and/or examining any alterations or additions to a plan previously issued or approved by the Engineer, a fee of One pound (£1) shall be made by the Authority for each fitting or drain altered or added.
  - (3) For inspecting drains and testing by the Authority inspector, a fee of Two pounds (£2), plus One pound (£1) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
  - (4) For inspecting plumbing by the Authority's inspector, a fee of Two pounds (£2) for each ten (10) fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus One pound (£1) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
  - (5) For the final inspection by the Authority's Engineer and charting the work on the Authority's plans, a fee of Two pounds (£2) for each ten (10) fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus One pound (£1) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
  - (6) The engineer may during construction of the work order the owner to carry out such additions and/or amendments as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of the work.

The house connexion will not be passed until the installation, together with the amendments ordered, have been completed to the Engineer's satisfaction.

(c) Where an owner designs and carries out his own work—

- (1) For the supply of a block plan, a fee of Ten shillings (10s.).  
For tenements exceeding 4,000 square feet in ground floor area and/or properties exceeding 2 acres in extent, an additional fee of Ten shillings (10s.) shall be charged for each additional 4,000 square feet, or part thereof, and/or for each additional 2 acres, or part thereof.
- (2) The owner shall submit for examination a properly drawn design on tracing cloth or good quality paper and a type-written specification. The design and specification shall be supplied to the Authority in triplicate. The work shall not proceed until the owner's design and specification have been approved by the Engineer and the third copy returned to him with the official endorsement.
- (3) For the examination of the owner's plan of design and specification, a fee of Two pounds (£2) for each plan of from one to five fittings, plus Ten shillings (10s.) for every fitting over five.
- (4) For examining any alterations or additions to a plan previously issued or approved by the Engineer, a fee of Ten shillings (10s.) shall be made to the Authority for each fitting or drain altered or added.
- (5) For inspecting drains and testing by the Authority's inspector, a fee of Two pounds (£2), plus One pound (£1) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
- (6) For inspecting plumbing by the Authority's inspector, a fee of Two pounds (£2) for each ten (10) fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus One pound (£1) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
- (7) For the final inspection by the Authority's Engineer and charting work on the Authority's plans, a fee of Two pounds (£2) for each ten fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus One pound (£1) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
- (8) The Engineer may during construction of the work order the owner to carry out such additions and/or amendments as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of the work. The house connexion will not be passed until the installation, together with the amendments ordered, have been completed to the Engineer's satisfaction.
- (d) Where an owner has elected one or other of the methods set out in sub-sections (a), (b) or (c) above, but subsequently desires to adopt another of such methods, he may do so provided that no contract has been let for the work and that he pays to the Authority the following fees, which shall be additional to fees which will become due in respect of the newly-adopted method:—
  - (1) Where the change is from the method set out in the sub-section (a), an amount equal to three per centum (3 per cent.) of the estimated capital cost of the work.
  - (2) Where the change is from the method set out in sub-section (b), the fees prescribed in sub-section (b) (1) and (b) (3).
  - (3) Where the change is from the method set out in sub-section (c), the fees prescribed in sub-section (c) (1), (c) (3), and (c) (4).

## DIVISION 5.—MAINTENANCE AND DEFECTIVE WORK.

*Section 10.*—Any drain pipe, soil pipe, trap, water closet, urinal, sink grease trap, or other fixture or fitting laid, used or constructed otherwise than in accordance with this By-law, or which shall in the opinion of the Authority,

be or become bad or of defective quality, shall, upon notice in writing from the Authority to the owner or occupier of the property, be by such owner or occupier removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed by the Authority, and in each case such owner or occupier fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, he shall be liable to prosecution and a penalty for an offence against the Acts, or the Authority may, if it thinks fit, remove or repair the said defective fitting and charge such owner or occupier of the premises with the cost so incurred, and will proceed for recovery of the same in a manner provided by the said Acts.

#### DIVISION 6.—LICENCES AND PERMITS.

**Section 11.**—(1) All plumbing work for sewerage shall be done and carried out only by licensed plumbers and/or by the persons in this section 11 hereinafter mentioned, but subject in all things to the conditions and terms of the said section.

(2) The Authority may, if it thinks fit, and subject to the provision of sub-sections (3), (4), (7) and (8) of this section, issue a plumber's licence to any person who is the holder of a certificate of competency issued by the Sanitary Plumber's Examination Board of Victoria.

(3) The Authority before issuing such plumber's licence may require the applicant to satisfy it that he possesses the requisite knowledge of the Laws, By-laws, and Regulations relating to the sewerage system of the Authority, and it shall appoint officers to examine the said applicant as to his knowledge, and, after the consideration of the report thereon of such officers, may refuse to grant such licence, if, in its opinion, the applicant has not the requisite knowledge of such Laws, By-laws, and Regulations.

(4) Every person to whom a plumber's licence is to be issued shall, before the licence is issued to him sign in a register, to be kept by the Authority, a declaration that he will conform to and comply with the conditions of the licence hereinafter contained and the By-laws and Regulations of the Authority.

(5) The Authority may, if it thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of sub-sections (7) and (10) of this section, issue a permit to work as a plumber to any person who has passed the practical examination of the Sanitary Plumber's Examination Board of Victoria.

(6) In the event of the holder of a permit to work as a plumber being granted a certificate of competency by the Sanitary Plumber's Examination Board of Victoria, the Authority may issue a plumber's licence to him subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3), (4) and (7) of this section and upon his returning his permit.

(7) The Authority may refuse to grant a licence or permit to any person, or may suspend or cancel any licence or permit previously granted, if, in its opinion—

(a) such person has been guilty of an offence against the By-laws and Regulations of the Authority;

(b) such person has failed to comply with the instructions issued by any responsible officer of the Authority;

(c) such person at any time or place has so conducted himself as to warrant, in the opinion of the Authority, the refusal, suspension, or cancellation of such licence or permit.

(8) On application for renewal, the Authority may renew any such licence or permit.

(9) No person, other than a plumber's apprentice, plumber's improver, the holder of a permit to work as a plumber, or the holder of a plumber's licence, shall be engaged or employed as a workman in the actual performance of any of the plumbing work for sewerage.

(10) No such plumber's apprentice, plumber's improver, or holder of a permit to work as a plumber shall be permitted to work in the actual performance of, or to do, any plumbing work for sewerage, except under the supervision of a licensed plumber, who shall be responsible for such work and for compliance with the By-laws and Regulations of the Authority in respect thereof.

(11) "*Drainers Licence*".—The Authority may issue a "*Drainer's Licence*" to any person who is to the satisfaction of the Authority competent to carry out the work of drainer, and for that purpose may require such person to satisfy it as to his competency by passing an examination conducted by the Engineer and such other examiners as the Authority may appoint or in such other manner as the

Authority may determine, or in any particular case may decide that he has a thorough knowledge of the following subjects:—

*Plans.*—The reading of plans and the meaning of scales and of elevation, plan, and section drawing.

*Levelling.*—The use of the straight-edge, spirit level, and boning rods.

*Excavation, Timbering and Refilling.*—The use of tools for excavation, the protection of trenches by timbering, the treatment of different soils, tunnelling, and tunnel timbering, precautions near buildings, and manners of refilling trenches and tunnels.

*Drain-laying.*—The preparation of the bottom of trenches, the laying and jointing of stoneware, cement, concrete, and cast-iron pipes, cement, bitumen, lead, and self-filling joints, laying of drains under houses and in soft ground, and the depth of drains below surface.

*Drainage Details.*—Junctions to sewers, diminishing of sizes of pipes, yard gullies, grease and other traps, inspection openings, and cast-iron drainage details.

*Drainage Works.*—The provisions of this By-law and of the Acts, in so far as they relate to the work and duties of drainers in regard to the construction, maintenance, and protection of the sewerage system and the construction and use of drains and drainage traps.

Candidates for drainers' licences shall give notice, in writing, to the Authority of their intention to submit themselves to examination, and this examination shall be at such a time and at such a place as shall be appointed by the Authority. Candidates must provide themselves with their own tools and materials, and pay a fee of 20s. for each examination.

**Section 12.**—The conditions upon which all plumbers' licences and permits and drainers' licences will be issued are:—

(1) That every licence and permit will be subject to suspension or cancellation at the will of the Authority, and that all such licences or renewals thereof will expire on the 31st day of December next following.

(2) That every holder of a licence from the Authority who shall have received the consent of the Authority to execute any works in connexion with sewerage or drainage, or who shall (where such consent of the Authority is not required before the execution of any such works) have notified the Authority of his intention to carry out such works—

(a) shall obtain permission when necessary for the execution of such works on, over or through any private property, or any streets, roads, parks, reserves, or other public places or properties; and

(b) shall pay any fees demanded by the Municipal Authority for opening any street, road, or thoroughfare, or otherwise in connexion with the work; and

(c) shall execute such works in accordance with the provisions of the Acts and of the By-laws made thereunder, and of any special directions or orders given or issued by the Authority or its proper officer; and

(d) shall use materials of good quality only and free from defects; and

(e) shall employ only competent operatives or assistants; and

(f) shall execute such works in a thorough and tradesman-like manner to the satisfaction of the Authority as expeditiously as practicable, and leave site clean and un-defaced; and

(g) shall in the execution of such works take such proper and necessary precautions that no accident or damage or unnecessary inconvenience may be directly or indirectly occasioned thereby; and

(h) shall restore any part of any street, road, or thoroughfare interfered with by the work to the satisfaction of the Municipal Authority having control thereof upon the completion of the work; and

- (i) shall restore any other property interfered with by the work to the satisfaction of the proper officer of the Authority; and
- (j) shall in all cases notify the proper officer immediately upon completion of any work in hand, promptly amend any defects therein, and again at once notify the said officer, and subsequently take steps forthwith to secure the certificates of satisfactory completion, and give the same to owner; and
- (k) shall not interfere, remove, cut, or in any way damage any portions of any electrical, gas, water, or telephone installations, and/or any other municipal or public utility or service. When portion of any such installations, including earthwires, connexions, pipes, &c., interferes with the proper laying of house connexions and sewerage plumbing, the plumber shall communicate with the secretary or engineer of the utility or service concerned in order to arrange for that portion of the electrical, gas, water, telephone, or other installation to be so located as not to cause further interference; and
- (l) shall, when so directed by the Authority, make good at his own expense any defect found within twelve months of the date of completion any such work which, in the opinion of the Engineer, is due to faulty workmanship or defective material.

**Section 13.**—Prior to the issue of any licence or permit the person to whom the same is to be issued shall pay to the Authority the fee named hereunder:—

	£	s.	d.
For every plumber's licence .. .. .	2	0	0
For every permit to work as a plumber ..	1	0	0
For every drainer's licence .. .. .	1	0	0
For the renewal of any licence .. .. .	0	10	0

#### DIVISION 7.—NEW BUILDINGS, ADDITIONS, ETC.

**Section 14.**—Every person who shall intend to erect a building on any property within the Sewerage District, or to rebuild or to make any alterations, or additions to any such buildings shall, before commencing such work, give to the Authority fourteen (14) days' notice, in writing, of such intention and obtain a permit from the Authority; and such notice shall be accompanied by plans and sections of such intended buildings, alterations, or additions, showing their positions, dimensions, depths, and levels of foundations, cellars, or basements, all appurtenant walls, and fences, the intended lines of drainage, and the boundary of the land, which plan, &c., shall become the property of the Authority.

#### DIVISION 8.—GENERAL.

**Section 15.**—Any work or thing in respect of or in connexion with sewerage in the Wodonga Sewerage District shall conform to the requirements of the Uniform Building Regulations, Victoria, as amended from time to time, and to this By-law where not inconsistent therewith.

#### DIVISION 9.—USE OF SEWERS AND DRAINS—PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCHARGES.

**Section 16.**—*Use of Sewers and Drains.*—The owner and the occupier of any sewered property shall discharge into the sewerage system—

- (a) all faecal matter, urine, household slops, and household liquid refuse from such property, and such other polluted water from stables, washing areas, manure bins, basements, cellars, and roofed yards; and
- (b) such trade or manufacturing liquid refuse as the Authority may authorize, subject in each and every case to such conditions as it may impose.

**Section 17.**—*Prohibited Discharges.*—The deposition of discharge of any of the following substances into any drain is prohibited:—

- (a) Any animal matter other than is specified in section 16, fleshings, wool, hair, dead animal, grease, dust, ashes, rubbish, garbage, offal, vegetable and fruit or their parings, rags, oil, silt, mud, sand, gravel, or like substances, or any other substances which are in the opinion of the Authority or its proper officer liable to

be injurious to any part of the sewerage system or to employees of the Authority engaged in the operation or maintenance of same.

- (b) Any petrol or other inflammable or explosive substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous.
- (c) Any rain, roof, surface, or flood waters, except by special permission of the Authority.
- (d) The contents of any night-soil cart, cesspool, or privy.
- (e) Any liquid, trade waste or other substance which has not been neutralized to the approval of the proper officer of the Authority, or which is above the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or such lower temperature as may be prescribed by the Authority, having regard to the special circumstances of the case.
- (f) Any liquid which contains such percentage of common salt or any other mineral, salt, acid, or gas, as is, in the opinion of the proper officer of the Authority, injurious to, or liable to form compounds injurious to, any part of the sewerage system or to employees of the Authority engaged in its operation or maintenance.

#### DIVISION 10.—TRADE WASTES.

**Section 18.**—*Conditions of Discharge.*—No person shall discharge any trade or manufacturing liquid, refuse, or waste into any sewer, unless and until the following conditions are complied with:—

- (a) Application for permission to discharge any such trade wastes shall be made, in writing, and accompanied by plans and specifications of the work to be done and of the apparatus to be used, and shall include such details concerning the nature of the waste and the quantity and rates of discharge of the proposed effluent as considered necessary by the proper officer of the Authority.
- (b) The permission of the Authority, in writing, shall be obtained and an agreement containing a covenant to comply with the By-law and with any further stipulations required by the Authority shall be executed. The volume of liquid refuse or waste discharges shall, if ordered, be measured and determined by meter or by some other approved means of measurement. The maximum daily aggregate quantity of effluent which may pass from any trade premises into a sewer, the maximum permissible rate of such discharge, the size and capacity of the drain or pipe for conveying such effluent from the trade premises to the sewer, and the hours during which such flow will be permitted shall be determined by the Authority.
- (c) All such liquid refuse or waste shall be passed through such settling, screening, and/or neutralizing chambers and/or such other appliances and/or otherwise treated as ordered or approved by the Authority to ensure that the resulting effluents shall comply with the conditions of the agreement.
- (d) Every settling, screening, neutralizing, or other chamber, appliance, or apparatus for the treatment of trade wastes in accordance with this By-law shall be cleansed, operated and maintained by the occupier at his own expense and at such intervals as may be considered necessary by the Authority or its proper officer to ensure the efficient operation of such chamber, appliance, or apparatus, and in no case shall such chamber, appliance, or apparatus be altered without the approval, in writing, of the Authority first being obtained.

#### DIVISION 11.—SUB-SOIL WATER.

**Section 19.**—The discharge of sub-soil water into sewers shall be prohibited except by permission of, and under conditions approved by, the Authority.

#### DIVISION 12.—INSPECTION TESTS AND MAINTENANCE.

**Section 20.**—*Notice.*—The owner or his authorized agent, or the plumber, drainer, or contractor, shall give at least forty-eight (48) hours' notice to the Authority, in writing, of his intention to commence work and of work ready for inspection. All work shall be left uncovered and accessible for examination until inspected and approved.

The contractor carrying out any work shall, within seven (7) days of the completion of such work, file in the office of the Authority, on forms furnished for this

purpose, a correct statement of the work done and the cost thereof. Such statement shall be countersigned by the proper officer of the Authority, and a certificate embodying such statement shall be forwarded to the contractor.

**Section 21.—Inspection.**—All drains, wastes, fittings, joints, fixtures, &c., will be inspected by the proper officer of the Authority to ensure compliance with the By-law and approved plan.

**Section 22.—Tests.**—Drains, whether laid by the Authority's workmen or others, must be thoroughly tested in every case before being passed by the Authority's officers. The proper officer of the Authority may require the application of the water or smoke tests, or such other tests as he may order or approve.

**Section 23.—Water Test.**—The water test may be applied to the drainage and/or plumbing systems and their fittings in their entirety or in sections. It shall be applied by hermetically sealing all openings below the top of the section to be tested. The system shall then be filled with water to a height of 6 feet above the highest point of the section, or, if considered necessary, to such additional height as the proper officer may order, and every joint carefully examined for leaks.

In testing drains the water shall be maintained at this height for a period of fifteen minutes by the addition of a measured quantity of water as required. The amount of water added in the fifteen minutes shall not exceed 2 gallons for every 50 joints of 4-in. drain or sewer, and shall not exceed 3 gallons for every 50 joints of 6-in. drain or sewer, or proportionately for a lesser or greater number of joints.

**Section 24.—Smoke Tests.**—The smoke test shall be applied by hermetically sealing all openings into the section to be tested, and forcing into the system thick smoke to a pressure equivalent to 1 inch of water by means of a smoke test apparatus. Every joint shall then be carefully examined for leaks.

**Section 25.—Equipment, &c.**—The equipment, material, power, and labour necessary for the inspection and tests shall be furnished by the contractor, plumber, or drainer.

**Section 26.—Defective Work.**—Any pipes, fittings, fixtures, or other materials or apparatus found to be defective shall be removed and replaced by sound materials or apparatus; and all defective workmanship shall be made good to the satisfaction of the Engineer or his representative, and to comply in all respects with the provisions of the By-laws. Should the contractor fail to replace such defective materials or to make good such defective work within fourteen (14) days of his having been ordered, in writing, by the Engineer so to do, the work or replacement may be carried out by the Authority at the contractor's expense.

**Section 27.—Maintenance by Contractor.**—Every person who holds a licence from the Authority and who executes any work in connexion with sewerage, drainage, and/or sanitary plumbing, shall make good within fourteen (14) days and at his own expense, when directed by the Engineer so to do, any defects which occur in such works within twelve (12) months of the date of their completion, and which are, in the opinion of the Engineer, attributable to faulty workmanship or materials.

**Section 28.—Maintenance by Owner or Occupier.**—The owner or occupier of every premises shall, at his own expense, maintain in efficient working order and in a clean and hygienic condition the whole house connexion work, including all traps, neutralizers, or other appliances, installed on such premises. Should the owner or occupier of any premises fail or neglect satisfactorily to maintain and cleanse such appliances, the Authority may, after twenty-four (24) hours' notice, in writing, have the necessary work carried out at the expense of the owner or occupier.

#### DIVISION 13.—DRAINAGE, GENERAL.

**Section 29.—(1)** Every premises shall be separately drained unless a combined drain shall have been ordered or approved by the Authority. Owners desiring to have the drainage of their properties combined must sign a request for a combined drain, and obtain the approval of the Authority. In any case in which it appears to the Authority that any properties may be drained more advantageously in combination than separately the Authority may order that those properties be drained by a combined operation.

(2) In any case where a combined drain serves two or more properties the Authority, with the consent of the owners of the properties served by such combined drain,

may take over such combined drain, and thereafter such combined drain shall be and remain a sewer of the Authority.

(3) In every case of a combined drain the Authority will determine as between the respective owners and occupiers of the properties drained thereby, the proportions in which the cost of such combined drain shall be paid. In every case of the occurrence of an obstruction in a combined drain the Authority will also determine by whom and in what proportion the cost of removing such obstruction and/or effecting any necessary repairs to drains shall be paid, together with administrative and engineering charges incurred in reaching such decision.

(4) Owners and occupiers of premises are responsible for clearing stoppages in drains within their premises, or between their premises and the sewers into which the branches lead, but must employ only licensed plumbers or drainers to clear such stoppages.

(5) Before a licensed plumber or drainer commences to clear a stoppage in a drain he must notify the Authority, in writing, of the time when he intends to clear the stoppage, so that the Authority's proper officer may attend and pass the work in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

#### DIVISION 14.—POLLUTED AREAS.

**Section 30.—Connexion.**—The Authority shall authorize or require that any of the following places, namely, stables, cow sheds, dairies, market places, abattoirs, areas for washing vehicles, and any other polluted place, be connected with the sewers, subject to such conditions as the Authority may impose.

**Section 31.—Conditions Governing Connexion.**—No such connexion shall be made unless the following conditions have been complied with:—

- (a) The place to be connected shall, if required, be so roofed as to prevent the entry of rain water from it to the sewers, and in no case shall rain water be permitted to discharge on to such place from adjoining surfaces.
- (b) The place to be connected shall be paved above the level of the yard with approved materials, and graded to the satisfaction of the proper officer of the Authority.
- (c) The drain for any such place shall be provided with an approved silt trap with a removable grating and connected with the drain inside the boundary line of the property. A water tap connected with a satisfactory water service shall be provided in a suitable position over the area.

**Section 32.—Manure Bins.**—

- (a) Manure bins must be provided for all stables or cow yards, where the local municipal By-laws demand their construction, or where the locality is closely built on.
- (b) All the manure bins must have the inside surfaces rendered with cement mortar, and must be impervious throughout, and provided with an approved close-fitting cover. Walls of new manure bins must, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer, be at least nine (9) inches in thickness, built of brickwork laid in cement mortar. If an outlet pipe be provided for a manure bin, it must be properly connected with the Authority's sewers. Branches in house drains must be provided in all cases where manure bins exist, for their connexion whenever the Authority shall deem it necessary.

#### DIVISION 15.—LAYING DRAINS, ETC.

**Section 33.—Position and Line.**—Every drain and every fitting, &c., connected therewith shall be laid and fixed where directed by the proper officer of the Authority. As far as possible all drains shall be laid in straight lines; where changes of direction occur they shall be made in manholes, or by a suitably curved pipe with an inspection opening on each straight pipe next adjoining the curve, or by installing an inspection branch in the curve itself, or by such other means as the proper officer may direct.

**Section 34.—Oblique Junctions.**—Where any drain joins another drain, or a sewer, the junction shall be made obliquely at an angle of not greater than forty-five (45) degrees with the direction of flow of such drain or sewer.

**Section 35.—Connexion to Sewer.**—The position of the Authority's connexion to any premises shall be located before the commencement of any drain excavation. The

disc stopper at the point of connexion to the sewer shall be carefully removed so as not to injure the socket or allow any debris to enter the sewer.

The first pipe in the drain shall have an inspection opening.

**Section 36.—Gradients.**—All drains shall be laid on even gradients, and except by special permission, in writing, from the proper officer, such gradients shall not be less than the following:—

4-in. diameter	..	..	..	1 in 40
6-in. diameter	..	..	..	1 in 60
9-in. diameter	..	..	..	1 in 80

In cases where the grades of drains are steeper than 1 in 15, concrete anchorage blocks shall be placed in intervals of not more than thirty (30) feet.

Such blocks shall be let into the sides of the trench at least six (6) inches on each side and shall extend not less than three (3) inches above and below the barrel of the pipe and for a length of twelve (12) inches along the pipe.

**Section 37.—Depth of Drains.**—Drains of stoneware or concrete pipes, unless bedded on and encased in concrete of not less than four (4) inches thick over the barrel of the pipe, shall be laid at a depth to the top of the socket of the pipe of not less than the following:—

- (a) In public thoroughfares, rights-of-way, or other open spaces subject to vehicular traffic—two (2) feet.
- (b) In private property not subject to vehicular traffic—eighteen (18) inches.

No person shall alter the surface over any drain so as to deprive it of the minimum depth of cover specified by the preceding paragraph, unless approved measures are adopted to protect the drain.

**Section 38.—Laying Drains.**—All pipes shall be laid to such lines and grades as may be shown on the plans or directed, and except where otherwise ordered shall be bedded on approved sand or other approved bedding material up to one-third of the diameter of the pipe and so that there shall be at least two (2) inches of the bedding material below the barrel of the pipe in the case of earth-bottomed trenches and up to the horizontal diameter of the pipe, and so that there shall be at least three (3) inches of the bedding material below the barrel of the pipe where laid in trenches in rock.

In water-charged ground, or where the foundation is bad, or near the roots of trees, or where directed, the drain shall be formed of cast-iron pipes, or, if of stoneware or concrete pipes, they shall be bedded on and encased in concrete as ordered, and, if ordered, supported upon approved timber foundations as directed. The thickness of concrete encasing and the form of concrete haunching shall be as directed by the proper officer.

Drops or bends in vertical or inclined drains shall have a concrete support placed under and around the drain as directed.

**Section 39.—Stoneware and Cement Pipes.**—Joints of stoneware and cement pipes shall be filled solidly with cement mortar neatly splayed off, or with other approved manner. After each joint is made the interior of the joint shall be wiped clear of surplus mortar before the next pipe is laid.

**Section 40.—Cast-iron Pipes.**—All joints in cast-iron pipes must be stemmed with approved gaskets and so filled and caulked with lead or other approved material as to make them gas and watertight.

All connexions between stoneware or concrete pipes and cast-iron pipes shall be made as for joints in stoneware or concrete pipes.

#### DIVISION 16.—DRAINAGE TRAPS.

**Section 41.—Trapping of Inlets.**—Every inlet to any drain other than inlets provided for ventilation in accordance with this By-law shall be provided with an approved trap. No inlets to any drain connecting directly with a sewer shall be constructed within a building or out-building, other than such inlets necessary for the apparatus of any water closet, urinal or slop sink.

**Section 42.—Classes of Traps.**—Five classes of traps shall be used:—

- (a) "Traps" for intercepting gases only, which shall be of round section and self-cleansing form, but not such as to empty by momentum or suction.

- (b) "Silt traps" for intercepting both gases and solids, which have slightly tapered sides, flat bottom, and rounded angles, and which shall be provided with approved means for catching and removing solids.

- (c) "Grease traps" for solidifying and collecting grease, fatty domestic wastes, and other semi-fluid or viscous material liable to foul the pipes. The grease trap shall be designed for the requirements of the particular drain. The design and capacity shall be to the approval of the Engineer. The interior surfaces shall be tiled, and it shall be equipped with non-corrodible baffles, the whole trap being designed for easy cleaning.

- (d) "Acid traps" or "neutralizers" for neutralizing acid or other aggressive water prior to its entering the house drains.

- (e) "Oil traps" for collecting all kinds of oil, which shall be of such form as approved.

The term "yard gully" is applied to traps (a) where they are used externally and fitted with dished tops and gratings. The tops of inlets of all disconnector traps must be at least six (6) inches above the surface of the surrounding ground.

**Section 43.—Water Seal.**—Every trap must have a water seal of at least half the diameter of the outlet pipe, but in no case of less than two (2) inches.

**Section 44.—Provision of Yard Gullies.**—A yard gully shall be provided in the yard of every property as near as practicable to the kitchen or back door, with a water tap connected with a satisfactory water service placed over it at a height of not less than two (2) feet, unless other approved provision is made for taking household liquid refuse. No yard gully shall be situated within a building or out-building.

**Section 45.—Details of Yard Gullies.**—Yard gullies shall be fitted with dished tops and gratings, the dished top being in one piece with the trap or jointed thereto by spigot and faucet, or as otherwise approved.

The depth of the dished top to the grating shall not be less than six (6) inches. The grating to every gully trap shall not be less than six and seven-eighths (6 $\frac{7}{8}$ ) inches over all, and the grating to every disconnector trap shall be convex in section, with an opening of suitable outlet capacity. Every grating shall be fixed down in an approved manner with bitumen or wedges of lead.

**Section 46.—Kerbing, &c., to Yard Gullies.**—Yard gully basins and the dished tops of silt traps shall be so surrounded with an approved impervious kerbing as to prevent the access of surface water to the drains, and, if directed, the wall at the rear of the gully or silt trap, if of brick or stone, shall be cement rendered to the height of the trap over same, and if of wood the wall shall be provided with an approved galvanized sheet iron apron. The internal diameter of kerbing around gully traps measured from the face of cement rendering shall not be less than fifteen (15) inches, and shall be neatly rounded to meet the gully top.

**Section 47.—Minimum Permissible Gradients.**—The following are the minimum gradients to be adopted for soil and waste pipes:—

Diameter of Pipe.	Minimum Gradient.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	.. .. 1 in 15
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	.. .. 1 in 18
2 inches	.. .. 1 in 20
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	.. .. 1 in 25
3 inches	.. .. 1 in 30
4 inches	.. .. 1 in 40
5 inches	.. .. 1 in 50
6 inches	.. .. 1 in 60

The above By-law was made and passed by the Wodonga Sewerage Authority on the 20th day of December, 1960, and confirmed on the 21st day of February, 1961.

In witness whereof the common seal of the Authority was hereto affixed in the presence of—

D. J. SCHUBERT, Chairman.

(SEAL)

A. G. RICHARDSON, Member.

H. MCK. SILKE, Secretary.

Approved by the Governor in Council, 14th August, 1962.—N. G. WISHART, Clerk of the Executive Council.

