

Water Law of 1959

The Water Law of 1959 (Summary, Translation of Chapters One and Two)

The Water Law of 1959 establishes a framework for the control and protection of Israel's water resources.

Water Rights.

* All sources of water in Israel are public property. A person's land rights do not confer rights to any water sources running through or under his land.

* Every person is entitled to use water, as long as that use does not cause the salination or depletion of the water resource.

Authority. The provisions of the Water Law were originally executed by the Minister of Agriculture, the Water Commissioner and the Water Board. After the establishment of the Ministry of the Environment, authority was transferred to the Minister of the Environment to promulgate regulations to protect water quality and prevent water pollution.

* Water use is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture is responsible to:

+ "Prescribe norms for the quantity, quality, price, conditions of supply and use of water...and rules for the efficient and economic utilization of water..."

+ Establish regulations concerning "protective strips" around water resources, "for the purpose of preserving any water, water source, water works or any installation for the extraction, storage or conveyance of water...entry to and passage through which shall be prohibited except under a permit from the Water Commissioner...."

+ Ration water when necessary.

* The Minister of the Environment is authorized to:

+ Promulgate regulations, in coordination with other government ministers, to prevent the pollution of water resources. (See Article 20, below).

* The Water Commissioner, appointed by the Government, has responsibility for enforcement of the Water Law and Water Regulations, and for maintenance of water quality. The Commissioner is authorized to:

+ Order a person not in compliance with the water conservation requirements to meet those requirements.

+ Take measures to prevent damage to a water source resulting from non-compliance. The cost of the Commissioner's actions are to be charged to the offender.

+ Establish a "protective strip" around a water source where he deems it necessary, according to the rules enacted by the

Minister of Agriculture (see above).

+ Approve or reject plans submitted for the disposal of sewage, or, when the person ordered to submit a plan does not do so in the prescribed time period, prepare his own plan for sewage disposal. (See Article 20 below)

+ Set conditions for the prevention of water pollution in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture or the Minister of the Environment. Take necessary actions to stop water pollution, and restore polluted water sources to their original quality. (See Article 20 below)

* The Water Board is chaired by the Minister of Agriculture. The Water Commissioner serves as deputy chairperson. The Board is charged with:

+ Advising the Minister of Agriculture on matters of policy and prevention of pollution.

+ Approving regulations concerning water quality, price, conditions of supply and rationing.

* The Tribunal for Water Affairs, established by the Ministry of Justice, may impose fines, or, in extreme cases of non-compliance, prison sentences, to those who contravene the provisions of the Water Law or the Drainage and Flood Control Law. The Tribunal is located at the Haifa District Court. In addition, the Tribunal:

+ Hears appeals from individuals who feel that they have been wrongly charged expenses for the conservation of, or damage to a water source.

+ Hears appeals from those who feel aggrieved by the establishment of a protective strip around a water source.

Conservation of Water. The Law contains a generic requirement to conserve water and prevent its waste.

Recharge. The Water Law sets out the rules and regulations concerning the "planned introduction into the subsoil of water from any water source..." for the purposes of replenishment of a water source, water storage, or any other purpose determined necessary by the Minister of Agriculture.

Prevention of Water Pollution. Chapters One and Two of the Water Law, dealing with the preservation of water and the prevention of water pollution, are reproduced here in full:

Chapter One: Preliminary

Water resources
and purpose
thereof

1. The water resources in the State are public property; they are subject to the control of the State and are destined for the requirements of its inhabitants and for the development of the country.

What are water
resources

2. For the purposes of this Law, "water resources" means springs, streams, rivers, lakes and other currents and accumulations of water, whether above ground or underground, whether natural, regulated or made, and whether water rises, flows or stands therein at all times or intermittently, and includes drainage water and sewage water.

Private person's
right to water

3. Every person is entitled to receive and use water, subject to the provisions of this Law.

Relationship
between land
and water

4. A person's right in any land does not confer on him a right in a water resource situated therein or crossing it or abutting thereon; but the provision of this section shall not derogate from the right of any person under section 3.

Water resource
must not be
depleted

5. A person's right to receive water from a water resource is valid so long as the receipt of water from that water resource does not lead to the salination or depletion thereof.

Linking of
right to purpose

6. Every right to water is linked to one of the water purposes enumerated hereunder; the right to water ceases upon the cessation of the purpose. The purposes are:

(1) domestic purposes;

(2) agriculture;

(3) industry;

(4) handicraft, commerce and services;

(5) public services.

Applicability

7. For the purposes of this Law, it shall be immaterial whether a right to water was created by law -- including this Law -- or by agreement or custom or in any other manner, or whether it was created before or after the coming into force of this Law.

Chapter Two: Regulation of the Use of Water

Article 1: Preservation of Water

Definitions

8. In this chapter:

"depletion of water resource" includes the lowering of the level of water, whether above ground or underground, and the impairment of the possibility of raising water to the surface or of conveying water from place to place.

Rules for the preservation of water

9. A person shall:

- (1) deal efficiently and sparingly with water coming into his control;
- (2) keep any water installations under his control in proper condition so as to prevent the waste of water;
- (3) refrain from obstructing or depleting any water source;
- (4) refrain from the obstruction or depletion of a water resource from which he produces water.

10. VOID.

Powers of the Water Commissioner in respect of preservation of water

11. Where the Water Commissioner appointed under section 138 (hereinafter referred to as "the Water Commissioner") is satisfied that any of the provisions of section 9 is not being complied with, he may:

- (1) order the person bound to comply with the provision to rectify the situation in accordance with the order and, if the situation is not rectified within a reasonable time, do whatever necessary to rectify it and order the discontinuance or restriction of the production, supply or consumption of water, as the circumstances may require, pending rectification of the situation.
- (2) take steps to prevent immediate serious damage to a water resource if such damage cannot be prevented in any other way.

Charging of expenditure

12. The Water Commissioner may, by order, charge the expenditure incurred by him for the purposes of action under section 11 to the person who was bound to comply with the provisions of section 9, and

upon his doing so such expenditure shall be recovered as if it were a tax to which the Taxes (Collection) Ordinance, except section 12 thereof, applies.

Objection

13. A person who considers himself aggrieved by an order under section 11 or by the charging of expenditure under section 12 may lodge an objection with the Tribunal established under section 140 (hereinafter "the Tribunal"). The objection shall not stay the enforcement of the order unless the Tribunal orders the stay thereof; but expenditure shall not be recovered under section 12 until the Tribunal has determined the objection.

Dimensions of protective strips

14. The Minister of Agriculture may, after consultation with the Water Board appointed under section 125 (hereinafter referred to as "the Water Board"), prescribe rules concerning the width and area of protective strips; and upon his doing so, the Water Commissioner shall not prescribe a protective strip save within the scope of those rules and not beyond what is necessary for the achievement of the purpose for which the protective strip has been prescribed.

Prescribing of protective strips

15. Where the Water Commissioner deems it necessary to do so for the purpose of preserving any water, water resource, water supply system or installation for the production, storage or conveyance of water he may, by order, prescribe around or at the sides of the water resource or installation a protective strip, entry to and passage through which shall be prohibited except under a permit from the Water Commissioner and in accordance with the conditions of the permit.

Objection

16. A person who considers himself aggrieved by the prescribing of a protective strip, by the refusal of the Water Commissioner to grant a permit under section 15 or by the conditions of such a permit may lodge objection with the Tribunal.

Right of entry, inspection, etc.

17. The Water Commissioner, or any person authorized by him in that behalf in writing, may enter any place upon written advance notice to the occupier thereof, and do therein any act required for the supervision of a water resource or for the preservation of water; he may also act with a view to uncovering, or to inspecting land, vegetation and other local conditions for the purpose of determining water requirements.

Compensation

18. A person to whom damage has been caused by the prescribing of a protective strip or by any act under section 17, is entitled to

compensation from the Treasury; in the absence of agreement between the person demanding compensation and the Water Commissioner concerning the compensation or the amount or terms of payment thereof, the Tribunal shall decide.

Depleted water resource

19. (a) Where the Water Commissioner is satisfied that a water resource is being depleted to the extent that its yield, on regular production, is not sufficient for the maintenance of the supply of the ordinary quantity of water therefrom, he may, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, order the water producer to restrict production from that source or order the regulation of production or the adoption of other emergency measures to ensure the supply of water, as he may see fit in the circumstances of the case.

(b) The approval of the Minister of Agriculture for an order under subsection (a) shall be given after consultation with the Water Board unless in the opinion of the Minister immediate action is required; in that case, the matter shall be brought to the knowledge of the Water Board within a reasonable time after making the order.

(c) If the order is not complied with within a reasonable time prescribed therein, the Water Commissioner may, after written warning, himself do whatever is necessary and, upon doing so, recover the expenditure involved from the person to whom the order is addressed.

Unutilized water conduit

20. Where the Water Commissioner is satisfied that a water resource of a supplier or producer has become depleted or that a resource or installation under their control is flawed in a way that prevents the output of an amount sufficient to supply the normal requirements thereof, he may order an owner of a conduit or channel to carry water that is not used by him, to carry water for the supplier or producer or his customers; where the sides do not agree as to the amount of water, the conditions, or terms of payment, the Water Commissioner will decide.

Article 1A: Prevention of Water Pollution

Definitions

20A. In this article--

"water pollution" means a change in the properties of water in a water resource in physical, chemical, organoleptic, biological, bacteriological, radioactive or other respect, or a change as a result of which water is dangerous to public health or likely to harm animal or plant life or less suitable for the purpose for which it is used or intended to be used;

"water resource" has the meaning assigned to this term in section 2, but includes also water carriers, both open and

closed, water reservoirs and drainage channels;

"pollution element" means an industrial or agricultural undertaking, building within the meaning of the Planning and Building Law, 5725- 1965, installation (including sewerage installation), machine and means of transport to the location, establishment, operation, maintenance or use of which causes or may cause water pollution.

"Article 1A" includes the regulations and orders promulgated through it.

Prohibition of water pollution

20B. (a) A person shall refrain from any act which directly or indirectly causes, or may cause, immediate or subsequent water pollution; and it shall be immaterial whether or not the water resource was polluted before the act.

(b) A person shall not throw, or cause to flow, into or near a water resource any liquid, solid, or gaseous substance or deposit any such substance in or near it.

Prevention of water pollution in water installation

20C. A person who has under his control any installation for the production, supply, transportation or storage of water or for recharging subsoil water resources shall take all reasonable measures to prevent such installation or its operation from causing water pollution.

Regulations to prevent water pollution

. 20D. (a) To prevent water pollution and protect water resources from pollution, the Minister of Environment may, after consultation with the Water Board, make regulations prescribing, inter alia, restrictions, prohibitions, conditions and other provisions as to --

(1) the location and establishment of specified pollution elements; such regulations shall require the approval of the Economic Committee of the Knesset;

(2) the use of certain substances or methods in the production processes, operation and use of a pollution element, including soil cultivation and also fertilizer application and crop spraying; any such regulations shall be made in consultation with the Minister of Health;

(3) the manufacture, importation, distribution and marketing of certain substances and products; such regulations shall be made in consultation with the Minister of Commerce

and Industry and prior notice thereof shall be given to the Economic Committee of the Knesset;

(4) the regulation of the movement, stoppage and use of means of transport on or near water resources; such regulations shall be made with the consent of the Minister of Transport.

(b) Regulations under this section shall not derogate from the obligations imposed by section 20B and 20C.

Disposal of
sewage from
pollution
element.

20E. (a) A person who has under his control any pollution element the operation or use of which requires the disposal of sewage therefrom shall, upon the order of the Water Commissioner, submit for his approval a scheme detailing the mode of disposal, nature, quality and chemical, physical and biological composition of the sewage and any other particular demanded by the Water Commissioner. The Water Commissioner may refrain from approving the scheme, vary it or attach such conditions to it as he may think fit.

(b) Where a person has been ordered to submit a scheme as referred to in subsection (a), no sewage shall be disposed of so long as the scheme has not been approved; provided that the Water Commissioner may issue directions for a temporary mode of disposal pending approval of the scheme.

(c) Where a scheme for the disposal of sewage has been approved, sewage may only be disposed of in accordance therewith.

(d) Where a person has been ordered to submit a scheme as referred to in subsection (a) and he has not done so within the time prescribed in the order, or the scheme has not been approved, or he has not carried out changes in the scheme that have been required of him or he has not fulfilled the conditions attached to the scheme, the Water Commissioner may prepare a sewage disposal scheme for him, and upon his doing so, the person shall bear the cost of preparing the scheme; the Taxes (Collection) Ordinance, except section 12 thereof, shall apply to the collection of such cost.

(e) Before the expiration of one month from the date prescribed for the submission of the scheme, changes will be carried out or conditions will be fulfilled, as the case may be.

(f) The Water Commissioner shall not exercise his power under subsection

(g) A person for whom the Water Commissioner has prepared a scheme under subsection (d) shall not dispose of sewage from the pollution element save in accordance with such scheme.

(h) In every matter relating to the exercise of his powers under this section, the Water Commissioner shall first consult with a person empowered in that behalf by the Minister of Health.

Laying down
conditions as to
prevention of
water pollution

20F. In approvals, licenses and permits granted under this Law or the Drainage and Flood Control Law, 5718-1957, the Minister of the Environment or the Water Commissioner, as the case may be, may lay down conditions as to the prevention of water pollution.

Remedial
measures.

20G. (a) Where the Water Commissioner is satisfied that water pollution has been caused, he may order the person who caused it to do everything necessary to stop it, to restore the position which existed before it was caused and to prevent its recurrence, all as specified in the order

(b) If within a reasonable time prescribed in an order under subsection (a) the provisions thereof are not complied with, the Water Commissioner may do everything specified in the order, and upon his doing so, the person who has failed to comply with the order shall bear the cost involved; the provisions of the Taxes (Collection) Ordinance, except section 12 thereof, shall apply to the collection of such cost.

Stop order.

20H. (a) Where after being warned a person causes water pollution or disregards a direction issued to him under the provisions of this article or contravenes any of the provisions thereof or any regulation or order made thereunder, the Water Commissioner may order the discontinuance or restriction of the production, supply or consumption of water or may refrain from allocating water (any such measure hereinafter referred to as a "stop order"): Provided that a person shall not thereby be deprived of drinking water.

(b) The stop order shall be in force so long as pollution has not stopped, the position which existed before it was caused restored and measures to prevent its recurrence adopted: Provided that the Water Commissioner may cancel the order, subject to conditions or unconditionally, if it is proved to him that the person to whom the order is addressed is doing everything necessary to stop the water pollution, to restore the former position and to prevent a recurrence of water pollution or if the person to whom the order is addressed has given him security, to his satisfaction, for carrying out the said operations within a reasonable time.

(c) Where a stop order may affect the customers of a supplier to whom it is addressed, it shall not be made until the Water Commissioner has arranged for a proper supply of water to those customers so long as the order is in force and on conditions prescribed by him.

Stop order in

special cases.

20I. Where the Water Commissioner finds that water pollution has been or is likely to be caused by circumstances beyond the control of any person and that the situation requires, inter alia, the making of a stop order, the stop order shall not be made until the Water commissioner has, as far as possible, arranged for a normal supply of water, on conditions prescribed by him and so long as the order is in force, to all those whose water supply is discontinued or restricted as a result of the order.

Emergency
powers

20J. Where the Water Commissioner is satisfied that serious water pollution has been or is likely to be caused and that the situation requires, inter alia, the immediate discontinuance or restriction of the production, supply or consumption of water from a particular water resource, he may take all measures deemed appropriate by him in the circumstances of the case in order to stop or prevent the water pollution or its effects and for this purpose may use force to the extent necessary.

Authorizing
order.

20K. (a) Where after consultation with a person empowered in that behalf by the Minister of Health the Commissioner is satisfied --

(1) that a particular operation is intended for the melioration, improvement of the quality, disinfection or mixing of water, for the prevention of danger to the public or the like or for the passage of substances in the water for a purpose approved by him in advance; or

(2) that the circumstances of the case leave no choice but to enable discharge of sewage into a particular water resource for a determinate period which shall be specified,

Such operation or discharge shall not be regarded as water pollution within the meaning of this article if it is carried out in accordance with an authorizing order made by the Water commissioner for this purpose.

(b) In an authorizing order, the Water Commissioner may prescribe conditions, restrictions and limitations, either at the time of making the order or at a later date, and upon his doing so, the person to whom the order has been granted shall act in accordance with such conditions, restrictions and limitations.

(c) An authorizing order under subsection (a) (2) shall be personal and set out the reasons therefor and shall be in force for one year; Provided that the Water Commissioner may from time to time extend it for reasons which shall be specified.

(d) The Water commissioner may, after consultation with a person empowered in that behalf by the Minister of Health, cancel an authorizing order or vary the conditions, restrictions and limitations

prescribed therein if the circumstances of the case have changed or he finds that the public interest so requires or it appears to him that the order or the conditions, restrictions or limitations prescribed therein have been infringed.

(e) The Water Commissioner shall deliver to the Economic Committee of the Knesset, at the times prescribed by it, but at least once a year, a report on the authorizing orders made by him.

(f) A list of the authorizing orders made by the Water Commissioner shall be open for inspection by the public free of charge.

Conferment of powers.

20L. (a) The Minister of the Environment or the Water Commissioner, as the case may be, may confer powers under this article or any part thereof, except the power to make regulations having legislative effect and the power to make stop orders or authorizing orders, upon a water authority, a drainage authority, a local authority or an association of towns (each hereinafter referred to as an "authority") in respect of anything relating to the prevention of water pollution in its area.

(b) Authorities as referred to in subsection (a) which have a common interest in the prevention of water pollution in their areas may combine into a body corporate with a view to its being granted powers as aforesaid for the prevention of water pollution in which such areas.

(c) A conferment of powers under subsection (a) or (b) shall be made with the consent of the authority on which they are conferred and, in the case of a conferment of powers on a local authority or association of towns or on a body corporate as referred to in subsection (b) which includes a local authority or association of towns, with the consent also of the Minister of the Interior.

(d) At the time of conferring powers under subsection (a) or (b), the Minister of the Environment or the Water Commissioner, as the case may be, shall by order prescribe the powers to be conferred.

(e) Where any power has been conferred on an authority under subsection (a) or on a body corporate under subsection (b) the authority or body corporate shall be competent to act notwithstanding any limitation existing under law or otherwise.

Provisions as to quality of water.

20M. (a) The Minister of the Environment may, after consultation with the Water Board, enact by regulations provisions as to the quality of water, including flood-water and sewage water, for different purposes, except the sanitary quality of drinking water, within the meaning of Part VI of the Public Health Ordinance, 1940.

(b) Regulations under subsection (a) shall, in so far as

they relate to public health, be made after consultation with the Minister of Health.

(c) Where regulations under subsection (a) have been made, the Water Commissioner shall not permit the production, supply or consumption of water for the different purposes and uses save in accordance with the said regulations; and he may prohibit the production, supply or consumption of water which does not conform to those regulations, or may change the purpose of such water, provided that it is suitable for the new purpose.

Saving of obligations.

20N. The provisions of this article shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of any other enactment relating to water pollution.

General and special orders.

20O. Save as otherwise provided in this article, an order thereunder may be general or to a particular person or class of persons or in respect of a particular pollution element or class of pollution elements or in respect of part of a pollution element.

Area of application.

20P. Regulations and orders under this article may apply in the whole area of the State or in any part thereof or in respect of a particular water resource, as may be specified in the regulations or orders; advance notice shall be given to the Economic Committee of the Knesset of any order applied to part of the area of the State.

Acts relating to drinking water.

20Q. The provisions of this article shall not derogate from the provisions of Part VI of the Public Health Ordinance, 1940, as to anything relating to drinking water.

Right of objection.

20R. (a) A person who considers himself aggrieved by the exercise of the powers of the Minister of the Environment or the Water Commissioner under the provisions of this article or by his refusal to exercise his powers as aforesaid or by the exercise of a power conferred on an authority or body corporate within the meaning of section 20L or by a refusal to exercise any such power may lodge objection with the Tribunal within twenty-one days from the day on which the fact of the exercise or refusal came to his knowledge.

(b) The lodging of objection under this article shall not stay the carrying out of the act objected to unless the Tribunal so directs; however, where collection of the cost is permitted under the provisions of this article, it may only be collected after the

Tribunal has decided on the objection and in accordance with the results of the decision.

(c) The provisions of subsection (b) shall not derogate from the provisions of section 153.

Transition
period.

20S. (a) In exercising his powers under this article, the Minister of the Environment or the Water Commissioner, as the case may be, may have regard to the period of time which in his opinion, in the circumstances of the case, is required in order to enable any person, including a person who has a pollution element under his control, to adapt his activities or the pollution element in his possession to the circumstances created by the publication of this article.

(b) The period of time referred to in subsection (a) shall not exceed six months from the day on which this article comes into force.

Duty to make
report.

20T. The Water Commissioner shall once in each year deliver to the Economic Committee of the Knesset a report on the situation with regard to water pollution and on the action taken to prevent it.

Penalties
relating to
Article 1A

20U. A person who contravenes any of the provisions of Article 1A is liable to imprisonment for one year or a fine of 150,000 new shekels; and in the case of a continuing offense, to imprisonment for seven days or an additional fine of 10,000 new shekels in respect of every day on which the offense continues after he has been warned in writing by the person whom the Minister of the Environment has authorized for such purpose and subject to the date of the warning.

Responsibilities of
members of a
corporation

20V. Where an offense according to section 20U is committed by a corporation, every person who at the time of its commission was a manager, partner (except for a limited partner), or senior official responsible for the matter in question shall also be guilty thereof, unless he can prove that the offense was committed without his knowledge and that he took all reasonable measures to prevent or stop the offense.

Authority of
the Court

20W. (a) If there exists a suspicion that an offense has been committed according to section 20U, the Court may, in response to a request by the prosecutor, even before an indictment has been served,

issue a temporary order to prevent, stop, or reduce water pollution, against those suspected or accused of causing water pollution. For the purposes of subsections (a) through (d), "the Court" means the court authorized to hear the matter of the offense.

(b) The Court may not issue an order according to subsection (a) until the accused or suspected offenders, as the case may be, have had an opportunity to state their case; if the accused or suspected offenders do not appear at the hearing despite the fact that they were properly invited, the court may decide on the matter in their absence.

(c) An order issued according to subsection (a) will be valid for a period of time determined by the Court and may persist until the end of the proceedings in the matter; an order issued before an indictment is served will be valid for a period of seven days unless an indictment is served within that time.

(d) If new facts have come to light or if the circumstances of the matter have changed, and these are likely to cause the Court to change its previous ruling, a suspect, accused, or prosecutor may apply to the Court to reconsider its decision as to a request according to subsection (a).

(e) A suspect, accused or prosecutor may appeal a decision as to a request according to subsection (a) or as to a decision of the Court in an application for reconsideration; the Appeals Court will hear the appeal by one judge.

(f) A request for reconsideration or appeal will be in writing, and will contain a summary of arguments and copies of the previous decisions in the matter.

(g) While hearing a request for reconsideration or an appeal, the Court may confirm, modify or cancel the decision being considered, or replace it with another decision.

(h) For the purposes of this section --

"order" means a mandatory order or an injunction

"prosecutor" means

(1) as defined in section 12 of the Criminal Procedures (Consolidated Version) Law, 1982

(2) a complainant according to section 20Y after he has filed a complaint.

Cost of
expenses and
cleaning

20X. A court which has convicted a person of an offense according to section 20U may, in its sentence, in addition to any other punishment it may impose, require the convicted to pay for:

(1) the cleaning of the water and anything else polluted in the

committing of the offense, if the person who incurred the expense submits a request to the court; if more than one person is convicted, the Court may require some or all of them to pay, jointly or severally, or may divide the sum between them, according to the circumstances of the matter.

(2) the undertaking of the steps necessary to

(a) stop, limit or prevent the continuing pollution of the water;

(b) clean the water and anything polluted resulting from the committing of the offense;

(c) restore the environment to its previous condition.

Complaints

20Y. (a) The following may register a complaint as stated in Criminal Procedures (Consolidated Version) Law, 1982 in regards to an offense according to Article 1A:

(1) Any person who has been directly injured as a result of the offense.

(2) A local authority in whose jurisdiction an offense has been committed.

(b) A person may not register a complaint according to subsection (a) unless the complainant has declared to the Minister of the Environment his intention to file a complaint, and within six days the Attorney General has not filed an indictment.

Applicability to the State

20Z. Article 1A applies to the State.

Water Regulations (Prevention of Water Pollution) (Washing of Containers for Spraying), 1991 (Summary)

Water Regulations (Prevention of Water Pollution) (Spraying Near Water Sources), 1991 (Summary)

These regulations prohibit the washing out of containers used for spraying into water sources, either directly or indirectly. Areas used for rinsing such containers are defined. Spraying in areas where contaminants might reach a water source is also prohibited. Spraying from an airplane within 300 meters of a water source, or within 200 meters of certain specified rivers* or within 50 meters of any other river, is forbidden.

Water Regulations (Prohibition of Hard Detergents) 1974 (Summary)

These regulations forbid the import, sale or use of detergents which "lower surface tension and are composed of branched-chain alkyl-Bensons."

Water Regulations (Regulation of the Level of the Sea of Galilee), 1967 (Summary)

Water Order (Determination of Acceptable Levels), 1968 (Summary)

These regulations empower the Water Commissioner to set acceptable levels minimal and maximal levels for the Sea of Galilee, according to the seasons. Further, the Minister set out in 1968 that the lowest acceptable level of the Sea of Galilee is 213.25 meters below sea level, and its highest acceptable level is 209 meters below sea level.

Water Drilling Control Law, 1955 (Summary)

The Water Drilling Control Law was enacted during the 1950's, to regulate and control exploration for water.

* A drilling license, issued by the Water Commissioner, is required for the drilling of, or alteration to, any well.

* The Water Commissioner may refuse to grant a drilling license, cancel a license, or set conditions for the license "in order to prevent the depletion or salination of the water source or in order to ensure a supply of water for household purposes...."

* The Water Commissioner must publish a notice of application for drilling license. Any person opposing the granting of a license must state his objections in writing to the Commissioner.

* Persons aggrieved by the Water Commissioner's decision may appeal to the Water Tribunal.

* The Water Commissioner is empowered to have any well inspected in order to supervise compliance with the law and regulations promulgated by the Minister of Agriculture.

* The Magistrate, upon application by the Commissioner, may order an unlicensed well or a well not meeting with the conditions of a license to be capped.

* Implementation of this law and the enactment of regulations pertaining to the drilling or capping of wells are the responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture.

Drainage and Flood Control Law, 1957 (Summary)

The Drainage and Flood Control Law of 1957 replaces the Drainage (Surface Water) Ordinance, 1942, and treats issues concerning "operation[s] aimed at concentrating, storing, conveying or removing surface or other water harmful or likely to be harmful to agriculture, public health, the development of the country or the maintenance of regular services in the State, [including] the drying of marshes and protection from and prevention of flooding, but [not including] the treatment of sewage water."

Authority

* The Minister of Agriculture is charged with implementation of this Law, and has the authority to promulgate regulations thereunder. In addition, the Minister is authorized to:

+ Declare an area to be a drainage district.

+ Establish Drainage Authorities (see below) and enact provisions for their implementation.

+ Enact emergency provisions when necessary to prevent or repair damage caused by flooding or soil erosion.

* A National Board for Drainage Affairs, ("the Board") consisting of a Director, representatives appointed by the government, and representatives of agricultural organizations and others appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, is established to advise the Minister on matters of the Law. In addition, an Engineering Committee is to be appointed by the Board to "examine drainage schemes from an engineering aspect."

* Drainage authorities, to which a drainage district, part of a drainage district or several drainage districts may be assigned, are authorized to "establish, alter, maintain and develop drainage projects in that area," and are charged with the prevention of "sanitary nuisances". Members of the authority include a minority of Government representatives, representatives of the local authorities in whose jurisdiction the drainage district lies, and other owners or cultivators of land in the drainage district.

+ Drainage authorities are considered corporations, and as such, may "enter into contracts, acquire, possess and transfer property, sue and be sued and do any act required for the carrying out of its functions."

* A Judicial Committee, established by the Minister of Justice will decide on matters of disputes relating to this Law.

Establishment of Drainage Projects

* In order to establish or change a drainage project, a drainage authority must prepare a scheme for the project, as follows:

18. (a) A scheme shall specify --

(1) the area of operation of the project;

(2) the works required for the establishment and operation of the project;

(3) the estimated cost and proposals for financing;

(4) the land to be permanently requisitioned, and the land in which pipes are to be laid or temporary operations for the establishment of the project carried out, without permanent requisition being required;

(5) the width of the protective strips within the area of the project;

(6) the arteries within the area of the project;

(b) A scheme shall be accompanied by plans of the area to which it relates.

A scheme is to be open for public inspection for thirty days, during which time, interested parties may submit objections to the scheme. At the end of this period, the "Minister of Agriculture may, after consultation with the Board, approve the scheme, with or without modification, or reject it." The approval of the Minister of Religious Affairs or the Minister of Education and Culture is also required for schemes affecting holy places or historical sites, respectively.

* Once a scheme has been submitted for approval, a permit from the Director of the Board is required for new building, expansion of existing buildings or planting on the land involved in the scheme. When a scheme has been approved, the drainage authority may demand that structures or other property within the area of the project be vacated within ninety days.

"Alternative accommodation" or "compensation sufficient to secure alternative accommodation" must be paid to individuals evicted from their homes who are protected by the Tenants' Protection Law, 1955. Individuals required to forfeit land permanently requisitioned for the purpose of a drainage project are to be compensated according to the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, 1943. Land requisitioned for temporary use must be restored to its former condition after work has been carried out on it.

* In addition to compensation for confiscated land, the drainage authority must compensate individuals for other damages incurred due to the project; this compensation may be in the form of money or land. When there is no agreement as to the amount or form of compensation between the drainage authority and the person claiming damages, a judicial committee will decide the extent and form of compensation.

* A drainage authority may impose a fee on owners of land in a drainage authority to cover or partially cover the costs of the project.

Emergency Provisions

* The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to issue emergency orders in endangered areas to prevent flooding or soil erosion. These orders

may include the prohibition of cultivation or removal of vegetation or the grazing of livestock. He may further order work required to repair damage from flooding or prevent flooding.

* The State is not required to provide compensation for damage incurred as a result of emergency orders.

Fisheries Ordinance, 1937 (Summary)

* A license is required to fish, with the exception of fishing from the seashore with a hook and rod. Fishing boats also require a license, which sets out the area in which a boat may fish and the methods by which the fishermen may fish.

* It is forbidden to use explosives to catch or kill fish; it is also forbidden to poison fish.

* The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for the implementation of this Law; in addition, he may promulgate regulations:

+ forbidding certain fishing methods which may damage the development or threaten the survival of a species of fish; the Minister may also promulgate any regulation relating to the "preservation, protection and maintenance of fish as he deems necessary";

+ limiting or forbidding fishing in certain areas or during certain seasons;

+ setting out size limits for a species of fish;

+ concerning the size and caliber of mesh of fishing nets;

+ setting the price of fishing licenses.

Local Authorities (Sewerage) Law, 1962 (Abridged Translation)

Chapter One: This Chapter includes definitions of the following terms:

"private sewer", "public sewer", "main sewer", "sewer system", "sewage", "owner" or "occupier" of a property, "engineer of the local authority", "property", "local authority", "council" of the local authority, and "health authority".

Chapter Two: Functions and Powers of Local Authority

Installation of
sewer-system
by authority

2. A local authority may, and upon the demand of the Minister of the Interior, shall install a sewer-system within its area or within

any part thereof.

Special powers
as to
installation of
sewer-system

3. In installing a sewer-system, the local authority may, within its area --

(1) lay sewers under any street;

(2) carry out any work upon any structure or installation situated under any street, including the demolition of any such structure or installation, as may be necessary in order to remove obstruction to the sewer system;

(3) lay pipes connecting any property to a public sewer, and run the sewer-system across or under any land, after giving notice to the owners of the properties.

Work outside
area of local
authority

5. The local authority may, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, exercise its powers under section 3 outside its area in so far as it is necessary so to do in order to remove sewage from its area or otherwise to dispose of sewage. In respect of the exercise of powers as aforesaid within the area of another local authority and not agreed to by that authority, the Minister of the Interior shall not give his approval before a committee appointed by him for that purpose has investigated the matter and submitted its findings to him.

Compensation
for damage
caused by
installation of
sewer-system

6. In carrying out work on a sewer-system under this Law, the local authority shall as far as possible avoid causing damage and shall pay compensation for any damage caused in carrying out such work.

Sewers--the
property of the
local authority

8. A sewer-system laid by a local authority within its area, whether before or after the coming into force of this Law, shall be the property of that local authority.

Acquisition of
sewers by local
authority

9. A local authority may acquire within its area, in any manner

whatsoever, a sewer-system or any right in a sewer-system situated within its area if the engineer of the local authority has certified that the sewer-system is in proper condition and that the expense of purchasing it will not exceed the expense involved in installing a new sewer-system; in estimating the expense, account shall be taken of the estimated period for which the existing sewer-system is still serviceable and the estimated period of use of a new sewer-system.

Maintenance of
sewer-system

10. A local authority shall maintain its sewer system in proper condition, to the satisfaction of the health authority.

Alterations to
sewer

11. The installation, alteration, blocking-up or demolition of a sewer-system shall be carried out in such a manner as to not cause any public nuisance or danger to public health and in accordance with the directions of the health authority.

Agreement as
to connection
of property
situated outside
the area

12. A local authority may permit the owner or occupier of any property situated outside its area to connect a private sewer situated on his property to the sewer-system of the local authority on conditions agreed upon with it and, if the property is situated within the area of another local authority, with that local authority.

Approval by
District
Commission,
Minister of
Health and
Minister of
Agriculture

13. (a) A scheme for the installation of a sewer-system shall require the approval of the District Building and Town Planning Commission and of the Minister of Health or a person appointed by him in that behalf.

(b) A scheme for the installation of a plant for the purification of waste-water or for the removal of waste-water from the area of the local authority shall require also the approval of the Minister of Agriculture or of a person appointed by him in that behalf.

Sewer-system
works at
historical site
or holy places

14. On a historical site, within the meaning of the Antiquities

Ordinance, a sewer-system shall be installed only with the consent of the Minister of Education and Culture or a person appointed by him in that behalf. In a holy place, within the meaning of the Palestine (Holy Places) Order in Council, 1924, a sewer- system shall be installed only with the consent of the Minister of Religious Affairs or a person appointed by him in that behalf.

Sale of waste
water

15. Subject to the provisions of the Water Law, 1959, and the directions issued thereunder, a local authority may sell its sewage-water under such conditions as it may see fit, provided that it is can ensure, to the satisfaction of the health authority, that the sewage water will not become a public nuisance.

Chapter Three: Sewer-System Charge and Sewer-System Fee

Notice of
installation of a
sewer-system

16. Where a local authority has decided to install or purchase a sewer-system, it shall deliver to the owner of every property which the sewer-system is to serve a notice of every stage about to be installed or purchased, that is, a public sewer, main sewer or other installation other than a purification plant; the contention that a notice as aforesaid has not been delivered to the person liable to payment in consequence of the notice shall be heard only from the person liable himself.

Sewerage
charge to be
fixed by bylaw

17. The owner of any property to whom a notice of the installation or purchase of a sewer-system which is to serve that property has been duly delivered shall be liable to a sewerage installation charge (hereinafter referred to as "the charge") at the rate fixed by bylaw...the charge shall be levied for the purpose of covering the expense of installing or purchasing the sewer-system.

Criteria for
calculating rate
of charge

18. The bylaw shall fix the rates of the charge in accordance with the following rules:

(1) the rates shall be fixed per square meter of land and per square meter or cubic meter of building;

(2) the number of square meters or cubic meters of building shall, for the present purpose, be determined according to what has actually been built in all the stories of the building or according to what is permitted to be built on the property under any town planning scheme in force in that locality or under a building permit under the Town Planning Ordinance,

1936, whichever is the larger area or volume;

(3) notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (2), a local authority may prescribe, by bylaw, that the number of square meters or cubic meters of building shall be determined according to what has actually been built in all the stories of the building, and upon its doing so, the owner of the property shall be liable to a charge on each additional square meter or cubic meter of building added to the property after the delivery of the notice under section 16, at the rate in force at the time when the construction of the addition is completed.

Works surcharge

19. In respect of land from which, and from the structures on which, not less than one cubic meter of waste water per hour per dunam, or not less than four cubic meters of waste water per twenty-four hours per dunam, or a type of waste water requiring additional expenditure in installing the sewer-system, is discharged, there shall be added to the charge, as a part thereof, a works surcharge fixed by a charge committee appointed by the local authority (hereinafter referred to as "the committee") and not exceeding the extra expenditure incurred in installing the sewer-system by reason of the maximum load per hour or twenty-four hours per dunam or by reason of the type of waste water as aforesaid; provided that --

(1) the owner of any property used only for residential and/or office purposes shall be exempt from the payment of a works surcharge in respect of that property;

(2) where any property is used in part for residential or office purposes, then, for the purposes of the liability to pay a works surcharge, the quantity of waste water discharged from that part shall not be taken into account.

Determination of quantity of waste water

22. (a) For the purposes of section 19, the committee shall be competent to estimate the present or future quantity of waste water discharged from any property.

(b) Where an estimate has not been made and a demand for payment has been submitted to the owner of the property under section 28, the quantity of waste water discharged from the property shall be deemed to be less than one cubic meter per dunam per hour and less than four cubic meters per dunam per twenty four hours.

Rules for the estimate of quantity of waste water

23. The committee shall estimate the quantity of waste water

discharged from a particular property and shall determine the nature of such waste water according to the condition and modes of use of the property at the time of the delivery of the notice under section 16.

Estimate in
case of building
for which there
is a building
permit

24. Where at the time of the delivery of the notice under section 16 a building permit is in force in respect of a particular property, then, for the purposes of the works surcharge, the building shall be deemed to have been erected in accordance with the terms of the permit and to be used for the purpose specified therein, and the prospective quantity of waste water discharged from the property shall be estimated, and the type of such water determined, accordingly. This provision shall not apply to a local authority which collects a charge under section 18 (3).

Changes after
imposition of
charge

25. Where, after the delivery of a notice under section 16, the use of the property has changed, or other changes have occurred in respect thereof, in such manner that section 19 becomes applicable thereto, the owner of the property shall reimburse to the local authority the expenditure incurred by it in respect of the sewer-system in consequence of the change. In a local authority which collects a charge under section 18 (3), this provision shall not apply to damages resulting solely from an addition to a building.

Grading of
charge

26. The bylaw may grade the charges according to different zones of the area of the local authority.

Sewerage Fee

37. A local authority may, by bylaw, impose on the occupiers of properties connected to a sewer-system a fee to cover the cost of maintaining it (such fee being hereinafter referred to as a "sewerage fee")....

Criteria for
sewerage fee

38. (a) The sewerage fee may be graded and shall be levied according to a criterion prescribed by the local authority by bylaw.

(b) In the case of a property used for industry or handicraft, the criteria prescribed by the local authority, under subsection (a), for the sewerage fee shall be the nature and quantity of the waste water and its effect on the sewer-system, and the local authority may add other reasonable criteria.

Chapter Four: Carrying Out of Work on Demand

Power to
demand carrying
out of work

40. (a) The chairman of the council may, if he deems it necessary so to do in the interests of the proper discharge of waste water from any property, or in order to prevent damage to the sewer-system or to ensure its proper functioning, or in order to prevent or remove a sanitary nuisance, demand in writing of the owner of the property to carry out, to the satisfaction of the health authority, within the time and on the conditions prescribed in the demand, the following works:

(1) the installation of a private sewer for his property;

(2) the connection of a private sewer situated on his property to a public sewer or the repair of a connection deemed unsatisfactory by the health authority;

(3) the alteration or repair of a private sewer situated on his property.

(b) A person who considers himself aggrieved by a demand of the chairman of the council under this section may within the time set him for carrying out the work, apply for the cancellation or variation of the demand to the Magistrate's Court in whose area of jurisdiction the property in question is situated....The decision of the District Court on an appeal against a decision of the Magistrate's Court under this section shall be final.

Power of the
Council to
carry out work

41. Where the owner of any property does not comply with a demand of the chairman of the council under section 40, the chairman of the council may carry out the necessary work and collect the expenses thereof from the owner of the property, and an application of the owner of the property under section 40 (b) shall not stay the carrying out.

Carrying out
not to release
from criminal
responsibility

42. The carrying out of work by the chairman of the council under section 41 shall not release the owner of the property from criminal responsibility under this Law or any other enactment.

Chapter Five: Offenses and Penalties

Prohibition of a
discharge of a

harmful matter

43. A person who knowingly suffers any solid or liquid matter to pass from any property owned, controlled or occupied by him into a sewer-system in a manner likely to obstruct the proper flow of the sewage water or to damage the sewer system shall be liable to a fine of 4,500 new shekels and to an additional fine of 250 new shekels in respect of each day the offense continues after delivery of a warning from the chairman of the council, and shall compensate the local authority for any damage caused to it by his offense.

Prohibition of discharge of rainwater

44. A person who knowingly suffers rainwater to discharge into a sewer without prior written permission from the chairman of the council shall be liable to a fine of 4,500 new shekels and to an additional fine of 250 new shekels in respect of each day that the offense continues after delivery of a warning from the chairman of the council.

Provision as to property owner who has carried out work otherwise than in accordance with demand

45. A property owner who has carried out work otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a demand under section 40 shall be dealt with in like manner to a person guilty of an offense under section 35 of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1935, and for that purpose, the Court or the local authority shall have all the powers of the Court or the Local Commission, as the case may be; under the said section and under sections 36 to 36J of that Ordinance as if the property owner had carried out work otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of a permit under the said Ordinance.

Other offenses

46. (1) A property owner who does not comply with a demand under section 40 whose cancellation or variation can no longer be applied for;

(2) a person who obstructs an employee of a local authority or an employee of the health authority in exercising his powers under section 48;

shall be liable to a fine of 4,500 new shekels or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

Chapter Six: General Provisions

Permission to connect private sewer to sewer-

system

47. A property owner may, on conditions prescribed by the local authority, connect a private sewer situated on his property to a public sewer.

Right of entry

48. A person generally empowered in that behalf by the local authority or by the health authority may, at any reasonable time, enter any property with a view to doing thereon any work necessary for the carrying out of their functions under this Law or with the regulations made thereunder....

Provision as to
the State

49. For the purposes of this Law, the State shall have the status of any other owner or occupier of property.

Saving of other
power and
obligations

50. A power under this Law shall not derogate from any power under any other enactment, and the fulfillment of any obligation under this Law shall not release from any obligation under any other enactment.

Mutual liability
of owners

52. Where any obligation is imposed by or under this Law on the owner of any property, all those who are owners of that property, within the meaning of this Law, shall be jointly and severally liable for the fulfillment of that obligation, and any relief validly granted to the owner of the property in respect of the fulfillment of an obligation as aforesaid shall be granted also to them. If one of them has fulfilled the obligation, the others shall share in his expenses or otherwise compensate him, as may be laid down by agreement between them or, in the absence of an agreement, having regard to the share of enjoyment of each of them in the property.

Implementation
and regulations

55. (a) The Minister of the Interior is charged with the implementation of this law and may, after consultation with the Minister of Health, make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation and, inter alia, regulations as to --

- (1) materials to be used for spare parts and accessories of sewers;
- (2) the obligation to install appliances for the purification of waste water as part of a private sewer;
- (3) the composition of committees and the qualifications of their members.

(b) The Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Health, may make regulations concerning the fixing of times for the use of a sewer-system and concerning the modes of submitting and approving plans for the purification installations of a main sewer network.

Model Bylaw for Local Authorities (The Discharge of Industrial Wastes into the Sewage System), 1981 (Translation)

Model bylaws approved by the Minister of the Interior are not of themselves binding but serve as a recommendation to Local Authorities. Unlike ordinary bylaws, which require Governmental approval, these bylaws automatically go into force. As of 1990, 40 cities and towns had adopted this model bylaw.

By the authority vested in me by section 25 A of the Local Municipalities Ordinance and section 262 of the Town Ordinance, and in accordance with the Local Authority Law (Sewage), 1962, this Model Bylaw is hereby published as follows:

Definitions

1. In this Model Bylaw:

"Sewage" -- as defined in the Local Authority Law (Sewage), 1962 (hereinafter, the Local Authority Sewage Law);

"Permit" -- annual permit for the discharge of industrial wastes given in writing by the head of the Local Authority for purposes of this law;

"Discharge of Wastes" or "Discharge" -- the removal of wastes from an industrial plant into the sewage system or by means of the system;

"Occupier" for the purposes of an industrial plant -- whoever in fact occupies a factory or part of one, either as an owner, renter or in any other way;

"Sewage System" -- has the meaning of "sewage" in the Local Authority Law, including sewage lines, collectors and pumping, purifying and removal systems;

"Industrial Plant" or "Plant" -- any place in which commodities or materials are produced, including any place used for processing, storing, cleaning, testing or activities of this nature;

"Plant requiring a permit" -- an industrial plant using more than 5,000 cubic meters of water per year, or a plant using less than 5,000 cubic meters of water per year that the head of the Local Authority has determined in a written notice is a plant requiring a permit;

"Controlled Plant" -- a plant using less than 5,000 cubic meters of water per year that, in the opinion of the Head of the Local Authority, involves production processes or materials

that are likely to cause discharge of industrial waste in violation of this Bylaw;

"Inspector" -- whoever the Head of the Local Authority has appointed in writing for the purposes of this Bylaw;

"Head of the Local Authority" --includes whoever he has authorized in writing for purposes of this Bylaw, either in whole or in part'

"Local Authority" -- a town, regional council, or a union of towns;

"Industrial Waste" or "Wastes" -- waste removed from an industrial plant by way of discharge.

Prohibition of discharge of harmful wastes

2. The owner or occupier of an industrial plant shall not discharge industrial wastes into the sewage system and shall not allow any other person to discharge from his plant into the sewage system

(1) In a manner, quantity, or quality that might cause damage to the sewage system or to the flow of the sewage or to the treatment process thereof;

(2) In a nature or manner likely to constitute a nuisance or cause a public hazard;

(3) Without a permit or not in accordance with the terms of the permit -- if the plant requires a permit -- or otherwise in violation of this Bylaw.

Requirements for granting a permit

3. Without derogating the provisions of section 2, a permit for the discharge of industrial wastes to the sewage system shall not be granted if the conditions and demands set forth in the Annex to this Bylaw are not fulfilled.

Performance of sewage tests and provision of results

4. (a) An occupier of an industrial plant requiring a permit shall provide to the Head of the Local Authority once a year for the purpose of receiving a permit, test results of the industrial wastes discharged from his plant;

(b) Without derogating the provisions specified in subsection (a), the occupier of a plant requiring a permit or the occupier of a controlled plant, shall provide to the Head of the Local Authority test results of industrial wastes discharged from his plant at any time he is required in writing to do so by the Head of the Local

Authority;

(c) The testing of industrial wastes and the submission of the results shall be done in a manner in accordance with the terms established by the Head of the Local Authority;

(d) This paragraph does not derogate the authority of the Head of the Local Authority and the inspectors as specified in section 5.

Testing of
discharge by the
Local Authority

5. (a) The Head of the Local Authority may order the testing of samples of industrial wastes as described in subsection (b) if he deems that the circumstances so warrant, and he may, by written notice, obligate the plant occupier to pay the expenses of performing such tests;

(b) A controlled plant whose occupier received notice as stated in subsection (a) will be subject to the provisions applicable to a plant requiring a permit.

Conversion of a
controlled plant
to a plant
requiring a
permit

6. (a) The Head of the Local Authority may determine on the basis of test results of the wastes that were provided to him or that were performed on his behalf, that a controlled plant will be a plant requiring a permit; having determined this, he shall so inform the plant occupier in writing;

(b) A controlled plant whose occupier received notice as stated in subsection (a) will be subject to the provisions applicable to a plant requiring a permit.

Fee for
discharge of
industrial
wastes

7. (a) An occupier of a plant requiring a permit shall pay the Head of the Local Authority a fee for the discharge of industrial wastes (hereinafter, "fee");

(b) The rate of the fee and manner of payment will be determined by the Local Authority.

Prohibition
against
interference
with the
Authority

8. No person shall interfere with the Head of the Local Authority or with the inspector and prevent them from using their authorities according to this Bylaw.

Notice
regarding
changes

9. An occupier of an industrial plant shall immediately inform the Head of the Local Authority of any change in the quantity, nature or quality of the industrial wastes discharged from his plant, or the manner of their discharge, if the change is likely to cause discharge of wastes in violation of this Bylaw.

Authority to
change permit
or notice

10. The Head of the Local Authority, having given a permit or a notice in writing by the authority vested in him by this Law, may revoke, modify or stipulate conditions to the permit or notice.

Delivery of
notice

11. Notice required by this Bylaw shall be deemed to have been delivered lawfully if they are given into the hand of their intended receiver, or delivered to his place of residence or his place of occupation or place known to be so, according to an adult member of his family or to an adult employee, or if sent by registered mail to the same person according to his place of residence, or normal place of employment recently known to be so; if it is impossible to make the delivery as stated, the notice will be delivered lawfully if the notice is posted in a conspicuous place in one of the above stated locations.

Penalty

12. Violators of any provision of this Bylaw shall be fined (1,000 shekels*) and if the violation continues shall be fined (40 shekels) for every day that the violation continues after a written notice from the Head of the Local Authority is delivered to him or after he has been convicted in an authorized court.

Annex

Obligatory Terms Concerning Industrial Wastes Discharged to a Sewage System

Industrial waste will not include:

1. Gasoline; benzene (C₆H₆); oil; solvents such as carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, methyl chloride, tri-chloro-ethylene, halogenic ethanes and their kind; and combustible oils or any liquid, solid or gas that may cause flammable conditions or explode in the sewage system;
2. Liquid wastes containing pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0;

3. Solids or viscous matter in size and quantities likely not to flow smoothly and in so doing cause problems in the purification process, such as: residuals of filter cakes, asphalt, animal carcasses, rubbish, ashes, sand, mud, straw, remnants of industrial chiseling, tree trunk residue, metal parts, glass, rags, feathers, plastic, wood, blood, animal intestines, bones, hair and leather residues, entrails, paper and plastic plates, plastic bags and other disposable paper or plastic goods, either complete or after scraping or cutting;
4. Rain water, runoff water, ground water and drainage, garden runoff, pool or courtyard runoff; unless by special permission;
5. Water added for dilution of liquid wastes unless by special permission;
6. Cooking oils with a concentration of greater than 100 milligrams per liter (hexane extraction), fats and greasy material such as animal oils, milk, vegetable oils, any kind of mineral oil, and wastes with a concentration below 100 milligrams per liter likely to cause damage to the sewage system;
7. Mineral oil or oils with a mineral base for cutting machines known as "soluble oil" creating stable suspension in water, or any other kind of oil that is not biodegradable, or any other distillates constituting oil products over 20 milligrams per liter;
8. Cyanides such as CN and other compounds likely to produce hydrogen cyanide in acidic solutions in a concentration greater than 2.0 milligrams per liter;
9. Total inorganic and mineral solids dissolved or not dissolved with concentrations greater than 3,500 milligrams per liter and wastes in concentration less than 3,500 milligrams per liter likely to cause damage to the sewage system;
10. Total suspended solids in concentrations greater than 1,000 milligrams per liter;
11. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) greater than 2,000 milligrams per liter;
12. Substances likely to create strong odors;
13. Dissolved sulfides in a concentration or greater than 0.1 milligrams per liter;
14. Liquid wastes whose temperature at entry into the sewage system is greater than 45c Celsius;
15. Wastes likely to settle and coalesce into solids or viscous substances in temperatures between 20c and 40c Celsius;
16. Chlorohydrocarbon compounds or organophosphorus compounds in concentrations greater than 0.02 milligrams per liter;
17. Chlorine or other active halogen in concentrations greater than 3.0 milligrams per liter.
18. Solids that cannot pass through an opening of 10 square millimeters;
19. Sulfates such as SO₄ in concentrations greater than 200 milligrams per

liter above their concentration in the water supplied to the plant;

20. Chlorides (as Cl) in concentrations greater than 200 milligrams per liter above their concentration in the water supplied to the plant;

21. Fluorides in concentrations greater than 1.0 milligram per liter;

22. Detergents known as "hard" detergents in concentrations greater than 1 milligram per liter, and detergents known as "soft" detergents in concentrations greater than 3 milligrams per liter;

23. Phenols and cresols in concentrations greater than 3 milligrams per liter;

24. Recycled cooling water or brine;

25. In addition to the above, waste will not include the following stated substances in concentrations greater than those indicated below:

Substance	Maximum Concentration (Milligrams per Liter)	Substance	Maximum Concentration (Milligrams per Liter)
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Zinc	5.00	Arsenic	0.25
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Boron	3.00	Beryllium	0.50
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Vanadium	0.50	Aluminum	25.00
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Silver	0.05	Mercury	0.005
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Chromium	0.25	Lithium	0.30
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Molybdenum	0.05	Manganese	1.00
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Copper	1.00	Nickel	1.00
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Selenium	0.05	Lead	0.25
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Cadmium	0.05	Cobalt	0.25
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