

- and such person whilst so co-opted shall have all the rights and privileges of a member save that he shall not be entitled to vote on any question.
- Meetings and proceedings: KDSLN 1 of 1981.
- 7.—(1) The Board shall hold such and so many meetings as may be necessary for the due fulfilment of its functions so, however, that it shall hold at least four meetings in every year.
- (2) A. a meeting of the Board:—
- (a) the Chairman of the Board shall, if present, be chairman of the meeting;
- (b) if and so long as the Chairman of the Board is not present or if the office of chairman is vacant, the members of the Board who are present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- (3) Every question at a meeting of the Board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in the case of any equal division of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- KDS 6 of 1976.
- (4) One third of the members of the Board may by notice in writing signed by them request the Chairman to call a special meeting of the Board for the purposes set out in such notice and the Chairman shall thereupon call a special meeting.
- Quorum.
8. One-half of the members (including the Chairman or other member presiding) shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Board.
- Common seal.
- 9.—(1) The Board shall as soon as may be after its establishment provide itself with a common seal.
- (2) The common seal of the Board shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Board or some other member thereof authorised by the Board to act in that behalf and the signature of the Secretary of the Board.
- (3) Judicial notice shall be taken of the common seal of the Board and every document purporting to be an instrument made by the Board and to be sealed with the common seal (purporting to be authenticated in accordance with this paragraph) of the Board shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.
- Standing Orders.
10. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Board may make standing orders for the purpose of regulating its own proceedings.

CHAPTER 142

WATER SOURCES (CONTROL)

A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF SOURCES OF WATER

NN 1961
Cap. 136
KDSLN 1 of
1981
KTS 1 of
1982

[30 October 1961] Date of commencement.

1. This Law may be cited as the Water Sources (Control) Law. Short title.
2. In this Law:—
- “Commissioner” means the State Commissioner to whom is assigned for the time being responsibility for land; Interpretation.
- “State” shall have the same meaning as in the Constitution.
3. The Governor may by order, and after such inquiry, if any, as he may think fit, declare any river, lake, stream or waterway, other than a river, lake, stream or waterway which has been declared by the National Assembly to be a source affecting more than one State, to be a prescribed source of water for the purposes of this Law. Declaration of source of water.
4. No person shall dam up or otherwise interfere with any source of water prescribed in accordance with section 3 without first serving on the Commissioner a notice stating the works he proposes to undertake in the prescribed form. Interference with declared sources of water prohibited.
5. Within the time stated in the notice referred to in section 4 the Commissioner may, if he is of the opinion that such dam, works or interference will materially affect the flow of water in any river:—
- (a) require the person serving the notice to desist from such undertaking; or
- (b) consent to such undertaking either conditionally or otherwise.

Regulations.

6. The Governor may make regulations providing for the period of notice to be given under section 4, the form of such notice and otherwise for the better carrying out of this Law.

Rights to
water under
the Minerals
Act not
affected.
Cap. 121
(1958)

7. Nothing in this Law shall affect any rights relating to water acquired under the Minerals Act.
