

154/1978 Coll.
REGULATION
of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management
of the Slovak socialist Republic
from 27 December 1978
on public water mains and public sewerage

Amendment: 15/1989

The Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic, as it refers to the part six of the Regulation after the agreement with Federal Price Bureau, establishes, according to the Art. 24 par. 6 and the Article 30 par. 4 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Water (the Water Act):

Part one
General provisions

Article 1

(1) Public water mains is the complex of the objects and facilities for mass supplying of citizens with water, and for covering the need for water for national economy.

(2) To the complex of the objects and facilities of public water mains, it belongs:

- a) public water mains lines of I. to III. categories 1) placed in collectors, or in technical corridors, 2)
- b) public parts of water mains connections, 3)
- c) hydrofor stations 4), built nearby water mains source, or nearby water pond, as a individual objects for supplying towns and villages,
- d) public outflow stands,
- e) hydrants.

(3) To the complex of the objects and facilities of public water mains, it does not belong:

- a) water mains for individual supplying single factories, objects and facilities with water, and for fire protection purposes,
- b) hydrofor stations, supplying individual taller buildings, or groups of such buildings, respectively industrial or agricultural organisations, and hydrofor stations, which are the part of multipurpose facilities (energetic blocks, etc.).

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- 1) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 6005 - Aerial justification of technical equipment lining.
 - 2) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 7505 - Collectors for joint lines of town underground linings.
 - 3) Directives of State Committee for Construction and of Central Water Management Administration No. 129/1957 Coll. on method of planning, financing, projecting and realising water mains and sewerage connections.
 - 4) Hydrofor station is withdrawing equipment of local meaning, mediating automatic supplying with water under necessary pressure, by pressure container.

Article 2

(1) Public sewerage is the complex of objects and facilities for discharging, respectively for eliminating waste and rainfall water, from towns, villages and housing estates.

(2) To the complex of the objects and facilities of public sewerage, it belongs:

- a) public sewer of I. to III. categories, 1) and objects, placed on them in collectors, or in technical corridors, 2)
- b) public parts of sewerage connections, 3)
- c) sewerage overdrawing stations 5) built
 - 1. at sewer network,
 - 2. at public part of sewerage connection,
- d) capturing sough, in special cases.

(3) For public sewerage, or for its part, these are not being considered:

- a) individual sewerage for discharging waste and rainfall water from individual organisations, objects and facilities,
- b) sewerage overdrawing stations, placed at immovable properties, connected to public sewerage, built for the groups of objects, which require the construction of own sewer network for discharging waste water, respectively built for individual immovable properties.

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- 1) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 6005 - Aerial justification of technical equipment lining.
 - 2) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 7505 - Collectors for joint lines of town underground linings.
 - 3) Directives of State Committee for Construction and of Central Water Management Administration No. 129/1957 Coll. on method of planning, financing, projecting and realising water mains and sewerage connections.
 - 4) Sewerage overdrawing station is withdrawing equipment of local meaning, for overdrawing waste water from immovable properties into higher placed sewer networks of public sewerage.

Article 2a

(1) Water mains connection is the piping, which delivers the water from public water mains into immovable property, closely behind watermeter (main watermeter), unless watermeter is not being placed prior to main watermeter for immovable property.

(2) Water mains connection from public water mains is water management work:

- a) if it serves for supplying the water into industrial or agricultural objects,
- b) if supplies the water into the group of objects, of which supplying requires the construction of own system of distributing lines,
- c) if it leads to objects, for which, the facility for increasing the pressure of water is being built for (hydrofor station etc.),
- d) if it is longer than 100 m, and serves for supplying the water with daily average quantity bigger than 0,5 l/sec.

(3) Sewerage connection is the piping, which discharges waste water from the outflow sight of internal sewerage, 1) up to inflow into sewer network of public sewerage.

(4) The connection to public sewerage is water management work:

- a) if it serves for discharging waste water from industrial or agricultural production objects,
- b) if it discharges waste water from the group of objects, of which discharging requires the construction of own sewer network,
- c) if it serves for discharging waste water, which require previous screening for fulfilling the highest admitted rate of pollution, and may be discharged into public sewerage network, only after the admittance from water management body,
- d) if it is longer than 100 m, and its clearance is bigger than 20 cm.

1) Czechoslovak norm 73 6760 Internal Sewerage.

Article 2b

(1) Water mains and sewerage connection is being divided into public part and house part. House part of the connection is that part of it, which is at connected immovable property, unless it is enacted otherwise.

(2) Connected immovable property is the object, in which the water is being handled, together with property, jointly creating continuous complex, or relates to it, based on any purpose.

(3) Public part of water mains or sewerage connection is being determined, according to these principles:

- a) if water mains or sewerage connection is being connected to water mains line, or to street sewer (hereafter "distributing piping") at public area, 3) then public part of the connection is that part, which is being placed at this public area, up to the place, where it leaves this public area for the first time.
- b) if water mains or sewerage connection is connected to distributing piping at other property, than public area, and it is also completely placed on it, then public part of the connection is its part, maximally 2 m long from distributing piping,
- c) if water mains or sewerage connection is connected to distributing piping at other property, than public area, and it is not completely placed on it, then public part of the connection is its part from distributing piping up to the border of connected immovable property,
- d) if water mains or sewerage connection is connected to distributing piping at border of public area, then public part of the connection is being determined in accordance with subpar. a) and c), depending on the fact, where the connection turns to, and on the fact, at which property it is, or it is not being completely placed.

(4) In the cases, for which the par. 3 subpar. a) to d) does not apply, administrator may agree with future user on dividing the connection otherwise, prior to issuing the building licence.

(5) Dividing the connection, determined or agreed, according to previous paragraph, is not being changed even with the change in the character of properties.

2) E.g. parking and washing spots, sandfills, parks, playgrounds, yards, gardens.

3) the Art. 8 of the Regulation of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak socialist Republic No. 93/1970 Coll. on Determining the Titles for Towns and its Parts, Streets and other Public Areas, and on Numbering the Buildings.

Part two

Administration of public water mains and public sewerage

Article 3

Organisations, which realise the right of managing with public water mains, public sewerage, and its complexes (hereafter "administrator"), are obliged constantly to arrange necessary capacities of public water mains and public sewerage, as well as to create assumptions and conditions (e.g. by soon maintenance) for its economic and breakless operation, in accordance with technical norms; in case of breaking the public water mains or public sewerage, the administrator is obliged to arrange realisation of the repair, without any delay.

Article 4

(1) Administrator is obliged to mark underground lining of public water mains and of public sewerage, according to actual realisation of the construction 6) in graphic form at the maps of big rate, 7) i.e. situation, altitude, as well as their description and their changes. Investor of the construction will provide 8) the administrator with necessary parts of documentation for it.

(2) Administrator is authorised to place orientation markings (signs, sticks etc.) at buildings, fences, properties etc., and is obliged to keep these markings in regular statement, and in accordance with technical norms; the approval from administrator of ground communication is necessary for placing at ground communications, respectively at the properties, belonging to them. Owner, or the organisation, which realises the right of managing the national property, or user, who has the right or obligation to handle the immovable property, according to special provisions, (hereafter “the owner”) does not have the right for compensation for such limitation.

6) the art. 69 of the Regulation of the Federal Ministry for Technical and Investment Development No. 163/1973 Coll. on Documentation of Buildings, the art. 43 of the Regulation No. 104/1973 Coll., which provides for essential conditions of supplying with construction jobs, and the art. 4 par. 3 of the Regulation of the Slovak Geodesy and Cartography Institute No. 11/1974 Coll. on Geodetic jobs in Construction.

7) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 0402 - Names of mapping.

8) Under providing, we understand enabling to take a look into file processing of geodetic jobs, creating part of documentation, of actual elaboration of complete building, or into documents of supplier, borrowing these elaborations, submitting the copies and excerpts, or transmitting its originals for backing-up. Investor will submit measuring records and drawings for realised jobs to administrator, prior to its elimination. If the technical map of the town is being elaborated, then administrator will mark underground lining of public water mains and public sewerage at its prints, and will provide foundations for its maintaining to mediator of this map, if being asked for it by him.

Article 5

(1) Administrator is obliged to provide foundations and data on placing underground piping of public water mains and of public sewerage, in the area of construction site, respectively in its surroundings, after the application from the projector or investor of the building (facility), with which the ground jobs are being connected, if there is the risk, that some break in these piping could result from ground jobs.

(2) In individual cases, the administrator may, after being asked by projector or investor of building (facility), to draw the direction and altitude of underground piping of public water mains and of public sewerage, into his documentation, or determine the direction and altitude in the terrain, and charge for it.

(3) Investor of new terrain modifications for ground communications, if it refers to the new buildings, reconstruction and significant repairs, after the agreement with administrator, is obliged to realise immediately, at his own costs, modification of covers, enters into shafts, collapsing covers, and other equipment of the objects of public water mains or public sewerage to the level of newly modified terrain, construction or ground communication.

Article 6

(1) It is not possible to repair or amend anything at facilities of public water mains and public sewerage, without the approval from administrator.

(2) Only those persons, who are authorised by administrator, may manipulate with equipment of public water mains and public sewerage.

(3) Displacing of public water mains and water sewerage facilities may be realised, only based on admittance of other relevant state administration body.

Article 7

(1) Discharging waste water by public sewerage into ground water is being realised by outflow object, situated into the slope, or near the bottom of the channel of water flow. Administrator is obliged to keep outflow object in accordance with the conditions, determined by water management body.

(2) Outflow object with covers and easing objects must be secured by administrator against manipulation by unauthorised persons.

(3) Administrator is obliged to operate covers of sewer network, which arrange protection of the area against flooding, during flooding activity, according to flooding plans, respectively according to instructions of flooding bodies.

Article 8

Administrator is obliged:

- a) to monitor the quality, and to measure the quantity of waste water, discharged from public sewerage into surface water, and to make sure, so that the values do not exceed ones, determined in the admittance from water management body, according to the Article 8 par. 1 subpar. c) of the Water Act,
- b) to regularly control, whether during rainless flows, the waste water does not flow from rain outflows directly into recipient, and immediately to remove discovered errors.

Article 9

Employees, authorised by administrator, are authorised to enter the immovable properties, connected to public water mains, or to public sewerage for discovering and removing emergency and other errors on public water mains or on public sewerage, discovering the statement of internal water mains or internal sewerage, consumption of water, operation of watermeter and control measuring of the quantity and quality of discharged water. If it requires the admittance, according to special provisions, then authorised employee is obliged to identify himself with such admittance, to owner of immovable property, connected to public water mains, or to public sewerage; owner of immovable property is authorised to participate at these controls.

Part three

Operation of public water mains and public sewerage,
and conditions for connecting to public water mains and water sewerage

Article 10

(1) Immovable properties are being connected to public water mains, if they are situated no more than 50 m from built public water mains line, and the capacity of public water mains enables the connection of immovable properties.

(2) Immovable properties, in which waste water are being formatted, are being connected to public sewerage, if they are situated no more than 50 m from built street sewer of public sewerage, and the capacity of public sewerage and conditions of sewerage guideline enable the connection. 9) It is not permitted to establishes sewerage wells and sucking collectors for individual removing waste water from those immovable properties, which can be connected to public sewerage.

(3) Immovable properties are being connected to public water mains by water mains connection and to public sewerage by sewerage connection. Individual water mains and sewerage connection is being regularly established per each connected immovable property. Extraordinary, with the approval of the administrator, it is possible to establish one connection for several immovable properties, if there are any technical or economical reasons for it, or several water mains and sewerage connections for one immovable property, if it is huge immovable property, withdrawal of the water at different price levels, withdrawal for fire protection purposes, etc..

(4) If public sewerage has divided complex, 10) then it is necessary to discharge waste water and rainfall water from individual immovable properties in divided complex.

9) the Art. 24 par. 2 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Water (the Water Act).

Directive of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic from September 22nd, 1975 No. 313/1975-240 for elaborating the proposals of sewerage guidelines - published in the Reporter of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic in Part 5/1975 - registered in the Part 37/1975 Coll.

10) Divided complex is sewer complex, which discharges individual types or groups of waste water individually (ON 73 6522 - Names of sewerage, pass. 14).

Article 10a

(1) Investor of newly built water mains or sewerage connection is the owner of immovable property, which is being connected to public water mains or to public sewerage, unless it is enacted otherwise by special provision. 4)

(2) The costs, which arise during repair or reconstruction of water mains or sewerage connection, are being covered by administrator and by owner, according to actual costs for public and house part of the connection; if the reason of the reconstruction is realisation of modifications of internal water mains or internal sewerage, or if the repair and reconstruction are being resulted from incorrect operation of internal water mains or internal sewerage, then complete costs are being covered by the owner.

(3) Owners of the objects, that are being determined for assanation, based on the decision of the Building Office on removing the building, are obliged to arrange removing of water mains and sewerage connection at their cost, while the method of its removal must be agreed with administrator in advance.

4) the Regulation of the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Finance of the Czech socialist Republic, the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak socialist Republic and the chairman of the State Czechoslovak Bank No. 136/1985 Coll. on finance, loan, and other assistance to condominium construction and modernisation of single family houses in personal ownership.

The Regulation of the Federal Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Finance of the Czech socialist Republic, the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak socialist Republic No. 38 from December 12th, 1987 on financing of technical and citizen communal apartment construction, notified in the Part 26/1987 Coll.

Article 10b

Administrator, as a participant of proceeding, monitors, whether the conditions, which he applied in his comment to submitted project documentation, are being fulfilled. If the connection is being approved, the administrator is obliged to overtake its public part.

Article 10c

(1) The right of operating, connected with public part of water mains or sewerage connection, built by state socialist organisation, is being transferred onto administrator, without any charge. 5)

(2) Special provisions 6) are to be followed, for transfers of public parts of water mains or sewerage connections, built by other than socialist organisations, or by citizens.

5) the Art. 3 of the Regulation of the Federal Ministry of Finance No. 119/1988
Coll. on Managing the National Property.

6) the Art. 349 and 350 of Economical Code.
the Art. 407 of Civil Code.

Article 11

(1) Investor of house part of water mains connection is obliged to report estimated quantity of water, which he will withdraw from public water mains to administrator, and investor of house part of sewerage connection is obliged to report to him the data on the quantity and quality of waste water, being discharged into public sewerage by him.

(2) Placing of water mains connection and watermeter at its house part, respectively placing control measuring shaft at house part of sewerage connection, will be determined by administrator.

(3) Connecting water mains connection onto public water mains line, or sewerage connection onto the sewer of public sewerage, may be realised by the administrator, or by construction organisation, after his approval.

(4) Part of the property above public part of water mains and sewerage connection, 1,5 m wide, must be modified, so that it is possible to repair public part of the connection; this modification is not being required at ground communications. Further, the access to important facilities of water mains and sewerage network (e.g. to fire hydrants, main lock-up etc.), must be arranged.

Article 12

(1) Only the immovable property, at which the internal water mains or internal sewerage fulfil technical norms, may be connected to public water mains and to public sewerage. 12)

(2) Internal water mains and internal sewerage must be reviewed and tested by the organisation, authorised for performing construction works, prior to connecting the immovable property to public water mains or to public sewerage. Owner of immovable property will submit the report on testing and construction drawing of internal water mains and internal sewerage to administrator.

(3) Approval from administrator is necessary for realising modification on internal water mains, which significantly change previous conditions of withdrawal from public water mains, or conditions of discharging waste water or extraordinary water into public sewerage.

(4) Administrator, or the owner of immovable property, after the approval from administrator and according to his conditions, may disconnect immovable property from public water mains, or from public sewerage.

12) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 6660 - Internal water mains.
Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 6760 - Internal sewerage.

Article 13

Hydrofor stations, which are not part of public water mains, may be established and connected to public water mains by water mains connection, only after the agreement of administrator, and under his conditions.

Article 14

(1) Water-measuring shaft is part of internal water mains. It is established at connected immovable property, by its owner.

(2) Water-measuring shaft must be built in such way, so that it is protected against penetration of water, gases and garbage; it must be dewatered, ventilated and secured for access.

(3) Administrator will determine the conditions for building water-measuring shaft. Administrator may also require from the owner of immovable property to establish, reconstruct, respectively cancel water-measuring shaft, if it is required by regular and secure operation of public water mains, even if water mains connection is not being cancelled.

Article 15

Sewerage overdrawing stations, which are not part of public sewerage, may be established and connected to public sewerage by sewerage connection, only after the approval from administrator, and under his conditions.

Part four

General conditions for supplying with water from public water mains

Article 16

(1) Administrator, who supplies the water from public water mains (hereafter “supplier”), arranges delivery of water, in accordance with the conditions for connecting immovable property to public water mains, which are being established by this Regulation and by technical norms.

(2) Owner (13) of immovable property, for which the water is being delivered from public water mains, (hereafter “consumer”) may withdraw the water into agreed amount, and if the amount is not being agreed, then according to actual need; at the meantime, he has to follow the provisions and actions, issued for arranging normal function of internal water mains and its parts, and follow the instructions from supplier.

(3) If consumer does not follow the conditions for withdrawal, then supplier is authorised to limit or stop supplying with water, in the cases, listed in the Art. 24 par. 1 subpar. d) to j).

(4) Supplier is not obliged to fulfil requirements from consumer, relating the time of delivery, quantity, pressure, different quality of water, which exceed the possibility of supplying with water, by existing facilities of public water mains. Fulfilling these requirements is being arranged by consumer, at his own costs and by his own facility, after approving from supplier.

13) the Art. 139 par. 4 of the Act No. 50/1976 Coll. on Spatial Planning and Building Order (the Building Act).

Article 17

Withdrawal of water from public water mains is being measured by supplier by watermeter, in the case, that the water is being delivered from public water mains line into immovable property by water mains connection. The quantity of water, withdrawn for different purposes, for which the compensation is being paid, according to various rates, is being measured for each compensation by individual watermeter, which is being arranged by consumer; if it is not possible to perform such measuring, then the quantity is being determined by annual directive numbers of usage of water, listed in the Annex to this Regulation. If supplier decides to place watermeter to watermeter connection, from which the withdrawal of water has not been realised yet, then consumer is obliged to realise necessary modifications of internal water mains, according to instructions from supplier, and according to technical norms.

Article 18

(1) Withdrawal of the water from hydrants, with the exemption of the withdrawal for fire protection purpose, which is being reported by fire protection unit additionally, is being measured, according to the conditions of supplier; in the cases, when supplier enables short term withdrawals of water for operational purposes, then the withdrawal of the water is being measured at hydrant stand.

(2) Withdrawal of the water from public outflow stands, exceptionally established in the cases, if it is not reasonable to establish water mains connections to individual immovable properties, is being measured by watermeter, or its amount is being determined, in accordance with annual directive numbers of usage of water.

Article 19

The amount of the withdrawal of water is being determined by annual directive numbers of usage of water in all cases, when the watermeter is not established.

Article 20

(1) Watermeter is in administration of supplier, who realises its setting (mounting), maintenance, and may exchange it in anytime, at his own costs.

(2) Watermeter is subordinated to official verification, according to special provisions. 14) In the case, that consumer has any doubts on correctness of watermeter data, then he is authorised to require supplier on verifying the watermeter. Supplier is obliged to arrange testing of watermeter, which is being realised in accordance with technical norm, within 30 days from the day of delivery of notification from consumer. 15) Supplier will notify consumer on the result without any delay.

(3) If the testing, required by consumer, discovers, that

- a) watermeter is wrong, or that its data deviates from reality more, than it is accepted by the technical norm, 15) then the person, which gained any benefit from the deviation, will reimburse the finance difference to other party, and he does so from the day of last counting, which was not influenced by the break,
- b) its data do not deviate from actual value more, then it is accepted by technical norm, 15) then consumer will cover the costs, related to testing.

(4) The application for verifying the watermeter does not prevent consumer from the obligation to pay compensations in given period. If precise amount of withdrawal of water can not be determined for the period of brake, then it is being calculated, in accordance with the withdrawal during the same period of last year. If it is a new withdrawal, or change in withdrawal relations, then the amount of this withdrawal is being determined, according to annual directive numbers of usage of water.

14) the Regulation of the Bureau for normalisation and measuring No. 61/1963
Coll. on Arranging the Correctness of Measures and Measuring in wording
of the Regulation of Bureau for normalisation and measuring No. 102/1967
Coll.

15) Subordinate watermeter is the watermeter, established behind main watermeter at piping of internal water mains, which measures part of the quantity of water, delivered to consumer. It serves for determining the quantity of water, withdrawn by individual consumers.

Article 21

(1) Consumer may place own subordinated watermeter 16) (e.g. for hostel, shop, production establishment etc., placed in living house) at internal water mains, at his own costs; he will report the establishment of this watermeter to supplier.

(2) If supplier places subordinated watermeter at consumer, then such watermeter is in supplier's administration, and may be exchanged or taken from consumer at any time, because of operation of public water mains, at supplier's costs.

(3) The amount of withdrawal of water for immovable property is being determined by the counting from watermeter.

16) Subordinate watermeter is the watermeter, established behind main watermeter at piping of internal water mains, which measures part of the quantity of water, delivered to consumer. It serves for determining the quantity of water, withdrawn by individual consumers.

Article 22

(1) Consumer is obliged to enable supplier to access the watermeter and to main close-up of water, to protect watermeter against breaking, and to report errors, in measuring, as well as breakage of internal water mains, to supplier, without any delay.

(2) Consumer is obliged immediately to remove barriers, which prevent the reading at main watermeter, mainly take the actions against flooding of the area, in which the watermeter is being situated, without any delay.

Article 23

(1) Delivery of the water is being fulfilled after the water is being transferred from the public water mains facility to consumer's facility.

(2) If the water is being delivered by water mains connections, then the delivery is fulfilled

- a) by flow of the water through main watermeter, if it is established,
- b) by flow of the water at the place, where the public part of the connection passes into house part of the connection. 3)

(3) If it is not agreed between supplier and consumer otherwise, then it is stated, that agreed delivery of the water has the quality of drinking water. 17)

(4) Consumer is obliged to arrange following all the provisions, referring to withdrawal and managing with water from public water mains, at all subordinately connected consumers.

3) Directives of State Committee for Construction and of Central Water Management Administration No. 129/1957 Coll. on method of planning, financing, projecting and realising water mains and sewerage connections.

17)Czechoslovak norm ČSN 83 0611 - Drinking Water.

Article 24

(1) Supplier is authorised to limit or disconnect delivery of the water from public water mains

- a) during realising planned repairs, maintenance and revision jobs,
- b) because of reasons, caused by spontaneous disasters (e.g. flooding, soil erosion, storm, fire, etc.),
- c) during emergency at water mains network, or in other cases, caused by operational need, if there is the danger of delay,
- d) if consumer's facility or the method of withdrawal does not suit the provisions in such extent, that it may endanger the health, security of the persons or property, respectively cause extraordinary decrease or swinging of the pressure of water, at other consumers,

- e) if consumer prevent supplier from accessing measuring equipment,
- f) if connection of water mains connection has been discovered, without approval from supplier,
- g) if consumer did not remove errors in internal water mains, or errors, influencing measuring, or he did not take actions for protection of watermeter and main close-up of the water, in determined period,
- h) if consumer leaves the water to other user, without approval from supplier,
- i) if consumer withdraws bigger than agreed quantity of water, if the quantity is agreed,
- j) if consumer did not pay compensations for withdrawal of water, for two accounting periods in a row, neither in additional appropriate period, which he will be given by supplier, with notification, that otherwise the delivery will be disconnected,
- k) during limiting or other modification of supplying with drinking water, by water management body. 18)

(2) Supplier is obliged to notify consumer on limiting or disconnecting the delivery of water, in appropriate way, and he is obliged to do so at least 15 days in advance, with the exemption of disconnecting the delivery from the reasons, listed in par. 1 subpar. b, c and d, when he will realise the notification no later than 24 hours after the formation of the reason for limiting or disconnecting delivery of the water.

(3) After removing insufficiencies or reasons, for which the delivery was limited or disconnected, the supplier is obliged to renew delivery of water.

(4) Supplier is obliged to disconnect delivery of water, if consumer requires for it, because of the reasons of removing breaks at house part of water mains connection.

 18) the Art. 30 par. 3 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Water (the Water Act).

Article 25

(1) As for the withdrawals of water from public water mains, being realised

- a) without the agreement with supplier,
- b) disputable to the agreement, which will be realised
 - 1. if supplier withdraws water for other purposes, or in bigger quantities, as it was agreed,
 - 2. if consumer took such actions, so that watermeter either did not count the withdrawal, or counted it incorrectly, causing loss for supplier, if consumer knew, and used incorrectly modified watermeter, or if he broke its seal, or he did not report its accidental breaking, within three days, after he discovered, and used the watermeter further,
 - 3. by using fire protection by-pass of watermeter 19) for other than fire protection purposes,

then, these withdrawals are being accounted in the amount of compensation, connected with delivering the water from public water mains for the quantity of withdrawn water, determined by technical calculation, while departing from opening of piping, from actual or estimated period of withdrawal of water, and from purpose, for which the water has been used.

(2) The costs, related to discovering the cases of withdrawals, listed in par. 1, are being added to such determined amounts for withdrawals, at least 50 SK.

 19) Czechoslovak norm 73 6622 - Fire Protection Water mains (pass. 69).

Article 26

(1) In the cases, listed in the Art. 24 par. 1 subpar. a) to c), which prevent water delivery, supplier is obliged to provide alternative solution (e.g. transporting drinking water in containers), in the extent of

emergency supplying of citizens with drinking water in accessible distance, and in prices for invoicing the compensation, related to supplying the water from public water mains.

(2) During emergency supplying with water, the withdrawal of water can not be invoiced in the amount of directive numbers of usage of water; consumer is only invoiced for the quantity of water, actually delivered, during alternative solution. Supplier is authorised to distribute this quantity onto individual consumers in the rate, in which they withdrawn the water in the same period of last year.

(3) Consumer co-operates with supplier on arranging alternative solution of delivery of water.

Article 27

(1) Supplier is not responsible for the losses, which resulted from lack of the pressure of water, during limited supplying with water, caused by the break on water mains, or at public part of water mains connection, or during disconnecting of delivery of electric energy for drawing stations, respectively during lack of drinking water, or from any other reason, when supplier is authorised to limit or disconnect the delivery of water.

(2) If there is the break at the facility of public water mains, then supplier is obliged to arrange realisation of repair; the same obligation applies to consumer, during break of own facilities (internal water mains, house part of connection).

(3) Consumer can not connect internal water mains to public water mains network directly with piping, supplied from other source (e.g. from own hydrofor, supplying container etc.), and connect the inflow of water through consumption facility with piping, which discharges waste water. The approval from supplier is necessary for re-connecting the internal distribution piping, delivering water from various connections. Consumer is obliged to follow technical norms also in remaining cases. 20)

20) the Art. 24 par. 3 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Water (the Water Act).

Part five

General conditions for discharging waste water by public sewerage

Article 28

(1) Only water in the quality and the quantity, according to conditions from sewerage guideline, respectively according to the admittance, issued by water management body, may be discharged by public sewerage. 21)

(2) Owner 13) of immovable property, respectively of its portion, and of facilities, in which the waste water are being formatted (hereafter "consumer") may connect them to public sewerage only through sewerage connection.

(3) If sewerage connection is water management work, then it has to have the shaft for control measuring of the quantity of waste water and for taking its samples. The shaft must be placed, so that it is always accessible.

(4) Administrator, who discharges waste water by public sewerage, (hereafter "supplier") is obliged to control measuring of the quantity and quality of pre-cleaned waste water, discharged into public sewerage, so that they fit into values from sewerage guideline.

13) the Art. 139 par. 4 of the Act No. 50/1976 Coll. on Spatial Planning and Building Order (the Building Act).

21) the Art. 24 par. 3 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Water (the Water Act).

Article 29

(1) Consumer measures waste water, discharged into, and derived by public sewerage, with his measuring equipment, agreed with supplier, regularly at the place, where waste water, discharged from immovable property, passes from consumer's facility into supplier's facility, if it is technically possible. Measuring facility may be placed also in the closest shaft of public sewer, or in measuring profile, respectively at other place, which will be agreed between supplier and consumer.

(2) Stable measuring facility must be verified and kept in operation-able statement. Type of measuring facility and its size must be adequate to flow, the quality of discharged water and to method of its outflow, in accordance with technical norm. 22)

(3) If supplier has any doubts on correctness of measuring, then he will require consumer for examining measuring facility, in written form. Consumer is obliged to arrange examination of measuring facility, within 30 days from receiving the application; if examination will discover, that measuring facility is incorrect, then consumer is obliged to exchange it for correct one.

(4) Examination of measuring facility is being conducted, according to special provisions. 14) If examination discovers that data

- a) do not deviate from reality more, than it is acceptable by technical norms of measuring facility, or deviation, agreed between supplier and consumer, then supplier covers the costs, connected with examination,
- b) deviates from actual values more, than it is acceptable by technical conditions of measuring facility, or deviation, agreed between supplier and consumer, then property equalling of arisen differences of compensations for discharging waste water is being realised; the costs for testing and exchange of measuring facility are being covered by consumer.

14) the Regulation of the Bureau for normalisation and measuring No. 61/1963
Coll. on Arranging the Correctness of Measures and Measuring in wording
of the Regulation of Bureau for normalisation and measuring No. 102/1967
Coll.

22) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 83 0604 - Control of Waste Water.

Article 30

(1) If the quantity of discharged water is not measured, then it is assumed, that consumer, who withdraws the water from public water mains, discharges into public sewerage such quantity of water, which according to finding at watermeter, or according to annual directive numbers of usage, he withdrawn from water mains, with adding the quantity of water, gained from other sources.

(2) If consumer partially consummates the water, withdrawn from public water mains, and does not discharge it into public sewerage (e.g. breweries, producers of sodas, gardening organisations, and other organisations), then the quantity of discharged water is being determined by professional calculation, according to statements and technical calculations, submitted by consumer and verified by supplier, unless supplier agreed otherwise with consumer.

(3) If consumer discharges into public sewerage the water from other sources, than from public water mains (e.g. from own wells, from water flows, and from others), and if it is not possible to discover discharged quantity of water always by measuring, or according to annual directive numbers of consumption of water, then supplier will determine the quantity of discharged water by professional calculation, respectively by discovering at the sight itself. For that purpose, the consumer is obliged to submit required technical calculations and ratios to supplier.

(4) In the case of emergency of internal water mains, which will cause the escape of the water, apart from public sewerage, supplier will provide credit to consumer on the quantity of water, determined, based on control accounting of consumption of usage of water, realised after removing the emergency. Consumer

must prove and technically explain the escape and the quantity of the water, not being discharged by sewerage.

(5) If it is not possible to determine the quantity of discharged water, during the emergency of measuring facility, then this quantity will be determined by professional calculation.

Article 31

Discharging the water by public sewerage is being arranged in the moment, when discharged water passes from the facility of consumer into the facility of supplier, i.e. in the place, where house part of sewerage connection passes into public one. 3)

3) Directives of State Committee for Construction and of Central Water Management Administration No. 129/1957 Coll. on method of planning, financing, projecting and realising water mains and sewerage connections.

Article 32

(1) Consumer may discharge waste and rainfall water into public sewerage, under the conditions, determined in sewerage guideline, according to actual need, if he is not limited by the amount of admitted quantity, while following marginal value of their pollution, determined by sewerage guideline, or by admittance from water management body, according to the Art. 24 par. 3 of the Water Act.

(2) Consumer is obliged to agree with supplier on discharging waste water and on the method of its measuring, in the places, where public sewerage is built, but public water mains is not.

Article 33

(1) Supplier is authorised to limit or disconnect discharging of waste water by public sewerage

- a) during realising planned repairs, maintenance and revision jobs, discussed with consumer at least 40 days in advance,
- b) from the reasons, caused by spontaneous disasters (e.g. flooding, soil erosions, storm, fires etc.),
- c) during emergency in operation of sewerage network, preventing discharging of water, or in other cases, caused by operational need, if there is the danger of delay,
- d) if consumer's facility does not follow the provisions into the extent, that it may endanger the health, security of persons and property,
- e) if consumer prevents supplier from access to facility of internal sewerage and from its control,
- f) if draining of waste water has been discovered at consumer
 - 1. without necessary admittance from water management body, 21)
 - 2. which is disputable to admittance from water management body, 21)
 - 3. which is disputable to sewerage guideline, 23)
- g) if connecting the sewerage connection, without the approval from supplier, has been discovered at consumer,
- h) if consumer did not remove the errors in internal sewerage, in the period, determined by supplier.

(2) Supplier is obliged to notify consumer on limiting or disconnecting the sewerage of waste water, with the exemption of the cases, mentioned in par. 1 subpar. a), b), c) and d), in locally typical way, and he is obliged to do so at least 15 days in advance. In the cases, mentioned in par. 1 subpar. b), c) and d), the supplier will notify consumer on limiting or disconnecting the sewerage additionally, no later than 24 hours from formation of the reason for limiting or disconnecting.

(3) After removing errors, for which the sewerage of waste water was limited or disconnected, the supplier is obliged to renew discharging the waste water.

- 21) the Art. 24 par. 3 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Water (the Water Act).
- 23) Sewerage guideline elaborated in accordance with the Directives of the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Slovak socialist Republic from September 22nd, 1975 No. 133/1975-240 for elaborating the proposals for sewerage guidelines and approved by water management body.

Article 34

(1) When discharging waste water into public sewerage

- a) without the agreement with supplier,
- b) which is disputable with the agreement,
1. if consumer discharges waste water in other quantity, or in other quality, as it was agreed,
 2. if consumer took such actions, so that measuring facility does not record discharged water, or records them incorrectly, causing loss for supplier, if consumer knows and uses incorrectly modified facility, or if he broke measuring facility, or did not report its braking within three days from the day, when he discovered break,

then the quantity of discharged waste water will be determined by technical calculation, while taking into consideration the sources of water, opening of piping, and proved or assumed period of discharging.

(2) The costs, related to discovering the cases, listed in par. 1, are being added to the amounts, accounted for such determined quantity of discharged waste water, at least 50 SK.

Article 35

(1) Supplier is not responsible for losses to consumer, which arose by break in public sewerage, respectively in public part of sewerage connection, or for the losses, which resulted from limiting or disconnecting the discharging of waste water, according to the art. 33 of this Regulation.

(2) Consumer is obliged to keep house part of sewerage connection, internal sewerage and other facilities, serving for discharging and measuring waste water, being administered by him, in operational statement, while he is obliged to follow provisions of technical norms; 24) if there is the case of filling the sewerage connection by operation of internal sewerage, which prevent the outflow of waste water, then supplier is obliged to remove the break, at the costs of consumer.

(3) Supplier can not invoice for compensations, connected with discharging of waste water by public sewerage, including their accidental cleaning, for the period, during which it is not possible to drain waste water into public sewerage, and to outflow them by it, due to break in public sewerage.

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- 24) Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 6760 - Internal sewerage,
Czechoslovak norm ČSN 73 6701 - Sewer networks and sewerage connections,
Czechoslovak norm ČSN 83 0604 - Control of waste water.

Article 36

(1) In the case of break at public sewerage, caused by spontaneous disaster, emergency at public network, at sewerage objects, or during performing planned repairs, maintenance and revision works at them, which prevent discharging of waste and rainfall water, then supplier is obliged to arrange alternative sewerage of waste water (e.g. by temporary overdrawing of waste water, limiting of supplying with water and establishing of by-pass), at the price levels for invoicing for the compensation, connected with discharging waste water by public sewerage.

(2) During alternative discharging of waste water, consumer is being invoiced only for the quantity of actually discharged waste water. Supplier is authorised to distribute this quantity to individual consumers in the rate, in which they have discharged waste water, during the same period of last year.

(3) Consumer co-operates with supplier at enabling alternative discharging of waste water, in the cases, which require alternative solution.

Part six

Compensations, related to supplying with the water from public water mains, and with discharging waste water by public sewerage, including its accidental cleaning

Article 37

(1) Consumer is obliged to pay compensation to supplier for supplying with drinking or usable water from public water mains for immovable property for any purposes (hereafter “compensation for water”), and for discharging, respectively for eliminating waste and rainfall water by public sewerage (hereafter “compensation for discharging”); this compensation does not apply to discharging rainfall water from discharging system of public communication.

(2) Method of calculation of compensations for water will be determined by multiplying withdrawn quantity of water, measured by watermeter, if watermeter is not being established, then according to annual directive numbers of usage of water, and the price for 1 m³ of the water. The prices are being determined according to price provision. 25)

(3) Method of calculation of compensation for discharging will be determined by multiplying measured or, according to the art. 30, assumed quantity of waste water, discharged by sewerage connection into public sewerage, and the price for 1 m³ of the water. The prices are being determined by price provision. 25)

(4) Consumer pays compensation for water, withdrawn from public outflow stands, if it is not being measured by watermeter, which is being calculated according to annual directive numbers of usage of water, reduced for 50 %, if the stand is less than 100 m, and for 70 %, if the stand is more than 100 m from immovable property of consumer.

(5) If only rainfall water is being discharged into public sewerage from immovable property, then the compensation for discharging will be determined at 30 % of the compensation for discharging for the quantity of water, delivered from public water mains, under the assumption, that the water from public water mains would be implemented into immovable property. If the immovable property is connected to public water mains, then the compensation for discharging is determined in the full amount.

(6) The obligation to pay compensations for water and for discharging does not apply to units of fire protection for the water, withdrawn from public water mains and discharged into public sewerage, relating to the execution of fire protection and training with fire extinguishers.

25) the Art. 46 of the Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Water (the Water Act).

Pricelist of wholesale and retail prices - section 795, evid. No.

VC-MC-17/9, issued by the Ministry of Forest and Water Management of the Czech socialist Republic and of the Slovak socialist Republic, after negotiating with the Czech Price Bureau (No. 22/2229/74 from September 30th, 1974), with the Slovak Price Bureau (No. 572/12/74 from October 30th, 1974), with the approval from Federal Price Bureau (No. 10 067/1967 from June 22nd, 1976).

(Price report, Part 28/1976, Annex of the instruction of Federal Price Bureau No. 42 from June 25th, 1976).

Pricelists may be viewed in the Water and Sewerage Companies, and in

their branches.

Article 38

(1) If any of the type of consumption of water is not being listed in the Annex of annual directive number of usage of water, to this Regulation, then the consumption for paying compensation for water, will be calculated by lump sum, individually, according to the ratios, such as equipment of the object, length of working time, or length of the operation, technology of production etc.

(2) If compensation for water and for discharging is to be accounted to consumer, according to various prices for 1 m³, then consumer is obliged to report to supplier in written form, no later than by December 20th, the division of withdrawn water, according to such prices. New report is not required, if there are no changes in compare with the last reported data by consumer. Consumer is obliged, without any delay, to report also every significant change in division of withdrawal of water, in accordance with the prices (rates), which will become actual during the year. Supplier will take into consideration also reported change, referring to the first invoice for compensations for water and for discharging after report; he is authorised to examine the report, and to depart from the results of examination, when invoicing.

Part seven

Common, abrogating and final provisions

Article 39

(1) Delivery of water from public water mains and discharging waste water by public sewerage are being invoiced and paid, according to special provision. 26)

(2) Water, withdrawn by supplier from other public water mains, or waste water, transferred from other public sewerage is being covered by administrator of these facilities, in the amount of the costs, necessary for production (screening), distribution and operation of the facilities, from which the water is being withdrawn, or transferred, which is directly dependent on the quantity of units of withdrawn or discharged water.

(3) If consumer transports waste water directly to screening facility for waste water (e.g. in containers), and it is being only screened, then supplier will invoice the consumer only the actual costs, related to screening of waste water.

26) The Regulation of the Ministry of Finance No. 154/1975 Coll. on invoicing and paying for supplies of non-investment characteristics.

Article 40

(1) Relations, which were established between supplier and consumer on supplying with water from public water mains and discharging waste water by public sewerage, are being regulated by the Civil Code further on, if consumer is citizen, or other than socialist organisation.

(2) If consumer is socialist organisation, then provisions of the art. 3, art. 16 par. 3 and 4, art. 23 to 26, art. 27 par 1 and 2, art. 30, par. 1, 2, 3 and 5, art. 31, art. 32 par. 2, art. 33 to 35 and art. 39 do not apply to relations, which were established between supplier and consumer on supplying with water from public water mains and discharging waste water by public sewerage. These relations are being regulated by the Economic Code and by basic conditions of supplying with water from public water mains and discharging the water by public sewerage. 27)

27) the Art. 392 par. 1 of the Economic Code No. 109/1964 Coll. (complete wording, issued under the No. 37/1971 Coll.).

Article 40a

(1) Organisations, which are authorised to manage water mains and sewerage connections, and organisation and citizens, which are the owners of such connections, are obliged to settle the relations to them, according to provisions of this Regulation, until December 31, 1990.

(2) Organisations and citizens are obliged to submit to administrator also documentation of actual elaboration of connection, with marking its public and house part at the picture from land book, when submitting public part of the connection.

(3) If the documentation was not submitted, according to previous paragraph, or if the connection is not in operationable statement, or it does not fulfil technical norms, then administrator is authorised to refuse overtaking of connection.

(4) Present owners of public parts of water mains and sewerage connections are obliged to arrange its regular maintenance and operation, until submitting it.

Article 41

Following provisions are being abrogated:

1. the Regulation No. 78/1954 Coll. on Compensations for Delivery of Water from Public Water mains and from Water Factories, and for Discharging Waste Water by Public Sewerage, in wording of the Regulation No. 74/1960 Coll., the Governmental Decree No. 99/1966 Coll., and the Regulation No. 63/1970 Coll.,
2. Directives No. 112/1955 Coll. on executing the Regulation No. 78/1954 Coll. on Compensations for Delivery of Water from Public Water mains and from Water Factories, and for Discharging Waste Water by Public Sewerage, in wording of the Regulation No. 63/1970 Coll.

Article 42

This Regulation enters into force on April 1st, 1979, the Regulation No. 15/1989 Coll. enters into force on February 14th, 1989.

Minister:
Ing. Margetin, sign manual

ANNEX Annual directive numbers of usage of water

		Annual
Item		directive No., resp. other
No.	Type of the consumption of water	ratio of wa- ter
<hr/>		
I. APARTMENT FUND		
apartments		
per one person in the apartment		
1.	in the houses, only with outflows	16 m ³

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2. | in the houses, only with outflows and common toilettes (pavlač type) | | 25 m ³ |
| 3. | if there is outflow and toilette in apartment (without bathroom, shower or tube facility) | 31 m ³ | |
| 4. | if there is outflow, toilet and bathroom (shower or tube facility) with heater for solid fuel in the apartment | 41 m ³ | |
| 5. | if there is outflow, toilette and bathroom in apartment (shower or tube facility) with flow water heater or electric boiler | | 46 m ³ |
| 6. | if there is outflow, toilette and bathroom in apartment (shower or tube facility) with central preparation of hot water | | 56 m ³ |
| 7. | recreational cottages
the consumption is being calculated, as for the items 1 to 6, taking into account the length of using the cottage during the year, per one person of recreation cottage. | | |

II. PUBLIC BUILDINGS

office buildings, schools, kindergartens, youth groups, hostels, professional student hostels, student hostels

office buildings per one employee

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 8. | in the building only with outflows and toilettes | 14 m ³ | |
| 9. | in the building with sinks, toilettes and with central preparation of hot water, or with flow water heaters, respectively with boilers | | 20 m ³ |

schools

per one person (pupil, teacher, employee), with average of 200 working days

- | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|------------------|
| 10. | in building only with outflows | | 4 m ³ |
| 11. | in building with outflow and toilettes | 6 m ³ | |

kindergartens with daily operation
per one person (teacher, employee, child)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|--|
| 12. | in objects only with outflow and toilette | 8 m ³ | |
| 13. | in objects with toilette, kitchen and washing room with preparation of hot water for taking bath or shower | 16 m ³ | |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|------------------|
| 14. | groups of youth
(only with outflow and outflow)
per one person, including employees | | 4 m ³ |
|-----|---|--|------------------|

hostels, professional student hostels, student hostels
per one person, including employees

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 15. | in buildings with sinks, toilette and washing room with preparation of hot water for taking bath or shower | 20 m ³ | |
| 16. | in buildings with sinks, toilette, washing room with preparation of hot water for taking bath or shower and kitchen | | 32 m ³ |

in public buildings, where there are apartments, the

annual directive number is being calculated according to apartment equipment

III. HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION PLACES

hotels with restaurant, per one bed

17.	in buildings, where most of the rooms are equipped with toilette and bathroom (showers)	360 m ³
18.	in buildings, where most of the rooms are without bathrooms (showers) or toilette	180 m ³
19.	in buildings, where the rooms are without bathrooms (showers) and toilette	60 m ³
20.	hotels without restaurant (toilette and bathroom - showers are common, in the hallway) per one bed	36 m ³

accommodation places

(sinks, toilette, without bathrooms or showers)
per one bed

21.	up to 5 accommodation rooms	18 m ³
22.	up to 20 accommodation rooms	24 m ³
23.	over 20 accommodation rooms	30 m ³

in the cases, that bathroom can be used, 10 m³ is being added to individual annual directive numbers per one bed

IV. HEALTH AND SOCIAL FACILITIES

24.	health centres, ambulatories, medical rooms (sinks, toilette) per one employee per one hospitalised person in daily average	2 m ³	18 m ³
25.	pre-kindergarten with daily operation (toilette, kitchen, washing room with preparation of hot water for taking bath or shower) per one employee per one bed		18 m ³ 12 m ³
	Pharmacies (toilette, sinks) per one employee		
26.	with distilling equipment		30 m ³
27.	without distilling equipment	20 m ³	
28.	hygienic-epidemiological station (toilette, sinks) per one employee per one examined person in daily average	4 m ³	20 m ³
29.	dental centres with year-round operation (toilette, sinks) per one employee per one cured person in daily average	2 m ³	38 m ³

30.	cleaning baths with year-round operation tube bath per one bath	240 l
31.	shower bath per one showering	120 l

V. CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

32.	cinemas and theatres with year-round operation (toilette, sinks) per one seat per one performance daily	0,6 m ³
33.	clubs, society or cultural rooms (toilettes, sinks available)	10 m ³
34.	lecture rooms, libraries, reading rooms, studying rooms and museums (toilette and sinks available) per one stable employee	20 m ³
	per one visitor in daily average	2 m ³

VI. ESTABLISHMENTS, SHOPS AND PRODUCTION PLACES

	pubs - restaurants (toilette, sinks) per one employee in one shift		
35.	if there is only draft		30 m ³
36.	if there is draft, and they serve cold food	50 m ³	
37.	if there is draft, and they serve cold and hot food	80 m ³	
38.	draft table with constant flow of 3 l/min. (being added to items 35-37) per one shift annually		450 m ³
39.	canteens of company catering, where the food is being brought in (toilette, sinks) per one client in daily average		6 m ³
40.	company kitchens and canteens (toilette, sinks) per one client in daily average		12 m ³
	establishments of local meaning, where water is not being used for production per one employee in one shift		
41.	only with outflows		6 m ³
42.	with outflows and toilettes	16 m ³	
43.	with outflows, toilette, and preparation of hot water in flow water heater (boiler)	20 m ³	
44.	with outflows, toilettes, preparation of hot water in flow water heater (boiler), and possibility of showering with hot water		30 m ³
45.	with outflows, toilettes, with preparation of hot water in flow water heater (boiler), and with possibility of showering with hot water in establishments with dirty operation activities (chimney sweeps, warm and dusty operation establishments, etc.)	40 m ³	
46.	individual laundries (by Regulation) per 1 q of washed laundry (s. c. technological water) per one employee in one shift, according to items 41 - 45		6 m ³

	haircut and hairstyle saloon (toilette, sinks)		
47.	in men's establishment without preparation of hot water (without flow water heater, boiler, etc.)	16 m ³	
48.	in men's establishment with preparation of hot water	40 m ³	
49.	in men's and women's establishment with preparation of hot water		48 m ³
50.	in women's establishment with preparation of hot water	60 m ³	
51.	photographic establishments, up to 5 production employees (toilette, sinks, preparation of hot water, laboratory)		
	per one production employee	200 m ³	
	per one office employee	16 m ³	
	in establishments with more than 5 production employees, the individual technical calculation of consumption of water is being realised		
52.	food shops (toilette, sinks)		
	per one employee		20 m ³
	if there is chilling equipment with compressor, chilled by water, without re-circulation of water, then the consumption of water is being calculated individually		
53.	fish, poultry, and game meat shops toilette, sinks)		
	per one employee		20 m ³
	per 100 KGs of sold live fish	34 m ³	
54.	selling the fish in other shop, or only in the pond at free space		
	per 100 KGs of live fish	6 m ³	
55.	remaining shops and service collections (toilette, sinks)		
	per one employee		16 m ³
56.	food production establishments of local meaning, such as butchery, production of smoke produce, salads, bakery, etc. (toilette, sinks)		
	per one employee		36 m ³
	consumption of water for production, is being calculated according to technology of production, and equipment of shop		

VII. ECONOMIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY

economic animals per one piece

57.	cows, including processing of milk		22 m ³
	out of it, consumption of water per one milk bucket	4 m ³	
58.	bull		18 m ³

59.	calf, sheep, goat, pig	4 m ³	
60.	pig mother		8 m ³
61.	horse		16 m ³

poultry
per 100 pieces

62.	hens, home chicken bird, turkey	16 m ³	
63.	geese, ducks		48 m ³

VIII. VARIOUS

64.	flower gardens or gardens with vegetable per one are	16 m ³	
65.	gardens with fruit trees, or used in any other way per one are		4 m ³
66.	personal car, or van (sprinkling and washing)		30 m ³
	bus or lorry (sprinkling and washing)		
67.	up to three tons of load capacity	60 m ³	
68.	over three tons of load capacity	80 m ³	