

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE CODE

**WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE REGULATION
INTO THE SERVICE ZONE OF
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE COMPANY_____**

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE REGULATION
INTO THE SERVICES ZONE OF UK _____ SH.A.

COMPOSED BY LOCAL UNITS AS:

MUNICIPALITY of _____ COMMUNE of _____
COMMUNE of _____ COMMUNE of _____
COMMUNE of _____ COMMUNE of _____
COMMUNE of _____ COMMUNE of _____
COMMUNE of _____ COMMUNE of _____



REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

DECISION

No 1304, dated 11.12.2009

On

THE APPROVAL OF THE REGULATION “ON THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE SERVICES IN THE SERVICE AREA OF THE WATER-SUPPLY AND SEWAGE JOINT STOCK UTILITIES.”

Pursuant to the Article 100 of the Constitution, Article 26, of the Law no 9000, dated 30.01.2003, “On the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers”, and of the Law no 8102, dated 28.03.1999, “On the regulatory framework of the water supply and waste water removal and processing” as amended, upon the proposal of the Minister of Public Works, Transports and Telecommunication, the Council of Ministers

HAS DECIDED :

1. To approve the sample regulation “On the water supply and sewage in the service area of the water-supply and sewage utilities”, as per the text attached to this decision and which is a component part of this Decision.
2. This model can be extended or adopted in function of the specificities that might have been remarked in the water-supply and sewage service area, without infringing the main obligations deriving from it.
3. The Parties signatory to this Regulation are: the Share-holders Assembly of the Water-Supply and Sewage Joint Stock Utilities, represented by its president, and the Water-Supply and Sewage Utility, represented by its Director.
4. The Water-Supply and Sewage Supervisory Board is charged with the implementation of this Regulation from the parties mentioned in item 3 of this Decision.

5. The Water Regulatory Authority, in case of non-signing of this Regulation from the above-mentioned parties, does not approve the tariffs for the water service or does not issue licenses for the water-supply and sewage companies.
6. The Water Regulatory Authority, the General Water Supply and Sewage utility at the Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Telecommunication, the local government units (municipalities/communes) as well as the Water-Supply and Sewage Joint Stock Companies are charged with the implementation of this Decision.

This decision becomes effective after the publication in the “Official Journal”.

THE PRIME MINISTER

SALI BERISHA

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATION**

SOKOL OLLDASHI

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How was this Code drafted?

This Code was drafted in support of the further decentralization of the water-supply and sewage transfer process, in close cooperation and with the active participation of the Water-Supply and Sewage General Directorate, Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Telecommunication and the Water Regulatory Authority.

The Water Code is based on two draft-regulations piloted by the German Federal Ministry of Economy – BMZ, through the Albanian and Germany – KfW Financial Cooperation programme in the water-supply and sewage service utility of Korca in 2002 and in the water-supply and sewage service of Pogradec in 2006, whereas drafting of this regulation was supported by the German Federal Ministry, through the Albanian-German Technical Cooperation Project – GTZ. Dr. Enkelejda Gjinali, Ing. Ndricim Shani and Ing. Petrit Tare have worked for almost two years for drafting this document.

The draft-regulation has been disseminated for comments to over 70 institutions, of which 55 are water-supply and sewage utilities, whereas the others are: the Parliamentary Committee on Production Activities, seven line ministries dealing with water, such as the Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Telecommunication, Ministry of Health and Energy, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration, the Institute of Public Health, the big municipalities, the Polytechnic University of Tirana as well as some independent institutions such as the Water Regulatory Authority, the Energy and Gas Regulatory Authority, the Association of Municipalities, Association of Communes, the Water-Supply and Sewage Association of Albania. This Code was commented in writing by 20 institutions, and part of these comments were reflected in the final version of this document.

Pecularity of this Code

This Code can be supplemented or changed by the signatory parties according to the specificities that might be remarked in the water-supply and sewage service areas, but without changing the main obligations deriving from it.

This document shall be signed by the Share-holder Assembly of the Water-supply and Sewage Utilities, represented by its president the water-supply and sewage utility, chaired by its director. The Supervisory Council, after approving this Regulation, upon the request of the utility director, submits it for approval on behalf of the Supervisory Council and of the Director, to the Assembly of Share-holders of the water-supply and sewage joint stock company.

It is only after the signature that the Code shall be implemented in the service area of the water-supply and sewage utility.

DECISION OF THE SHARE-HOLDING ASSEMBLY

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE JOINT STOCK utility

DECISION

No _____, dated _____

On

THE APPROVAL OF THE REGULATION ON THE WATER-SUPPLY AND SEWAGE SUPPLY IN THE SERVICE AREA OF THE WATER-SUPPLY AND SEWAGE JOINT STOCK utility _____

In the meeting dated on _____ of the Share-holders Assembly of the WSS joint stock company _____, following discussions with the members who were present in the meeting (all members taking part at this meeting are quoted, giving their name, surname, and the local government unit they represent),

Has decided:

To approve the Code “On the supply with potable water and sewage in the service area of the water-supply and sewage joint stock utility _____” , attached to this Decision.

THE CHAIR OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS ASSEMBLY

WSS jsc _____

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ABBREVIATIONS

UK ____ sh.a.	Water-supply and Sewage utility ____ joint stock company
PRO	Public Relationship Office
TD	Technical Department
WS	Water Supply
SS	Sewerage System
WW	Wastewater
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
MC	Municipality Council
CC	Commune Council
WRA	Water Regulatory Authority
BOD₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (in five days)
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
BMZ	The German Federal Ministry on Economic Cooperation
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
KfW	Albania-Germany Financial Cooperation

PART ONE

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CODE

1.1 Introduction

This Code was prepared with the aim of providing a legal basis for the water supply and sewage consumers with the providers of such services, the UK _____ j.s.c, acting on behalf of the owner of assets and at the same time of the legal representatives for them, namely the local government units of the service areas. Among the sanctions and obligations and rights of each party, the Code aims:

- To guarantee a quantitative and qualitative provision of potable water within the service area in compliance with the respective standards and legislation in force;
- An efficient environmentally and hygienically appropriate disposal of wastewater in the area of _____ City and _____ Commune, and thus to reduce health risks;
- To provide a legal instrument on the UK _____ sh.a. service on the performance, protection and maintenance of assets of water supply and sewage systems and of the waste water treatment plant;
- To guarantee in general technically the appropriate water supply systems, including the protection of water sources;
- To guarantee in general technically the appropriate wastewater collection systems, having acceptable qualitative parameters to be discharged in wastewater treatment plant;
- To contribute in reducing losses and/or amount of non-billed water in the water supply system, consequently, for sewage, increase of revenues from billing, as well as reduction of misuse and thefts in the system ;
- To contribute in increasing connections with the public system of waste water removal .

In particular for the sewerage systems, the Regulation aims:

- To set obligations for a controlled removal of waste water, as well as the role of respective actors that are responsible for it;
- To administrate the rights and obligations of persons related to removal of waste water;
- To stipulate the obligation for connection to the sewerage system and its use.
- To set legal and technical legal conditions for the discharge of waste water in the public system of KUN in _____ and _____;
- To establish the obligation for paying charges for the connection and use of the sewerage system, refund of expenses, administrative offences.

Municipality of and Commune reserve their right to amend, cancel or introduce every kind the Regulation they consider necessary in order

to improve the service of standards of potable water supply and the sewerage systems, and the efficiency of the composition of both systems.

1.2 Public utility of Water Supply and Sewerage Services

In compliance with the legal obligation (Law no 8652, dated 31.7.2000 “On the organization and functioning of local government units”) to guarantee the potable water supply of the population and other consumers and a controlled and orderly disposal of waste water, the Municipality of _____ and _____ Commune, charge on the functioning and maintenance of public utilities licensed from the Water Regulatory Authority for these services.

Municipality of _____ and _____. Commune owning 100% of the company’s shares, take all the decisions on regard of the UK _____ sh.a by the assembly of the shareholders, and determine the nature and purpose of the company, as well as, the date of its implementation, extension or its organization. A Supervisory Board chosen by the assembly of the shareholders should carry out the control, monitoring and the performance of UK _____ sh.a. activities.

The Supervisory Board nominates the General Executive Director for managing the UK _____ sh.a., and binds a contract with him conditioned with improvement performance indicators of utility in the service area within a determined period of time.

From this moment, UK _____ sh.a. represents the only operational and executive institution acting on behalf of Municipality of _____ and _____ Commune, have the obligations and public responsibilities to provide the services for water supply and sewerage into the service area. The UK _____ sh.a. service area complies with the administrative boundaries of _____ City and _____ Commune.

The object of the potable water supply activity of the UK sh.a. in the service area is, as follows:

- provision and selling of the potable water to the customers;
- maintenance of the water supply system;
- production and/or buy the water in order to fulfill the consumers water demand;
- water treatment, if the source is superficial.

while on regard of the sewerage services, its object includes:

- a controlled disposal of the wastewater produced in the service area, and their treatment before outfall in the receiver body, if the service area is equipped with the treatment plant;
- maintenance of composing elements of the sewage system
- establishment and maintenance of the waste water treatment plant,
- tariff collection from customers for these services.

The utility in compliance with the legislation in force may carry out whatever financial or commercial operation which is directly or indirectly connected with her object of the activity.

The utility carries out any act with the aim of taking necessary permission, authorizations, licenses and approvals for offering this activity related to these administrative documents.

UK _____ sh.a. can use third parties for running and maintaining the systems and various plants, which should hold a license for these services. The rights and

obligations between the service providers and the UK _____ are set in a special agreement, compliant to the effective law.

1.3 Definitions

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires, and referring to the definitions given into the law no. 9115, the following expressions mean:

Clean Water	Potable water from public water system defined according to standards in force.
Connection Pipe with the Customer	The Pipeline from the distribution network up to the connection point with the customer.
Connection with the Object	The water pipeline starting from the connection point up to the customer.
Accessories for Connection	Necessary assessors necessary for allowing water to go along the supply line up to the gate valve, which comprise the saddle with blocking valve, the pipe, bends, adaptors.
Main Gate Valve	This is the first valve in the houses that allows stopping of running water, including the water meter.
Distribution Point	The end of the premises connection with the main gate valve.
Water Meters	Equipment for measuring the quantity of the water consumed.
Customer	Contracting subject of UK sh.a. to be supplied with water (households, private, institutions entities).
Water Sources	Surface and underground water, including aquifers, atmospheric precipitations which are qualitatively for use.
BOD₅ - Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Quantity of oxygen utilized, expressed in milligrams per litre, in the biochemical oxidation of matter within a five days period at a temperature of twenty degrees centigrade as determined in procedures set forth in "Standard Methods"
COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand	Quantity of oxygen utilized in the chemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, expressed in milligrams per litre, according to standard methods S SH EN/ISO of potable water and wastewater analyzes.
Collecting Pipes	Sewerage (primary and secondary sewers) for the collection and transport of waste water, originating from connected properties with the sewerage, from

	the discharge point(s) up to the waste water treatment plant, including all manhole and special hydraulic structures
Colour of Liquid	Appearance of a liquid from which the suspended solids have been removed
Connecting Pipes	Connections of pipes from the collection pipe up to the boundary of private property. The collector pipeline includes the standard manhole (residences connection manhole) possibly located on the property boundary and a joint for tertiary sewerage / house connection pipes laid on the plot area. Connecting pipes are either connected to a standard sewer manhole or directly to a primary / secondary sewerage pipe by a saddle piece.
Discharging entity of waste water	Owner of a public sewerage system connection and all other persons, are obliged to discharge the wastewater generated on the respective property and to convey the wastewater to the sewerage and waste water treatment system
Domestic Waste Water	Waste water derived principally from residences.
Effluent	Treated wastewater flowing out of a treatment plant
Grease	Total oil and grease extracted from aqueous solution or suspension according to the laboratory procedures set forth in "Standard Methods", and includes, but is not limited to, hydrocarbons, esters, oils, fats, waxes and high molecular fatty acids.
Industrial Area	An area of land with or without buildings on which developed activities pertaining to industry, manufacturing, commerce, trade, business, or institutions different from domestic residence.
Matter	Every solid, liquid, or gas object.
Pathologic Waste	Waste generated in a hospital or similar institution which contains human or animal tissue altered or affected by disease, and instruments or other materials which may have come in contact with diseased tissue.
Individual or Local Wastewater Treatment Plant	Septic tanks, bath pits, pit latrine or French drains for the onsite treatment on a property in areas where no public sewerage system is available
Person	Every individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation or group
pH	The measure of the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a solution determined by the hydrogen ion concentration of the solution in accordance with

the “Standard Methods”

Private Sewerage System	Tertiary system of sewerage and/or house connection pipeline located on a private property. The private sewerage system has to be connected to a standard manhole of connection residence, and thus with one branch of sewerage system.
Area	A piece of land, includes lands and servitude dwellings, buildings; public or private.
Property	Buildings and engineering systems that are part of the immovable property contained in the cadastra register.
Proprietor of a Public Sewerage System Connection	Pronari, ai qe ka te drejten e perdorimit te prones, ose persona te tjera qe kane te drejte te perdorin pronen
Sewerage	A pipe, conduit, or drain, used for the collection and transmission of domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater or any of them, and to which uncontaminated or cooling water, storm, surface, and groundwater are not intentionally admitted
Waste water	The used water and water carried solids from residential, commercial or industrial sources, which is polluted and/or whose properties are changed (wastewater or liquid waste matter). In addition the leaching from sanitary landfills or sludge liquor from septic tanks are considered as sewage
Sewerage System	All pipelines, mains, equipment, buildings and structures for collecting, pumping, or pre-treatment of wastewater and operated by the Municipality of _____ and _____ Commune, but does not include a storm sewer (separate systems). Installations of third parties assigned by Municipality _____ and Commune _____ in order to fulfill their obligations in respect of a sustainable wastewater disposal, are deemed to be part of the sewerage system, as well as facilities needed for the implementation, extension, rehabilitation or maintenance of the system.
Standard Methods (for the examination of Water and Wastewater)	The analytical and examination procedures provided in the “National Standard of Potable Water, Decision of Council of Ministers No. 145 date 26.02.1998 and law No. 9115, date 24.07.2003 “On environmental treatment of waste water”
Storm Sewer	A sewer and all related structures designed exclusively for the collection and transmission of uncontaminated water, storm water, drainage from land or from any watercourse or any of them

Storm water	Runoff water from rainfall or other natural precipitation, superficial water, groundwater or water from the melting of snow or ice and shall include roof drainage and footing drainage.
Suspended Solids	Insoluble matter that can be removed by filtration through a standard glass fibre filter as provided by “Standard Methods”
Tertiary Sewer	Connection sewer on private area between the residence connection and the public secondary / primary sewers.
True Colour Units	The measure of the color of the water from which turbidity has been removed.
Uncontaminated Water	Any water, including water from public or private water works, to which no matter has been added as a consequence of its use, or to modify its use, by any person, and may include cooling water.
Waste	Any material discharged into the sewerage system
Wastewater	Any liquid waste containing fecal, animal, vegetable, mineral, or chemical matter in solution or suspension carried from any premises
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Facility that treats and purifies wastewater from domestic and/or industrial sources; including the final inlet section of the wastewater collector
Watercourse	The bed and shore of every river, stream, lake, creek, pond, spring, lagoon, swamp, marsh, wetland, ravine, gulch or other natural body of water and the water therein, and any channel, ditch, reservoir, drain, land drainage works or other man-made surface feature, whether it contains or conveys water or not
WRA	Water Regulatory Authority

PART TWO

THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

2. REGULATION OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

2.1 General

- (1) No person shall break, damage, destroy, deface or tamper or cause or permit the breaking, damaging, destroying, defacing or tampering of
 - a) Any part of the water-supply system; or
 - b) Any permanent or temporary device installed in the water-supplying system for the purpose of measuring, sampling and testing of potable water.
- (2) No person or subject shall carry out any work on the water-supply system other than by the authority of UK sh.a.
- (3) UK sh.a. shall have the power to stop and close up and prevent from the water-supply service any private house, in case it observes that the provisions of this Regulation are violated and have led to the damage, blocking of the water-supplying system or harming of the potable water quality.
- (4) UK _____ sh.a. is entitled to ban, discontinue and prevent supply with drinking water of any consumer line, if violations of these Rules are violated, which can damage, block the water supply system or affect the quality of drinking water.

2.2 Connection of Users Properties

- (1) Any property that has only one connection to the water-supply system shall directly be connected to the main distribution network. This connection shall be separate from the connection of other properties. The same shall be applied in case UK _____ sh.a. has added some connection distribution networks in a property for the connection of facilities that serve as permanent or a temporary resident of persons.
- (2) In exceptional cases, UK _____ sh.a. can allow for or request, that several properties be connected by one connection pipe with distribution water-supply system, provide that sections of the connecting pipe extended in a private property is guaranteed by respective servitudes.
- (3) In case a property, after its connection to the public distribution water-supply network, will be subdivided into several individual properties, the regulations as aforesaid still apply for every single plot.
- (4) The connecting pipes will be exclusively constructed, rehabilitated, renewed, modified, maintained or dismantled only by UK _____ sh.a.
- (5) The private water-supply systems consisting of tertiary distribution networks or house connection pipes on private plots will in general be re-connected or constructed by UK _____ sh.a. in order to keep the required the construction standards. These private water-supply systems shall be laid following an application to be made by the subject to the UK _____ sh.a., which should issue a written authorization for this aim. In general, the UK _____ sh.a. can use the third parties to construct private water-supply systems in private lots respecting the procurement procedures established in the law in force. The works shall be supervised by the UK _____ sh.a.

- (6) The owner of a water-supply public system connection has to financially contribute to its construction and shall bear the costs for all pipes and of the necessary installation materials. Furthermore, he is responsible for the service, fair maintenance and repairing of the system.

2.3 Point of water supply connection of the property users

- (1) UK_____ sh.a. provides the potable water supply through the connection points.

The point of water supply connection of the households or other properties users is the point defined by the UK _____ sh.a. in the main pipes of the distribution network to allow the connection of water supply of the subject with the public potable water distribution network.

- (2) To get the right of the potable water supply connection point for any object, the customer should deposit the followings to the Customer Relations Office (CRO) in UK _____ sh.a. :

- A written request defining the amount of water required (m^3 in months or l/sec);
- The construction permit;
- The object ownership act;
- General layout of the object location;
- The hydraulic design of the internal water supply system that is prepared by licensed persons or entities.

- (3) UK _____ sh.a., through the Technical Office (TO) determines the connection point and issues the relevant permit after technically and financially considering it. TO prepares connection point technical documentation, and organizes its realization once the customer has paid the required fee.

The connection point will comply with the implementation technical conditions established by UK_____ Sh.a., and will be realized and formalized only by a specialist of UK_____ Sh.a.

- (4) The manhole of the connection point is located in a place as near possible to the fencing of the facility, and in case the fence is not physically present, it can be located near the facility or in the sidewalks near the facility, in cooperation with the owner.

- (5) The connection point in the relevant chamber contains:

- A saddle according to the diameter of the main distribution pipe;
- The connecting pipe, which should be with a diameter relevant to the requested flow.
- Different bends for the connection of the polyetilen pipes
- M/PE adopters for the pipe connection to the closing valve;
- Closing valve according to the diameter given in the drawings;
- Water meter according to the envisaged flows approved by the company;
- Non return valve according to the foreseen diameter;
- Plastic box with a cover or a metallic wall box with a cover.
- Technical references Annex 1

- (6) All the equipment shall comply with the technical be standard and for an envisaged pressure of 16 bar.

Opening of the channel, laying of the pipe and construction of the chamber with the relevant accessories is made pursuant to the technical conditions.

The CRO is notified after realization of the connection point for sealing the meter.

- (7) UK _____ sh.a. is the owner of the connection of the facility from closing valve to the chamber. The customer is the owner of the chamber, closing valve, meter and non return valve and is responsible for their maintenance and repairing.

2.4 Servitudes

- (1) In case that existing public primary or secondary water supply pipelines cross private areas, or new lines for technical reasons have to be laid on private plots, respective servitudes have to be secured by UK sh.a. on the private properties affected. Water-supply network servitudes shall be registered in the cadastral register in order to guarantee access at any time to the system and manholes on private area for construction, operation, maintenance and repair.
- (2) An individual servitude agreement between UK sh.a. on the one hand, and the customer on the other hand, shall govern the details of the servitude and any compensation procedures, if applicable, case by case.

2.5 Obligation for Connection and Use of Water Supply

- (1) Every owner of a property, on which potable water is required for consumption, is obliged to connect such a plot to the public water-supply system, provided that a main operational water supply distribution pipeline is available adjacent to the plot and in case that UK _____ sh.a. has laid a distribution network up to the private plot. If more than one water supply pipelines have been laid by UK _____ sh.a. to serve the plot, it has to be connected as per the instructions given by UK _____ sh.a. The instruction whether and how a connection shall be executed, can be given by UK _____ sh.a. by means of a public notification, following the request of the interested subject.
- (2) Once the pre-conditions for the connection of household connections / private subject water-supply with the public water-supply system are fulfilled, UK _____ sh.a. will notify the property owner accordingly. Within one month after such notification the property owner shall allow for either the re-connection of existing house water supply connection pipes or the construction of secondary waters supply distribution network on his private area. The construction of such pipes on private area and their connection in compliance with the standard household connection shall be executed by or on behalf of UK _____ sh.a.
- (3) Connection of the system with the facility shall be made only upon the permit of the UK _____ sh.a. In special cases, the permit can be made with limiting conditions or can be changed due to technical and environmental reasons.
- (4) Consequently, the facilities shall be designed to contain internal potable water network, including meters. The meters shall be placed in visible and safe locations, as previously approved by the UK _____ Sh.a.

2.6 Individual Independent Water Supply Systems

- (1) The entities requiring utilization of other water supply sources (wells in the yards, or other sources) for their daily living activity or for other purposes (technologic needs, irrigation, etc.) are obliged to take permission from the relevant authorities, compliant to the Law on the Water Resources. For reference law No. 8093, date 21.03.1996 "On water resources" as amended.
- (2) The connection of independent water supply systems (wells and others) with the internal facility or house network is prohibited in case the facility has a water supply connection from the water supply public system administered by UK _____ sh.a.

2.7 Water Meters

- (1) Any connection point should have a meter allowing the record of all the quantity of the water consumed in the object. The decision-making on the water meter is recommended to be compliant to the recommendations of the European Metrology Legal Cooperation, through the new European Directive "On the Measuring Devices" 75/33 EC.
- (2) The UK _____ Sh.a. defines the type, size, installment, supervision, replacement and removal of the water meter. The recommendation for the multi-floor buildings is to install group water meters in the ground floor and in a protected place that allows for an easy meter reading by the staff of the company, responsible for billing and maintenance. For reference, a technical scheme as required from this paragraph is contained in Annex 1.
- (3) In any connection point the UK _____ Sh.a. establishes its meter and closing valve. Exceptions from this rule are the multi-floor buildings, where any apartment should have a water meter defining the water consumption. The water meters and closing valve installed in facilities are in the ownership of the subject owner / apartment which is responsible for their maintenance. In apartments (of old building), the main water-supply column and the water meters shall be maintained from the multi-floor building co-owners, but they shall be subject of utility control regarding their service quality.
- (4) The customer shall immediately notify the UK _____ Sh.a. for any problem or defect in the water meters.
- (5) The useful life of a meter is 7-10 years, therefore, the customer, in cooperation with the utility changes it in exchange of the payment for the service provided by the company. The utility notifies the consumer a month in advance, based on the list of water meters drafted by it and updated through the billing and cashing office in years.

2.8 Special conditions of water supply to fire fighters

- (1) The meter and the internal water-supplying system shall be administered by the household, public or private consumer.
- (2) The water user is obligated to undertake immediately measures for all eventual damages in the internal water-supply network.
- (3) The customer is entitled to ensure suitable installments, extensions, adaptations and maintenance of the internal water supply system.
- (5) The installments of the customer shall meet the technical conditions to not have any impact on the water quality of the supply lines.
- (6) The connection of any kind of consumption equipment shall be borne on the customer.
- (7) UK_____ Sh.a. should verify the installation of the internal water-supply system infrastructure in the facility (including the pipelines and all the hygienic and sanitary units) prior to the approval of the water supply connection point.

2.9 The Customer and his Obligations

- (1) Consumers of potable water are all the physical and legal persons that consume potable water and are subjects of the water supply contract with the UK_____ Sh.a., including:
 - Household consumers
 - Public entities
 - Private entities

The consumers are obligated to pay for the amount of consumed water, as per the delivery manner and quantity being delivered (with or without meters) with the fees approved as per their kind by ERRU.

- (2) The water supply from the UK_____ Sh.a. for the household and non-household customers is made pursuant to the sales contract (of water supply) bind between them.

The water supply contracts are signed only with the owners of the facilities. When the facility is co-owned, the water supply contract shall be signed between the authorized representatives. The co-owners shall be provided only with one supply line, and shall have a joint meter installed by the UK_____ Sh.a.
- (3) The customer does not have the rights to:
 - realize installment of the water supply connection line, or change its position.
 - supply third persons with potable water.
 - intervene or make connection in the water-supply system without a prior authorization by the UK_____ Sh.a.
- (4) The customer shall grant the inspectors of UK_____ Sh.a. access to the object to check the meter and other devices related to the internal water supply

system if they have an authorization attesting the identity of the UK_____ Sh.a representative.

- (5) No person should cause or allow breaking, damaging, defacing or hampering in any part of the water supply network. The customer should inform UK_____ Sh.a, if it remarks damage in the distribution network or in the connection of its object.

2.10 Special Conditions of Water Supply of Fire-fighting Brigades

- (1) The right to take water from the public hydrants should be reserved to the public fire protection brigades upon a written agreement with UK_____ Sh.a, defining the rights and obligations of parties.
- (2) The new public and private household facilities shall all be supplied with fire extinguishing systems, not only in the corridors of the multi-floor buildings, but their design and implementation shall be made in full compliance with the Law no 8766, dated 5.04.2001 "On protection from fire and from explosions", as amended.
- (3) In cases of fire, instructions of the fire-fighter should be followed. In case of fire, the customers should put at the disposal of fire-fighters their private devices for fire extinction.

2.11 Potable Water Quality

- (1) UK_____ Sh.a. takes measures for a regular control of water quality in its water supply system.
- (2) UK_____ Sh.a., to guarantee the potable water quality, makes daily analysis to certain points in the distribution network and periodical analysis in resources, according to an agreement with the Primary Health Care Directorate.
- (3) The limit physical and chemical indexes of drinking water shall be compliant to the CoMD no. 145, dated 26.02.1998, which is also the Albanian standard of the physical and chemical indexes of drinking water.
- (4) UK_____ Sh.a. chlorines the potable water, according to DCM No.145, date 26.02.1998.
- (5) UK_____ Sh.a. realizes the hygiene-sanitation protection of reservoirs, water depots and distribution network up to the user, according to the national potable water standard DCM No.145, date 26.02.1998 and the water quality recommendations from the World Health Organization.

2.12 Areas of water resources protection

- (1) In order to preserve the source water quality, UK_____ sh.a. defines the zones of sanitary protection of the superficial or underground source. The limits of these zones and the rules to be followed for them should be compliant to the provisions of Law no 8093, dated 21.03.1996 "On the Water Reserves" and the hygiene-sanitation Rules on the potable water issued from the Ministry of Health.
- (2) The strict protected area fenced surround in a distance of 20 meters, which is strictly impassable includes the water wells, the water depots and the pumping station. Any kind of construction is prohibited in this area, except the ones indispensable for the water-supply needs.
- (3) The protected area no. 1 includes the protection for the water basin in a distance at least 200 m. Whatever industrial or agricultural activities using pesticides or other fertilizers, are prohibited in this area.
- (4) The protected area no. 2, surrounds the water basin in a distance 1500m. In this area are not allowed to have polluted areas from waste water or deposits of various residues, including the chemical residues. The urban waste water treatment plant should be planed outside this zone. Also the construction of the residences are not allowed in this surface/area protected.
- (7) The protected area no 3 is developed in the upper part of the resource. The rules mentioned for the area no 2 shall be applicable for this zone too.
- (8) The protected area no 4. Each construction to be made in this zone should by all means ask for a permit from the Municipality of other authorized bodies, including the opinion of a hydro-geologist.
- (9) Any source utilized for drinking purposes from public or private licensed companies should have a permit from the local government water basin authority.

3. Obligations, Payments, Contracts and Refund of Expenses

3.1 Collection of Potable Water Obligations

- (1) The water supply charges will be collected by UK sh.a. The potable water charges shall cover the expenses for the operation and maintenance of the entire water-supply system from the source, including its modernization, network rehabilitation and extension, sinking funds and the creation of a reserve fund.

- (2) UK _____ sha can ask for the change of water fees for public consumption, approved by ERRU as frequently as they deem it reasonable. No fee or part of it can be modified more than once within a year. The procedure on changing the water tariffs for public consumption starts with the proposal of the UK _____ Sh.a, then these tariffs approved by the relevant municipality and/or commune councils by a decision, and shall afterwards be subject of approval by the WRA. The ERRU decision on the change of tariffs is published in the official journal.
- (3) The connection tariff payment with the public water supply system shall be applied made only once, while the tariff for e permanent consumption of the potable water shall be made pursuant to a monthly bill.
- (4) The drinking water consumption bill is an executive title, according to the Law no 8975, dated 21.11.2002 "On treatment of drinking water bills as an executive title", as amended, which, inter alia, defines that "the drinking water consumption bill, according to the model set by the Ministry of Finance, pursuant to Article 36 of the Law no 7928, dated 27.4.1995 "On the Value Added Tax", is an executive title and the bailiff office is charged with the execution of this authority".

3.2 The obligation to pay the fee of potable water supply

- (1) All properties connected to the water-supply system are subject to potable water charge, in case they are used for individual consumption and production activities.
- (2) A person who is legal property owner at the date of notification to pay potable water charges is liable for payment of the duties. Alternatively the person holding the hereditary right of superficies is liable to pay potable water charges and duties in the event that the property is charged with a heritable building right.

3.3 Advance Payments

- (1) In case of the public investments for new connection of the customers with the water supply distribution network UK sh.a. may ask for advance payments from the customers for their contribution part which they have to pay.
The advance payment is falling due at the date of starting the implementation, extension or rehabilitation of the system.

3.4 Tariffs on connection with facilities of FUP users

- (1) For the determination of connection charges a strict and clear differentiation is required between the case that:
 - a) either a property will be connected for the first time to the public water-supply system, or
 - b) that an existing house connection in an already potable water area from UK _____ Sh.a., shall be re-connected to a newly constructed network.
- (2) Besides the defined one-time connection charges, charges for the permanent use of the water-supply system will be applied in line with paragraph 3.6.

3.5 Tariffs for first time connection to the FUP system (The financial obligation for investments in the public area).

- (1) The present paragraph covers the costs and respective charges for investments at water-supply in the public area, for the first-time connection of a plot of land to public water-supplying. Construction costs inside the private plot itself are excluded.
- (2) A first-time connection is required when a property in a public water-supply area covered with distribution network has been developed in a manner that applied the obligation for connection to the potable water supply system.
- (3) For the first-time connection of private properties to the potable water system the water-supply charges will be applied as lump sum. The levy for the implementation of a connection to public water supply system (covering materials, labor, installation and testing for the connection pipe) will be the subject of approval from the Supervisory Boards.

3.6 Costs and Tariff for the Water Supply System Works on the Private Property (the financial obligation for constructions in the private areas)

- (1) The UK _____ sh.a. will be responsible for the construction of the distribution network and connection pipes on the private properties in order to guarantee the required construction standard. However, their construction may be carried out by third parties, but the works shall be supervised by the UK _____ sh.a.
- (2) For laying of the distribution water supply network on a private property, the one seeking connection to the water supply public system is obliged to pay relevant expenses.
- (3) The private property owner is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the network within his property and its connection to the building.
- (4) The water supply contract for the new or reconstructed objects shall be deemed signed only after the client performs the internal 10 bar water pressure test. In the old systems, where the internal system does not meet the technical conditions, it is recommended that a pressure reduced gets installed after the non return valve to protect the internal water supply system. A report on the pressure trial should accompany the request of the object owner for the connection to this service, through the public company.

3.7 Kostot dhe tarifat per rilidhjen e pronave me rrjetin e ri te ujesjellesit

- (1) In the case that a property is already connected to an old water supply network, which will be replaced by UK _____ sh.a. by a new water supply system, a re-connection of house connection pipes is indispensable.
- (2) For the re-connection to the pipe, the consumer shall pay the tariff calculated for the cost of used materials, including expenses for location of pipes, adopters, to the UK utility.

3.8 Payment Date

- (1) The charges for connection to the public water supply system, as well as, the water supply charges (costs for the use for the water supply system) become due one month after official notification and issuing of the bill from the UK _____ Sh.a.

3.9 Approval of Potable Water Tariffs

- (1) Generally all charges and tariffs for connection and usage of the public water supply system have to be approved by the municipal councils of the City or Commune and the Albanian Water Regulatory Entity. The charges have to be determined according to the methods established by the Albanian Water Regulatory Authority.
- (2) Tariffs approved by the Water Regulatory Authority become effective on the date mentioned in the relevant decisions and are made public in the official journal.

*) **Note:** In general, the utilization charges are subject to approval by the municipal councils, and may be altered at any point in time according to the development of costs.

4. Water Supply Contracts

4.1 Contract Types

- (1) The following supply contracts are recognized: The permanent potable water supply contract and the temporary potable water supply contract. A temporary water supply contract is signed for the works in the construction site (the construction site supply) and for other temporary services such as fairs, campings and for houses that are rented for a short period of time.
- (2) In cases of emergencies or serious defects in the system, the UK _____ sh.a. shall supply for free the affected customers by tank-trucks.

4.2 Suspense of the Potable Water Contract

- (1) In case the customer suspends his activity due to various reasons, and, consequently, does not need water supply during this time, he should go to the CRO of the UK _____ Sh.a. to suspend the Contract (by a verbatim report) for the time he does not get this service.
- (2) Immediately after the Verbatim Report is signed by the parties and once the obligations are paid, the UK _____ Sh.a. takes measures for suspending the customer water supply. When the customer does again resume his activity, he

goes to the CRO of the UK _____ Sh.a. to re-open the contract, paying to UK _____ sh.a. the expenses for re-connection and the related tariff for the time of contract suspension.

- (3) If the customer does not suspend the contract during the time he has suspended his activity, he is held responsible for any kind of consumption of water during his absence he is obligated to pay for the amount of consumed water.

4.3 Change of the Customer

- (1) In case a customer (old owner) transfers his property right to another customer (new owner), he should notify in written the UK _____ Sh.a. on the change and should end the contract. The contract with the old owner shall be terminated once he has paid all the due water charges and fees up to the moment of the termination of the contract.
- (2) In case the old owner does not pay his dues, legal procedures shall air against him, as stipulated in cases of non-payment of obligations to the UK _____ Sh.a.
- (3) The new owner is obligated to reach a new contract with the UK _____ Sh.a. If the new owner does not presented to sign the water-supply contract with the UK _____ Sh.a, the later cut off the water supply to the object. Once the new owner goes to re-connect the water supply service, the latter is obligated to pay the expenses for the re-connection to the water-supply service plus the expenses for the water supply consumption from the time the old owner has suspended the contract up to the time UK _____ Sh.a. realized the cut off of the potable water provision.

4.4 Mospagimi per konsumin e ujit te pijshem

- (1) The payment of monthly consumption should be performed by the costumer no later than the 28th day of the consequent month in the Office of Customer Relations (OCR) of the UK _____ Sh.a., or the physical or legal peson authorized by the UK _____ Sh.a. or the Municipality/Commune for the collection of the drinking water and waste water bill collection. If the monthly bill amount is not paid until the 28th of the successive month, the customer is entitled to pay an addition fee for the delay, equal to 0,5 percent to 10 percent of the bill amount for each delayed day. In case the payment is not affected within 30 days, the UK _____ Sh.a. cut off the water supply service. The expenses performed by UK _____ Sh.a, for the customer re-connection to the water supply network and are borne on the customer.

- (2) If the customer does not agree with the billed amount of water, he should submit a written request claiming his right to the CRO of the UK _____ Sh.a. until the end of the month from the day he has received the invoice. After this deadline the customer claims on subject are not considered.
UK _____ Sh.a examined the submitted request within 10 days, verifying the amount of the billed water through comparing the tested meters.

4.5 Infractions, Fines and Suspension of Water Supply

4.5.1 Interventions in the water-supply network, identification of connections and illegal use of water

- An intervention in the water supply network is the case when the potable water user intervenes in the water supply lines, leading to spending of water, without a prior permit from the UK _____ Sh.a.
- Any kind of maneuvering in the water-supply network from persons that are not authorized from the UK _____ Sh.a. is prohibited. The ones violating the rules are sentenced with a fine, as per the provisions of the laws in power. Refer to the Law no 7697, dated 07.04.1993 "On the administrative contraventions", as amended and the CoMD no 236, dated 10.05.1993, "On the administration of the water supply for the household and non-household users", as amended, item 5.
- Interventions in the water supply network as well as the prior non-approved connections from the UK _____ Sh.a. are prohibited.
- Intervention in the meter and the damage of the seal on the water meter is prohibited.
- Building of objects over the potable water pipes is strictly prohibited.
- Use of potable water for car washing, irrigation of agricultural land, wetting the sidewalks and roads, technological needs that are not envisaged in projects and previously approved by UK _____ Sh.a. are strictly forbidden.

4.5.2 Suspension of the Water Supply

- (1) Supply with water is suspended to prevent an immediate risk to persons or network security and to eliminate the concerns in the water supply of other consumers, or affect the potable water quality.
The UK _____ Sh.a. is entitled to the right of suspending the water supply in these cases:
- (a) In case of non-payment within the legal terms of the financial obligations deriving from the water-supply contract;
 - (b) In case the customer does illegally intervene in the water-supply system, being supplied prior to the meter installment, and/or manipulating the meter;
 - (c) In case the customer makes un-approved connections from the UK _____ Sh.a and causes damages of any kind to the water supplying system.

- (d) In cases of extraordinary situations, such as extreme draughts, and other similar instances, when the customer is obligated to not surpass the consumption norm made public in the media by UK _____ Sh.a.
 - (e) The consumer getting a social aid shall be provided with service by the utility by 20l/person per day, for free, and the utility shall install the meter for calculating the amount of water surpassing this limit, for which a payment shall be executed. The list of the favoured consumer shall be taken officially by the municipality/commune(s) of the utility service area.
- (2) In any case UK _____ Sh.a. suspends the potable water supply after notification of the customer, who is given the possibility to be heard for explanations. Upon the customer request, the UK _____ Sh.a. reconnects the service within 5 days after the customer has paid the due obligations to the UK _____ Sh.a. including all the expenses of the UK _____ Sh.a. for re-connecting the customer to the distribution network.

4.5.3 Infractions and Offences

- (1) Interventions in the water-supply network, non-approved connections from UK _____ Sh.a., damages of any kind to the water-supply system are regarded as administrative infractions and are sentenced with a fine of up to Lek 10.000 for the household costumers and up to Lek 50.000 for the non-household customers, as well as, the suspension of the water-supply service. The ones committing the infractions have to also pay the necessary expenses for bringing the damaged part in the previous situation. Refer to the DoCM no 236, dated 10.05.1993, "On the administration of the water supply for household and non-household users", as amended, item 5.

Against the offence given, a petitioner request may be addressed to the Executive Director of the UK _____ sh.a. within 15 days from the notification of the sentence. The decision of the Executive Director of UK _____ sh.a. is final. The interested party may address a complaint to the First District Court against the Director Decision.

- (2) "The intentional destruction or damage of the water-supply system and/or part of it is condemned with a fine or an imprisonment term of up to three years" (Article 159 of the Criminal Code). The criminal offence envisaged in Article 159 of the Criminal Code as intentional, by carrying out illegal active actions leading to the destruction that is in the total or partial damage causing in the temporary interruption of the water supply service.
- (3) Refer to the Article 159 of the Criminal Code, "distruction of the water-supply network"
 "The deliberate destruction or damage of the water-supply network is condemned by a fine or a term of imprisonment of up to 3 years. The connection of any other irregular intervention composes a criminal contravention and is condemned by a fine or a term of imprisonment of up to two years. "

PART THREE
THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM REGULATION

1.1 General

- (1) No person shall break, damage, destroy, deface or tamper or cause or permit the breaking, damaging, destroying, defacing or tampering of:
 - a) Any part of the sewerage system; or
 - b) Any permanent or temporary device installed in the sewerage system for the purpose of measuring, sampling and testing of wastewater.
- (2) No work shall be carried out on any sewer other than by the authority of UK _____ sh.a.
- (3) UK _____ sh.a. shall have the power to stop and close up and prevent from discharging into the sewerage system, any private house connection, sewer or drain through which substances are discharged or into which substances are thrown, deposited, or supposed to be put, prohibited by this Regulation or which are liable to injure the sewers or obstruct the flow of sewage.
- (4) UK _____ sh.a. shall not cause any sewer to be closed up pursuant to this section unless the owner of the respective property is first notified and given an opportunity to be heard.

1.2 Connection of Users Properties

- (1) Every property, which receives in general only one single connection to the public sewer system, shall be directly connected to a connecting pipe. The connection shall be separate from the connection of other properties. The same applies in case that UK _____ sh.a. has laid several separate connection pipes on a property for the connection of buildings which serve the temporary stay or permanent residence of persons.
- (2) In exceptional cases UK _____ sh.a. can allow for or request, that several properties be connected by one common connection pipe to the sewerage system, provided that sections of the connecting pipe being laid on private areas are secured by respective servitudes.
- (3) If a property, after its connection to public sewerage, will be subdivided into several individual properties, the Regulations as aforesaid still apply for every single plot.
- (4) Connecting pipes will be exclusively constructed, rehabilitated, renewed, modified, maintained or dismantled only by UK sh.a.

- (5) Private sewerage systems consisting of tertiary sewers or house connection pipes on private plots will in general be re-connected or constructed by UK _____ sh.a. in order to keep the required construction standard. The construction of these pipes follows an application to be made by the discharger to UK _____ sh.a. In general UK _____ sh.a. may use third parties for the construction of tertiary sewers or house connection pipes on private plots respecting the procurement procedures established in the law in force. The execution of the works should be supervised by UK _____ sh.a.
- (6) The proprietor of a connection to the public sewer system has to financially contribute to its construction and shall bear the costs for all pipe and construction materials required. Moreover, he is responsible for the service, regular maintenance and repair of the system.
- (7) A Y connection is recommended as it has shown that it eliminates the number of manholes during the construction and the maintenance phase.

1.3 Servitudes

- (1) In case that existing public primary or secondary sewers cross private areas, or new sewers have for technical reasons to be laid on private plots, respective servitudes have to be secured by UK _____ sh.a. on the private properties affected. Pipeline servitudes shall be registered in the cadastral register in order to guarantee access at any time to sewers and manholes on private area for construction, operation, maintenance and repair.
- (2) An individual servitude agreement between UK _____ sh.a. on the one hand, and the customer on the other hand, shall govern the details of the servitude and any compensation procedures, if applicable, case by case.

1.4 Obligation for Connection and Use of Waste Water Sewerage

- (1) Every owner of a property, on which wastewater is being produced, is obliged to connect such a plot to the public sewerage system, provided that an operational collecting pipe is available adjacent to the plot and in case that UK _____ sh.a. has laid a connecting branch pipe from the collector to the property. If more than one connecting pipes have been laid by UK _____ sh.a. to serve the plot, it has to be connected as per the instructions given by UK _____ sh.a. The instruction whether and how a connection shall be executed, can be given by UK _____ sh.a. by means of a public notification.

- (2) Once the pre-conditions for the connection of house connections / private tertiary sewers to the public sewer system are fulfilled, i.e. the connection pipe and the revision chamber are in an operational state, UK _____ sh.a. will notify the property owner accordingly. Within one month after such notification the property owner shall allow for either the re-connection of existing house connection pipes or the construction of tertiary sewers / house connections pipes on his private area. The construction of such pipes on private area and their connection to the standard house connection revision chamber shall be executed by or on behalf of UK _____ sh.a.
- (3) Every discharger, provided that the conditions of subsection (1) apply, is obliged to convey the sewage to the public sewerage system.
- (4) Both the connection of a property as well as the discharge of sewage may only be effected based on a permission given by UK _____ sh.a.. In particular cases such permission may be restricted or modified for technical or environmental reasons.
- (5) With regards to all the new urban waste water systems, they should be designed and built apart from the rain waters, so as to eliminate the negative impacts on the urban waste water treatment plants which are to be built in the future.

1.5 Collection and transportation of storm water system

- (1) In case the drainage of properties and private sewerage system are not part of the services titles to be provided by UK sh.a., the subject in charge of these facilities (public or private) should comply national with the current building Regulations as well as with the provisions laid down in the water law. Construction, installation and repair works at estate drainage utilities are to be carried out by accredited contractors from the public utilities in charge with these services.
- (2) The level of backed-up water corresponds to the ground level. Every property owner and discharger has to secure by himself his property connected against sewage backflow from the sewerage system by adequate measures (e.g. backflow trap, non-return valve).

1.6 Individual waste water treatment systems in residential areas

- (1) In general, local individual wastewater treatment systems (septic tanks, cess pits, French drains) on private properties are only permitted in residential areas where no public sewerage system is available.
- (2) Individual wastewater treatment systems have to be built and operated by the property owner on his own costs in the event that either only pre-treated sewage is allowed for discharge into the sewer system, or the plot on which wastewater is generated cannot be connected to public sewerage.

- (3) The discharge of storm water or uncontaminated water into individual wastewater treatment systems is not permitted.
- (4) All individual wastewater treatment systems have to be maintained and emptied regularly. Collection and disposal of fecal sludge from local onsite wastewater treatment facilities, as long as it originates from domestic sewage, shall be carried out only by UK _____ sh.a. The UK _____ sh.a. may authorize third parties licensed on the matter with the clearance of individual sewage disposal systems.
- (5) Local individual wastewater treatment systems on a property have to be mothballed as soon as the sewerage system allows its connection and thus the orderly disposal of the sewage generated on the property.
- (6) The urban waste water treatment plant should foresee and realize establishment of a collection unit to deposit the waters of the septic holes produced by individual consumers, which are in the area of the UK _____ utility, but which are to be connected to the centralized sewage system.

1.7 General Conditions for Discharge of the wastewater to the Public Sewerage Systems

1.7.1 Discharge of Wastewater or Liquids

- (1) No wastewater or waste may be discharged into the public sewer system, which
 - impedes the operability of the sewerage systems or the state of its structures
 - jeopardizes the operational staff during operation and maintenance of the sewer system
 - impairs the wastewater treatment process or the utilization / disposal of sewage sludge
 - is harmful to the environment or has a negative impact on the effluent or the quality of the receiving water bodies

Only fresh raw sewage or wastewater which complies with the requirements defined under paragraph 2.7.2 is permitted for discharge into sanitary sewers.

1.7.2 Discharges to the Public Sewer Systems

- (1) No person shall discharge matter of any type or at any temperature or in any quantity which may be or become a health or safety hazard to a sewerage system's employee, or which may be or may become harmful to a sewerage system, or which may cause the sewerage system effluent to contravene any requirements of any applicable national legislation, or which may interfere with the proper operation of a sewerage system, or which may impair or interfere with any sewage treatment process, or which is or may result in a hazard to any person, animal, property, or vegetation.

Waste or matter which may clog sewers, generates poisonous, foul smelling or explosive gases or vapors, or which corrodes construction and installation materials, are not allowed for discharge into the sewerage system.

No person shall discharge or release into any sanitary sewer any of the following:

- a) Matter of a type or quantity that has or may emit a toxic or poisonous vapour or a chemical odour that may interfere with the proper operation of the sewerage system, constitute a hazard to humans, animals or property, or create any hazards or become harmful in the receiving waters of the sewerage system
- b) Noxious or malodorous gases or substances capable of creating a public nuisance except human wastes, including, but not limited to, hydrogen sulphide, carbon disulphide, other reduced sulphur compounds, amines and ammonia
- c) Debris, solid waste, glass, sand, potter clay, mud, pomace, distiller's wash, yeast, ashes, cinders, bristle, leather, fibres, plastics, rags, textiles, feathers, straw, metal, wood, shavings, or other solid or viscous substances capable of causing obstruction to the flow of sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage system
- d) Synthetic resin, varnish, bitumen and tar or emulsions thereof; liquid solids which may harden; cement, mortar, lime hydrate
- e) Wastewater which consists of two or more separate liquid layers
- f) Liquid manure, sullage, dung, seepage from silage, draff, laitance, marc
- g) Paunch manure or intestinal contents from horses, cattle, sheep or swine, blood, hog bristles, pig hooves or toenails, animal intestines or stomach casings, bones, hides or parts thereof, manure of any kind, poultry entrails, heads, feet or feathers, eggshells, fleshing and hair resulting from tanning operations.
- h) Animal fat or flesh in particles larger than will pass through a 0.63 mm screen; Wastewater containing fish offal
- i) Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive matter or wastewater containing any of these in any quantity
- j) Waste which, either by itself or upon the reaction with other material, becomes highly coloured
- k) Wastes containing herbicides, pesticides or xenobiotics including, but not limited to, polychlorinated biphenols (PCB's)
- l) Acids and bases, chlorinated hydrocarbon, phosgene, hydrogen cyanide and hydrazoic acid and their salts, or any other toxic matter
- m) Pathologic wastes
- n) Contents of chemical toilets
- o) Atomic wastes and radioactive materials
- p) Sewage containing dyes or colouring materials which pass through a sewage works and discolour the sewage works effluent

- q) Matter of any type which may cause the sludge from the sewage treatment system to fail to meet the criteria relating to contaminants for spreading the sludge on agricultural lands, under the Albanian guidelines for sewage sludge utilization on agricultural lands
 - r) Stormwater, water from drainage of roofs or footing drains or land, or water from a watercourse or uncontaminated water
 - s) Wastewater of which the BOD₅ exceeds four hundred (400) milligrams per litre
 - t) Wastewater containing more than four hundred (400) milligrams per litre of suspended solids
 - u) Wastewater of which the COD exceeds one thousand (1000) milligrams per litre
 - v) Wastewater containing more than one hundred (100) milligrams per litre of fat, grease, or oil, and in the case of mineral oils, in concentrations exceeding fifteen (15) milligrams per litre
- (2) The presence in wastewater of any one of the matters specified in the above subsection (1) in a concentration in excess of its limits constitutes a separate offence. Compliance with any limits is not attainable simply by dilution.
 - (3) The discharge of condensate is only permitted if the discharger can provide evidence, that the condensate is free of hazardous matter and does not exceed the limit values valid for communal wastewater.
 - (4) The connection of disintegration facilities for solid waste, steam pipelines, steam boilers, or the discharge of cooling water is not permitted.
 - (5) Properties whose sewage contains matters prohibited for discharge to the public sewer system (e.g. gasoline, oils, fats, farina) have to be equipped by the discharger with separation facilities for the orderly retention of such ingredients. The same applies to properties on which such hazardous matter is stored, processed, or traded. The diversion of sewage from such properties into the public sewerage system is only allowed, once such separation facilities are installed and their proper operation is ensured.
 - (6) The terms of this Regulation are also applicable, if discharges from properties not being connected do not occur permanently, but are carried out temporarily by mobile sewage sources.
 - (7) Discharge of groundwater to the sewerage system is fully forbidden. As long as drainage pipes were connected earlier to the public sewerage system by authorization of the UK _____ sh.a. before this present Regulation became effective, such drainage pipes have to be disconnected again and shall be reconnected to the public storm water system. The same applies to roof drains and surface water drainage pipelines.
 - (8) No person shall connect a sump pump to a sanitary sewer. In such a case, it is a must that the consumer officially notifies the utility and receives a special formal note by the latter.

1.7.3 Discharges to Stormwater Sewers

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Regulation, no person shall discharge, release, place or cause to be placed, any substance other than storm water or uncontaminated water into a storm sewer.

1.8 Particular Discharge Requirements for private and/or state enterprenuarship Wastewater

- (1) For the discharge of wastewaters originating from commercial enterprises, industries or the like (e.g. hospitals), the limit values or concentrations limits shown in the Table Nr. 1 (Annex II) have to be met. In individual cases UK _____ sh.a., or the National Water Authorities may enact even stricter limits for the discharge to the public sewerage system.

For the determination of the physical and chemical parameters of wastewater, the analysis methods as specified:

- a) The Albanian national standards on drinking water and waste water, according to the Law no 9115, dated 24.07.2003 "On the environmental treatment of waste water", and the
 - b) national regulation, DoCM no 177, dated 31.03.2005 "on the norms allowed for discharges and zoning criteria on the receiving water environment", which allows for the standards allowed in various industry and the quality of urban water after the treatment. This regulation is based on the respective guidelines of the European Union, in particular, 91/271/EEC. Setting of the sensible zones and of the less sensible zones is regulated by the Article 14 of the Law no 9115 and the Annex 5 of the DoCM no 177. Further extension of this issue is subject of discrepancy of the Council of Minister.
- (2) In particular cases
 - a) UK _____ sh.a. may stipulate limit values for physical or chemical parameters not listed in the item 2.8, subsection (1) above
 - b) higher, and thus less strict, limit values may be accepted provided that harmful matters or properties of the sewage within such limits are acceptable for the sewage treatment work and its operational staff. However, such higher values are subject to revocation at any point in time.
 - c) lower concentration limit values or pollutant loads limits may be fixed by UK _____ sh.a., to avoid in particular for:
 - compromising of the sewerage system, of the wastewater treatment plant and of the operating personnel;
 - impairment of the usability of the sewage works;
 - worsening of the wastewater treatment process or of the utilization of sewage sludge.

- (3) The targeted dilution of sewage in order to comply with any of the above limits is not acceptable
- (4) Peak sewage flows and loads discharged from a property in an intermittent manner, i.e. due to operational, technical or processing reasons, may lead to extraordinary hydraulic loads or pollution loads to the sewerage system and to the wastewater treatment plant. In order to avoid such peak loads, UK _____ sh.a. can ask for storage and buffering of sewage on the property to achieve an equalized discharge to the sewerage system. The cost for the implementation of such a storage system shall be borne by the discharger.
- (5) A discharger may be requested to keep a diary for the record of his wastewater production data. In parallel, the UK _____ utility shall keep a register with assessment of these discharges in years. The wastewater generation on the respective plot shall be recorded with regard to quantity, characteristic and quality.
- (6) Wastewater, which does not meet the requirements stipulated above and may not be discharged into the public sewerage system, has to be retained and disposed in a legal and authorized manner.

1.9 Monitoring of Discharges

- (1) UK _____ sh.a., or third parties acting their behalf, monitor the discharges from commercial and industrial dischargers. The monitoring of commercial and industrial discharges will be carried out at the expense of the discharger. On behalf of UK _____ sh.a. an assigned licensed and state-approved laboratory for water and sewage may carry out the discharge monitoring, if required.
- (2) The monitoring of discharges originating from commercial and industrial dischargers carried out by UK _____ sh.a. takes place independently from any self-monitoring, which may be requested by the National Albanian Water Authorities as the institution of public health etc.
- (3) Monitoring of discharges is guided by the limit values specified under section 2.8 paragraph (1) or, if applicable, by any specific concentration limits defined in the discharge permit issued by UK _____ sh.a. and/or the Albanian Water Authorities. As a rule monitoring will be performed at least once in a year.
- (4) In case that the results of previous investigations indicate exceeding of the relevant limit values, UK _____ sh.a. may intensify the discharge monitoring and the time intervals for sample taking and effluent analysis.
- (5) Any expenditures resulting from discharge monitoring have to be reimbursed to UK _____ sh.a. by the discharger in full. At least one month after official notification and submission of the laboratory test results, the discharger has to refund the incurred cost to UK _____ sh.a..

- (6) For the purpose of the administration of this Regulation, the person in charge from UK _____ sh.a. may, upon presentation of his identification evidence, enter any industrial premises and have free unimpaired access, to observe, to measure the flow of wastewater to any sewer and to collect any samples required at reasonable times upon reasonable notice.

1.10 Sampling and Analysis

- (1) The owner or operator of industrial premises with one or more connections to the sewerage system shall install and maintain in good repair in each connection a suitable manhole to allow observation and sampling of the wastewater and measurement of the flow of wastewater therein. Provided that installation of a manhole is not possible, an alternative device or facility may be used as a substitute with the written approval of UK _____ sh.a.
- (2) The manhole or alternative device shall be located on the property of the owner or operator of the premises, unless UK _____ sh.a. have given written instruction or approval for a different location.
- (3) Every manhole, device or facility installed as required by subsection (1) shall be designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice and the requirements of UK _____ sh.a., and shall be constructed and maintained by the owner or operator of the premises at his expense.
- (4) The owner or operator of industrial premises shall always ensure that every manhole, device or facility installed as required by subsection (1) is at all times accessible for purposes of observing and sampling the wastewater and measuring the flow of wastewater therein.
- (5) For the method of sample taking, for sewage analysis in order to determine the characteristics or contents of the wastewater, and for monitoring purposes, the following requirements shall be adhered to:
- a) A minimum of five (5) qualified grab samples shall be taken, each one at different days, in any one (1) year period.
 - b) Qualified grab samples shall be taken for monitoring purposes. A qualified grab sample shall consist of five (5) individual grab samples, collected in a period of two hours at the most, but at an interval of at least five minutes for each single grab sample. The qualified grab sample is the composite sample of the five individual grab samples taken.
 - c) Unless in individual cases other procedures are agreed with commercial or industrial firms, a fixed limit value is considered to be met, provided that in at least four (4) cases of the last five (5) examinations the results do not exceed the limit values ("4 of 5 rule"). Moreover no single result shall exceed the limit value by 100% or more.
 - d) The sample may contain additives for its preservation and may be collected manually or by using an automatic sampling device.
 - e) Analyses shall be conducted separately on each day's qualified grab sample.

- f) Except otherwise specifically provided in this Regulation, all tests, measurements, analyses and examinations of wastewater shall be carried out in accordance with the standard methods.
 - g) For each of the metals whose concentration is limited in this Regulation, the analysis shall be for the quantity of total metal, which includes all metal, both dissolved and particulate
- (6) UK _____ sh.a. may from time to time conduct such tests as deemed necessary at the manhole, or may enter the industrial premises and conduct the tests as deemed necessary.
- (7) In justified cases UK _____ sh.a. may request the permanent installation of an automatic wastewater sampling device at a location to be defined by them. UK _____ sh.a. will furthermore determine the technical requirements for the wastewater sampling taking device. The costs for the installation and operation of the sampling device shall be borne by the discharger. UK _____ sh.a. may request the installation and operation of online measurements and of continuous data loggers (e.g. for measurement of pH, temperature, COD, wastewater flow quantity etc.).

Moreover, UK _____ sh.a. may specify access to the automatic sampling device by its staff at any point in time, even in periods of temporary shut-down of the activities of the commercial / industrial enterprise.

2 Obligations, Payments and Refund of Expenses

2.1 Collection of Wastewater Obligations

- (1) The charges for the collection and disposal of municipal, commercial and industrial wastewater will be collected by UK _____ sh.a. The tariff for collection, removal and processing of waste water for public consumption shall cover the reasonable costs of offering an effective service for collecting, removing and processing waste water, including the possibility of ensuring a profit on the investment, which is sufficient for improving the capital and for new constructions.
- (2) While the one-time collection of the connection charge shall be paid based on an individual invoice, the payment of the cost for the permanent usage of the sewerage system shall be an integral part of the water bill.
- (3) UK _____ sha can ask for the change of tariffs of collection, removal and processing of waste water, approved by the ERRU, as frequently as they see this reasonable. No tariff or part of it can be modified more than once within one year. The procedure for changing the waste water collection, removal and processing tariff is launched upon a proposal by the UK _____ Sha, is followed by an opinion by the local government units and ends with the final approval of fees by the ERRU. The ERRU decision on tariff changes is published in the official journal.
- (4) Upon the UK sh.a. transfer to the local government, the urban sewage service as well as the rain water service are recommended to be carried out by the UK _____ sh.a., which can also apply a service tariff for the rain water system to the ERRU.

2.2 Issue of Obligations and Tariffs for Waste Water

- (1) All properties connected to the sewerage system are subject to wastewater charge, provided that they are built-up, and/or that they are used for commercial or industrial purposes, or if they are used in such a way that wastewater is generated thereon.
- (2) In general, the obligation to pay wastewater charges starts with the actual completion of the sewerage system, or of parts thereof.
- (3) In case that properties are not built-up and/or used for commercial or industrial reasons at the date of completion of the adjacent sewerage system, the obligation to pay wastewater charges only becomes effective once the property is developed or used for manufacture, commercial or industrial utilization, etc., resulting into the generation of sewage.

2.3 Obligation for Tariff Payment of Wastewater Sewerage

- (1) A person who is legal property owner at the date of notification to pay wastewater charges is liable for payment of the duties. Alternatively the person holding the hereditary right of superficies is liable to pay wastewater charges and duties in the event that the property is charged with a heritable building right.

2.4 Advance Payments

- (1) UK _____ sh.a. may ask for advance payments in the order of the charges applicable for connection to the public sewerage system. The advance payment is falling due at the date of starting the implementation, extension or rehabilitation of the sewerage system.

2.5 Tariff for connection with properties users

- (1) For the determination of connection charges a strict and clear differentiation is required between the case that:
 - a) either a property will be connected for the first time to the public sewerage system, or
 - b) that an existing house connection in an already sewer catchments area shall be re-connected to a newly constructed sewer network.

Besides the one-time connection charges defined under the present paragraph 3.5, charges for the continuous use of the sewerage system will be applied in line with paragraph 3.6.

2.5.1 Tariff for the first time connection to the public sewerage system (Financial obligation for investment in public area)

- (1) The present paragraph covers the costs and respective charges for measures at sewers in the public area, as required for the first-time connection of a plot of land to public sewerage. Construction measures on the plot itself are excluded.
- (2) A first-time connection is required under the following circumstances
 - a) a property in a sewer catchments area has been developed in a manner that the obligation for connection to the sewerage system and its use as defined under paragraph 2.4 becomes applicable
 - b) a property in a previously un-sewer catchments area, using on-site waste water disposal facilities, has to be connected because a newly constructed public sewerage system is now available, and hence an on-site disposal not any longer permissible
- (3) For the first-time connection of private properties to the sewerage system the wastewater charges will be imposed on a lump sum basis. The levy for the implementation of a connection to public sewerage (covering materials, labour, installation and testing for the connection branch pipe and the house connection revision chamber on public area) will be the subject of approval from municipalities and/or commune councils.*)

There are not included in the lump sum charges for the first-time connection the costs for the construction of house connection pipes or local tertiary sewer networks on the private area itself. Such cost and charges will be applied according to the following paragraph 3.5.2.

2.5.2 Costs and Tariffs for the Sewerage Pipes Works on the Private Property (Financial obligation for construction in private areas)

- (1) In general, UK _____ sh.a. will be responsible for the arrangement of the construction of tertiary sewers or house connection pipes on the private properties as well, in order to guarantee the required construction standard. However, the construction of such tertiary sewers or house connection pipes may be carried out by third persons on behalf of UK _____ sh.a. The contribution of UK _____ sh.a. to these construction works will comprise labour, plant and coordination and supervision of the works.
- (2) For laying of the tertiary sewer pipes / house connection pipes on a private property, as specified under subsection (1) above, the property owner and discharger is obliged to defray the material cost for the pipe works.
- (3) Prior to the start of the connection works, UK _____ sh.a. may request an advance payment to the cost amount defined under section 3.5.2 (2).
- (4) The private property owner is responsible for the operation and maintenance of house connection pipes and tertiary sewers on his property area.

*) **Note:** Connection tariffs are subject of an approval by the municipality and commune council and the ERRU, and can be changed at any time compliant to the cost change.

2.5.3 Cost and Tariff for the Re-Connection of Properties to new Public Sewerage systems

- In the case that a property is already connected to an old sewerage network, which will be replaced by UK _____ sh.a. by a new sewer system, a re-connection of house connection pipes is indispensable.

Eventually new tertiary sewers have to be laid on private properties in addition to adapt the private sewage drainage system locally to the new public sewer system. For this scenario the following applies:

- A lump sum connection fee as per paragraph 3.5.1 will not be levied by UK _____ sh.a..
- (2) The expenses for the construction of connecting branch pipes and the house connection revision chambers, as required for the connection of a property, will be borne by UK _____ sh.a..
 - (3) In accordance with paragraph 3.5.2 UK _____ sh.a. will arrange for the re-connection and rehabilitation of house connection pipes and tertiary sewers on the private properties. Inter alia, the contribution of the UK _____ sh.a. to such sewerage works will consist of provision of plant and labour, and of coordination and supervision of the works. In this way the required technical standard for the pipe works shall be maintained.
 - (4) For the re-connection or the rehabilitating of house connection pipes / tertiary sewer pipes on private property, as specified under this paragraph 3.5.3, the property owner shall bear the material cost for the pipe works.
 - (5) For the re-connection and rehabilitation of the pipes in the household connection/tercial sewage network that is in a private property, as specified in this paragraph 3.5.3, it is the owner that shall pay the costs for pipe-related works.

2.6 Costs and Tariff for the Use of the Sewerage System

- UK _____ sh.a. collects charges in order to cover the expenses for the collection, transport, purification and discharge of
 - (a) Wastewater
 - (b) Fecal sludge from small individual wastewater treatment plant (Sewage from septic tanks, cess pits, pit latrines etc.)

The wastewater charges shall cover the expenses of UK _____ - sh.a. being incurred for the operation and maintenance of the entire sewage disposal system, comprising the sewerage system and the wastewater treatment plant. They shall be exclusively collected to cover the costs for operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and depreciation of the sewerage system, as well as for creation of reserves.

- The collection, removal and processing tariff of waste water deriving from public consumption shall be calculated according to the fee calculating methodology, defined by the Water Regulatory Authority. The procedure to set the fee starts

with the proposal from the licensed person, issuing of an opinion from the local government units and ends with the final tariff approval by the Water Regulatory Authority. The ERRU decision on the tariff change is published in the official journal.

-
- UK _____ sha can ask for the change of the collection, removal and processing tariff of waste water, approved by the ERRU, as frequently as it judges it reasonable. No fee or part of it can be modified more than once within one year. The procedure for changing the waste water collection, removal and processing tariff is launched upon the proposal of the UK _____ Sha, followed by an opinion by the local government and ends with the final approval of tariffs from the ERRU. The ERRU decision on changes of tariffs is published in the official journal.
- The basis for the imposition of charges for discharge of **communal wastewater** into the public sewerage system is the fresh water consumption on the respective property.
The wastewater charges for communal wastewater will be invoiced jointly with the monthly bill for potable water by UK _____ sh.a.

The basis for the imposition of charges for discharge of **industrial wastewater** is the fresh water consumption on the respective property connected under consideration of the pollution load. Generally, the pollution load shall be determined by qualified grab samples in compliance with subsection 2.10. The relevant parameter is the chemical oxygen demand COD of the homogenized sample, prior to decanting.

2.7 Setting of consumption of billed drinking water

- (1) The freshwater consumption subject to wastewater charges is the sum of the following water quantities:
 - a) potable water from public water works (as recorded by water meter readings), and
 - b) service / process / potable water withdrawn from sources of own water supplies (i.e. springs, wells, open river courses)
- (2) The fresh water consumption from sources of own water supplies as defined under subsection (1) b) shall be either determined from proven water meter recordings, or based on other perusable evidence (certificates, expert's reports). If no such evidence is available, UK _____sh.a. may estimate the water amount supplied from own water supplies.
- (3) Those portions of the freshwater consumption, being subject to wastewater charges, which are not discharged to the public sewerage system, may be omitted from the determination of the wastewater charges to be imposed. The exemption from wastewater charges of these freshwater quantities has to be officially applied for by the discharger. Furthermore, the discharger has to give proof of the fresh water quantities, which are not diverted to the canalization.

Such proof has to be substantiated by the recordings of a private water meter. Otherwise, i.e. in case that water quantity measurements are not at hand or impossible, evidence shall be provided by comprehensible documents (e.g. expert's reports), which allow a reliable estimation of such water quantities.
- (4) In the event of illegal discharge of wastewater into the public sewerage system, the wastewater quantity shall be assessed by UK _____sh.a.

2.8 Costs for the Disposal of septic tanks Sludge

- (1) The basis for the imposition of charges for the collection and disposal of faecal sludge from septic tanks or sewage collected in cess pits is the quantity of such matter collected by UK _____ sh.a. The collection will be carried out on demand by the UK _____ sh.a. sludge suction truck, or by private commercial enterprises being assigned with the collection of sludge and wastewater on behalf of UK _____ sh.a.

The costs per m³ for the collection and disposal of fecal sludge from septic tanks or sewage collected in cess pits using a suction pipe with a length up to or more than 20 m will be the subject of approval from municipalities and/or commune councils and the WRA.*)

2.9 Payment Date

- (1) The charges for connection to the public sewerage system as well as the wastewater charges for the discharge and treatment of wastewater (costs for the use for the sewerage system) become due one month after official notification and issuing of an invoice.
- (2) The charges for the collection and disposal of sewage sludge and wastewater collected from on-site disposal facilities are payable with their collection. Payment is due one month after official notification and issuing of an invoice.

2.10 Approval of Wastewater Tariffs

- (1) Tariffs for the first time connection to the water supply and sewage system and the waste water treatment and sludge removal plants from the individual plants of waste water treatment are calculated by the UK _____ sh.a. as a fix amount and are approved by the Supervisory Council of the utility.

The procedure for setting the public system use tariffs for the waste water treatment plants and the tariff on the sludge removal from the individual waste water treatment plants is launched by a proposal of UK _____ sh.a. is followed by an opinion of the local government unit and ends with the final approval of tariffs by the ERU.

- (2) The approved fees become effective on the relevant date and are published in the official journal.

3. General Obligation of Notification, Access to Properties, Stoppage of Operation, Spills, and Offenses

3.1 General Obligation of Notification

- (1) Changes concerning the ownership of a property respectively the building lease have to be communicated to UK _____ sh.a. by both the previous and the actual owners or leaseholders.
- (2) Any discharger, who intends to carry out any modification at his private sewerage system, is obliged to inform UK _____ sh.a. accordingly and shall forward a request for approval.
- (3) Any person discharging commercial or industrial wastewater, or wastewater with similar characteristic, is obliged to provide the UK _____ sh.a. on their request with any relevant information, such as wastewater origin, wastewater

production, wastewater quantity respectively quality and the like. UK _____sh.a. may request the discharger to complete a questionnaire in writing within a specified deadline.

3.2 Access to Properties

- (1) Any proprietor of a public sewer system connection and any discharger shall grant the inspectors of UK sh.a. access to the wastewater facilities, provided that on request of the property owner they have proven their identity. Access to private tertiary sewerage systems, house connections, revision chambers, connection pipes, measurement devices, measuring instruments, sampling apparatus, as far as required for the technical inspection of such technical installations, reading of meters, or for exercising the legitimate interests and duties under this Regulation, shall be made possible at any reasonable point in time.

3.3 Obligation in case of Operation Stoppage

- (1) UK sh.a. are liable for damages from operational breakdown of the public sewerage system, as far as the damage is a result of intent or gross negligence. For bodily injury resulting from the said above, UK sh.a. are responsible in case of intent or negligence. Each owner of a connection with the public sewage system and each discharging subject shall provide access to the technical staff of the UK _____ sh.a. to the components of the waste water system, and the former should appear by providing evidence of their identity. Access to the tertiary sewage system, connections of the discharging entity, control panel, connection pipes, measuring devices, measuring units, equipment for receiving samples, if the technical inspection of such technical installations is required, reading of meters, or the other tasks and legal obligations deriving from this Regulation, shall be enabled at any suitable moment of time.

3.4 Spills Without Rate

- (1) Every person who discharges or deposits or causes or permits the discharge or deposit of any matter in any sewer that in nature or quantity is not in the ordinary course of events, shall forthwith notify the Municipality of/ Commune.
- (2) For any of the discharges in subsection 4.4 (1) for which the person is required to forthwith notify UK sh.a., the notification shall include the following information:
 - a) Name of the discharger / utility and the address and location of spill;
 - b) Name of person reporting the spill and telephone number where that person can be reached;
 - c) Time of the spill;
 - d) Type and volume of material discharged and any associated hazards; and
 - e) Corrective actions being taken to control the spill
- (3) Within five (5) days following a spill, the person shall submit to UK _____ sh.a. a detailed written report describing the cause of the spill and the actions taken or to be taken to prevent a recurrence.

3.5 Offenses

- (1) Any person acts improperly who contravenes by intent or negligence against any of the requirements listed below:
 - a) Persons who do not connect a property in an orderly manner to the sewerage system (§ 2.4 (1))
 - b) Persons who do not discharge their sewage to the public sewerage system, although a connection is available (§ 2.4 (3))
 - c) Persons who connect a property to the public sewerage system or who discharge sewage into it without prior permission (§ 2.4 (4))
 - d) Persons who implement, operate and maintain private estate drainage facilities which do not comply with the current building Regulations (§ 2.5 (1))
 - e) Persons who do not install and operate onsite wastewater treatment facilities in the situations defined under § 2.6 (1)
 - f) Persons who discharge storm water or uncontaminated water into the sewerage system (§ 2.6 (3))
 - g) Persons who do not address the UK _____ sh.a for disposal of fecal sludge or sewerage from local individual wastewater treatment plants (§ 2.6 (4))
 - h) Persons who do not mothball onsite wastewater treatment plants, although connection of the plot to the public sewerage system is possible or realized (§ 2.6 (5))
 - i) Persons who discharge wastewater or waste into the public sewerage system, which is not permitted for discharge for the reasons specified under § 2.7.1
 - j) Persons who discharge one of the matters of the types listed under § 2.7.2 (1)
 - k) Persons who connect one of the facilities listed under § 2.7.2 (4) to the public sewerage system.
 - l) Persons who do not install and operate separation facilities in the cases specified under § 2.7.2 (5)
 - m) Persons who discharge groundwater into the sewerage system (§ 2.7.2 (7))
 - n) Persons who discharge commercial or industrial wastewater which exceeds the limits stipulated in § 2.8 (1)
 - o) Persons who dilute wastewater in order to meet the limit values and limit concentrations applicable for commercial and industrial wastewater (§ 2.8 (3))
 - p) Persons who do not keep a diary for the record of their wastewater production data (§ 2.8 (5))
 - q) Persons who do not reimburse to the UK _____ sh.a. the costs for discharge monitoring, wastewater sampling and testing as requested by (§ 2.9 (5)) within the period of one month.
 - r) Persons who do not install and operate an automatic wastewater sampling device as requested under § 2.10 (8)
 - s) Persons who do not comply with their general duties for notification as requested by § 4.1 (1 and 2)

- t) Persons who do not fully, timely or in the required form, provide of the UK _____ sh. with the information as requested by § 4.1 (3)
 - u) Persons who refuse access to properties for the purposes as specified under § 4.2 (1)
- (2) Any person who is guilty of one of the offenses specified under subsection 4.5 (1) is liable on conviction to a penalty. The degree of the sentence will be inflicted in line with the present Albanian legislation for the administrative infractions, penal, as well as with the Council of Ministers Decision considering the water bill as an executive title.
- The fine shall clearly exceed the benefit in money's worth the offender has taken from his criminal offence. In case that the penalty ceiling amount is not sufficient to comply with this requirement, it can be increased.
- (3) Against the sentence given by the administrative organ, a petitioner request may be addressed to the District Court within 5 days from the publishing of the sentence.

Rregullorja e mesiperme u miratua ne nje mbledhje te thirrur nga Asambleja e
Aksionereve _____mbajtur me date

KRYETARI I ASAMBLESE SE AKSIONAREVE

Sh.a. U-K_____

FOURTH PART

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

Drinking Water Roof Tanks

- (1) In case the customer requires a higher pressure than the one of the distribution lines, he should install a roof tank and water pump in his object.
- (2) The roof tanks should be directly supplied from the connection point.
- (3) The inlet pipe contains a non-return valve and a closing valve.
- (4) A pump and closing valve are put in the outlet pipe.
- (5) A discharging valve pipe is installed in the lowest point of the deposit. This pipe shall be used for discharging water in cases of cleaning, disinfection and rinsing.

The roof tank project should ensure:

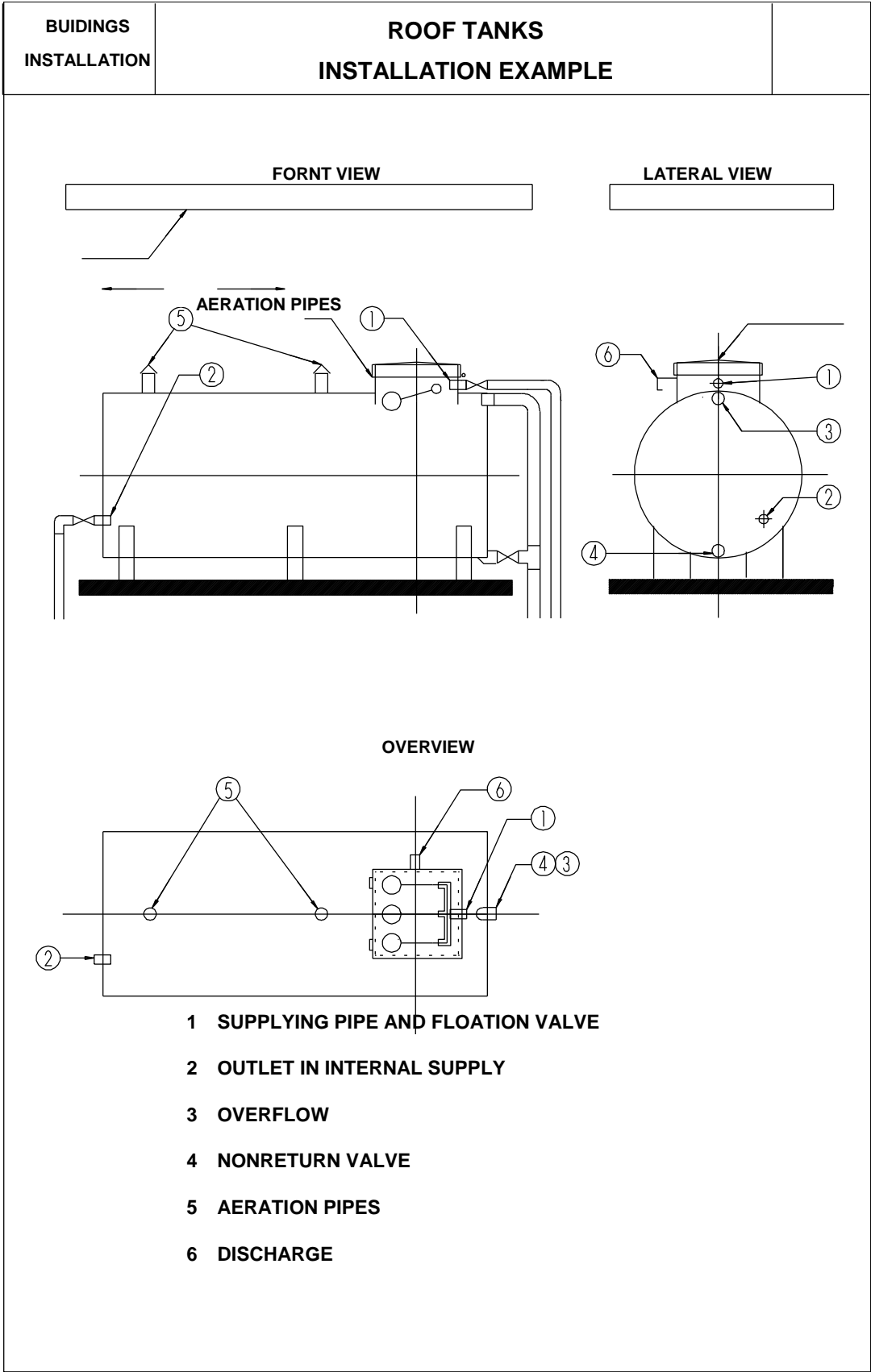
- (1) Use of the entire amount of water, so as to ensure that the water is fresh.
- (2) Its material should not pollute potable water.
- (3) Un-corrodible steel, copper, concrete or plastic material is recommended for its construction.
- (4) In case the material is not corrosion resistant, the tanks should be painted by a corrosion resistant layer, containing no toxic materials.
- (5) The water tank material should not allow penetration of light.
- (6) The tank should not work in vacuum and all connections with the atmosphere should be ensured.
- (7) The roof tanks should be covered by a lid made of material of the same quality to guarantee the insertion of the control devices.
- (8) The pipe supplying the object should be 10-15 cm higher than the end of the tank to not transmit the potential decanted impurities.
- (9) Signaling and controlling devices should be applied for the normal pump functioning.
- (10) The discharge pipe should in no case have a connection with the waste water pipes.

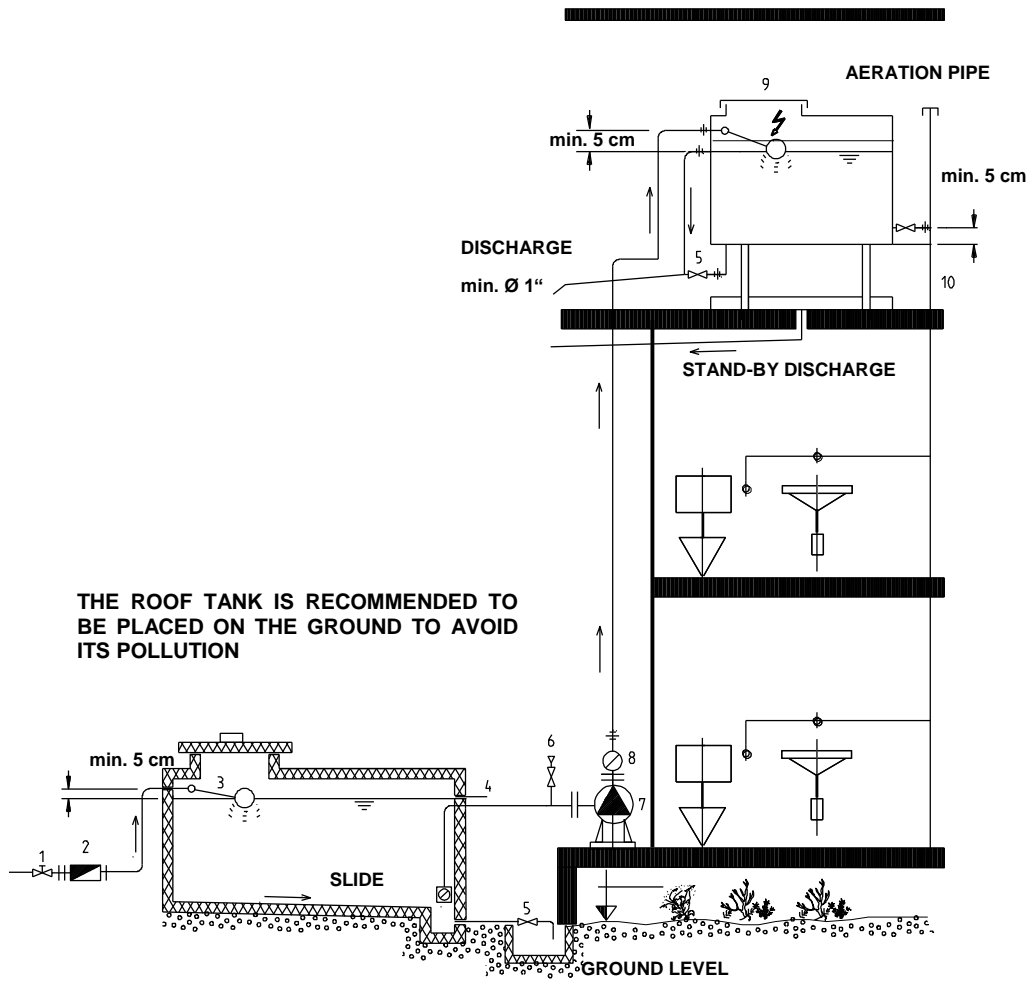
The water in tanks is not recommended to be preserved for more than 24 hours.

Deposits should be put at:

- A place not exposed to light, frost and protected from damages.
- A place that allows normal maneuvering of all the devices related to it, such as non-return valves, closing valves, its discharges and pump.
- A place allowing for its maintenance, service and remount.
- A place allowing protection from the electric power.

The roof tank deposit and its location prior to its implementation should be approved by UK_____ sh.a. mainly according to the following schemes:

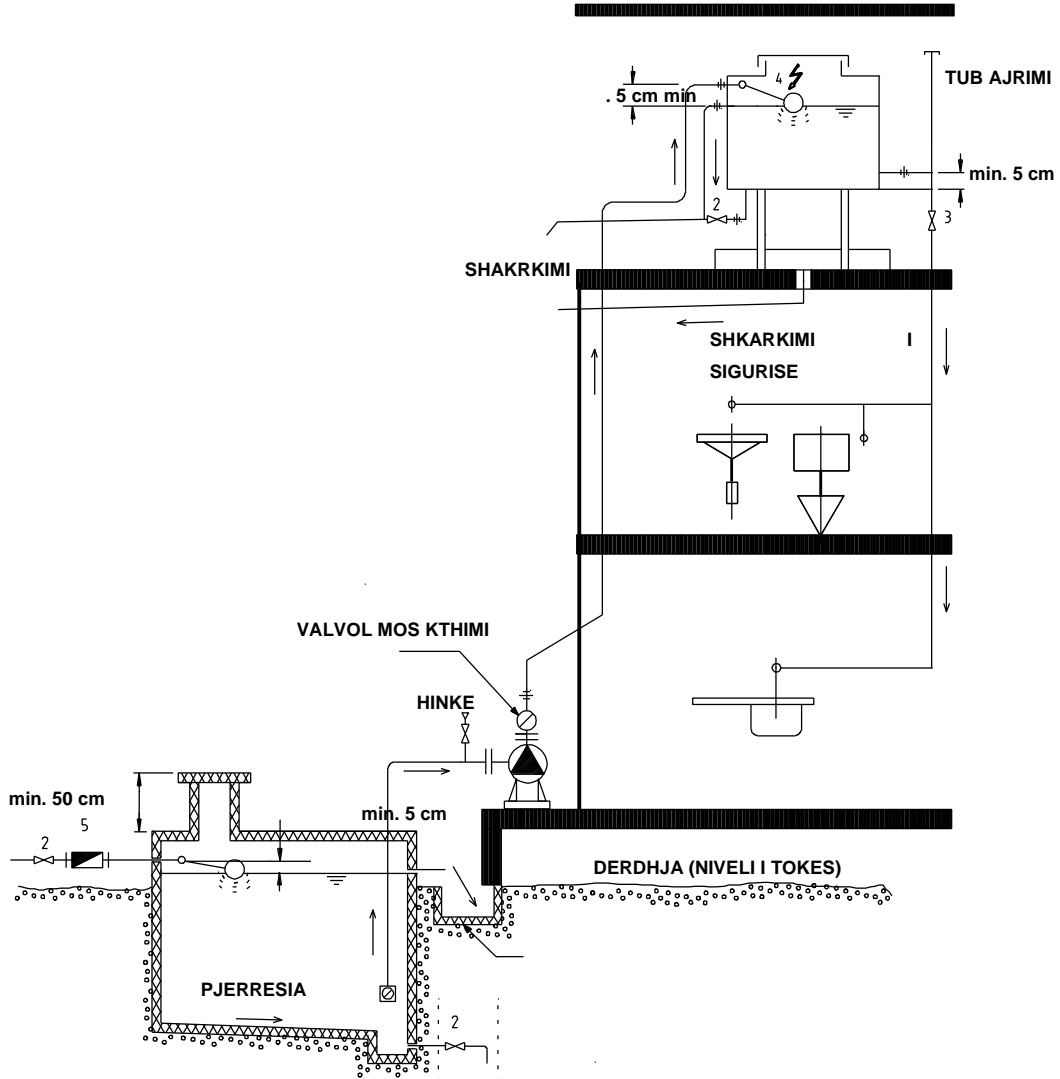




- | | | | |
|---|----------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | MAIN VALVE | 6 | FUNNEL |
| 2 | METER | 7 | PUMP |
| 3 | FLOATING VALVE | 8 | NON-RETURN VALVE |
| 4 | DISCHARGE | 9 | ELECTRIC-PUMP SWITCH-OUT |
| 5 | DRENAGE | 10 | WATER IN DEVICE |

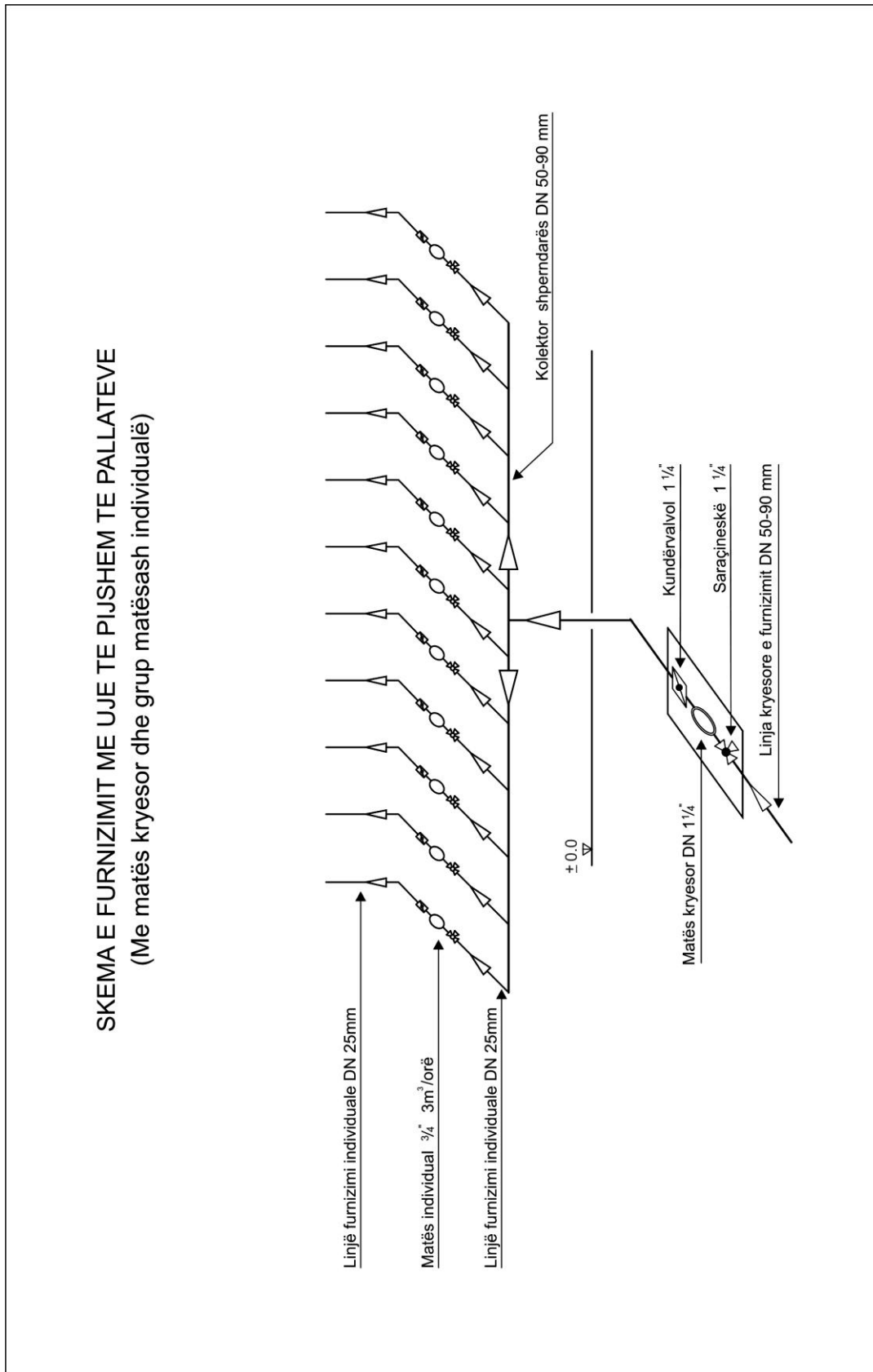
**HOUSE
INSTALLATION**

**GROUND AND ROOF TANKS
INSTALLATION EXAMPLE**



- 1 VALVOL NOTUESE
- 2 VALVOL DRENAZHI
- 3 VALVOL KRYESORE
- 4 CELES ELEKTRIK PER STAKIMINEPOMPES
- 5 MATËS UJI

Scheme of water-meters located in high buildings



Annex II

The physical and chemical indexes of drinking water

Indexes	Measuring unit	Norm	Maximum allowed value	Notes	Methods of definition
Color	mg/l	1,00	20		STASH 2639/14:1989
Turbulence	mG/l SiO ₂ NTU	1,00 0,40	10 4		STASH 2639/14:1989
Odor	Number of dilution	0,00	2 in 12 C degrees 3 in 25 C degrees		STASH 2639/14:1989
Taste	Number of dilution		2 in 12 C degrees 3 in 25 C degrees		STASH 2639/14:1989
Temperature	C degree	8-15	20		STASH
Concentration of H ⁺	Ph	6.5:8.5	9,5		STASH 2639/14:1989
Electric Transmittability	μS Cm ⁻¹ in 20 C degrees	400,00		According to the water mineralization	STASH 2639/14:1989
General Rigidity	German degrees	10-15	20		STASH
Nitrates	mg/l (NO ₃)	25,00	50		STASH
Nitrits	mg/l (NO ₂)	0,00	0,05		STASH
Amoniac	mg/l (NH ₄)	0,00	0,05		STASH
Free clorium	mg/l	0,30	0,5		STASH
Total coliforms	N/100 ml	0,00			STASH
Feecal califorms	N/100 ml	0,00			STASH
Streptococ	N/100 ml	0,00			STASH
Feecal streptococcus	N/100 ml	0,00			STASH
Total value	N/100 ml	0,00			STASH

Annex III

Table no 1

Allowed limits of values and of concentrations of industrial waste water parameters discharged in public sewage networks.

	Parameters	Procedure of analysis	Unit	Max. Of limit value
1.	Parametrat fizike			
1.1	Temperatura	DIN 38404-4	°C	35
1.2	pH-vlera	DIN 38404-5	-	6.5 -10
2.	Perberesit ose tretesit e karbonit orgniak			
2.1	Tretesit organike (BTEX), te percaktuar si shuma e benzeneve dhe derivateve te tij (benzene, etill benzene, toluene, xilene)	DIN 38407-9	mg/l	10
2.2	Hidrokarbonet e halogjenuara, perberesit organike te klorines	DIN EN ISO 10301	mg/l	1
2.3	Perberesit e absorbueshem te halogjeneve organike, te percaktuar si kloride (AOX)	DIN EN 1485 DIN 38409-22	mg/l	1
2.4	Perberesit fenolike		mg/l	1
2.5	Hidrokarbon H 53 (vajra minerale dhe produkte te tyre)	DIN EN ISO 9377-2	mg/l	20
2.6	Substance te ekstraktueshme me avullim te ulet lipofilike	DIN 38409-17	mg/l	250
3.	Substanca inorganike (te tretura)			
3.1	Amoniak	DIN EN ISO 11732	mg N/l	100
3.2	Nitrite	DIN EN 26777	mg N/l	5
3.3	Cianide, me avullim te larte	DIN EN ISO 10304-2	mg/l	0.2
3.4	Sulfate	DIN EN ISO 10304-2	mg/l	400
4.	Substance inorganike (total)			
4.1	Arsenik	DIN EN ISO 11969	mg/l	0.1
4.2	Plumb	DIN 38406-2	mg/l	0.5
4.3	Kadmium	DIN EN ISO 5961	mg/l	0.1
4.4	Krom	DIN EN 1233	mg/l	0.5
4.5	Baker	DIN 38406-7	mg/l	0.5
4.6	Nikel	DIN 38406-11	mg/l	0.5
4.7	Merkur	DIN EN 1483	mg/l	0.05
4.8	Argjend	DIN 38406-18	mg/l	0.1
4.9	Zink	DIN 38406-8	mg/l	2
4.10	Kallaj	DIN EN ISO 11969	mg/l	2

NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The national laws and national norms form the legal basis of these Rules on water supply and waste water, as follows:

- The Law no 8093, dated 21.03.1996 “On the water reserves”, as amended;
- The law no 9286, dated 30.02.2004 “On the potable water and waste water bills as executive titles”;
- The Law no 9901, dated 14.04.2008 “On Companies ”;
- The Law no 7697, dated 07.04. 1993 “On administrative contraventions“, as amended.
- The Law no 8102, dated 28.03.1996 “On the water supply and waste water treatment regulatory structures”;
- The Law no 8934, dated 05.09.2002 “On the environmental protection”;
- The Law no 8990, dated 23.01.2003 “On the Environmental Impact assessment”;
- The Law no 9115, dated 24.07.2003 “On the waste water environmental treatment”;
- The Law no 7850, dated 29.7.1994 “The Civil Code of the Republic of Albania”, including amendments;
- The Law no 7895, dated 27.01.1995 “The Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania” (including updates as of May 2003);
- The Law no. 7697 dated 07.04.1993 “On the administrative contraventions”, (including amendments as of October 2004);
- The Law no 8744, dated 22.02.2001, “On the state water supply and sewage immovable property transfer to the local government units”;
- The Law no 8652, dated 31.7.2000 “On the local government organization and functioning”;
- The Law no 10112, dated 9.04.2009 “On condominium”;
- The Law no 9286, dated 30.02.2004 “On treatment of potable water as an executive title”;
- DoCM no 96, dated 22.02.2007, "On the administration of water supply to household and non-household users" ;

- DoCM no 23, dated 09.01.2008 “On the approval of fees of water use”;
- DoCM no 289, dated 15.04.2005 “On Setting the requests and procedures of approval of permits, authorizations and concessions on the water use”;
- The Decision no 958, dated 06.05.2009 “On the approval of categories of licenses and procedures of application for licenses of physical and legal persons carrying out activities in the waste supply and waste water removal systems”.
- DoCM no 177, dated 31.03.2005 “On the allowed norms of discharges of liquids and zoning criteria for the receiving water environments”;
- DoCM no. 660, dated 12.09.2007 “On the transfer of shares of water supply and sewage utilities to the local government unit”;
- DoCM no 678, dated 3.10.2007 “On some supplements to the DoCM no 271, dated 09.05.1998 on the approval of the sample status of joint stock companies”;
- DoCM no 677, dated 3.10.2007 “On some supplements to the DoCM no 642, dated 11.10.2005, on the state companies supervisory councils;
- DoCM 145, dated 26.02.1998 “On the potable water national standards, based on the potable water sanitation rules, designing, establishment and supervision of water supply systems”;
- Instruction no 3, dated 28.07.2004 “On the potable water administration”;
- “The sanitation regulation on the potable water quality, designing, establishment, utilization and supervision of the potable water supply systems”, Ministry of Environment, Tirana 1998;
- The “Water Supply and Sewage Utility Statute of Korca“, Korçë, 2007;
- The Albanian standard of potable water STASH 3904:1997, second publication, dated 1.03.1998.
- Recommendations on water quality from the World Health Organization. Guidelines for drinking-water quality, November 1992;
- Regulation of the Water Regulatory Utility no 1, “Rules and procedures” (09/03/1999);
- Regulation of the Water Regulatory Authority “On the organization and functioning of the regulatory entity agency for the water-supply, and waste water treatment and removal sector” (December 2003);

- The ERRU Methodology, no 1, “On establishment of fees and obligations of public consumption” (08 04 1999);
- The ERRU decision no 48, “On the waste water fees” (24.01.2000);
- The ERRU Regulation no 7 “On the rules and standards of works of legal persons exercising their activity in the water supply system” (21.03.2001);
- Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Telecommunication, Decision no 42, dated 16.01.2008 “On the criteria and procedures of delivery of professional implementation license, classification and disciplining of legal entities exercising construction activities”;
- Regulation no. 38, of the Water Regulatory Authority, dated 12.11.2002 “On the criteria and procedures of legal persons exercising their activity in the water supply, and waste water removal and treatment sector”;
- KTZ 26-81, “On the technical implementation conditions on establishment of water supply and sewage systems” (the Albanian Standards).
- The Instruction of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy, no 965, dated 11.12.2007 “On the implementation of the DoCM “On the transfer of water supply and sewage joint stock utilities to the local government units”.

Draft Regulation on discharges of polluted waters to the Pogrdec sh.a service area (April 2008).

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