

ENACTMENTS DECLARED AS ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Act/ Regulation	Provisions
<p>1. Building Act (Repealed and replaced by Building Control Act 2012)</p>	<p>Sections:</p> <p>7 No building without permit (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall commence the construction of a building, or extensive alterations, additions or repairs to an existing building, without having obtained a permit so to do from the Authority. (2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to the construction of – (a) a building used for keeping animals for domestic purposes; (b) a shed of a temporary nature used for storage purposes in connection with the construction of a building</p> <p>10 No place of entertainment without permit No person shall commence the construction of any building to be used as a theatre, cinema hall, or other place of public entertainment, or make any addition or alteration, external or internal, to an existing building for the purpose of converting the building into, or using the building as, a theatre, cinema hall or other place of public entertainment without a permit from the Authority.</p> <p>20 Penalties Any person who – (a) contravenes section 7 or 10; (b) having obtained a permit for erecting a building, does not comply with any condition imposed upon him or with any part of the plan or specification upon which the permit have been granted, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than 15,000 rupees and not more than 20,000 rupees.</p> <p>28 Ruinous buildings Where any house, building, tenement, or area, has become waste and ruinous within the town of Port Louis, or become the receptacle for filth and other nuisances, or unsafe and unfit for use and occupation, and, being held by 2 or more owners, cannot be rebuilt or disposed of without the consent of all the parties interested therein, and is allowed to continue in a waste and ruinous or unsafe state in consequence of the parties being unable or unwilling or delaying to agree as to the sale or rebuilding thereof, the Mayor may, after notice given under section 24 to all the owners severally, if the said notice is not complied with and after the expiration of the time fixed in such notice, apply to a Judge in Chambers for an order for the sale of the house, building, tenement or area.</p> <p>36 License to be obtained from Authority (1) No forge, fireplace, or oven or furnace, shall be built, erected or established in any part of Mauritius, except in pursuance of a written licence given by the Authority and signed by the Authority and under such conditions as the Authority may consider expedient to annex to such licence for the prevention of fire or for the protection of public health or for public convenience or comfort or for the protection of the health, or for the safety, of any worker employed in or about such forge, fireplace, oven or furnace. (2) Such licence shall issue on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule. (3) A contravention of this section or section 34 or 35 shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding 1000 rupees. (4) The Authority may also cause any forge, fireplace, or oven or furnace, as specified in subsection (1) and sections 34 and 35 to be pulled down or removed, as the Authority thinks fit, at the expense of the offender.</p>

	<p>(5) The conditions imposed by the Authority under the subsection (1) may be disallowed or amended by the Minister upon a petition to that effect from any person alleging himself to be aggrieved by such conditions.</p> <p>40. Petroleum and other engines</p> <p>(1) No petroleum, electric or internal combustion engine shall be built or established except under a valid licence.</p> <p>(2) Sections 36, 37 and 38 shall apply to every licence issued under this section.</p> <p>(3) A licence issued under this section shall lapse –</p> <p>(a) where it has not been implemented within 2 years of issue; or</p> <p>(b) where operation under the licence is suspended for a period of 2 years.</p> <p>(4) A licence issued under this section shall at all times be subject to such terms and conditions as the Authority may impose, whether at the time of issue or renewal of the licence or during its currency.</p>
<p>2. Building Regulations 1919</p>	<p>Regulations: 32 Septic tanks</p> <p>(1) Septic tanks maybe used in conjunction with water closets provided the following conditions.</p> <p>(2) No septic installation shall be constructed without a special permit of the Authority. Prior to the erection of a septic tank, the applicant shall submit to the Authority plans in triplet showing-</p> <p>(a) the proposed site of the septic tank,</p> <p>(b) drawings and specifications of proposed installation,</p> <p>(c) lines of drains (if any)</p> <p>(d) boundaries of applicant’s premises,</p> <p>(e) all existing buildings, and</p> <p>(f) in the case of buildings with one or more storeys the floor arrangements.</p> <p>The Authority shall submit those plans for approval to the Sanitary Authority, and no septic tank shall be used unless the work shall have been approved by the Sanitary Authority and the Authority who shall both have power at any time to inspect and supervise the work in the course of construction.</p> <p>(3) Septic tanks shall be constructed in open air and one hundred feet at least from any building or from the boundary of the owner’s ground or such distance to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority or Senior Engineer Sewerage. They shall be efficiently covered and ventilated and so protected as to minimise smell therefrom and prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.</p> <p>(4) Septic tanks (smallest tank permissible six feet long four and a half feet deep-capacity ninety four cubic feet excluding dead end space above sewage) shall be of such a capacity as to provide accommodation for at least sixty gallons of sewage for every bedroom contained in the house or houses which are connected to them, plus thirty gallons for each servant’s quarters, which should be provided with water closet connected with the tank.</p> <p>(5) All water closets or latrines on premises provided with septic tank shall be connected with the tanks.</p> <p>(6) Connection between the water closets, baths, kitchens and tanks shall be by means of glazed sanitary pipes properly jointed, trapped and ventilated. Inlet and output pipes shall be fixed at opposite ends of the tank; the inlet shall terminate with a bend fixed in such a manner as to deliver the sewage below water level in the tank. The outlet shall commence with a right angle bend drawing its supply from at least one foot below the level of the sewage in the tank. The tank itself shall be divided transversely by a series of baffle walls</p>

or plates so as to compel the whole of the liquid to traverse the tank by alternate rising and falling or by flowing from side to side.

(7) Walls shall be constructed of masonry in mortar or concrete; in the former case, the mortar shall consist of one part lime, one part sand and one part red earth or one part cement to not more than six parts sand; in the latter case, the mixture shall consist of not less than one part cement to one part red earth, two parts sand and six parts of one and three quarters inch stones. In either case the whole of the walls and floor shall be rendered in cement mortar at least three-quarters of an inch thick in such manner as to make them thoroughly watertight; the mortar for this purpose shall consist of one part cement to not more than one and a half parts clean sand, carefully screened. The floor shall be made of concrete of the above proportions at least eight inches in thickness and the roof be formed of similar material either arched or flat, an opening being provided of suitable size to permit of periodic inspection and cleansing of the septic tank. The opening must be of approved pattern and practically airtight.

(8) The effluent of the tank shall be disposed of by connection to the main or the drainage or sewage. In no case shall effluent or filtrate be disposed of by sub-irrigation or underground discharge or by disposal on land be permitted except with the special permission of the Authority and under such sanitary conditions as may have been previously approved by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health by which the effluent or filtrate will be innocuous before disposal.

(9) Sewage storage tanks shall be so constructed and situated that their contents may be evacuated by a vacuum tank cart. All septic tanks have to be periodically cleared out usually after three to five years. Where the tanks are used in excess and water is limited, it requires to be done oftener.

(10) Sewer line from house must not be less than four inches in diameter with tight joints and fall of one in fifty. All excess water to be excluded from septic tanks as continuous flow without quiescent periods disturbs septic action.

(11) No addition or alteration to existing septic tank arrangements shall be undertaken until sanction shall have been obtained from the Authority, after the approval by the Sanitary Authority. Plans of such alterations or additions shall be submitted in triplicate giving full details of the proposed additions and alterations.

(12) Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority that a nuisance is caused by a defective installation the Sanitary Authority shall ask the Authority to order the reconstruction of such tank either partially or entirely and the necessary works shall be carried out at the expense of the owner,

33. Stables

Horses, mules, donkeys, goats shall be kept in stables, at least twenty feet distant from any house or room which may be used for human habitation.

39. Ventilation of stables

Ventilation of stables shall be provided by doors and ventilators together, to the extent, on one side, of one-eighth of the surface of the wall to be ventilated, and on the opposite side, one square foot in section of every running five feet.

40. Pigs

Pigs shall be kept, where permitted, at thirty feet at least from any house or room which may be used for human habitation. In other respects the stable shall be the same as are specified for goats.

	<p>46. Cleanliness of frontage The Authority may order buildings and wall enclosures along the alignment of any street to be kept clean, or may order them, if need be, to be repainted or whitewashed, as the case may be.</p> <p>47. Screens and awnings Screens and awnings for the protection of shops shall not be tolerated unless made of materials approved of by the Sanitary Authority. They shall always be maintained in good condition and kept clean; the distance between the pavement and the lower part of each screen and awning shall be determined by the Authority and shall never be less than seven feet.</p>
<p>3. Beach Authority (Use of Public Beach) Regulations 2004</p>	<p>Regulation 12</p> <p>(1) No dogs or any other domestic animal shall be allowed on the public beach unless it is kept in leash of not more than 2 metres and of such strength that would prevent the animal from releasing itself from the leash.</p> <p>(2) No person shall ride a horse for training or leisure purposes, unless he holds a written authorisation granted by the Authority.</p> <p>(3) Any person who wishes to ride a horse for training or leisure purposes shall apply for a written authorisation from the Authority.</p> <p>(4) The Authority may on receipt of an application under paragraph (3), grant authorisation-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on such terms and conditions as it deems necessary; and (b) upon payment of a monthly fee of 3,000 rupees per horse. <p>Regulation 13</p> <p>(1) No person shall erect or place any structure or display or cause to be displayed any writing on any public beach, unless he holds a written authorisation from the Authority.</p> <p>(2) The Authority may, on receipt of an application under paragraph (1), allow any writing to be displayed or any other structure to be erected on a public beach on such terms and conditions as the Authority may deem necessary.</p> <p>(3) An authorisation under this regulation shall be required in addition to any licence, permit or authorisation required under any other enactment.</p> <p>Regulation 16</p> <p>(1) No person shall –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) damage, or interfere with any flora, including trees and grasses on a public beach; (b) remove, deface, damage or destroy any sign or post placed on a public beach; (c) light a fire outside a place designated by the Authority; (d) leave a fire unattended at such designated place until the fire is completely extinguished;

	<p>(e) deposit or leave any object, including any rubbish or litter on the public beach, except in receptacle or within an area provided for that purpose;</p> <p>(f) deposit or dispose of any waste or rubbish, oily liquid, acid or other chemical or toxic or polluting substance into the marine environment on a public beach;</p> <p>(g) subject to regulation 15, on a public beach engage in any game or activity which is likely to cause danger to any person or damage to any property;</p> <p>(h) abandon a vessel, motor vehicle or any other property on a public beach;</p> <p>(i) damage, remove or otherwise interfere with any floats or buoys.</p> <p>(2) No person shall erect any sign or structure, display or cause to display any writing on a public beach, except with the written authorisation of the Authority given under regulation 13.</p>
<p>4. Central Water Authority Act 1971</p> <p>Section 46 dealing with water works falls outside EPA</p>	<p>Section 46 Permit to construct water works</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (4), no person shall, except with the written permission of the Authority, construct any irrigation works or other water works.</p> <p>(2) The Authority may, in granting a permission under subsection (1), impose such conditions as it thinks fit.</p> <p>(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 2,000 rupees.</p> <p>(4) This section shall not apply in relation to works constructed, in accordance with the terms of a concession agreement, by a concessionaire which has been awarded a Concession project for the supply of water under the Concession Projects Act.</p> <p>Section 46 A - Discharge of polluted water</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (4), no person shall discharge polluted water underground or into any canal, river, stream, lake, reservoir or lagoon.</p> <p>(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on a first conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than 250,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years and, on a second or subsequent conviction, to a fine of not less than 500,000 rupees together with imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 years.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding –</p> <p>(a) section 114 of the Courts Act;</p> <p>(b) section 72 of the District and Intermediate Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) Act,</p> <p>a magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try an offence and impose any penalty provided under this section.</p>

<p>5. Central Water Authority (Water Supply for Domestic Purposes) Regulations 1992</p>	<p>Regulation 10</p> <p>(1) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) abstracts, consumes or uses water from the water works; (b) tampers or interferes with, damages or destroys any installation or device set up by the Authority in connection with the supply of water from the water works, shall commit an offence. <p>(2) Any person who-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, opens or closes any cock, valve or sluice in the water works; (b) does or causes to do any act which is likely to impede the flow of water or to pollute water or render it unfit for use of consumption in the water works; (c) trespasses on any land held by the Authority for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of these regulations and on or near which a notice giving adequate warning to trespassers has been posted, shall commit an offence. <p>(3) Any person who causes or permits any act or omission, or attempts to commit any act, specified in paragraph (1) or (2) shall commit an offence.</p>
<p>6. Central Water Authority (Water Supply for Non-Domestic Purposes) Regulations 1992</p>	<p>Regulation 10</p> <p>(1) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) abstracts, consumes or uses water from the water works; (a) tampers or interferes with, damages or destroys a meter or any other installation or device set up by the Authority to record the consumption of water in connection with the supply of water from the water works, shall commit an offence. <p>(2) Any person who-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, opens or closes any cock, valve or sluice in the water works; (b) does or causes to do any act which is likely to impede the flow of water or to pollute water or render it unfit for use or consumption in the water works; (c) trespasses on any land held by the Authority for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of these regulations and on or near which a notice giving adequate warning to trespassers has been posted, shall commit an offence. <p>(3) Any person who causes or permits any act or omission, or attempts to commit any act, specified in paragraph (1) or (2) shall commit an offence.</p>
<p>7. Criminal Code</p>	<p>Section 378 – First class contraventions</p> <p>A fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees shall be incurred by any person who-</p>

	<p>(m) throws in the street or puts in front of his house any dung, earth, rubbish or any other thing not removable by the vehicles and calculated to impede the free passage, or the salubrity of the highway;</p> <p>(o) throws filth or any other thing into or near any stream, canal, or running water, fountain or public reservoir, or washes or bathes therein.</p> <p>(p) throws, makes, or puts any refuse in the street</p> <p>(v) throws into any street, public place or suburb or into any harbour, river, stream, canal, or ditch, any dead animal, or does not cause the same to be buried in the place indicated by the Police</p> <p>Section 385- Third class contraventions A fine not exceeding Rs 3000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days shall be incurred by -</p> <p>(g) any person who, without the permission of the Municipal Council in the towns of Port Louis, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Curepipe and Vacoas-Phoenix or of a Superintendent of Police in any other place, lights a fire in any street or public place, or in any suburb or yard, or in any field, at a distance of less than 50 metres from any house, building, orchard, plantation, stack of hay, heap of grain, straw, forage, or other combustible materials, even though no accident ensues.</p>
<p>8. Criminal Code Supplementary Act</p>	<p>Section 4 - Defacing road or building</p> <p>(1) Any person who –</p> <p>(a) paints, draws or affixes a writing –</p> <p>(i) on a road; or</p> <p>(ii) without the permission of the owner, on a building or structure;</p> <p>(b) in any other manner causes a writing to appear –</p> <p>(i) on a road; or</p> <p>(ii) without the permission of the owner, on a building or structure, in a manner that renders the writing capable of being seen by the public shall commit an offence.</p> <p>(2) Any person who commits an offence under subsection (1) shall, on conviction, be liable –</p> <p>(a) to a fine not exceeding 10,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months; and</p> <p>(b) to pay the cost of removing the writing from the road, building or structure.</p> <p>(3) Where a police officer has reasonable ground to believe that a person has committed or is committing an offence under subsection (1), he may arrest that person without a warrant.</p> <p>(4) Any amount required to be paid under subsection (2)(b) shall be recoverable in</p>

	<p>the same manner as a fine.</p> <p>(5) In this section, "road" has the same meaning as in the Road Traffic Act.</p> <p>Section 110- Obstructing passage of pedestrian on seashore</p> <p>(1) Any person who, without lawful authority, obstructs or prevents the free passage of a pedestrian on the seashore shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 10,000 rupees.</p> <p>(2) Where any obstruction to the seashore consists of a permanent fixture the court may order the destruction of the fixture at the expense of the convicted person.*</p> <p>(3) The Minister may, where an obstruction under subsection (2) is in the nature of a jetty, fence, wall or groins and in respect of which no authorisation has been granted by him, order such jetty, fence, wall or groins, as the case may be, to be demolished and removed</p>
<p>9. Forests and Reserves Act</p>	<p>Section 9 – Planting of reserves</p> <p>Where a mountain or river reserve is-</p> <p>(b) cultivated in such manner as to cause soil erosion; the authorised officer may cause the land to be planted or replanted in such manner as he thinks fit.</p> <p>Section 14 - Offences.</p> <p>(2) No person shall –</p> <p>(b) deposit or throw any rubbish, article or thing of a dangerous or offensive nature on any State land or reserve;</p> <p>(Where reserve means a mountain, nature, river or road reserve)</p> <p>River reserve means-</p> <p>(a) where there is an escarpment, the land extending from the edge of a watercourse to a distance measured on the horizontal plane-</p> <p>(i) in case of a river, of 16 metres;</p> <p>(ii) in case of a rivulet, of 8 metres</p> <p>(iii) in the case of a feeder, of 3 metres</p>
<p>10. Fisheries and Marine Resources Act 2007</p>	<p>Section 69 –Protection of the aquatic ecosystem</p> <p>(1) No person shall place, throw, discharge or cause to be placed, thrown or discharged into Mauritius waters or into a river, lake, pond, canal, stream, or tributary any poisonous substance.</p> <p>(2) No person shall cut, remove, damage or exploit a mangrove plant or part of a mangrove plant except with the written approval of the Permanent Secretary.</p> <p>(3) No person shall place, construct or cause to place any structure within Mauritius</p>

	<p>waters except with the written authorization of the Permanent Secretary.</p> <p>(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), (2), or (3) shall commit an offence.</p>
<p>11. Ground Water Act</p>	<p>Section 4 Licence to abstract ground water and prohibition of pollution</p> <p>(1) Subject to this Act, no person shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) abstract, divert, obstruct, measure or use ground water; (b) construct or erect any works in or over any ground water unless he has obtained a licence under this Act authorizing him to do so. <p>(2) (a) Where any person licensed under this Act, by any physical, chemical or biological means or process, so alters the composition or quality of ground water that it is likely to cause injury to any person, animal or plant using such water, he shall commit an offence.</p> <p>(b) Where an offence is committed under paragraph (a), the Authority may, with the approval of the Minister, suspend or revoke the licence, without prejudice to any other proceeding that may be instituted against the holder of the licence.</p>
<p>12. Local Government Act 2003</p> <p>Repealed and replaced by Local Government Act 2011</p>	<p>Section 97- Permits and Licences Committee</p> <p>(1) There shall be established for the purposes of this part in every local authority, a committee to be known as the Permits and Licences Committee, which shall consists of the Chief Executive or his Representative as chairperson and 4 heads of the relevant departments of the local authority, designated by the Chief Executive.</p> <p>(2) The Chief Executive shall also designate an officer of the local authority to act as Secretary to the Committee.</p> <p>(3) The Committee –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shall meet as often as is necessary and such time and place as the Chairperson of the Committee may decide; (b) shall regulate its meetings in such a manner as it thinks fit. <p>Section 98- Powers and functions of Permits and Licences Committee</p> <p>(1) The authority for execution of the Building Act and Town and Country Planning Act shall be the local authority of the representative town or district where the relevant building, structure or tenement building, is to be found or where the land is to be developed.</p> <p>(2) The Permits and Licences Committee shall act as one stop service for the processing of the applications for permits and licences.</p> <p>(3) The Committee shall disseminate clear and transparent guidelines for application, processing and issue of permits and licences.</p> <p>(4) The guidelines under subsection (3) shall be in terms of the requirements of the law, the procedures to be adopted and shall be in accordance with-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the guiding principles and plans for land development and planning laid down and published by the Ministry responsible for the subject of lands; (b) the guidelines published – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) by the Morcellement Board under the Morcellement Act; (ii) for the purposes of development permits under the Town and Country Planning Act and buildings permits under the Building Act. (iii) By the Police, Fire Services, Sanitary Authority and other relevant Ministry Government Department in respect of the necessary clearances and authorizations relating to the permits referred to in subparagraph (ii); and (c) the guidelines published by the Council of the local authority

	<p>relating to the municipal licences, permits or authorizations under this Act or any regulations made thereunder.</p> <p>(5) Subject to section 105, the Committee shall –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) examine, process and approve application for permits and licences in accordance with the guidelines referred to in subsections (3) and (4); and (b) issue under the authority of the Chief Executive – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development permits under the Town and Country Planning Act; (ii) permits under the Building Act; and (iii) municipal licences and other and other permits or authorization under this Act or any regulations made thereunder. <p>(6) The Minister may make regulations to prescribe –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) those classified trades in respect of which the Committee shall seek a certificate of no objection from the Police, Fire Services, Sanitary Authority or any other Ministry or Government Department, as the case may be, before granting a licence, permit, or authorization under this Act or any regulation made thereunder; (b) the conditions under which a classified trade shall be conducted; (c) the structural requirements of premises used for carrying on a classified trade, and the provision of appliances in them for securing the safety of the employees and of the public. (d) The precautions to be taken in keeping and storing inflammable, explosive or other dangerous material; (e) The sanitary conditions under which any classified trade any be conducted; (f) The conditions under which a street vendor shall exercise his calling; and (g) Such other conditions, as he deems necessary for the purposes of this Act. <p>(7) Any regulations made under subsection (6) may provide that any person who contravenes them shall commit an offence, and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 2,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.</p>
<p>13. National Parks and Reserves Regulations 1996</p>	<p>Regulation 8</p> <p>No person shall, on any reserved land, deposit or leave any rubbish, litter or other object except in a receptacle or place provided for that purpose.</p> <p>Regulation 12</p> <p>(1) Except with the permission of the Director, no person shall, in any reserved land-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) dam up, divert, or pollute any waters; (b) interfere with, dig up, cut up, collect, or remove any sand, gravel, clay, mud, rock, mineral, coral or any pole, timber, firewood, humus or other natural substance. <p>(2) Notwithstanding regulation 3(2), the Director may, on payment of such fees as may be approved by the Minister, grant a permit to authorise the cutting and removal of any part of any non-indigenous species of plant.</p> <p>(3) Except with the permission of the Director, no person shall on any reserved land –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) remove, damage, deface, or disturb any brick, glass, coin, masonry, ceramics,

	<p>ancient relic or any object of architectural, archaeological, historical, geomorphological or scientific interest;</p> <p>(b) damage, deface or otherwise interfere with by writing or marking in any way, any plant, rock or other natural materials;</p> <p>(c) remove, damage, or deface any rock, stalactite, stalagmite or other formation in a cave, situated, found or placed on that land,</p> <p>(4) Except with the permission of the Permanent Secretary, no person shall, on any reserved land –</p> <p>(a) erect any building or structure, other than a tent;</p> <p>(b) erect, exhibit or display any notice or sign or any bill, poster or advertisement;</p> <p>(c) make or mark out any track or route;</p> <p>(d) erect any cairn or any memorial of any kind;</p> <p>(e) take any photograph or make any movie or video for a commercial purpose other than reporting news.</p> <p>(5) No person shall, on any reserved land-</p> <p>(a) deposit or bury the dead body of any creature;</p> <p>(b) deposit, discharge or leave any offal, filth, dung, or other noxious or polluting matter or thing;</p> <p>(c) deposit any vehicle carcass or part thereof</p> <p>Regulation 14</p> <p>No person shall, on any reserved land-</p> <p>(c) make any loud noise; or</p> <p>(d) play at a high volume above that allowed by an officer, any radio, musical instrument or other device capable of generating noise.</p>
14. Pas Géométriques Act	<p>14 Lessee to watch over property</p> <p>(1) The lessee of ‘Pas Géométriques’ shall watch over the property leased to him and prevent the cutting or removal of any trees growing on it which is –</p> <p>(a) not authorized by his lease, or by the Minister; or</p> <p>(b) in breach of any condition subject to which the right of cutting trees may have been granted in the lease.</p> <p>(2) (a) Where any trees growing on the ‘Pas Géométriques’ are cut or removed without any lawful authority, or in breach of any condition of the lease, the Minister, on proof of the fact and without having to prove that the cutting or removal of the trees took place with the knowledge or sanction of the lessee, shall, subject to paragraph (b), be entitled to</p>

	<p>obtain judgment condemning the lessee to pay the value of the trees cut, or canceling the lease with damage.</p> <p>(b) It shall be a defence for the lessee to prove that the trees were cut or stolen without any neglect on his part or in spite of proper supervision by him.</p> <p>(c) In the case referred to in paragraph (b), the lessee shall inform the Minister within a period of 7 days of the destruction or theft of the trees.</p> <p>17 Offences</p> <p>Where –</p> <p>(a) a lessee of ‘Pas Geometriques’ cuts, destroys or removes, or causes to be cut, destroyed or removed, any tree, without being expressly authorized to cut trees in his lease;</p> <p>(b) a lessee authorized to cut trees, cuts, destroys or removes, or causes to be cut, destroyed or removed, any tree on any ‘Pas Geometriques’ in breach of any condition of his lease; or</p> <p>(c) a person cuts, destroys or removes, or causes to be cut, destroyed or removed, any tree on any ‘Pas Geometriques’ which is either not let by Government or let to another person without that person’s authorization, he shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees in addition to the value of any tree cut, destroyed or removed, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.</p> <p>Section 23 - Dumping on Pas Géométriques</p> <p>Any person who dumps or who causes to be dumped any sand, coral, earth, stones, wood or other object on any Pas Géométriques without the authority of the lessee or of the Minister, according to whether the Pas Géométriques are let or not, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.</p> <p>24A Removal of jetties or other structures</p> <p>(1) Notwithstanding any other enactment, no person shall build, erect or set up any jetty, wall, fence, groins or other structure on any part of the Pas Geometriques without any right, title or capacity or without the express authorization in writing of the Minister.</p> <p>(2) Where the Minister is satisfied that any jetty, wall, fence, groins or other structure has been built or erected on any part of the ‘Pas Geometriques’ without any right, title or capacity or without his express authorization, he may cause the structure to be demolished and removed with the procedure specified in section 24.</p>
15. Public Health Act	<p>Section 18 - Interpretation of "nuisance"</p> <p>Without prejudice to any environmental law, "nuisance" includes –</p> <p>(a) a vessel or a conveyance in such a state or condition as to be injurious or dangerous to health;</p> <p>(b) a failure to supply or an inadequate or defective provision or employment of drain,</p>

watercloset, privy or cesspool accommodation, and any other matter or circumstance whereby premises is rendered injurious to health

(c) a street, road, stream, pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, sink, watertank, cistern, watercloset, earthcloset, privy, urinal, cesspool, soakaway pit, septic tank, cesspit, soilpipe, wastepipe, drain, sewer, garbage receptacle, dustbin, dungbin, refusepit, sloptank, ashpit, and manure heap so foul or in such a state or so situated or constructed as to be injurious to health;

(d) a stream, canal, pond or water in which animals, utensils or clothes have been washed or into which water used in the washing of clothes has escaped, or has been discharged and which from that or any other cause is in such a state as to be injurious to health;

(e) a well, tank, pond, reservoir, canal or conduit –

(i) the water of which is so tainted with impurities;

(ii) which is otherwise so unwholesome as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of persons living near

or using that water; or

(iii) which is calculated to promote or aggravate epidemic diseases;

(f) a stable, cow house, pigsty, or other premises for the use of animals which is in such a condition as to be injurious health, or any other animals so kept as to be injurious to health;

(g) an accumulation or deposit of water, manure, dirt or other matter, wherever situated, injurious to health;

(h) a factory, trade or business so conducted as to be injurious to health;

(i) premises so overcrowded as to be injurious to health;

(j) a churchyard, cemetery or a place of burial, so situated or so overcrowded by bodies as to be injurious to health;

(k) a public or other building which is-

(i) so situated, constructed, used or kept as to be unsafe, dangerous to health; or

(ii) deficient in air space, floor space, light or ventilation;

(l) a factory or trade premises-

(i) not kept in a cleanly state and free from offensive smell arising from any drain, privy, water closet, earth closet or urinal;

(ii) not ventilated so as to destroy or render harmless and inoffensive, as far as practicable, any gas, vapour, dust or other impurity generated; or

(iii) so overcrowded or so badly lit or ventilated as to be injurious to the health to those employed in it;

- (m) a factory or trade premises causing or giving rise to smells or effluvia which are offensive or injurious or dangerous to health;
- (n) a vegetable growth and other impediment –
 - (i) along the banks of a lake, pond or river course;
 - (ii) in a lake, pond or river course; or
 - (iii) along a dyke and dam in any river when so situated as to be injurious or dangerous to health;
- (o) a collection of water, sewage, rubbish, refuse, ordure, or other fluid or solid substance which –
 - (i) permits or facilitates the breeding or multiplication of animal or vegetable parasites of man or domestic animals or of insects, or of other agents which are known to carry those parasites; or
 - (ii) may otherwise cause or facilitate the infection of man or domestic animals by those parasites;
- (p) a collection of water in a well, pool, gutter, channel, depression, excavation, barrel, tub, bucket, or any other article found to contain any immature stage of the mosquito;
- (q) a cess pit, latrine, urinal, dung pit or ash pit found to contain any immature stage of mosquito;
- (r) an act, omission, or thing which may be dangerous to public health;
- (s) a dwelling or premises of such construction or in such or in such a state or so situated or so dirty or so verminous as to be, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority-
 - (i) injurious or dangerous to health; or
 - (ii) liable to favour the spread of any infectious or communicable disease;
- (t) a dwelling or premises which is –
 - (i) so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates;
 - (ii) is dilapidated or defective in lighting or ventilation; or
 - (iii) is not provided with or is so situated that it cannot be provided with sanitary accommodation to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority;
- (u) an accumulation or deposit of refuse, offal, manure, or any other matter which is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health;
- (v) an accumulation of stone, timber, or other building material which, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, is likely to harbour rats or other vermin;
- (w) premises in such a state or condition and a building so constructed as to be likely to harbour rats;
- (x) an area of land –
 - (i) kept or permitted to remain in such a state as to be offensive; or
 - (ii) liable to cause an infectious or communicable disease or injury or danger to

health;

(y) a chimney emitting smoke in such quantity or in such manner as to be offensive, injurious or dangerous to health;

(z) an animal or bird, or any carcass which is so kept or allowed to remain as to be dangerous to public health.

[Amended 34/91]

Section 19 - Author of nuisance

The author of a nuisance means the person by whose act, default or sufferance a nuisance is caused, exists or is continued, whether he is the owner occupier or both owner and occupier of a premises or any other person.

29 Notice to remove nuisance

(1) Where the Sanitary Authority is satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, he shall serve a notice in the form set out in the Second Schedule-

(a) on the author of the nuisance;

(b) where the author of the nuisance cannot be found, on the occupier or owner of the premises on which the nuisance arises or continues requiring him to remove it within the period specified in the notice, not being less than 48 hours nor more than one month from the time of service of the notice, unless cause is shown to the Sanitary Authority for prolonging the period and to execute the work and do such things as may necessary for that purpose.

(2) The Sanitary Authority may, if it thinks fit, specify any work to be executed to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance under subsection (1).

(3) Where the nuisance arises from the want or defective construction of any structure or where there is no occupier of the premises, the notice shall be served on the owner.

(4) Where the author of the nuisance cannot be found and the Sanitary Authority is satisfied that the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act, the default or sufferance of the occupier or owner of the premises, the Sanitary Authority may abate the nuisance or do what is necessary to prevent its recurrence.

[Amended 4/89]

32 Failure to abate nuisance

(1) Where a person on whom notice under section 29 has been served, fails to comply with the notice, he shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than 1,000 rupees.

(2) Where the Sanitary Authority is not satisfied that the nuisance has abated, the Court may further order the author to abate the nuisance to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority within a prescribed delay.

(3) In case the nuisance still persists after order from the Court-

(a) the author of the nuisance shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which shall not be less than 1,000 rupees or more than 10,000 rupees;

(b) the Court may further order him to abate the nuisance to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority within a prescribed delay; and

(c) a task force may be set up by the Sanitary Authority to abate the nuisance.

(4) In the execution of an order made under subsection 3(b), the Sanitary Authority may-

(a) be assisted by the Police;

(b) forcibly enter any premises in respect of which the order has been issued; and

(c) do whatever may be necessary to give effect to the order.

(5) All the expenses incurred in abating a nuisance under subsection (3), shall be recoverable from the author of the nuisance.

	<p>33 Proceedings against authors of nuisance</p> <p>(1) Where a nuisance appears to be wholly or partially caused by the act or default of more than one person, the Sanitary Authority or other complainant may –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) institute proceedings against any one of those persons; or (b) include all or any 2 or more of those persons in one proceeding. <p>(2) Any one or more of those persons under subsection (1) may be –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ordered to abate the nuisance , so far as it appears to the court to be caused by his or their acts or defaults; (b) prohibited from continuing any act or default which in the opinion of the court contributes to the nuisance; (c) fined or otherwise punished, <p>notwithstanding that the act or default of any of those persons would not separately have caused a nuisance, and the costs may be distributed as may appear fair and reasonable to the Court.</p>
<p>16. Public Health (Restrictions on Tobacco Products) Regulations 1999.</p>	<p><u>Regulation 2</u></p> <p>_No person shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) smoke any tobacco product while engaged in the preparation, serving or sale of food or foodstuffs on any premises to which the public has access; (d) smoke any tobacco product- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire or reward; (ii) in a place specified in the schedule.
<p>17. Rivers and Canals Act</p>	<p>Section 25 - No one to stop or alter river or stream</p> <p>(1) Except with authority from the Supreme Court, no person shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) stop or change the course or level of; or (b) make or place any dike, dam, basin, or construction of any kind in the course of, any river, stream, or run of water that is public property. <p>(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall on, conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and shall restore the river stream or run of water to its former state.</p> <p>Section 26 – Control of activities near rivers</p> <p>(1) No dwelling house, kitchen, slaughter house, or camp of labourers, and no privy, urinal, stable, cow house, cattle yard, pigsty, poultry yard, and no distillery or sugar or other manufactory, shall be erected within 100 feet of any river or stream, unless the Permanent Secretary or the Sanitary Authority certifies in writing that the water of the river or stream, is not liable to be defiled by any matter or water issuing from such erection or building.</p> <p>(2) Where any premises specified in subsection (1), or any quantity of sugar, cane thrash, bagasse, syrup, molasses, wash, manure, dung, or accumulation of matter of any kind, or any sewer, ditch, or drain, appears to the Supreme Court (after a report on the matter by one or more persons of skill, and after the parties interested have been duly called) to be</p>

so situated that any water or matter from there can defile any river or stream, the occupier of the premises shall remove the water or matter or make arrangements, to the satisfaction of the Permanent Secretary, or of some skilled person appointed by the Supreme Court, for preventing the defiling.

(3) Any person who contravenes this section shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and the works or arrangements necessary for preserving the purity of the water of the river or stream in question may be made at his expense on order of the District Magistrate.

Section 65 - Riverains to keep canal clean

(1) Every proprietor of ground through which a canal passes shall keep the open parts of the canal in its whole course through his property clear from obstruction of any kind.

(2) Where there are different proprietors on each side of a canal, each shall keep the ground on his side clear from the obstruction and they shall be jointly and severally bound to keep the open portions of the canal between their properties clear.

(3) Where a person fails to comply with subsections (1) and (2) –

(a) the work may be done at his expense by any person having the authority of the syndic, or of the corporation, or body administering the canal; and

(b) he shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 20 rupees

Section 66 - Path to be left along canal

(1) (a) A passage 3 feet wide at least shall be left on one or other side of every canal along its whole length, and the proprietor of the ground on which the passage is, shall keep it from obstruction.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply where the canal has been carried underneath, or within 3 feet of, a building, or where a building has been erected on, or within 3 feet of, a canal.

(2) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), where there are different proprietors on each side of a canal, the passage shall be left on each side, and each proprietor shall keep the passage on his own side free from obstruction

(b) Where the proprietors agree to have the passage on one side only, it shall be on the side so agreed and the proprietors shall be jointly and severally responsible for keeping it free from obstruction.

(3) Where a proprietor fails to comply with this section –

(a) the necessary passage shall be made or cleared of obstruction, as the case may be, at his expense, by any person authorised by the syndic, or by the corporation or other body administering the canal; and

(b) he shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 20 rupees

67 - Canals may be stopped in order to be cleaned.

(1) The riverains or corporation or other body administering a canal may cause the water of the canal to be stopped for such time as they may determine, in order that the canal may be cleaned, and every occupier of land bordering a canal shall, during the stoppage, clean and clear the open parts in its course through or past the ground occupied by him.

(2) Where the occupier fails to perform his duty, the necessary work shall be performed at his expense by any person having the authority of the syndic, or of the corporation or other body administering the canal.

Section 69 - Restrictions on building near canals

(1) No person shall erect or place within 100 feet of an open canal, any dwelling house, slaughter house, hut, kitchen, camp of labourers, privy, urinal, stable, cow house, cattle yard, pigsty, poultry house, poultry yard, or any sugar manufactory, distillery or other manufactory, unless the syndic of the canal and the Permanent Secretary or the Sanitary Authority certifies in writing that the water of the canal will not be defiled by any matter or water from that place.

(2) In the case of canals administered by a corporation or other body, the Permanent Secretary, and in case of canals administered by a corporation or other body without a syndic, the chief officer of the corporation or body, shall certify in place of the syndic.

(3) Any person who contravenes this section shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, and shall at his option to remove the building or erection to a place beyond the distance of 100 feet, or provide for it such arrangements and precautions as the Permanent Secretary, Sanitary Authority, syndic or chief officer certify to be sufficient.

(4) Any certificate required by this section may be signed by the Permanent Secretary or by the Sanitary Authority.

Section 87 – Throwing of dirty waters in river

(1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who throws, or causes to be thrown, or sends or allows to flow into a river or into a canal, pipe or other conduit discharging into a river or canal, any scums, residue, refuse, washing or other dirty waters or other liquid that may be tend to pollute the water of such river or canal shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

(2) Where the manager of an estate has complied with section 88, water discharged from a vacuum pan or triple effect shall be deemed not to be a liquid tending to pollute the water of a river or canal.

(3) In a prosecution against the manager of a sugar estate or against a person having charge of a factory, it shall be sufficient to prove that scums, or some other matter or liquid mentioned in subsection (1), are discharged or issued from the sugar house, mill or factory under the charge of the manager or person, and flow into a river or canal, pipe or conduit.

	<p>Section 88 - Duty of manager of sugar mill</p> <p>(1) The manager of a sugar house shall make the necessary arrangements and take the necessary precautions for keeping the waters of vacuum pans, triple effects and boilers, where the waters are discharged into a river or canal, separated from the scums, residue, refuse, washings and other dirty waters existing in or issuing from any sugar house, or mill under his charge.</p> <p>(2) Any manager who does not comply with subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees for every day that such default continues.</p> <p>Section 98 - Clearing of river bed</p> <p>The Conservator of Forests may, under such conditions as he thinks fit, authorise the owner of any land through or beside which flows any river or stream to destroy, remove and clear, and to appropriate any tree, bush, weed or other growth or impediment, that may be pointed out to him by a forest officer, lying or being in the bed of that part of the river or stream flowing on or alongside his land so that the flow is not impeded, slackened or interfered with.</p> <p>Section 99 - Clearing and replanting river reserves</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Conservator of Forests may, with a view to improving the sanitary condition and the growing stock of any locality, authorise the owner of the banks of any river or stream to destroy, remove and appropriate any tree growing in the reserves of such river and stream.</p> <p>(2) No tree shall be destroyed, removed or appropriated under subsection (1) unless it has been marked by an authorized forest officer, and that any permission granted under this section shall be subject to such conditions as the Conservator of Forests thinks necessary-</p> <p>(a) as the felling operation;</p> <p>(b) as to the mode of replanting and the proper upkeep and watching over of the river or stream; as to the security to be furnished by the riparian owner for the payment of all expenses incidental to the control of the felling operations and to the proper replanting and upkeep of the reserves.</p> <p>(c) as to the security to be furnished by the riparian owner for the payment of all expenses incidental to the control of the felling operations and to the proper replanting and upkeep of the reserves.</p>
18. Roads Act	<p>Section 18 - Obstruction to view at corners</p> <p>(1) (a) Where a highway authority thinks it necessary for the prevention of danger arising from obstruction to the view of persons using a road to impose restrictions with respect to any land at or near any corner or bend in the road or any junction of the road with another road, the authority may, subject to this section, serve a written notice, together with a plan showing the land to which the notice relates –</p> <p>(i) on the owner or occupier of the land, directing him to alter any wall, building, fence, hoarding, paling or to prune any tree, shrub or other vegetation on the land so as to cause it to conform with the notice; or</p> <p>(ii) on the owner or occupier of the land, restraining him, either absolutely or subject</p>

to such conditions as may be specified in the notice, from causing or permitting any wall, building fence, hoarding, paling, tree, shrub or other vegetation to be erected or planted on the land.

(b) A notice under this subsection may be withdrawn by the authority which gave the notice.

(2) A notice restraining the erection of a building on land shall not be served by a highway authority which is not the local authority for the area in which the land is situated, except with the consent of that authority.

(3) A copy of the notice under subsection (1) (a)(ii) shall be served on the owner or on the occupier of any land whichever of the two did not receive service of the notice.

(4) A notice under subsection (1) (a) (ii) shall not prevent the owner or occupier of any land from executing or permitting the reconstruction or repair, in such manner as not to create any obstruction to the view of persons using the adjacent roads, of any wall, building, fence, hoarding or paling which were on the land before the notice and specified in the notice.

(5) A restriction imposed by a notice, under subsection (1) shall come into force on the service of the notice, and while in force, shall be binding on the successor in title to every owner and on every occupier of the land to which it relates.

(6) A person on whom a notice has been served under subsection (1) may appeal against any requirement or restriction imposed by the notice to the Minister, whose decision shall be final.

(7) A person on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) may, notwithstanding anything in any lease or other agreement, do all such things as may be necessary for complying with the notice.

(8) Subject to this section, where a person on whom a notice has been served under subsection (1) contravenes the notice, he shall, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be instituted against him, commit an offence, and the highway authority may do any work required by the notice, or pull down any work performed in breach of the notice, and recover the expenses reasonably incurred in so doing from that person as it were a civil debt.

(9) A person sustaining loss in direct consequences of a notice served under subsection (1) or a person who proves that his property is injuriously affected by restrictions imposed by a notice, shall, if he makes a claim within 3 months from the date of service of the notice, be entitled to recover, from the authority by whom the notice was served, compensation for the injury sustained.

(10) A person on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) shall be entitled to compensation for any expenses reasonably incurred by him in carrying out any directions contained in the notice.

(11) Nothing in this section shall authorize the service of a notice with respect to any wall forming part of an ancient monument or other object of archeological interest, except with

the consent of the Minister.

Section 21 - Control of structures

(1) The Minister may, by notice under the hand of the Permanent Secretary –
(d) require the owner of any land adjoining a road, upon which scrap metal, scrap iron or scrap heaps of any kind are deposited, to erect a fence, hedge or wall so as to screen such scrap from the road.

(Structure includes-

(a) a building, pole, power line, petrol pump, machinery, wall, plantation or hedge and any other object which could in like manner, cause an obstruction;

(b) a bridge, culvert or other construction of a similar nature; and

(c) an external alteration or addition to a structure)

Section 22 – Control of advertisements

(1) Notwithstanding any other enactment, but subject to sections 23 and 24, no persons shall erect or display an advertisement which is visible from the road without written permission of the highway authority.

(2) The highway authority may, when granting permission, specify the specifications to which the advertisement shall conform, the period, not exceeding 12 months, during which the advertisement may be displayed and the manner, the place and circumstances in which and the conditions on which the advertisement may be displayed.

(3) The highway authority may alter or revoke a permission.

(4) Nothing in this section shall authorize the placing of an advertisement on a public structure or tree

Section 23 – Removal or alteration of advertisements

(1) Where an advertisement, which is visible from a road-

(a) is being displayed without the written permission of the highway authority or after the expiration or revocation of the permission;

(b) does not conform to the specifications specified in the written permission to display the advertisement, or is being displayed in a manner or place or in circumstances or under conditions other than those specified in the permission; or

(c) is placed contrary to section 22 (4),

the highway authority may, by notice in writing, require the person displaying or putting up the advertisement or in a manner, place or circumstances in which it is being displayed and within such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Where the person displaying the advertisement fails, within the period prescribed, to comply with the notice, he shall commit an offence and the highway authority may cause the advertisement to be removed and may recover the cost of such removal from that person as if it were a civil debt.

(3) For the purposes of this section a person authorising the display of an advertisement shall be deemed to be displaying such advertisements.

Section 24 – Exemptions

Section 22 shall not apply to –

(a) the display of an advertisement on a vehicle which is being used on a road if it is proved that the main purpose for which the vehicle is being used is not to display the advertisement;

(b) the display, on a building, or site, or within 100 feet of a building or site, of an advertisement which, otherwise than on over a road –

(i) merely discloses the name or nature of a business or undertaking carried on the site or the name of the owner or manager of the business or undertaking; or

(ii) relates solely to an article or service supplied in connection with a business or undertaking carried on in the building or on the site and provided the advertisement is displayed inside the building;

(c) the display, at the entrance of premises, otherwise than on or over a road, of not more than one advertisement which relates solely to –

(i) a form of recreation which is or will be available on the land;

(ii) an entertainment, meeting or sale which being or is to be held on the land; or

(iii) the sale or lease of the premises on which the advertisement is displayed;

(d) the display, otherwise than on or over a road, of an advertisement which merely indicates –

(i) the name of a firm;

(ii) that a particular road or path is a private road or path or leads to a particular place;
or

(iii) that a particular act is prohibited or permitted;

(e) the display, otherwise than on or over a road, on or at a gate, of an advertisement which merely conveys –

(i) the name of a property or locality to which the gate gives access; or

(ii) a request or direction close the gate; or

(f) the display at filling station, subject to the approval of the Minister, of an advertisement designed for the sole purpose of advertising the particular motor spirit sold and supplied, or distributed.

Section 25 - Advertisements

Where any advertisement is likely to prove a danger to the traveling public or disfigures or injuriously affects the view of rural scenery or the natural beauty of a landscape or the amenities of any historic or public building or monument of any place frequented by the public solely or mainly on account of its beauty or historical interest, the Minister may direct the highway authority concerned to cause the advertisement to be altered or

removed in accordance with section 23

“advertisement”-

(a) means a word, letter, model, design, sign, placard, board, notice, device or representation, whether illuminated or not, in the nature of, and employed for the purpose of, advertisements, an announcement or direction and

(b) includes a hoarding or similar structure used, or adapted for use for the display of advertisements, and reference to the display of advertisements shall be construed accordingly.

Section 42 - Soil erosion

(1) A highway authority may, by notice in writing to the owner or occupier of a land adjoining a road for which it is responsible, require him, within 21 days from the date of service of the notice, to execute such works as will prevent soil or refuse from that land from falling, or being washed or carried, on to the road or into any road drain in such quantities as to obstruct the road or choke the road drain.

(2) Any person who fails to comply within the specified period with a notice served under this section shall commit an offence in respect of each day during which the non-compliance subsists.

Section 66 - Offences

Any person who otherwise than in accordance with this Act –

(a) encroaches on a road or road reserve by making or erecting a structure, fence, ditch, or other obstacle, or by planting trees, bushes, canes or otherwise;

(b) leaves, or allows to fall, on a road or footpath any timber, stones or other material so as to obstruct the same or endanger persons using the road;

(c) digs up, removes or alters, in any way, the soil or surface of a road;

(d) fills in, or obstructs, any ditch or drain made to carry water off a road, whether on the road or elsewhere, or deposits any matter in the ditch or drain, or, by making dams, ditches, drains or other works, causes the flooding of a road;

(f) allow a filth, drain water or noxious water, or any other thing likely to injure any road or footpath or to cause inconvenience to persons having access on it, to run or lie on the road or footpath from any premises belonging to or occupied by him;

(i) willfully damages a post, rail, fence, tree, hedge, shrub, or grass erected or planted on, or by the side of, a road;

(j) without lawful authority, breaks, cuts, throws, pulls down, defaces or injures a sign post, mile stone, stake, barrier, parapet or work of any description placed on or near a road for the public convenience;

(l) fires off fireworks or ignites an explosive substance on a road or road reserve or within such proximity of such road so as to cause injury or damage to a person, animal or vehicle on such road;

19. Road Traffic (Control of Vehicle Emissions) Regulations 2002

20. Stone Crusher and Block Making (Control) Regulations 1971

Regulation 3

It shall not be lawful for any person to establish or work a plant unless he is the holder of a permit issued by the Permanent Secretary.

Regulation 4

Where the Permanent Secretary, grants a permit he may attach thereto such conditions as he thinks, necessary to protect the health, comfort and security of the workers of the plant and of the public, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, may require that-

- (a) jets of water be placed at the mouth of the crusher in such a manner as to ensure that the stones are thoroughly wet during the crushing;
- (b) the waste water carrying the particles of dust to be disposed to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority;
- (c) the crushers be enclosed within the building to minimise dust nuisance;
- (d) rock be stored in the enclosures constructed to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority;
- (e) mess room, cloak room and washing facilities and suitable accommodation be provided for employees;
- (d) employees be provided with protective clothing, gloves and boots.

21. State Lands Act

Section 34 – Public Nuisance

(1) Any person who dumps, or causes to be dumped, any sand, coral, earth, stones, wood or other on State land or on any beach, sea, canal, river or lake adjoining State land, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to a fine which shall not be less than 500 rupees or more than 2,000 rupees, and to imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed 6 months.

(2) In addition to the penalty specified in subsection (1) the Court may order the offender to remove the subject-matter of the offence, within a period to be specified by the Court or, in case of default, to pay the costs of the removal.

(3) Subject to subsection (1), any person who acts contrary to section 6(1)b(ii) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine which shall not be less than 1,000 rupees nor more than 5,000 rupees, and to imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 1 month nor more than 12 months.

[Amended 34/89; 48/91]

Section 37 – Restriction on free disposal of effluent and water

(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall without lawful authority-

- (a) cause effluent to overflow along any gutter, canal or surface;
 - (b) construct or alter any house sewer, treatment plant or disposal system;
 - (c) cause rainwater, surface water, or sub-soil water to enter any house sewer;
 - (d) construct or install any treatment plant or other assembly meant for the collection , conveyance, treatment or disposal of effluent, without the prior approval of the Authority;
 - (e) use garbage grinder or similar appliance which is connected to a house sewer;
- (2) No person shall allow water from prises, taps or other outlets, whether they are defective or not, to run freely and in such manner or quantity as to be likely to find its way into any wastewater system.
- (3) No person shall or allow to be put into any water-closet, trap, gulley or other inlet to the wastewater system, any matter which is likely to cause or tend to cause an obstruction in the sewerage system or the free flow of effluent.
- (4) no person shall put or allow to be put in the wastewater system any matter which is likely to affect the system or to be prejudicial to health unless-
- (a) special agreement has been entered into with the Authority;
 - (b) the effluent is not a type specified by the Authority; and
 - (c) such fees as determined by the Authority have been paid.

Section 38 – Notice of injurious effluent

(1) Where the Authority has reason to believe that effluent from any premises is being put or allowed to be put in the wastewater system in contravention of section 37, the Authority may serve a notice on the owner, occupier, manager or other person in charge of the premises requiring him to take appropriate steps to prevent injury or prejudice likely to be caused to the wastewater system within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) Every person on whom a notice is served under the subsection (1) shall comply with it within the time specified in the said notice.

(3) A notice is served under subsection (1) may specify the nature of the remedial or preventive measures to be taken.

(4) Where a person on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) fails to comply with the notice, the Authority may, after it has given to that person not less than 24 hour's notice, enter the premises and take whatever steps it considers necessary to prevent the injury or prejudice likely to be caused and claimed from the owner or occupier the costs of its intervention.

	<p>(4) The service of a notice under this section does not preclude any prosecution for an offence under this Act,</p> <p>Section 39 – Notice of contravention</p> <p>(1) Where the Authority has reason to believe that any provision of this Act is likely to be contravened, the Authority may serve a notice on the owner or occupier of premises requiring him to ensure, within such time as may be specified in the notice that such contravention does not occur or continue, as the case may be.</p> <p>(2) Any notice served pursuant to subsection (1) shall-</p> <p>(a) indicate the provision that is likely to be or is being contravened; and</p> <p>(b) shall not preclude any prosecution for any offence.</p>
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23. Local Government (Dumping and Waste Carriers) Regulations 2003

<p>24. Municipality of Port Louis Regulations 1908</p>	<p>Regulation 106</p> <p>It is forbidden to obstruct a public thoroughfare or place, by placing or leaving thereon any materials or things whatsoever which may or impede the free and safe passing on the same.</p> <p>Regulation 106A</p> <p>(a) No person being the registered owner of any vehicle or being a person in charge of such vehicle shall allow such vehicle to remain on any public thoroughfare, place or street for more than twenty-four hours after it has broken down or is otherwise out of order.</p> <p>(b) No person in charge of a repair shop for vehicles shall allow a vehicle entrusted to him or to one of his employees or workmen for repairs on any public thoroughfare, place or street.</p> <p>Regulation 107</p> <p>Any person who shall have heaped up any materials or made any excavations in any public thoroughfare or place shall be bound to place a light upon the materials heaped up or close the excavations made.</p> <p>Regulation 115</p> <p>No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited, in a public thoroughfare or place, any earth, rubbish or other thing calculated to obstruct the free passage</p> <p>Regulation 116</p> <p>No person shall throw or deposit or cause to be thrown or deposited, on any public thoroughfare or place or into or near any stream, canal, running water, fountain or public reservoir, any dung, filth, offal or other offensive or noxious matter, or any fruit, fruit stone, fruit peel, waste vegetable or such other refuse, or any other thing whether offensive or noxious or not.</p>
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	<p>Regulation 118</p> <p>No person shall allow any fetid or filthy water to run or flow on any public thoroughfare or place from his premises.</p> <p>Regulation 119</p> <p>Any tenant, occupier or owner of premises shall cause the trees or hedges of the premises hired, occupied or owned by him to be lopped, so as not to project on any public thoroughfare or place.</p> <p>Regulation 126</p> <p>No person shall throw or cause to be thrown into any public thoroughfare or place, into any river, stream, canal or ditch, any dead animal, or shall cause the same to be buried in a place not pointed out by the Municipality.</p> <p>Regulation 135</p> <p>All tenants, occupiers or owners of premises in the town shall be bound to have the water of their basins, or the rain water which may accumulate on their ground, conveyed to the street gutter so that such waters shall not stagnate on their premises.</p> <p>Regulation 140.</p> <p>No person shall fill up or obstruct or damage the ditches, drains or gutters placed along public thoroughfares or places, or shall dig the same, without a permit from the Municipality.</p>
<p>25. Port-Louis (Collection and Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 1996</p>	<p>Regulation 3</p> <p>(1) No person shall –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) deposit, drop, or throw, or cause, allow or permit to be deposited any dust, dirt, paper, ash, carcass, refuse, box, barrel bale or any other waste in a street or any other public place;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) keep, leave or cause any article or thing whatsoever in any place where it or particles therefrom have passed or are likely to pass into any public place;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) place, scatter, spill or throw any blood, brine, noxious liquid, swill or any other offensive or filthy matter of any kind in such manner so as to run or fall in any public place; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) throw or leave behind any bottle, can, food wrapper, glass, particles of food or any other article or thing in any public place.</p> <p>(2) No person shall drop, deposit or throw any refuse or any other matter or thing in any drain, reservoir, river, stream or watercourse upon the bank of any of the same or in any part of the sea abutting on the foreshore.</p> <p>(3) No person shall drop, scatter, spill or throw away dirt, sand, earth, gravel, clay, loam, manure, refuse claydust, shavings, stone, straw or any other thing or matter in any</p>

public or unoccupied privately-owned premises.

(4) No person shall after causing the construction, erection, alteration, demolition or repair of any building or excavation of any road, drain or trench, allow any dirt, sand, earth, cement, rocks, gravel or any other materials used in connection with these works or arising there from on the footpath, gutter, alley, street, drain, pavement, footway, public place, public or private street whether under the control of the Council or not.

Regulation 4

(1) The occupier of any premises abutting upon any private street to which he has access or the right of access from such premises shall cause such portion of the streets as fronts, adjoins or abuts on his premises and up to the centre thereof including footways to be properly swept and cleaned and refuse and filth of every sort found thereon to be collected and removed.

(2) The occupier of any premises shall cause the immediate vicinity of such premises, including footways, to be kept clean and free of refuse, filth or other matter or any accumulation of water.

(3) The occupier of any premises, vacant premises or flat, shall-

(a) at all time keep the premises clean and free from all undergrowth; and

(b) refrain dumping, or permit the dumping of any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, or any other waste material on the premises.

Regulation 5

Every occupier of a residential premise shall deposit or cause to be deposited any refuse or any waste material in the receptacle.

Regulation 6

Every occupier of a flat shall deposit or cause to be deposited all refuse at ground level in a receptacle, as described under regulation 5 whether used exclusively by him or in common to all occupiers of the flat.

Regulation 7

The owner of a flat shall –

(a) provide a receptacle as described under regulation 5 for common use of all occupiers; and

(b) comply with Regulations 4 and 5 above.

Regulation 8

Every occupier of a commercial or industrial premises shall -

(a) deposit his receptacle as described under Regulation 5 on the pavement as close as possible to his premises by 7.00 a.m.; and

(b) remove the receptacle, after it has been emptied by the employees, agents or contractors of the Council.

Regulation 9

Where any vehicle is used in disposing or dumping of refuse, waste or any other article in any public place, other than a public disposal facility established by or with the permission of the Council or on any land whether State land or otherwise or any privately-owned premises, such vehicle may be seized by any public officer and removed to and detained in any police station, or in any other place approved by the Council.

Regulation 10

Any dealer in cakes, foodstuffs, fruits or other perishable goods shall secure such refuse in plastic bag before depositing it in a receptacle.

Regulation 11 (a)

Every occupier, or owner, or contractor or agent of any workplace shall dispose of his refuse as directed by the officer.

Regulation 12

(1) The Council may cause any number of dustbins, bins or other receptacles wherein refuse may be temporarily deposited to be provided and placed in a proper and convenient location in public streets and private streets and in such other places as it may think fit, and may cause vehicles to go around to collect the same.

(2) No person shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited any dung, discarded eggs, nightsoil, human excretes, industrial waste, animal refuse or garden refuse in any such dustbin or receptacle.

Regulation 16

No occupier of any dwelling-house or premises shall-

- (a) keep or allow to be kept otherwise than in some proper receptacle, refuse or any noxious or offensive matter in any part of such house or premises;
- (b) allow such receptacles to be in a filthy or noxious state, or
- (c) neglect or fail to remove the refuse or noxious or offensive matter from such receptacle and to cleanse the same.

Regulation 19

(1) No person shall dispose or cause or permit to be disposed of refuse or industrial waste in or at any place except in or at a public disposal facility or at a disposal facility established with the permission of the Council under Section 18(1).

(2) For the purpose of these Regulations, a person is said to dispose of industrial waste if he burns, sells, gives away, discards, dumps, incinerates, deposits, processes,

recycles, throws or treats such waste and “disposal” shall be construed accordingly

Regulation 20

The occupier of any work place where industrial waste is being produced shall keep or store the waste disposal in a proper and efficient manner so as not to create a nuisance or to cause any risk, harm or injury to persons or animals or is likely to pollute the environment.

Regulation 21

(1) The Council may, by notice in writing, require the occupier upon whom a notice has been served under subsection (1) to furnish evidence that the industrial waste from the premises has been disposed at a facility in accordance with the notice.

(2) The Council may, by notice in writing, require any occupier upon whom a notice has been served under subsection (1) to furnish evidence that the industrial waste from the premises has been disposed at a disposal facility in accordance with the notice.

Regulation 22

The Council may, by notice in writing, require the occupier of any work place to recycle or treat any industrial waste produced in those premises at his own expense before it is brought to any public disposal facility for disposal.

Regulation 27

(1) An officer may-

(a) where on account of the condition, construction or location of the receptacle, there exists, or is likely to be, pollution or a threat to public health; and

(b) having due regard to the situation of the premises whether residential or commercial, serve a notice on the occupier, requiring him to have his receptacle-

(i) constructed with concrete or other impervious materials;

(ii) adequately ventilated;

(iii) placed at proximity of the main entrance;

(iv) provided with a means of access for cleaning and removing its contents without having it to be carried through any building; and

(v) provided with an outlet to a covered drain.

(2) The occupier shall comply with the notice under para. (1) within three months of the service of the occupier.

	<p>Regulation 28</p> <p>(1) (a) Where any vacant premises are-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) partly, or wholly, covered with undergrowth, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) dumped with any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or rubble, household furniture or any other material prejudicial to health or conducive to pollution, an officer may serve on the owner a notice requiring him to cut down, remove, or dispose of, the undergrowth or material.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iii) dumped with any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture or any material prejudicial to public health or conducive to pollution, an officer may serve on the owner a notice requiring to fence with concrete block a wall not less than 2 mts high the said land or premises.</p> <p>(2) The owner or the occupier shall comply with the requirements of the notice under paragraph (1) within one month of the service of the notice.</p>
<p>26. Quatre Bornes (Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 1996</p> <p>(Repealed and replaced with Quatre Bornes (Collection and Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 2013</p>	<p>Regulation 3</p> <p>No person shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, or any household or trade refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture or any other materials on a street, pavement, waste land, vacant premises, drain, canal or any public place.</p> <p>Regulation 4</p> <p>The occupier of any premises or, in the case of vacant premises or a flat, the owner, shall-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) at all times keep the premises clean and free from undergrowth; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) not dump, or cause or permit the dumping of, any refuse, vehicle wrecks, excavation or builder's rubble, or any other waste material on the premises.</p> <p>Regulation 5</p> <p>Every occupier or owner of residential premises shall provide a bin in premises and shall deposit, or cause to be deposited other waste material, in such receptacle or bin.</p> <p>Regulation 6</p> <p>Every occupier of a flat shall deposit or cause to be deposited all refuse at ground level in a receptacle, as described under regulation 7, whether used exclusively by him or in common to all occupiers of the flat.</p> <p>Regulation 7</p> <p>For the purpose of regulations 5,6 and 10 the receptacle shall be –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) of such material, size and construction as may be reasonably practicable for the collection of refuse by the Council;</p>

- (b) within the premises of the occupier and reasonably close to the main entrance;
- (c) provided with a door and a close fitting lid, and shall at all times be in good working condition;
- (d) periodically, or on request by the officer, cleaned and washed by the occupier.

Regulation 8

The owner of a flat shall –

- (a) provide a receptacle as described under regulation 7 for common use of all occupiers; and
- (b) comply with regulations 4 and 5 above.

Regulation 9

Every occupier of a commercial premises shall -

- (a) deposit his receptacle as described under Regulation 7 on the pavement as close as possible to his premises.; and
- (b) remove the receptacle, after it has been emptied by the Council.

Regulation 10

Any dealer in cakes, foodstuffs or other perishable goods shall secure such refuse in a plastic bag before depositing it in a receptacle.

Regulation 11

- (a) Every occupier of trade premises shall dispose of his refuse as directed by the officer.
- (b) Any occupier of trade premises shall dispose of his refuse disposed in accordance with an agreement to be made with the officer.
- (c) The agreement under paragraph (b) shall be made in writing signed by the occupier and the officer and shall include the appropriate fees under Regulation

Regulation 12

(1) An officer may –

- (a) where on account of the condition, construction or location of the receptacle, there exists or likely to be, pollution or a threat to public health; and
- (b) having due regard to the situation of the premises, serve a notice on an occupier of premises whether residential or commercial, requiring him to have his receptacle
 - (i) constructed with concrete or other impervious material;
 - (ii) adequately ventilated;

	<p>(iii) placed at proximity of the main entrance;</p> <p>(iv) provided with a means of access for cleaning and for removing its contents without having to carry it through any building; and</p> <p>(v) provided with an outlet to a covered drain</p> <p>(2) The occupier shall comply with the notice under paragraph (1) within three of the service of the notice.</p> <p>Regulation 13</p> <p>(1) Where any vacant premises are-</p> <p>(i) not properly or suitably fenced or enclosed;</p> <p>(ii) partly, or wholly, covered with undergrowth; or</p> <p>(iii) dumped with any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture or any other material prejudicial to public health or conducive to pollution, an officer may serve on the owner a notice requiring him to cut down, remove or dispose of the undergrowth or material or refuse, or fence the vacant premises</p> <p>(2) The owner shall comply with the requirements of the notice under paragraph (1) with one month of the service of the notice.</p>
<p>27.Vacoas/ Phoenix (Environmental Sanitation) Regulations 1995</p> <p>(Replaced with Municipal Vacoas/Phoenix (Environmental Sanitation) Regulation 2012</p>	<p>Regulation 3</p> <p>(1) Every occupier of premises shall deposit or cause the deposit all house and garden sweepings and house refuse from such premises in receptacles, which he shall provide for that purpose.</p> <p>(4) The receptacles for the purposes of being emptied shall on such days and hours as may from time to time be fixed by the Council, be placed on the premises at a spot which shall be readily accessible to the scavenging vehicles and which shall in no case be further than five metres from the edge of the streets or five metres within the boundary line of the premises.</p> <p>(5) (a)The owner of multistoreyed residential, commercial or commercial cum residential building shall provide at the ground floor a refuse chamber or an approved refuse shed in the yard where shall be deposited refuse receptacles from all individual premises.</p> <p>(b) The refuse chamber or shed shall be readily accessible to the scavenging vehicles</p> <p>Regulation 4</p> <p>Every occupier of premises shall cause all garden trimmings and loppings and garden refuse other than garden sweepings to be deposited on the premises at a spot which shall readily accessible to the scavenging vehicles and which shall in no case be further than five metres from the edge of the street or five metres within the boundary line of the premises.</p>

Regulation 5

All refuse produced by the exercise of premises on the premises of any trade or by any manufacturer there carried on shall be removed by the party exercising that trade or carrying that manufacturer at his own cost and under such arrangements as such be approved by Council.

Regulation 6

(a) The Council may remove trade or manufacture refuse of non metallic and non toxic vegetable, animal or synthetic nature solid waste upon payment of a fee of 200 rupees per trip.

(b) All other refuse of any kind, type or nature demolition of all types of buildings, structures, rubbles waste, rejects may be removed by the Council upon request of the owner or occupier or any interested party from any premises against a payment of such fees and rates as the Council may fix from time to time.

(c) The occupier or owner of the premises where any of the above items are found may take proper steps of his own, for the removal of any of the items mentioned in an appropriate carrier and deposit same only at areas which are provided by the Council for such dumping

Regulation 7

Every occupier of premises shall keep clean-

(a) the space extending from the wall or other enclosure of the premises down to the gutter or ditch;

(b) any courtyard or any premises and not to allow same to be a filthy or dirty state or to be overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation and not to allow to be kept therein any basin, receptacle or used with foetid or filthy water.

Regulation 8

(1) The owner or occupier of any premises shall be required by notice in writing to trim hedges, to lop trees or to clear land overgrown with vegetation within such time and to such dimension or otherwise as may be specified in such notice.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with a notice served under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the Council may, on such non compliance to cause the hedges to be trimmed or the trees to be lopped or the land to be cleared at the expense of such person as civil debt

Regulation 11

The owner or occupier of any premises shall not-

(a) put in any receptacle any noxious refuse or refuse which is likely to be a hazard or cause inconvenience to the neighbouring areas or neighbours.

	<p>(b) allow such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state.</p> <p>Regulation 13</p> <p>Any dealer in cakes, foodstuffs, fruits or other perishable goods shall secure such refuse in plastic bags before disposing of it in a receptacle.</p>
<p>28. Beau-Bassin/Rose Hill (Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 1996</p>	<p>Regulation 3</p> <p>(i) No person shall deposit, or cause, or permit to be deposited, any household or trade refuse, waste, litter, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture or any other material on a street or pavement, waste land, vacant premises, drain, canal or any public place.</p> <p>(ii) No person shall deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any building material</p> <p>Regulation 4</p> <p>The occupier of any premises or, in the case of vacant premises or waste land or a flat, the owner shall-</p> <p>(a) at all time keep the premises clean and free from all undergrowth; and (b) not dump, or cause, or permit the dumping of, any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, or any other waste material on the premises.</p> <p>Regulation 5</p> <p>Every occupier of residential premises shall deposit or cause to be deposited, any refuse, or any other waste material, in a receptacle.</p> <p>Regulation 6</p> <p>Every occupier of a flat shall deposit or cause to be deposited all refuse at ground level in a receptacle, as described under regulation 7, whether used exclusively by him or in common to all occupiers of the flat.</p> <p>Regulation 7</p> <p>For the purpose of regulations 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 the receptacle shall be-</p> <p>(a) of such material, size and constructions as may be reasonably practicable for the collection of refuse by the Council; (b) within the premises of the occupier and reasonably close to the main entrance; (c) provided with a close fitting lid; and (d) periodically, or on request by the officer cleaned and washed by the occupier.</p> <p>Regulation 8</p> <p>The owner of a flat shall</p> <p>(a) provide a receptacle, as described under regulation 7, for the common use of all occupiers; and (b) remove the receptacle, as described under regulation 7, after it has been emptied by the Council.</p>

Regulation 9

Every occupier of a commercial premises shall -

- (a) deposit his receptacle/s as described under Regulation 7 on the pavement as close as possible to his premises by 7 a.m.; and
- (b) remove the receptacle, as described under regulation 7, after it has been emptied by the Council.

Regulation 10

Any dealer in cakes, foodstuffs or other perishable goods shall secure such refuse in a plastic bag before depositing it in a receptacle.

Regulation 11

- (a) Every occupier of trade premises shall deposit of his refuse as directed by the officer.
- (b) Any occupier of trade premises may upon request have his refuse disposed in accordance with an agreement to be made with the officer.
- (c) The arrangement under paragraph (b) shall be made in writing signed by the occupier and the officer and shall include the appropriate fees under Regulation 15.

Regulation 12 (A)

An officer may-

- (a) where on account of the condition, construction, or location, of the receptacle, there exists, or likely to be, pollution or a threat to public health; and
- (b) having due regard to the situation of the premises, whether residential premises or trade premises, serve notice on the occupier, requiring him to have his receptacle-
 - (i) constructed with concrete or other impervious material;
 - (ii) adequately ventilated;
 - (iii) placed at the proximity of the main entrance;
 - (iv) provided with a means of access for cleaning and removing its contents without having it to be carried through any building; and
 - (v) provided with outlet to a covered drain.

Regulation 13

(A) (1) Where any vacant premises are-

- (a) partly, or wholly, covered with undergrowth, or
- (b) dumped with any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture or any other material prejudicial to public health or conducive to pollution, an officer may serve on the owner a notice requiring him to cut down, remove,

	<p>or dispose of , the undergrowth or material.</p> <p>(B) The owner shall comply with the requirements of the notice under paragraph (a) within one month of the service of the notice.</p>
<p>29. Beau Bassin /Rose Hill Regulations 1896</p>	<p>Regulations 9 (15) & 9 (17)</p> <p>A fine not exceeding 100 rupees shall be awarded against-</p> <p>Any proprietor or occupier of any premises who shall neglect to cause the footway along his premises to be cleaned and swept, and to collect the sweepings as provided for in the next paragraph in order that the said sweepings be removed by the carts used for that purpose-</p> <p>All sweepings and house refuse or pathways, premises and houses, shall be placed in a box or other receptacles in the interior of the premises as near as possible to the nearest public road and the occupier shall cause the contents of same to be emptied into the scavenging cart which stops in front of each gate and notice given by the driver, by bell or other mode of call.</p> <p>Should the occupier wish that the said receptacles be removed and emptied by the men in charge of the carts, the contractor is bound to have such receptacles duly removed and emptied and to replace the empty receptacles within the premises.</p> <p>Regulation 9 (18)</p> <p>Any person who shall throw or deposit filth or any other noxious thing into or near any stream, canal, running water, fountain or public reservoir.</p> <p>Regulation 9 (22)</p> <p>Any person who shall allow any field or filthy liquid to run or flow on any footway, street or public thoroughfare, from his premises.</p> <p>Regulation 17</p> <p>It is forbidden to cause any carriage or vehicle, cattle or heavy boy to pass on the canals which provide or shall be made to provide the town of Beau Bassin and Rose Hill with water in the places where they are out of the ground, to damage the masonry, to lift up the coverings, to deposit any filth, or to cause water to stagnate in the vicinity thereof, without prejudice to the punishments prescribed by the Criminal Code against any person who shall damage any work of public utility.</p> <p>Regulation 18</p> <p>It is also forbidden to introduce into the said canals any planking or other obstacles calculated to obstruct the course of the water, or to open the fire-plugs, or to turn the cocks existing therein, without permission of an officer of the Council or of a person authorized by the Municipal Council, except in case of absolute necessity.</p>
<p>30. Curepipe (Waste Management) Regulations 2000</p>	<p>Regulation 3</p> <p>No persons shall dispose of or deposit or cause or permit to be deposited, any household or trade waste, litter, vehicle wreck or part of thereof, excavation, or builder's rubble,</p>

<p>Replaced with Municipal Town Council of Curepipe (Environment Health) Regulations 2014</p>	<p>furniture or any other material on a street, pavement, bare land, vacant premises, drain, canal, river or any other public place.</p> <p>Regulation 4</p> <p>The occupier of any premises or, in the case of vacant premises or bare land or flat, the owner shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) at all times keep the premises clean and free from all noxious undergrowth and waste; (ii) not dump or cause or permit the dumping of any waste, vehicle wreck, excavation, or builder's rubble, or any other waste material on the premises; (iii) secure household and kitchen waste in appropriate bags; (iv) deposit or cause to be deposited any bags or any other waste in a receptacle. <p>Regulation 5</p> <p>Every occupier of a flat shall deposit or cause to be deposited all waste secured as described in paragraph 4 (iii) at ground level in a receptacle whether exclusively used by him or in common with all occupiers of the flat.</p> <p>Regulation 6</p> <p>For the purpose of regulations 4(iv), 5 and 9, the receptacle shall be:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) of such material, size and construction acceptable to the Municipal Council; (ii) within the premises of the occupier and reasonably close to the main entrance; (iii) provided with a close fitting lid; and periodically, or on request by the officer, cleaned and washed by the occupier.
<p>31. Pamplermousses/ Riviere du Rempart District Council (Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 1995</p> <p>(Replaced with District Council of Pamplermousses (Disposal of refuse) Regulations 2015)</p>	<p>Regulation 3</p> <p>No person shall deposit, drop or throw or cause, allow or permit to be deposited any dust, dirt paper, ash, carcass, refuse, box, barrel, household or trade refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture or any other material on street pavement, wasteland, vacant premises, drain, canal, on road sides or any other public place or beaches.</p> <p>Regulation 4</p> <p>The occupier of any premises or, in the case of vacant premises or a flat, the owner shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at all time keep the premises clean and free from all undergrowth; and (b) not dump, or cause, or permit the dumping of, any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation, or builder's rubble, or any other waste materials on the premises.

Regulation 5

Every occupier of residential premises shall deposited or cause to be deposited, any refuse, or any other waste material, in a receptacle.

Regulation 6

Every occupier of a flat shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, all refuse at ground level in a receptacle, as described under regulation 7, whether used exclusively by him or in common to all occupiers of the flat.

Regulation 7

For the purpose of regulations 5, 6, and 10 the receptacle shall be-

- (a) of such material, size and construction as may be reasonably practicable for the collection of refuse by the Council;
- (b) within the premises of the occupier and reasonably close to the main entrance;
- (c) provided with a closed fitting lid; and
- (d) periodically, or on request by the officer cleaned and washed by the Occupier.

Regulation 8

The owner of a flat shall –

- (a) provide a receptacle as described under regulation 7 for common use of all occupiers; and
- (b) comply with regulations 4 and 5 above

Regulation 9

Any dealer in cakes, foodstuffs or perishable goods shall secure refuse such refuse in a plastic bag before depositing it in a receptacle.

Regulation 10

Every occupier of trade premises shall-

- (a) dispose of his refuse as directed by the officer;
- (b) deposit his receptacle as described under regulation 7, in a place not further than 5 metres from the road in his premises;.

Regulation 11

(1) An officer may-

- (a) where on account of the condition, construction, or location of the receptacle, there exists, or is likely to be, pollution or a threat to public health; and

	<p>(b) having due regard to the situation of the premises, whether residential or commercial, serve a notice on the occupier requiring him to have this receptacle-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) constructed with concrete or other impervious material; (ii) adequately ventilated; (iii) placed at the proximity of the main entrance; (iv) provided with a means of access for cleaning and removing its content without having it to be carried through any building; and (v) provided with an outlet to a covered drain <p>Regulation 12</p> <p>(1) Where any vacant premises are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) partly, or wholly covered with undergrowth; or (b) dumped with any refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household furniture or any other materials prejudicial to health or conducive to pollution, an officer may serve on the owner a notice requiring him to cut down, remove, or dispose of, the undergrowth or material. <p>(2) The owner shall comply with the requirements of the notice under paragraph (1) within one month of the service of the notice or within 48 hours in the case of refuse constituting a health hazard.</p>
<p>32. Grand Port/Savanne District Council (Collection and Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 2002</p> <p>Following splitting of district councils each local authority proclaimed its own regulations namely the:</p> <p>District Council of Grand Port (Environmental Health) Regulations 2014</p> <p>District Council of Savanne (Environmental Health) Regulations 2014</p>	<p>Regulations 3 - 13</p> <p>3. No person, Company, Corporation, Organisation, Association shall deposit, or cause, or permit to be deposited any kind of household, commercial or trade refuse, vehicle wrecks or parts thereof, furniture, agriculture, building and excavation wastes, animal carcasses, litter or any other material on a street, pavement, wasteland, vacant premises, drain, canal, or any other public place.</p> <p>4. The occupier of any premises or, in the case of vacant premises or a flat, the owner shall-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at all time keep the premises clean and free from all undergrowth; and (b) not dump, or cause, or permit the dumping of any kind of household or trade refuse, vehicle wrecks or parts thereof, furniture, agricultural, building and excavation wastes, animal carcasses or other waste material on the premises. <p>5. Every occupier of residential premises shall deposit, or cause to be deposited any refuse, or any other material, in a receptacle.</p> <p>6. Every occupier of a flat shall deposit, or cause to be deposited all refuse at ground level in a receptacle, as described under regulation 7, whether used exclusively by him or in common with all occupiers of the flat.</p>

7. For the purpose of regulations 5,6 and 10 the receptacle shall be-
- (a) of such material, size and construction as may be reasonably practicable for the collection of refuse by the Council;
 - (b) within the premises of the occupier and reasonably close to the main entrance;
 - (c) provided with a closed fitting lid; and
 - (d) periodically, or on a request by the officer, cleaned and washed by the occupier.
8. The owner of a flat, residential, hotel, campment, restaurant shall –
- (a) provide a receptacle as described under regulation 7 for common use of all occupiers; and
 - (b) comply with regulations 4 and 5 above
9. Every occupier of commercial premises, hotel, restaurant, campment shall-
- (a) deposit his receptacle as described under regulation 7, in a place not further than 5 metres from the road, in his premises;
 - (b) remove the receptacle, as described under regulation 7, after it has been emptied by the Council.
10. Any dealer in cakes, foodstuffs or other perishable goods shall secure such refuse in a plastic bag before depositing it in a receptacle.
11. (1) Every occupier of trade premises shall dispose of his refuse as directed by the officer.
- (2) Any occupier of trade premises may, upon request, have his refuse disposed of in accordance with an agreement to be made with the officer.
 - (3) The agreement under paragraph (2) shall be made in writing signed by the occupier and the officer and shall include the appropriate fees under regulation 15.
12. (1) An officer may, where on account of the condition, construction, or location of the receptacle, there exists or is likely to be, pollution or a threat to public health, and having due regard to the situation of the premises, whether residential or commercial, serve a notice on the occupier, requiring him to have his receptacle –
- (a) constructed with concrete or other impervious material;
 - (b) adequately ventilated;
 - (c) place at proximity of the main entrance;
 - (d) provided with a means of access for cleaning and removing its contents without having it to be carried through any building; and
 - (e) provided with an outlet to a covered drain.

	<p>(2)The occupier shall comply with the notice under paragraph (1) within three months of the service of the notice.</p> <p>13. (1) Where any vacant premises are-</p> <p>(a) partly or wholly, covered with undergrowth or</p> <p>(b) dumped with any kind of household or trade refuse, vehicle wrecks, or part thereof, furniture, agricultural, building and excavation wastes, animal carcasses or any other material prejudicial to public health or conducive to pollution;</p> <p>(c) an officer may serve on the owner a notice requiring him to cut down, remove, or dispose of the undergrowth or material to an approved dumping site.</p> <p>(2) The owner shall comply with the requirements of the notice under paragraph (1) within one month of the service of the notice or within 48 hours in the case of refuse constituting a health hazard.</p>
<p>33. Moka/Flacq (Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 1996</p> <p>Following splitting of district councils each local authority proclaimed its own regulations namely the:</p> <p>District Council of Moka (Collection and disposal of refuse) Regulations 2013</p> <p>District Council of Flacq (Collection and Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 2013</p>	<p>Regulation 3</p> <p>No person shall deposit, drop or throw or cause, allow or permit to be deposited any dust, dirt, paper, ash, carcass, refuse, box, barrel, bale household or trade refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder’s rubble, household furniture or any other materials on a street pavement, wasteland, vacant premises, drain, canal, on roadsides, beaches, gardens or any other public places.</p> <p>Regulation 6</p> <p>(i) Every occupier of any premises shall deposit or cause to be deposited all house and garden sweepings from such premises in receptacles which he shall provide for that purpose.</p> <p>(ii) The receptacles for the purpose of being emptied shall, on such days and hours as may be from time to time be fixed by Council, be placed on the premises at a spot which shall be readily accessible scavenging vehicles and which shall in no case be further than five metres from the edge of the street or five metres within the boundary line of the premises.</p> <p>(iii) No person shall deposit or cause or allow to be deposited any dung, discarded eggs, night soil human excretes, industrial waste, animal refuse in such receptacles.</p> <p>(iv) The owner or occupier or any premises shall not put in any receptacle any noxious refuse or refuse which is likely to be a health hazard or cause inconvenience to the neighbouring areas or neighbours.</p> <p>(v) (a) The owner of multi-storeyed residential, commercial or commercial-cum-residential building shall provide at the ground floor a refuse chamber or an approved refuse shed in the yard where shall be deposited refuse receptacles from all the individual premises.</p> <p>(b) The refuse chamber shed shall be readily accessible to the scavenging vehicles.</p>

	<p>Regulation 8</p> <p>Any seller of cakes, foodstuffs or other perishable goods shall secure such refuse in plastic bags before disposing of it in a receptacle.</p> <p>Regulation 9</p> <p>Every occupier of premises shall-</p> <p>(a) keep clean the space extending from the wall or other enclosure of the premises down to the gutter or ditch;</p> <p>(b) keep clean any courtyard or any premises and not allow the same to be in a filthy or dirty state or be overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation;</p> <p>(c) not allow to be kept therein any basin, receptacle or used with foetid or filthy water.</p> <p>Regulation 12</p> <p>No person shall drop packages, wrappings or containers, or any part thereof, any of the content of such container on any things such as trade refuse, vehicle wreck, excavation or builder's rubble, household used furniture etc, constituting litter of any road, footpath roadside, drain, cover pavement, stream, river, rivulet or canal or any other place that may cause environmental problems.</p>
<p>34. Black River District Council (Collection and Disposal of Refuse) Regulations 1997</p> <p>(Replace with District Council of Black River (Collection and disposal of refuse) regulations 2013</p>	<p>Regulations 3 - 13</p> <p>3. (1) No person shall deposit, or cause, or permit to be deposited any kind of household or trade refuse, vehicle wrecks or parts thereof, furniture, agricultural, building and excavation wastes, animal carcasses, or any other material on a street, pavement, wasteland, vacant premises, drain, canal, or any other public place.</p> <p>4. The occupier of any premises or, in the case of the vacant premises or a flat, the owner shall-</p> <p>(a) at all times keep the premises clean and free from all undergrowth; and</p> <p>(b) not dump, or cause, or permit the dumping of any kind of household or trade refuse, vehicles wrecks or part thereof, furniture, agricultural, building or excavation wastes, animal carcasses or any other wastes materials on the premises.</p> <p>(c) cause the premises to be properly fenced to prevent illegal dumping.</p> <p>5. Every occupier of the residential premises shall deposit or cause to be deposited, any refuse, or any other waste material, in a receptacle.</p> <p>6. Every occupier of a flat shall deposit, or cause to be deposited all refuse at ground level in a receptacle, as described under regulation 7, whether used exclusively by him or in common with all occupiers of the flat.</p> <p>7. For the purpose of regulations 5,6 and 10 the receptacle shall be-</p> <p>(a) of such material, size and construction as may be reasonably practicable for the</p>

collection of refuse by the Council;

(b) within the premise of the occupier and reasonably close to the main entrance;

(c) provided with a closed fitting lid; and

(d) periodically, or on a request by the officer, cleaned and washed by the occupier.

8. The owner of a flat shall –

(a) provide a receptacle as described under regulation 7 for common use of all occupiers; and

(b) comply with regulations 4 and 5 above

9. Every occupier of a commercial premises shall -

(a) deposit his receptacle as described under regulation 7, in a place not further than 5 metres from the road, in his premises;

(b) remove the receptacle, as described under regulation 7, after it has been emptied by the Council.

10. Any dealer in cakes, foodstuffs or other perishable goods shall secure such refuse in a plastic bag before depositing it in a receptacle.

13. (1) Where any vacant premises are-

(a) partly or wholly, covered with undergrowth; or

(b) dumped with any kind of household or trade refuse, vehicle wrecks or part thereof, furniture, agricultural, building and excavation wastes, animal carcasses or any other material prejudicial to public health or conducive of pollution, an officer may serve on the owner notice requiring him to cut down, remove, or dispose of the undergrowth or material to an approved dumping site and to cause premises fenced.

35. Waste Water (Standards for Discharge of Industrial Effluent into a Waste Water System) Regulations 2004