



**SEWERAGE NETWORK
OPERATING
REGULATION**

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC
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Article 1

Object of the Regulation.

1. This regulation replaces the regulation approved by Presidential Decree 6/1986 and includes, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 22 of Law No. 1068/1980, as replaced by paragraph 4 of Article 8 of Law No. 3481/2.8.2006, the conditions of operation and maintenance of the sewerage network of wastewater and rainwater in the geographical area of activity of the Athens Water Supply and Sewerage Company (EYDAP) and its provisions are implemented, on the one hand, by all public bodies that have legal responsibility for the sewerage network, namely EYDAP SA, the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works and the Local Government Authorities and, on the other hand, by the owners of properties that make (or will make) use of the sewerage network.
2. The terms and conditions for channelling liquid waste from industries, craft enterprises, hospitals, laboratories, workshops, stables, slaughterhouses or from other polluting uses to sewerage systems or to delineated streams or to open pipes in general, are included in the “special operating regulation of the sewerage network” provided for in paragraph 1 of article 22 of Law No. 1068/1980.

Article 2

Basic concepts.

1. The “final network” of sewerage consists of wastewater and rainwater pipes, combined sewerage pipes, pumping stations, discharge pipes, spillways, delineated (open or covered) streams and in general any project aimed at collecting and transferring wastewater and rainwater to the final recipients and built by the competent bodies in accordance with the approved designs.

Wastewater pipes and laterals built by the Local Government Authorities or other public bodies or third parties shall be included in the final sewerage network in accordance with the terms of Article 15 of the Regulation.

2. “Lateral pipe” of wastewater or rainwater means the pipe built outside a property, across the road from the street plan line up to the location of the wastewater or rainwater pipe, to connect the internal network of the property with the corresponding sewerage pipe. Laterals are explained in further detail in Article 7 of the Regulation.
3. “Separate sewerage system” means the system comprising separate pipes and laterals for rainwater and separate pipelines and laterals for wastewater.
4. “Combined sewerage system” means the sewerage system comprising common pipes and common laterals for the sewerage of rainwater and wastewater.
5. “Legal connection” or legal sewerage of wastewater or rainwater or liquid waste of a property is the connection of the internal network of wastewater or rainwater or other liquid of the property, through the corresponding lateral, with the final separate sewerage network of rainwater or wastewater or with the final combined network, which has been made by the competent body that legally has this right (EYDAP, Local Government Authorities, Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works etc.).

The relevant certificate of the competent body that built the connection and the relevant investigation of the competent Service confirming it shall constitute proof of legal connection.

For the sewerage of liquid waste from industries, craft enterprises, laboratories, car washes etc., an additional condition for their legal connection to the final sewage network is the issue of a channelling permit by EYDAP.

6. "Illegal connection" or illegal sewerage of wastewater or rainwater or liquid waste of a property is the connection of the internal network of wastewater or rainwater or other liquid of the property, through the corresponding lateral, with the final separate sewerage network of rainwater or wastewater or with the final combined network, which has not been made by the competent body that legally has this right (EYDAP, Local Government Authorities, Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works etc.).

The connection of liquid waste sewerage shall not be legal if the additional condition of a channelling permit issued by EYDAP is not met.

The provisions of Article 11 of the Regulation shall apply to the illegal sewerage of the wastewater, rainwater and other liquids of a property into the sewerage system.

Article 3

Competence and ownership of operators.

1. Pipes of the final sewerage network and laterals shall be constructed on approved roads or communal areas.

Communal areas shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of par. 2 of article 2 of the General Building Regulation (G.O.K.), (Law 1577/1986), as in force.

2. The design, construction, integration, operation and maintenance of the pipes of the final network and laterals is carried out by the respective competent public body (EYDAP, Local Government Authorities., Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, etc.).

Pursuant to the provisions of article 24 of Law No. 1068/1980, performing any works outside the street plan line of the property without the written permission of the competent body is prohibited.

3. The competent body responsible for the construction of main wastewater pipes of cross-section exceeding $\Phi 30$ cm (primary wastewater network or wastewater collectors), of intermunicipal or intercommunity wastewater pipes of any cross-section (excluding those of paragraph 1c of Article 12 of Law No. 1068/1980), of combined system pipes, wastewater pumping stations, wastewater discharge pipes and biological treatment plants, shall be EYDAP. in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8b of article 1 and paragraph 1b of article 12 of Law No. 1068/1980.

4. The competent body responsible for the construction of wastewater pipes of cross-section of less than or equal to $\Phi 30$ cm (secondary and tertiary network of dirt) and for the construction of all external wastewater branches, shall be the Local Government Authorities within their administrative boundaries, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1a and 1b of Article 12 of Law No. 1068/1980 and the provisions of par. 2 of article 9 of Law No. 2744/1999.

5. Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8b of Article 1, paragraph 3b of Article 13, paragraph 2 of Article 19 of Law No. 1068/1980, and par. 1 of article 3 of Law No. 2744/1999, the competent body responsible for the design, integration, operation and maintenance of all wastewater sewage works, namely the pipes, the laterals, the wastewater pumping stations, the discharge pipes, the combined system pipes and the biological treatment plants

in the geographical area of activity of EYDAP, shall be EYDAP which owns the above projects.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of L.D. 2722/1953, as amended by Article 10 of Law No. 489/1968, the assets of EYDAP also include the areas resulting from a coverage or delineation or relocation of a stream .

6. Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2, article 6 of Law No. 2744/1999, the competent body responsible for the design, construction, integration, operation and maintenance of rainwater pipes, external rainwater branches, rainwater drains, delineated or non-delineated streams (open or covered) and of flood protection works in general is the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works .

The ownership of rainwater pipes, external rainwater branches, rainwater drains, the arranged streams and the flood protection works in general lies with the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works.

Article 4

Internal sewage systems of a property.

Obligations of the property owner.

1. Internal networks and internal sewerage installations of a property are constructed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the “Regulation of interior plumbing installations”, within the property's premises and up to its street plan line. The construction, operation and maintenance of a property's internal sewage networks and installations shall be always carried out by care, responsibility and expense of the owner of the property.

2. The owner of the property is obliged to separate the internal wastewater sewerage system from the internal rainwater sewerage system of the property and to channel wastewater and rainwater separately.

If, in addition to domestic wastewater and rainwater, a property also includes industrial or other waste, the property owner is obliged to build a separate internal network for such waste.

3. To allow connection of a property's internal sewerage networks with the corresponding sewerage pipes of the final network, in any sewerage system, (separate or combined), there must be an automatic as well as a manual safety valve inside the property, along the street plan line and always before the drain cleanout, towards the side of the property. This valve is part of the internal installations and must be installed and maintained by the owner of the property. Its location must allow it to be controlled, when necessary, by the competent bodies that are legally responsible for the operation of the sewerage system.

The owner of the property is the only party responsible for damage that may occur to their property or elsewhere due to lack or malfunction of the safety valve.

All piping of any internal sewage network for wastewater, rainwater or other liquids of the property must run through a common point before the safety valve in the general trap (mechanical siphon) which must have a cleaning orifice.

If a property has façades on more than one road which have and operate wastewater or rainwater sewerage pipes, the owner of the property shall build the internal networks towards the pipe of the road, where in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 7 of the Regulation the internal networks are to be connected.

4. Connections between a property's internal sewerage networks and the corresponding

sewerage pipes of the final network shall be made directly, without the mediation of cesspits or septic tanks, the construction of which is prohibited in this case.

5. After connecting a property's internal sewerage networks of wastewater, rainwater or other liquids with the corresponding sewerage pipes of the final network, property owners must demolish and disable by their own care, responsibility and expenses - as they do for any work of the internal network - any old sewerage installation, such as wastewater or rainwater tanks, old sewerage pipes to septic tanks or to laterals, or to pipes that were abolished etc.

In order to disable the septic tanks, regardless of whether they will be demolished or not, they must be completely emptied and their contents removed. Once they are emptied, septic tanks must be filled with clean, suitable materials. It is strictly forbidden to dispose of the contents of septic tanks in a sewerage pipe.

6. When a pipe of the final sewerage network of wastewater or rainwater is at a level that is higher than the level of the property's basement or other areas and it is impossible to drain part or all of the amount of wastewater or rainwater by gravity, then the mechanical elevation (pumping) of these waters is imposed, in accordance with the terms provided in the "Regulation of interior plumbing installations", as applicable.

7. Where the level of the outlet of a property's internal network of wastewater or rainwater, inside and along the street plan line of the property, does not allow the physical flow (gravity) connection of that network with the corresponding pipe of the final network that passes through a road of the property and it is not possible to mechanically elevate (pump) the water to be discharged (paragraph 6 of this Article), or where a property does not have a façade on an approved road or a common area, the competent body, exceptionally by decision of its competent service, may accept the passage and outlet of this internal network, in whole or in part through an adjacent property under the following conditions:

a. The owner of the property in question shall provide the competent body with evidence that they have obtained the consent of the owners of the adjacent property.

b. The internal wastewater or rainwater network of the property to be connected, should be in its entire course through the adjacent property and up to the outlet position on the street plan line, independent of the respective internal network of the adjacent property.

c. The outlet position of the internal network of the property to be connected, on the street plan line of the adjacent property, shall have a suitable distance from the outlet position of the corresponding internal network of the adjacent property, so that the respective laterals at their connection positions with the sewerage pipe will then have a distance from each other of at least 1.50 m.

d. The respective internal network of wastewater or rainwater of the adjacent property shall have been legally connected, at an earlier or at the same time with the corresponding pipe of the final sewerage network. If there are no buildings in the adjacent property, their owner shall submit a solemn declaration that they will comply with the terms of subparagraphs b. and c. of this paragraph 7.

8. The groundwater that appears under the basement or around the exterior walls of buildings of the property shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulation of Interior Plumbing Installations" as applicable.

8.1 Groundwater collected as per the above shall be connected through the external rainwater branch to the rainwater pipe or to the combined pipeline of the final network or to the bed of a natural or delineated stream that passes in front of the property, always subject

to the terms and the approval of the competent body (EYDAP or Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works) so that, in case of large quantities of groundwater, their provided connection is controlled and cannot cause problems in the smooth operation of the sewerage network.

8.2 When setting the foundations of new buildings with a large number of basements in areas with a high aquifer, the competent body in order to grant the approval of the previous paragraph 8.1, may request from the owner of the property the drafting of a special hydrogeological design for groundwater management (e.g. for plant irrigation, for firefighting using private or municipal tanks, for recharge of the aquifer, etc.).

Connection of groundwater to a stream bed is permitted subject to the conditions of paragraphs 9 and 10 of article 6 of the Regulation.

8.3 If no rainwater pipe or combined system pipe of the final network or stream exists or operates in front of the property, or if it is impossible to connect the groundwater by natural flow, then the owner of the property must build, in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulation of Interior Plumbing Installations", as in force, a storm drain where groundwater is collected through perforated drainage pipes and from where this water is then automatically pumped and driven through a mechanical siphon either to the drain cleanout of the lateral, or by a closed pipe of regulated flow, under the level of the pavement, at the kerb of the road, always subject to the conditions and approval of the competent service.

9. The water coming from the swimming pool or fountain of a property is driven through a flow-adjustable pipe in a position of the internal wastewater network before the safety valve and the mechanical siphon of the internal wastewater network from which it is drained in the same way as the wastewater of the property.

Article 5

Sewage fluids - Prohibition of their use.

1. Through the internal wastewater sewerage system of the property, the products of the sanitary and general domestic areas of the property, i.e. domestic wastewater, must be discharged.

2. The following substances may not be channelled into sewerage pipes and drains and into streams, whether originating in whole or in part from domestic use or not:

a. Liquids generally resulting from the emptying of cesspits or septic tanks, if not preceded by:

(i) appropriate preliminary treatment, to ensure that the quality of these liquids corresponds to the quality of domestic wastewater and,

(ii) EYDAP's permit.

b. All kinds of materials that can clog the pipes, such as kitchen waste, rubbish, building debris, sedimentation tank products, sand, ash, rags, animal manure, slaughterhouse waste, non- or hardly biodegradable materials (pieces of plastic, glass, etc.) even through sink garbage disposals or other similar means.

c. Flammable or explosive or other substances, which may damage the sewerage system or create a risk to the lives of maintenance personnel, **d.** Gas and vapour, from drycleaners and various other establishments.

e. Substances that produce poisonous or asphyxiating gases.

- f. Liquids that may, due to their content of acids, alkalis, salts, tar etc. damage the structural materials of sewerage pipes, or cause problems in the operation of pipes, (e.g. falls, chemical precipitation, settlements, or deposits in pipes etc.).
 - g. Substances that, due to decomposition, fermentation, etc., create intense or annoying fumes.
 - h. Liquids with a high content, at the discretion of the competent Service of EYDAP, in fats and oils.
 - i. Liquids with a temperature higher than 35 degrees Celsius, when drained into pipes and liquids with a temperature higher than 28 degrees Celsius when drained into streams.
 - j. Liquids in large quantities that, at the discretion of the competent service of EYDAP and the services of other competent bodies, may cause problems in the smooth operation of the sewerage network.
 - k. Liquids in general with substances and metals which do not comply with the requirements applicable to the protection of pipes and sewerage installations, or which may have a detrimental effect on the operation of wastewater and biological treatment plants.
3. The use for any purpose of sewage fluids flowing in delineated or non-delineated streams, in rainwater, wastewater or combined pipes without the permission of the competent body is prohibited.

Article 6

Obligation to connect internal networks of properties.

1. On every road where a pipe of the final network of wastewater or combined system exists and operates the owners of roadside properties are obliged to ensure connection of the internal wastewater networks of their properties, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1a of Article 12 and Article 14 of Law No. 1068/1980 and Article 10 of the Regulation.
2. In roads where a pipe of the final network of rainwater or combined system or stream exists, the owners of roadside properties are not obliged to ensure connection of the internal wastewater networks of their properties with said pipe.
In special cases of properties (stagnating rainwater in uncovered building areas etc., where there is no other way to remove it) the competent service of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works may allow or impose mandatory connection to the rainwater pipe, always charging the cost of construction of the required external rainwater branch to the property owners.
3. The obligation of the property owners to connect to the final rainwater sewerage network applies also to non-built properties (plots) and generally to uncovered areas of properties, when rainwater stagnates due to their altitude layout.
4. Only the internal wastewater or other liquid waste networks of the properties are connected to the wastewater pipes of the final sewerage network, while only the internal rainwater networks of the properties are connected to the rainwater pipes and stream, through the corresponding laterals.
Internal rainwater and wastewater networks of properties are connected to combined system pipes, through a common lateral.
5. When the internal rainwater network of a property is not connected (optionally or mandatorily) to a rainwater or to a combined system pipe or stream, the owner of that

property is obliged to channel the rainwater of that network by closed pipe, below the level of the pavement, at the kerb of the road.

6. In properties with a façade only on private roads, arcades, etc. which according to the provisions in force are characterised as common areas, the owners of these properties are obliged to ensure the connection of the internal networks of wastewater or rainwater of these properties to the respective pipes that exist and operate in said common areas, just as they do for properties with a façade on approved roads.

The operation and maintenance of the sewerage network and the laterals on common areas is carried out by EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, as well as for the other projects of the final network in accordance with Law No. 1068/1980, Law No. 2744/1999 and article 9 of the Regulation as in force. Article 15 of the Regulation shall apply to their inclusion in the final network.

7. The obligations of the previous paragraphs for connecting the internal networks of wastewater or rainwater with the corresponding pipes of the final network shall also apply to properties that are drained in old pipes that have been built before the entry into force of Law No. 1068/1980, cannot be integrated into the final network and will be abolished after the construction of the final network's pipes.

8. If there are no public health or public security concerns, the competent body may authorise the temporary deferral of a property's wastewater connection, when the facilities of said property are to be maintained for less than one year. In this case, the owner of the property shall submit an application to the competent body, together with official proof of the period for which the facilities are kept. The temporary deferral approved as per the above may not exceed one year. After expiry of the deferral, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply.

9. The competent service of the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works may allow and/or impose the connection of a property's rainwater network to the bed of a natural or delineated stream with a suitable construction.

By decision of this service, the relevant terms of each connection are defined. The cost of this connection shall be borne by the owner of the property.

10. The conditions of the previous paragraph 9 of this article for the connection of internal rainwater networks to the natural or delineated stream bed shall also apply to the connection of clean water originating from the drainage of the subsoil of a property and collected in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Regulation.

Article 7

Laterals.

1. Each lateral must include:

a. The rainwater or wastewater pipe along the approved road (from the property to the main pipe).

b. The drain cleanout of the internal rainwater or wastewater network with the corresponding pipe of the previous paragraph 1a. This cleanout is located outside and along the street plan line of the property.

c. The connection of the pipe of paragraph 1a with the corresponding rainwater or wastewater pipe that runs along the approved road, in front of the property.

Indicatively, the lateral pipe and their method of construction are shown in Figures 1, 1a, 1b and 2 of the Annex to the Regulation.

2. The drain cleanout serves to control the internal network and the lateral, as well as to maintain and ensure the proper operation of the lateral.

After the entry into force of this regulation, in laterals of wastewater pipes that had been constructed by EYDAP or the former Greater Athens Sewerage Organization (OAP) before the entry into force of Presidential Decree 6/1986 (when the construction of the drain cleanout and charging its cost to the property owner was not mandatory), EYDAP may construct the drain cleanouts if they are missing and provided that this creates problems in the operation and maintenance of the laterals.

In these cases, the construction cost of the cleanouts is charged ex-post to the property owners in the water bills, or directly to the property owners if their properties are not supplied by EYDAP.

In laterals of wastewater pipes that have been constructed by Local Government Authorities after the entry into force of Presidential Decree 6/1986 and that do not include drain cleanouts, EYDAP may construct said cleanouts and charge their cost to the Local Government Authorities who had the obligation to construct them.

3. If the drain cleanout cannot be constructed outside and along the street plan line of the property, then it will be constructed by the owner of the property inside the property, as close as possible to the street plan line, in a position immediately accessible and free of obstacles. In this case, the safety valve shall be placed in a suitable position to protect the property.

4. For industries, craft enterprises or other similar uses of the properties, the drain cleanout of the lateral, for domestic wastewater, may also be a cleanout for controlling and sampling liquid waste (treated or not). In this case, the drain cleanout shall be constructed in accordance with Figure (2) accompanying this Regulation.

If EYDAP deems it necessary, it may impose the construction of separate lateral pipes and cleanouts for domestic wastewater and industrial or other liquid waste. In this case, too, the drain cleanout for liquid waste will also serve as a cleanout for controlling and sampling such waste.

5. The depth H of the lateral pipe, as defined in Figures 1 and 1a, shall be greater than 1.20 m. If the sewage network is shallow, the lateral pipe may be constructed at a depth of less than 1.20 m, but in this case protection of the pipes against breakage must be ensured. As a rule, the lateral pipe must be constructed under the water mains. If this is not possible, then complete watertightness of the lateral pipes shall be ensured, as shown in Figure 1b.

6. Wastewater lateral pipes shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 (paragraph 1a) and 14 of Law No. 1068/1980 by the Local Government Authorities and rainwater lateral pipes shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 6 of Law No. 2744/1999 by the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works.

EYDAP, exceptionally in cases of danger to public health and safety (clogs, sewage leaks, stagnating rainwater, etc.) may construct lateral pipes for rainwater or wastewater and charge their cost to the property owners ex-post, through the water bills or if the property is not supplied by EYDAP, directly to the owners.

7. For properties with façades on more than one road which have and operate wastewater or rainwater pipes of the final sewerage network, the laterals and the connections of the internal wastewater or rainwater networks of the property shall be made to the wastewater

or rainwater pipe that best serves the property.

Article 8

Number of lateral pipes.

1. Each wastewater lateral may only serve one property and all buildings within it are considered to form one whole.
2. Byway of derogation from the preceding paragraph, the construction of more than one wastewater lateral may be authorised in the case of:
 - a. A settlement of small houses that belong to the same owner.
 - b. Very large buildings.
 - c. Independent buildings on the same plot, but in a way that allows the division of the plot into independent properties that meet the terms of the General Building Regulation (G.O.K.).
 - d. Properties owned ab indiviso, which at the time of the relevant connection request have been divided in accordance with the provisions of L.D. 1024 of 10/15.11.1971 (Government Gazette 23 A) on “divided property on buildings built on single plots” or which contain buildings that are operationally independent.

The minimum distance of the laterals of the previous cases, provided that they end up in the pipe of the same road, is set at 5.00 m for cases a, b and c and at 1.50 m for case d. Where these distances are not ensured, the construction of more than one laterals shall not be permitted.

3. If domestic wastewater and industrial waste are present in a property, then in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 4, there must be a separate internal network for each type of drainage.

If EYDAP deems it necessary, it may, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 7, impose the construction of the respective separate lateral pipes and drain cleanouts, even if the above conditions for the distances between them are not met.

4. If a plot is divided into several others that are complete and buildable, according to the General Building Regulation (G.O.K.), each of these plots must acquire a separate lateral pipe, independent to those of its adjacent plots, even if the new plots of land still belong to the same owner.

Article 9

Operation and maintenance of lateral pipes and of wastewater and rainwater sewerage network.

1. According to paragraph 5 of Article 3 of this Operating Regulation of the Sewerage Network (ORSN), the competent body responsible for the integration, operation and maintenance of all wastewater drainage works, including combined system pipes, pumping stations, discharge pipes and biological treatment Plants, regardless of the body that constructed them, is in accordance with the terms of this article EYDAP, while according to paragraph 6 of Article 3 of this Regulation, the competent body responsible for the integration, operation and maintenance of all rainwater sewerage pipes and flood protection works, is the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, regardless of the body that constructed them.

2. Pipes and laterals of wastewater or rainwater that have been constructed by competent

or non-competent bodies and cannot be integrated to the projects of the final network, shall be maintained by the competent body (EYDAP or Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works) until they are abolished and replaced by the pipes of the final network. Their replacement with the pipes of the final network is carried out by the competent body.

3. Under no circumstances shall any intervention or maintenance of pipes and laterals or any charging of the relevant cost by EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, imply their legalisation and integration to the final network.

4. In case of properties owned by the State (schools, hospitals, etc.), the body responsible for the operation and maintenance of the internal plumbing installations may assign and EYDAP may undertake, upon signing a relevant agreement, the control of the operation and maintenance of the internal networks and sewage installations of these properties.

5. Cases where the construction of projects (bridges, junctions, roads, etc.) or expropriations or change in the street line plan of an area, etc., require the relocation or replacement or removal or supplementation of sewerage network pipes, or lateral pipes and these changes shall be carried out:

5.1 Either by the public bodies responsible for the changes, upon written consent of the body responsible for the sewerage (EYDAP, Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, Local Government Authorities), on the basis of which:

a. The design of the sewerage network that is modified or supplemented, will have the approval of the competent body.

b. the competent body through its engineers will participate in the supervision of the sewerage network that is modified or supplemented.

c. the body responsible for the changes undertakes, after the execution of the works, to deliver to the body responsible for the sewerage the necessary items for the integration of the new pipes in the final sewerage network under Article 15 of the Regulation.

5.2 Either by the body responsible for the sewerage, in which case the cost of design and construction of the necessary modifications or supplementations to the sewerage network shall be charged ex-post to the bodies that are responsible for or have caused the need for such changes.

6. EYDAP's response to a call by property owners in cases of blockages or damage or other problems in the operation of the lateral pipes or the wastewater pipes where the relevant property is directly or indirectly drained shall be in accordance with EYDAP's Obligation Charter in force, issued pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 2414/1996, as in force.

7. If EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works is called by a property owner and no problem is found in the operation of the lateral or the wastewater or rainwater pipes where the property is drained, EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works shall respectively charge the property owner who called them the cost of travel and control works of the crew.

8. In order to determine the spatial location of pipes, drain cleanouts, lateral pipes, etc., signs are placed at appropriate fixed points on the common areas.

9. Damages or wear to the installations (building, equipment, etc.) of a property, due to problems in the wastewater or rainwater sewerage network, are compensated by the competent body responsible for the operation and maintenance of the wastewater or rainwater sewerage network (EYDAP or Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works) if:

- a. The owner of the property submits a relevant application and evidence to the competent body (EYDAP or Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works).
 - b. An on-site inspection and report of the competent bodies establishes the level of fault and the rate of compensation.
 - c. There has been no change in the use of the premises (basements, etc.) and in the plumbing installations provided for by the approved design and the approved plans of the building permit.
 - d. The property owners (who, as per their own statement, suffered the damages) have executed all their obligations defined by the ORSN.
 - e. The competent body in its decision to approve or not the above compensation has taken into account the observance of the above conditions of subparagraphs a., b., c. and d. of paragraph 9 of this Article.
10. Local pumping stations and wastewater discharge pipes that have been constructed by the Local Government Authorities or other non-competent public bodies, which cannot be integrated to the sewerage works of the final wastewater network according to the terms of Article 15, shall be abolished after the works of the final wastewater network have been constructed by the competent bodies. Until then, the aforementioned pumping stations and discharge pipes are operated and maintained by care, responsibility and expense of the bodies that constructed them.

Article 10

Procedure for connection to the sewerage network

1. The procedure for connecting the internal wastewater or rainwater sewerage network of a property with the corresponding pipes of the sewerage network has as follows:

1.1 The property owner submits an application to the competent Municipality or Community of their area, in case of a wastewater connection or to the competent service of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works in case of a rainwater connection, for the provision of information regarding:

- a. the sewerage system (paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2) operating in front of the property.
- b. the pipe of the road that best serves the property, in case of a corner plot.
- c. the altitude that the outlet level of the property's internal network must have on the street plan line based on the altitude of the pipe of the road to which the lateral pipe is to be connected.

Furthermore, this application of the property owner may request the issue of:

- d. a copy of the current Operating Regulation of the Sewerage Network (ORSN).
- e. the forms and solemn declarations to be completed upon submission of the application for the sewage connection and the construction of the lateral pipe.

1.2 Based on the above items(paragraph 1.1), property owners shall construct, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Regulation, by their own care, responsibility and expenses, the internal wastewater or rainwater sewage networks of their properties.

1.3 Property owners submits to the Local Government Authority, in case of a wastewater connection, or to the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works in case of a rainwater connection, an application for the construction of the lateral pipe along with the following supporting documents:

a. in case of a wastewater connection:

(i) clearance certificate by EYDAP, showing that the owner of the property has paid the amount of the fee or right of connection, corresponding to the construction cost of existing wastewater pipes on the property façades, which fall within the remit of EYDAP, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 14 of the Regulation,

(ii) or that the property owner has undertaken, by a solemn declaration of Law No. 1599/1986 (GG 75/11.6.1986, vol. A), to pay the “connection fee or right” that corresponds to the construction cost of the prescribed wastewater pipes for property façades that fall within the remit EYDAP, when these pipes are constructed.

b. in case of a rainwater connection:

(i) clearance certificate by EYDAP, showing that the owner of the property has paid the amount of the fee or right of connection, corresponding to the construction cost of existing or prescribed wastewater pipes on the property façades, which fall within the remit of EYDAP, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Regulation, and

(ii) a copy of a clearance certificate or receipt of the competent Local Government Authority, showing that the owner of the property has paid the amount of the corresponding construction cost of existing or prescribed wastewater pipes property façade, which fall within the remit of the Local Government Authority, in accordance with Article 13 of Law No. 1068/1980 and article 14 of the Regulation.

c. completed solemn declaration forms, for the connection of the internal wastewater or rainwater network and the construction of the required lateral pipe.

The solemn declarations made by the property owner must also include the declaration concerning their assumption of responsibility for compliance with the regulation.

Property owners must also provide any additional information requested, as appropriate.

If the owner of the property does not comply when asked by the competent body to provide within a set deadline the necessary information for the construction of the lateral pipe, the competent body may construct the lateral pipe in the position it deems appropriate. The deadline shall not be less than one month.

1.4 The competent body (Local Government Authority or Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works) shall notify the property owner of the estimated amount of the required expenditure for the construction of the wastewater or rainwater lateral pipe, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1.3, or 1.4, of Article 12 of the Regulation.

1.5 The property owner pays the cost of the previous paragraph 1.4 to the competent body (Local Government Authority or Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works).

1.6 The competent body constructs the lateral pipe and connects the internal network of the property with a sewerage pipe.

1.7 The competent body clears the expenditure and notifies the property owner of its repayment.

1.8 Within one month from the connection of the wastewater sewerage of the property, the competent Local Government Authority notifies EYDAP of the structural components of the lateral pipe (paragraph 1 of Article 14 of Law No. 1068/1980), with the purpose:

a. to integrate the lateral pipe of the property in accordance with the terms of Article 15, to the final sewerage network,

b. to be included in the sewerage network projects maintained by EYDAP,

c. that EYDAP, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 16 of Law No. 1068/1980, starts charging the property owner the sewerage usage fee, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1.2 of Article 12 of the Regulation.

The non-disclosure of the wastewater lateral pipe construction within one month from the connection of a property, by the competent Local Government Authority to EYDAP, establishes the legal right for EYDAP to claim lost earnings from the Local Government Authority.

2. In addition to the procedure of paragraph 1 of this Article, a channelling permit by EYDAP is required for the connection of the internal wastewater network of a property with the wastewater pipe of the final network.

The terms, conditions and procedure for granting this authorisation are laid down in the special regulation provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 22 of Law No. 1068/1980, and until its adoption and entry into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g and 5h of Article 19 of the Regulation.

Article 11

Sewerage system control - Suggestions - Sanctions

1. To control the sewerage system of a property, compliance with the terms of the Regulation must be checked, i.e., indicatively, compliance with the terms must be checked as regards the construction and operation method of the property's internal networks and installations (Article 4 of the Regulation), the drained liquids of the property (Article 5 of the Regulation), the obligations of the property owner to connect the property's internal networks with the respective pipes of the final sewerage network etc.

2. The control of a property's sewerage system is intended to ensure proper and safe operation of the sewerage network and the biological treatment plant projects and is carried out by the competent body responsible for the operation and maintenance of the laterals and the pipes where the property is directly or indirectly drained. Namely, this control is carried out by EYDAP. for wastewater sewerage and by the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works for rainwater sewerage.

3. The cost for the above control of a property's sewerage system is charged by the competent body that has carried it out to the property owner, if the control shows that the property owner did not comply with the provisions of the Regulation, or with the solemn declaration of the owner for the maintenance of an existing legal connection in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the Regulation.

This cost is charged by the competent body directly to the owner of the property. If the competent body is EYDAP and the property's water supply is also from EYDAP, this charge may be included in a subsequent water bill.

4. The control of a property's sewerage system is mandatory in the following two cases:

a. when there are indications of the property owner's non-compliance with the provisions of the Regulation, or with the provisions of the solemn declaration of par. 4 of article 13 of the Regulation.

b. when pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 23 of Law No. 1068/1980, the competent body is obliged to verify the accuracy of the submitted written declaration of the property owner as regards the sewerage system of the property.

5. The control of a property's sewerage system by the competent body is generally carried

out by on-site inspection of the property, regardless of the category of the property.

If the competent body deems it necessary to verify information, it may, on the one hand, take samples for chemical analyses of the drained liquids, and, on the other hand, request property owners to proceed, by their own care, responsibility and cost, with the necessary excavations and uncovering, in part or in full, of the internal networks and installations of their property.

If necessary, the competent body carrying out the control may also inform the other competent services of the findings and results of the control.

The cost of sampling and chemical analyses is charged to the property owner, as well as the other costs for the control of the property's sewerage system.

6. If the control of the previous paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 of this Article or any other way shows the illegal or unlawful connection of rainwater or wastewater or liquid waste system of a property to the sewerage network (paragraph 6 of Article 2) or that works have been carried out outside the street plan line of the property without the permission of the competent body, for the illegal or unlawful connection of rainwater or wastewater or liquid waste system of a property, the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 23 and paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 24 of Law No. 1068/1980, as in force following the amendments of Law No. 1283/1982 (GG 114/17.9.1982, vol. A), Law No. 1647/1986 (GG 141/19.9.1986, vol. A) and paragraph 4 of Article 6, of Law No. 2744/1999 (GG 222/25.10.1999, vol. A) shall apply.

7. If, during the control of a property's sewerage system, it is found that the provisions of the Regulation have not been complied with, the competent body shall indicate in writing to the owner of the property to perform, within a specified period of time, by their own care, responsibility and cost, any additional or modification work required on the internal networks and installations of the property in order to ensure proper and safe operation and use of the lateral pipe and of the pipes where the property is directly or indirectly drained.

8. If property owners do not submit to EYDAP the written declaration on the sewerage system of their property, as provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 23 of Law No. 1068/1980, or if they do not submit it within the prescribed period, or if they refuse or prevent EYDAP's representatives from carrying out the relevant control of the sewerage system of their property, then paragraph 3 of Article 23 of Law No. 1068/1980 shall apply.

9. If property owners, after the control of their property's sewerage system and the written indication for performing additional works, have not complied within a certain period, which may not be less than two (2) months and more than four (4) months from the date of the written indication of paragraph 7 of this Article, or if they have not complied with the provisions of this Regulation, i.e. indicatively, if they have not constructed and separated the internal networks of the property in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 or if they channel to the sewerage pipes, directly or indirectly, substances which are not allowed in accordance with the applicable provisions of paragraph 2 Article 1 and Article 5 of the Regulation, or if they have not eliminated the old sewerage installations of the property, etc., the competent body shall either carry out the required additional or modification works using its own crews (for works carried out outside the street plan line) on behalf of the property owners and charge them the relevant cost, or impose them a fine, which shall be increased by 20% for each month of delay after the expiration date of the aforementioned compliance deadline.

If property owners do not comply within a total period of eight (8) months from the expiration date of the set deadline for compliance, EYDAP has the right to cut the water supply of the

property up to the date of compliance of the owner of the property with the terms of this Regulation. The date of compliance shall be indicated in a document of the competent body. The amount of the above fine shall be set and adjusted by decision of the competent body, immediately after the date of entry into force of the Regulation.

The cost of the additional or modification works carried out by EYDAP on behalf of the property owner as well as the amounts of the fine and the relevant surcharges may be included in a subsequent water bill or, if the property's water supply is not from EYDAP, charged directly to the property owner.

10. In any case where, despite the prohibition, hazardous or harmful substances, such as substances from leakages of special liquid tanks, etc. enter in the sewerage system or streams or in case of wastewater systems connected to the rainwater network, property owners must take every measure to address these issues in a timely manner. Until the inflow of hazardous or harmful substances into the sewerage network or streams or the channelling of wastewater in the rainwater network is stopped, EYDAP may interrupt the connection of the property.

11. Contractors constructing projects for the State and for organisations of the broader public sector must, before starting any work, request by their application to the competent sewerage Services of EYDAP or of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works (which, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 15 of the Regulation, keep records of the sewerage networks), information and plans of the sewerage networks in order to avoid any possible damage to them.

12. If the above contractors or third parties intentionally or unintentionally intervene in any type or category of sewerage works or in other components of the sewerage system or in any type of works in progress, they shall be prosecuted pursuant to the provisions of Articles 381, 382 and 458 of the Criminal Code.

If this intervention causes damage to the aforementioned sewerage works or systems, the damage shall be restored only by the crews of the competent sewerage body (EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works) and the relevant cost shall be charged ex post by the competent sewerage body to those who caused the damage. Exceptionally, the competent body for the maintenance of sewerage works (EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works) may approve the execution of the necessary restoration works by the liable contractor of a public or utility project, provided that the relevant works are monitored (or supervised) by the service of said competent body.

Similarly, if property owners due to non-compliance with the provisions of the Regulation on the sewerage of their property (such as the provisions of Article 5 “on drained liquids”), intentionally or unintentionally cause damage to the above works or sewerage systems (laterals, pipes, streams, etc.), to which their property is drained directly or indirectly, the damage shall only be restored by the crews of the competent body responsible for the maintenance of sewerage projects (EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works) and the relevant cost shall be charged ex-post by this body to those who caused the damage.

Under no circumstances shall the application of the provisions of this paragraph 12 release those responsible for damages to the sewerage works or systems from the other penalties of this article, when the conditions for their enforcement are met.

Article 12

Sewerage costs - Payers

The sewerage costs borne by the owners of the properties drained in the sewerage network of the geographical area of activity of EYDAP are:

1.1 The cost corresponding to the construction cost of the wastewater pipe, which exists or is under construction or is planned to be constructed on a road in front of the property.

a. This cost, if the pipe was or is the responsibility of the Local Authorities, is dubbed the “corresponding cost of the construction of the wastewater pipe” and is the amount charged by the Local Authorities to each property, for the construction of the wastewater pipe under their responsibility. Said amount is calculated pursuant to Article 13 of Law No. 1068/1980.

b. If the wastewater pipe construction was or is the responsibility of the former OAP or EYDAP, the above expense is dubbed the “connection fee” (paragraph 6 of article 13 of Law No. 1068/1980) or “connection right”, (paragraph 4 of article 3 of the Decree of 15/6 - 20.7.1955. GG 192, vol. A) and is the amount charged by EYDAP to each property, which can and must be connected to the wastewater pipe under its responsibility.

The “connection right” or “fee” is paid to EYDAP by the owner of the property during or after the construction of the wastewater pipe and the method of calculating the “connection right” or “fee” is defined in Article 13 of the Regulation.

1.2 The cost corresponding to the “sewer usage right” or “fee”. This cost is the amount that under paragraph 1a of article 11 and article 16 of Law No. 1068/1980 is collected by EYDAP from the time specified in the provision of Article 16 (5) of Law No. 3212/2003 (G.G. 308/31.12.2003, is. A), from any property that drains in any way, directly or indirectly the wastewater of its internal network in the sewerage network, regardless of whether this property is supplied or not, in whole or in part from the EYDAP network. (tripartite Ministerial Decision Δ16γ/015/564/δ/1988).

The “sewer usage fee” when the property is supplied by EYDAP is collected with the water consumption bills corresponding to all water meters of the property's supplies, including the water meter of the shared supply.

It is clarified that the collection of the “sewer usage fee” from an illegally drained property is not an element legitimising its sewerage.

The amount of the “sewer usage fee” is derived from Article 2 (1) (c) of Law No. 4129/1961 as a percentage of the value of the water consumed, as determined each time in accordance with article 3 of Law No. 2744/1999 in the framework of the pricing policy under joint decision of the Ministers of National Economy and the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works following an opinion of the Board of Directors of EYDAP. For properties that have been linked to the wastewater collection system and for which no “sewer usage right” or “fee” is charged, the competent service of EYDAP may on the one hand retroactively charge this fee from the date specified in paragraph 3 of Article 16 of Law No. 1068/1980 and on the other hand carry out the required actions for claiming from the Local Authorities the lost revenues of EYDAP under paragraph 1.8 of article 10 of the Regulation.

1.3 The “wastewater lateral construction cost”. This cost is the amount charged by the Local Authorities to each property when the internal wastewater network is to be connected to the wastewater pipe or the combined pipe, regardless of whose responsibility (EYDAP or Local Authority) this pipe belongs to. This cost is calculated and paid in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of Law No. 1068/1980, as in force. The concept of laterals

is defined in Article 2 (2).

1.4 The “rainwater lateral construction cost”. This cost is the amount charged by the competent service of the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works to each property for the connection of the internal rainwater network to the rainwater pipe or the stream that passes through a road in front of the property.

1.5 Furthermore, property owners are liable for the following costs:

- a. The cost of construction, operation and maintenance of the internal networks and facilities of their property, in accordance with the terms of Article 4.
- b. The cost of inspecting the sewerage of their property, if the inspection shows that they did not comply with the provisions of the Regulation, in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article 11 of the Regulation.
- c. The cost of any additional or amending work on the internal networks and installations of their property, where required, in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 9 of Article 11 of the Regulation.
- d. The cost of transition, intervention and control works made by the maintenance crew of EYDAP or the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works in the event that they have called the crew and the latter does not detect a problem in the operation of the lateral of their property or in the operation of the sewage or rainwater pipes to which their property is drained, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 9 of the Regulation.
- e. The cost of restoring damage to the lateral of their property or to the pipes or the works for the arrangement of streams, etc., to which their property is directly or indirectly drained, when the owners of the property intentionally or unintentionally caused the damage, due to non-compliance with the provisions of the Regulation, in accordance with paragraph 12 of Article 11 of the Regulation.
- f. The cost of construction of drain cleanouts where these are missing, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Regulation.
- g. The cost of fines and other penalties, where the necessary conditions are met, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 6, 8, 9 and 11 of Article 11 of the Regulation.

2. The competent body (EYDAP, Local Authority, Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works.) through its services may set a deadline for the property owners to pay the sewerage costs, i.e. the costs of paragraph 1 above. This deadline shall not be less than one month.

If the property owners do not comply within the time limit, these costs and fees are certified at the expense of the debtor and are collected in accordance with the applicable provisions.

3. In case of co-ownership the costs set out in paragraph 1 of the present article 12 shall be paid by the owners of the individual properties.

In this case, the manager of the property or one or more co-owners when called by the competent service shall be obliged to fill in the names of all co-owners, their addresses, as well as the co-ownership rates on the plot, on the basis of which the sewerage costs are shared.

The sum of the percentages of co-ownership of a property must be equivalent to the sum of the percentages of costs for the floors charged, which do not include future floors above the construction or underground floors that do not meet the conditions of paragraph 3.5 of Article 13 of the Regulation.

4. For the purpose of determining the person liable to pay the costs referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 19 of the Regulation shall also

apply.

In special cases not provided for in the Regulation, the determination of the persons liable to pay the expenses of this article is approved by the Board of Directors upon proposal of the competent service.

5. EYDAP, based on tripartite Ministerial Decision number D16c/09/639/C (GG 601/1992, vol. i), as in force, imposes fees on tanker trucks carrying the sewage of cesspools at the Waste Treatment Plant of Metamorfoosi (KELM), which are adjusted according to the evolution of KELM's operating costs.

Article 13

Calculation of the “connection right” or “fee” of properties to wastewater pipes of the final network.

1. The “connection right” or “fee” that is necessarily paid by the property owners to EYDAP, when the wastewater pipe to which the property can and must be connected was or is the responsibility of the construction of former OAP or EYDAP, is calculated with the following formula:

“Connection right” or “fee” = $1/6 \times T \text{ (EUR/m)} \times L \text{ (m)} \times N$,

where:

T (EUR/m): average contract price in Euro of the construction cost of the wastewater pipe of the final network per metre of length.

The average contracted price may be adjusted annually by decision of the Board of Directors (BoD) of EYDAP, following a proposal of the competent service of EYDAP, depending on the evolution of the price of the average cost of the wastewater pipes, (of a cross-section of less than or equal to \varnothing 35 cm) in the geographical area of activity of EYDAP.

The “connection right” or “fee” of a property is calculated using its price, T (EUR/m), that is valid on the date the property owner applied for its calculation certificate or using its price, T (EUR/m), that is valid on the date that EYDAP will establish that it must be certified and charged to the owner of the property.

L (m): the actual length of the façade of the plot in meters of length, when the plot is in the middle of the building block and when EYDAP is the competent body for the construction of the wastewater pipe to which the property can and must be connected. For properties with more than one façades or splits on their street plan lines or included in other categories of property, the length L (m) of the façades is specified in paragraph 2 of this Article. Note that for complete or non-complete plots, length L (m) is determined based on the actual length of the façades.

N: is the number of floors of the property. This number is specified in paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. Determination of the length L (m) of the façades of a property, for the application of paragraph 1 of this article.

2.1 For properties with more than one façades, the length L (m) of the façades for the application of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be equal to the sum of the length of the longest façade, 2/3 of the length of the next façade in size and 1/2 of the length of any other façade, provided that there is a wastewater pipe within the remit of EYDAP in all roads corresponding to the façades included in this sum.

2.2 For properties with more than one façades, with street plan lines forming splits, to each

façade length taken into account

according to paragraph 2.1 of this Article for the determination of L (m), 1 /2 of the length of the split that is continuous with this façade shall be added.

2.3 The method of determining the length L (m) of the façades for the application of paragraph 1, as defined in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 of this article, shall apply to:

- a. properties on an approved road.
- b. properties on a common area or on a private road.
- c. refugee properties with a façade on a private road or common area.
- d. properties connected to the wastewater pipe through adjacent plots, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 4 of the Regulation. In this case, the façades of the relevant property on the approved road, on the common area or on the private road shall be considered as façades.
- e. ab indiviso properties which at the time of the calculation certificate of the “fee” or “connection right” have been divided in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 1024 of 10/15 November 1971 (Government Gazette 232, vol. A) on “divided property on buildings built on single plots” as in force from time to time. In this case, property façades will be considered to be either the façades of the single plot if it is served by a single connection (lateral pipe), in which case the “fee” or “connection right” is jointly calculated for all co-owners, or the façades of the ab indiviso sections of the single plot, if these parts are served by separate connections (lateral pipes), in which case the “fee” or “connection right” is calculated separately for each co-owner. If sections of the ab indiviso plot are inside the plot and have no façade on an approved or private road or common area, then the façade length of the property for the calculation of the “fee” or “connection right” will be considered as the façades of the single property, regardless of whether the ab indiviso sections are served by a single or separate connection, in which case the “fee” or “connection right” shall be jointly calculated for all co-owners.

If a property has no façade on an approved or private road or common area, then the façade length of the property for the calculation of the “fee” or “connection right” will be considered as the façade length provided by the urban planning provisions for complete and buildable plots in the area of the property.

2.4 For plots that have been expropriated but the street plan line has not been applied to the ground, the façades of the plot shall be those resulting from the application of the approved street plan line and the definition of the street plan lines of the plot on the ground by the competent Urban Planning Service.

3. Determination of the number N based on the number of floors of a property, for the application of paragraph 1 of this article.

3.1 If the buildings are divided into typical successive floors, then the number N is equal to the number of floors of these buildings.

3.2 When determining the N number of the floors of a building in accordance with the previous paragraph 3.1 of this Article, the following are not considered as floors:

- a. The free semi-open floor created when the building is constructed with columns (PILOTIS), provided that the area of this floor, in addition to the staircase, the lift and the main entrance has no exploitable or other space designed as residence or commercial property (e.g. shops, business warehouse, etc.)
- b. The floor of free height up to 2.20 m used for the installation or passage of electrical mechanical equipment.

c. The open indoor balcony within a residential apartment used as a residential supplement, e.g. as a sleeping area, etc., and the open indoor balcony of a commercial space with the same use (e.g. shop, business warehouse, etc.) provided that the free height of the above floors that include indoor balconies is not more than 5.20 m.

3.3 If the buildings are not divided into typical floors, such as special buildings constructed for industrial or craft enterprises, or other uses, then the number N of the floors is determined based on the following correspondence between heights and floors:

a. for building height up to 5.20 m, N=1 (one floor)

b. for building height from 5.21 m to 8.50 m, N=2 (two floors)

c. for building height from 8.51 m to 11.00 m, N=3 (three floors)

d. for building height from 11.01 m and above, N=4 (four floors) plus one (1) extra floor for every 3.0 meters of height in addition to the 11.01 meters height. The above special buildings do not include churches, which regardless of their height are considered single storey.

3.4 The height of the building is calculated starting from the level of the pavement, or the final level of the ground surrounding the building, and includes the maximum point of the roof of the top floor (inclined or horizontal) along with its insulation and coating.

3.5 The existing attic or the existing basement shall not be added as additional floors to the number N of floors resulting as per the terms of paragraph 3 of this Article 13, if said attic or basement has been constructed entirely as an auxiliary space (i.e. as a boiler room, storage room, area for the installation or passage of electromechanical equipment, owners' parking spaces, etc.) of the main use floors of the building.

If an attic or basement or sections thereof have been redesigned as residential or commercial areas (shop, business warehouse etc.) dependant or not on the floor underneath, in case of attics, or on the ground floor, in case of basements, then said attic or basement shall be added as extra floor, regardless of whether it features plumbing installations or not.

The basement of churches, regardless of its use, is not considered as an additional floor.

Basement is the floor that has a ceiling which at no point exceeds 1.50 m from the final ground level, surrounding the building.

3.6 If a plot contains more than one buildings with distance between them or in contact with each other with the same starting point for height measurement or in contact but with a tiered construction, the number N of floors shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article 13, based on the details (number of floors, height) of the highest building. Any existing attic on the highest building and any existing basements, regardless of whether they belong to the same building or not - within the meaning of attic and basement given in paragraph 3.5 of this article - shall be added as extra floors to this number N.

3.7 For properties connected to the wastewater pipe through adjacent plots, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 4 of the Regulation, the building taken into account for determining the number N of floors shall be the building of the property (that is connected through adjacent plots).

3.8 A building's number N of floors, in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article 13, shall be determined based on the existing information at the time of calculation of the "fee" or "connection right". In buildings under construction, the number of floors is determined by the approved information of the building permit.

4. The calculation of the “fee” or “connection right” for a legally connected old property that is demolished and a new building is built in its place, is made in accordance with this Article 13, provided that the “fee” or “connection right” corresponding to the information of the old property, pursuant to the calculation method of paragraph 1 of this Article 13, is deducted from the “fee” or “connection right” corresponding to the new building.

If the old property was legally connected to an integrated pipe and there is no evidence (building permit, etc.) for the verification of the number of floors of the old property at the time of its connection, then it is considered as a ground floor.

In this case of property, the existing legal connection may be maintained for the new building, provided that it is declared by the property owner by a solemn declaration of Law No. 1599/1986 (G.G. 75/11.6.1986, vol. A).

If property owners do not comply with the above declaration, then, in addition to other legal penalties, they shall be also charged with the cost of control of the property’s sewerage system by EYDAP, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Regulation.

5. The calculation of the “fee” or “connection right” for difference of floors following an addition or change of use of a basement or attic or Pilotis etc. to a legally connected property, shall be made in accordance with this Article 13, after the floors have been redefined based on the addition or change of use.

6. For properties where the variables L (m) (length of façade or façades) and N (number of floors) cannot be determined under the provisions of this article, the calculation of the “fee” or “connection right” will be approved by decision of the Board of Directors of EYDAP, following relevant proposals of the competent service.

7. The calculation method of the “fee” or “connection right” set out in this article shall apply to all charges of “fee” or “connection right” that will be made after the entry into force of the Regulation.

8. The owners of properties legally connected to the wastewater pipes of the final network, do not owe any amount for “fee” or “connection right”, provided that the information of the connected property (façades, floors, use of basements and attic, etc.) has not been differentiated from the corresponding information of the time of connection of the property.

9. Owners of property connected to wastewater pipes that cannot to be integrated to the final network and are abolished after the competent body completes the construction of the new pipes of the final network and the corresponding lateral pipes, shall be charged with the “corresponding cost of construction” of the new pipes, if they fall within the remit of the Local Government Authority, or with the “fee” or “connection right”, if they fall within the remit of EYDAP, and with the cost for the construction of the new lateral pipe.

If the abolished pipes had a life-cycle of less than 40 years and the Local Government Authorities had received their “corresponding cost of construction” or EYDAP had received the “fee” or “connection right” from the owners of the properties, the owners of these properties shall only be charged with the cost for the construction of the new lateral pipe.

Article 14

“Fee” or “connection right” and “corresponding cost of construction” of wastewater pipes for properties with more than one façades, after the entry into force of Law No. 1068/1980.

1. If all roads corresponding to the façades of a property include or provide for wastewater pipes within the remit of the Local Government Authority, then only the competent Local Government Authority shall collect from the property owner, in accordance with Article 13 of Law No. 1068/1980 the “corresponding cost of construction” of the pipes.

2. If all roads corresponding to the façades of a property include or provide for wastewater pipes within the remit of EYDAP, then only EYDAP shall collect from the property owner the “fee” or “connection right” in accordance with Article 13 of the Regulation.

3. For properties with façades on roads that include or provide for wastewater pipes within the remit of both EYDAP and the Local Government Authority, then:

3.1 If the property is legally connected to a wastewater pipe before the entry into force of Presidential Decree 6/1986, the following apply:

a. If the connection has been made to a pipe that falls within the remit of EYDAP and EYDAP has collected from the property owner in accordance with Article 13 of the Regulation, the “fee” or “connection right” corresponding to the cost of construction of all the pipes surrounding the façades of the property, the competent Local Government Authority shall not collect the “corresponding cost of construction” of the pipes that fall within its remit but shall bear this cost.

b. If the connection has been made to a pipe that falls within the remit of the Local Government Authority and the Local Government Authority has collected for the property owner the “corresponding cost of construction” of all the pipes surrounding the façades of the property in accordance with Article 13 of Law No. 1068/1980, EYDAP does shall not collect the “fee” or “connection right” corresponding to the cost of construction of the pipes that fall within its remit but shall bear this cost.

3.2 In case of legal connection of a property after the entry into force of Presidential Decree 6/1986, to a wastewater pipe that falls either within the remit of EYDAP or of the Local Government Authorities, then EYDAP shall collect the “fee” or “connection right” corresponding to the cost of the construction of the pipes within its remit and the Local Government Authorities shall collect the “corresponding cost of construction” of the pipes within their remit.

4. For properties with façades on roads with wastewater pipes within the remit of both EYDAP and the Local Government Authorities, where the “fee” or “connection right” cannot be determined under the provisions of this article, the way it is charged is decided by the Board of Directors of EYDAP, following a proposal of the competent service.

Article 15

Integration of pipes and lateral pipes in the final sewerage network.

1. Sewerage pipes and laterals constructed by Local Government Authorities or other public services after the entry into force of the Regulation shall be integrated in the final sewerage network under the following conditions:

1.1 By the bodies that have constructed the pipes and laterals sending to EYDAP, in case of pipes and laterals of a wastewater network and combined system, or to the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, in case of rainwater pipes and laterals, the following items:

a. Drawings on a 1:500 scale, with the manufacture information of the pipes, cleanouts, laterals and other sewerage works. The necessary manufacture information that must be indicated in the above drawings are at least:

(i) For the pipes, the cross-section and inclination of each pipe section from cleanout to cleanout.

(ii) For the cleanouts, their dependencies on fixed points (angles, etc.) and the absolute flow and ground altitudes.

(iii) For laterals, their location, with dependency on the left or right boundary of the property (plot) they serve and their depth from the level of the pavement to the street plan line of the property (plot).

The drawings must be endorsed by the competent technical service of the body that constructed the works.

b. Certificate by the technical service that constructed the pipes and laterals stating that the approved design and the approved specifications were applied for the construction of the sewerage works in question.

c. Copies of the control certificates of the materials used (pipes, etc.) and,

d. A copy of their final acceptance certificate.

1.2 By decision of the Board of Directors of EYDAP, in case of pipes and laterals of the wastewater network and combined system, or by decision of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, in case of rainwater pipes and laterals, following the relevant proposal of the appropriate competent Service.

2. Sewerage pipes and laterals constructed by Local Government Authorities or other public services after the entry into force of Law No. 1068/1980 and before the entry into force of the Regulation, shall be integrated in the final network under the following conditions:

2.1 By the bodies that have constructed the pipes and laterals sending to EYDAP, in case of pipes and laterals of a wastewater network and combined system, or to the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, in case of rainwater pipes and laterals, the drawings of point (a) of paragraph 1.1 of this Article 15.

2.2 By the control of the above drawings, construction quality and operation of said pipes and laterals by the competent Services of EYDAP or of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works. The cost of this control is charged to the construction body that did not send - as they should - the full information for the integration.

2.3 By decision of the Board of Directors of EYDAP, in case of wastewater pipes and laterals, or by decision of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, in case of rainwater pipes and laterals, following the relevant proposal of the appropriate competent Service.

3. If the Local Government Authorities or other public services that have constructed sewerage works in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article 15 do not send to EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works within a reasonable period of time, the items stipulated in paragraphs 1.1 and 2.1 of this Article 15, EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works must ask the above construction bodies to send said items, within a set deadline, and if said bodies

do not respond within the prescribed deadline, they have the right to charge them the cost of research and design:

- a. for obtaining the items of point (a) of paragraph 1.1 of this Article 15; and
 - b. for controlling the quality of construction and for controlling the operation of the said pipes and laterals.
4. For pipes and laterals constructed before the entry into force of Law No. 1068/1980, when the former OAP was responsible for their construction and which currently lack the information required for their integration in the final network, in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, EYDAP performs by its own care and costs the necessary research and design:
- a. for obtaining the items of point (a) of paragraph 1.1 of this Article; and
 - b. for controlling the quality of construction and for controlling the operation of the said pipes and laterals.
5. The pipes and laterals of paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall be integrated:
- a. after completion of the research and design referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 and once it has been established that the pipes and laterals to be integrated have the required quality of construction and operate without problems,
 - b. by issue of the relevant decision of EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works for their integration, following the relevant proposal of the competent service.
6. The record of works of the final rainwater sewerage network is kept by the competent Service of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works and the record of the works of the final wastewater sewerage network is kept by the competent Service of EYDAP.
7. The financial obligations of property owners to Local Government Authorities or EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works are not affected by the inclusion of pipes and laterals in the final network.

Article 16

Quality of sewerage network materials.

1. The prefabricated pipes of the combined and separate sewerage system, as well as pipes, siphons and special parts of the laterals shall be made from materials of approved specifications and shall be used after testing in state laboratories and which are certified for meeting their approved specifications.
2. The controls of the concrete cast pipes of the sewerage network are carried out in accordance with the Greek Code of Concrete Technology, as in force.
3. The selection of the appropriate material for the pipes or internal lining of sewerage pipes is always in accordance with the approved design of the project in which it will be used.

Article 17

Other sewerage systems.

If, for any reason, it is not possible to drain domestic wastewater into sewerage pipes, then, as provided under Article 99 of the General Building Regulation (G.O.K.) as approved by

Legislative Decree 8/1973 (Government Gazette 124/9.6.1973, vol. A) as in force from time to time, the construction of cesspits is imposed for the collection of such wastewater.

Article 18

Invitation or notification of property owners.

1. Individual invitations or notifications to the obligated property owners for assuming responsibilities or for complying with deadlines or for cutting the water supply or sewerage of a property or for paying expenses or fees, shall be made by any appropriate modern means chosen by the competent service.
2. No invitation or notification of the property owner is required in case of control of a property's sewerage system or control of compliance with the terms of the Regulation.
3. Control of a property's interior spaces shall be carried out each time by delivery to the property owners or users of the relevant authorisation of EYDAP or the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works by the authorised officers.
4. In case of damage or works in the sewerage network within the area of a property and if the required works are expected to affect the operation of the wider network of the area, the property owners of the area shall be informed by announcement of the competent body to the media.

Article 19

Final provisions.

1. The provisions of the Regulation are implemented by EYDAP, the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, the Local Government Authorities and the owners of properties in the geographical area of EYDAP, in accordance with the contents of each individual provision.
2. In cases where it is impossible to find the owners of the properties or the property ownership is disputed, the financial or other obligations of the owners of the properties referred to in the Regulation shall also apply to those who exercise possession of the properties in any way, as well as to their universal or special successors as defined in the provision of Article 8 (5) of Law No. 3481 /2.8.2006, with which a paragraph 6 was added to article 9 of Law 2744/1999 (GG 222/25.10.1999 vol. A).
3. For properties in which a usufruct has been established, the financial or other obligations of property owner shall be the responsibility of the holder of the usufruct.
4. The provisions of P.D. 6/1986 (GG 3/17.1.1986, vol. A) are repealed.

Article 20

Transitional provisions

Until the adoption of the special Regulation provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 22 of Law No. 1068/1980, the following provisions shall continue to apply:

- a. Prefectural Decision Y.G. 179182/656/1979 (Government Gazette 582/2.7.1979, vol. B) "On the disposal of liquid waste from the production processes of the industries of the Greater Athens area, through the sewerage network and the streams diverted to the Central Sewerage Pipe and supervised by OAP, to the sea area of Keratsini Piraeus".

- b. Presidential Decree of 15.6.1994 (Government Gazette 632/27.7.1994, vol. A) on the “Establishment of a protection zone for the river Kifissos and side streams”.
- c. Ministerial Decision No. οικ. 5673/400/5.3.1997 (GG 192/14.3.1997, vol. B) laying down “Measures and conditions for the treatment of municipal wastewater”.
- d. Article 7 of the Presidential Decree of 20.9.1995 (GG 1049/30.11.1995, vol. A) on the repair, modernisation or removal of existing industries.
- e. Prefectural Decision D.Y./35809/2.11.1992, (Government Gazette 644/3.11.1992, vol. B) on the “temporary disposal of industrial waste through the Tanker Truck Emptying Centre of Attica Metamorfofi”.
- f. Joint Prefectural Decisions Nos 18260/1996 and 3435/1997 extending the effective period of the Prefectural Decision of paragraph e.
- g. The relevant applicable Decisions of the Board of Directors of EYDAP on the procedures and the required information for granting a sewerage permit to industries, craft enterprises, etc.
- h. Paragraphs 2B, 3 and 4 of article 11 of the Decree of 15.6.1955 (Government Gazette 192/20.7.1955, vol. A).

Annex

- Pursuant to article 7, par. 1 of the Operating Regulation of the Sewerage Network (ORSN) accompanies the Regulation.

Contents of the Annex

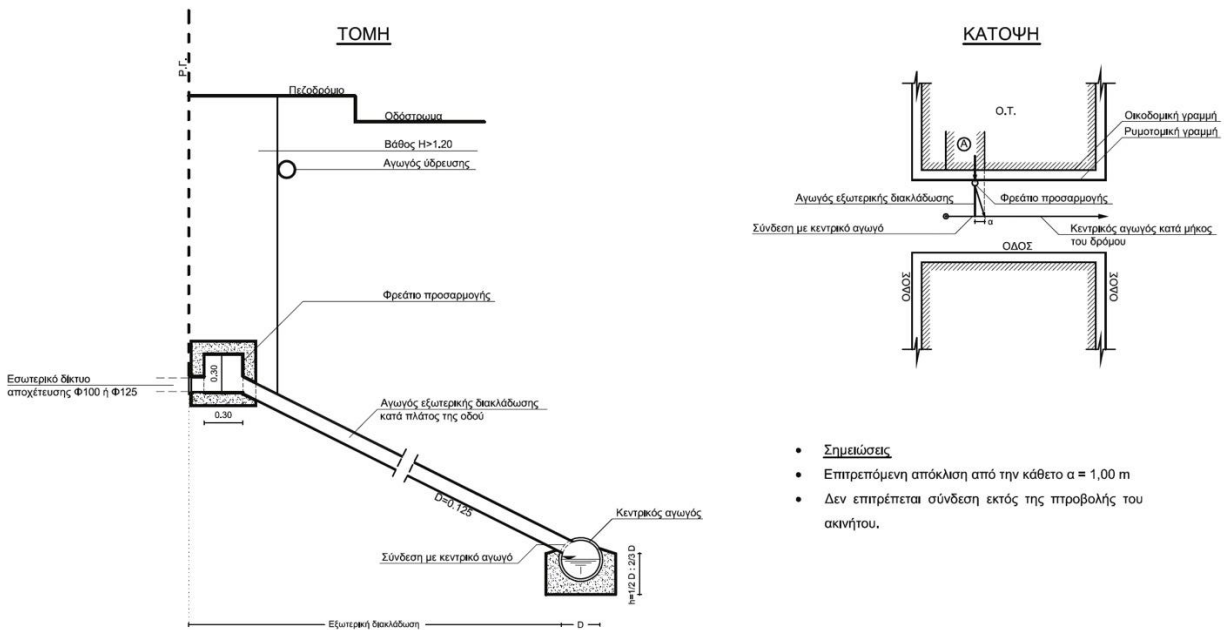
_Figure 1 p. 29

_Figure 1 a p. 30

_Figure 1 b p. 31

_Figure 2 p. 32

Φρεάτιο προσαρμογής Κεντρικός αγωγός κατά μήκος του δρόμου ΟΔΟΣ Ο.Τ.	Drain cleanout Main pipe along the road STREET Building Block
Παρατηρήσεις <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Επιτρεπόμενη απόκλιση από την κάθετο $\alpha = 1,00$ m Δεν επιτρέπεται σύνδεση εκτός της προβολής του ακινήτου.	Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted deviation from the vertical line $\alpha = 1,00$ m Connection is not allowed beyond the projection of the property
Σχέδιο 1 Τρόπος Κατασκευής Εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης Λύση 1 (βασική)	Figure 1 Lateral pipe construction method Solution 1 (Basic)

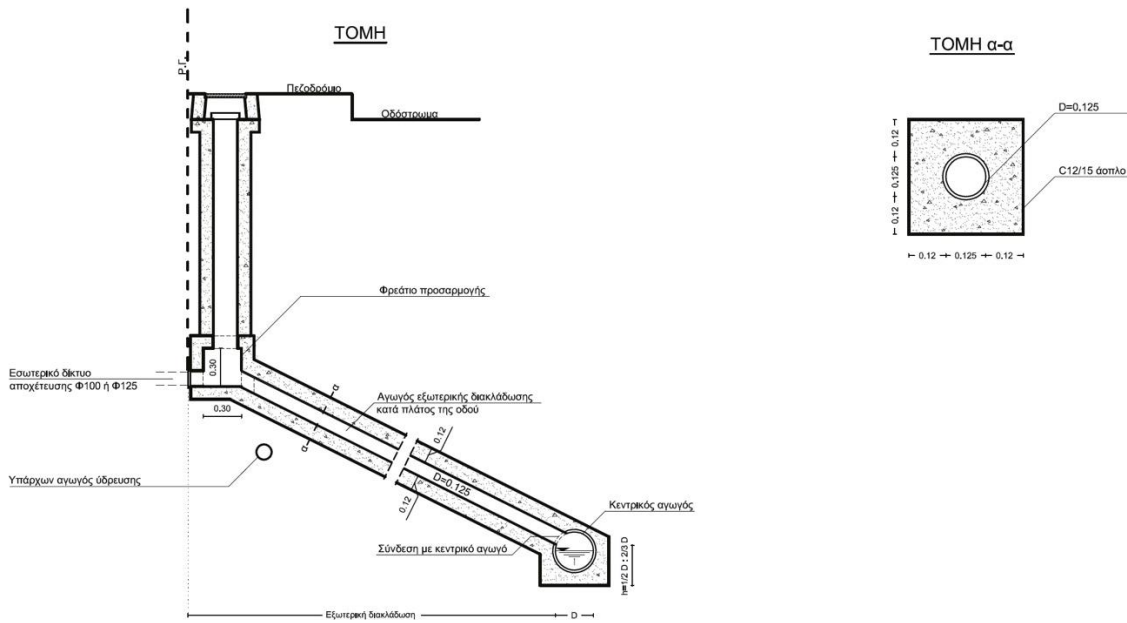


- Σημειώσεις
- Επιτρεπόμενη απόκλιση από την κάθετο $\alpha = 1,00$ m
- Δεν επιτρέπεται σύνδεση εκτός της προβολής του ακινήτου.

Σχέδιο 1α
Τρόπος Κατασκευής Εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης
Λύση 2 (εναλλακτική)
 όταν είναι αδύνατη η εφαρμογή της Λύσης 1

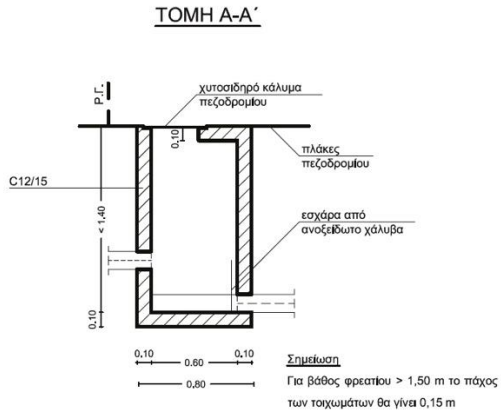
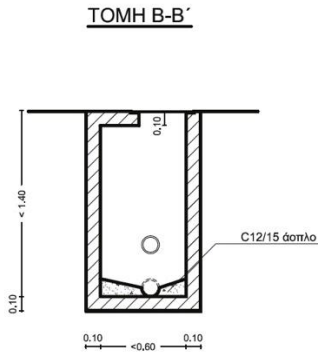
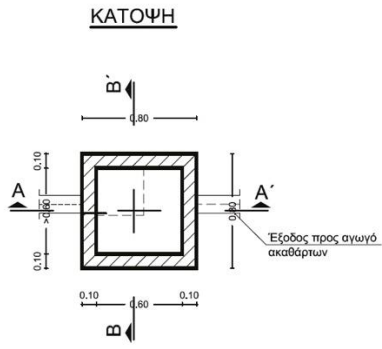
<p>TOMH Πεζοδρόμιο Οδόστρωμα Βάθος $H > 1.20$ Αγωγός ύδρευσης Φρεάτιο προσαρμογής Εσωτερικό δίκτυο αποχέτευσης $\Phi 100$ ή $\Phi 125$ Αγωγός εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης κατά πλάτος της οδού Κεντρικός αγωγός Σύνδεση με κεντρικό αγωγό Εξωτερική διακλάδωση</p>	<p>SECTION Sidewalk Road surface Depth $H > 1.20$ Water pipe Drain cleanout Internal sewage network $\Phi 100$ or $\Phi 125$ Lateral pipe across the road Main pipe Connection to the main pipe Lateral</p>
<p>ΚΑΤΟΨΗ Αγωγός εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης Σύνδεση με κεντρικό αγωγό Οικοδομική γραμμή Ρυμοτομική γραμμή Φρεάτιο προσαρμογής Κεντρικός αγωγός κατά μήκος του δρόμου ΟΔΟΣ Ο.Τ.</p>	<p>FLOOR PLAN Lateral pipe Connection to the main pipe Building line Street plan line Drain cleanout Main pipe along the road STREET Building Block</p>
<p>Σημειώσεις</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Επιτρεπόμενη απόκλιση από την κάθετο $\alpha = 1,00$ m <p>Δεν επιτρέπεται σύνδεση εκτός της προβολής του ακινήτου.</p>	<p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted deviation from the vertical line $\alpha = 1,00$ m <p>Connection is not allowed beyond the projection of the property</p>
<p>Σχέδιο 1α Τρόπος Κατασκευής Εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης</p>	<p>Figure 1a Lateral pipe construction method</p>

Λύση 2 (εναλλακτική) όταν είναι αδύνατη η εφαρμογή της Λύσης 1	Solution 2 (alternative) when Solution 1 cannot be implemented
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Σχέδιο 1β
Τρόπος Κατασκευής Εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης
Λύση 3 (ειδική περίπτωση πάνω από
υπάρχοντα αγωγό ύδρευσης)

<p>TOMH Πεζοδρόμιο Οδόστρωμα Φρεάτιο προσαρμογής Εσωτερικό δίκτυο αποχέτευσης Φ100 ή Φ125 Αγωγός εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης κατά πλάτος της οδού Υπάρχων αγωγός ύδρευσης Κεντρικός αγωγός Σύνδεση με κεντρικό αγωγό Εξωτερική διακλάδωση</p>	<p>SECTION Sidewalk Road surface Drain cleanout Internal sewage network Φ100 or Φ125 Lateral pipe across the road Existing water pipe Main pipe Connection to the main pipe Lateral</p>
<p>TOMH α-α C12/15 άοπλο</p>	<p>SECTION a-a C12/15 non reinforced</p>
<p>Σχέδιο 1β Τρόπος Κατασκευής Εξωτερικής διακλάδωσης Λύση 3 (ειδική περίπτωση πάνω από υπάρχοντα αγωγό ύδρευσης)</p>	<p>Figure 1b Lateral pipe construction method Solution 3 (specific case, running over existing water pipe)</p>



Παρατήρηση
Η κατασκευή του φρεατίου αυτού πρέπει να γίνεται εκτός και παρά της ρυμοτομικής γραμμής του ακινήτου και να παρεμβάλεται στο δίκτυο αποχέτευσης.

Σχέδιο 2
Φρεάτιο Ελέγχου δειγματοληψίας

ΚΑΤΟΨΗ Έξοδος προς αγωγό ακαθάρτων	FLOOR PLAN Outlet to wastewater pipe
ΤΟΜΗ Α-Α' χυτοσιδηρό κάλυμα πεζοδρομίου πλάκες πεζοδρομίου εσχάρα από ανοξείδωτο χάλυβα	SECTION A-A pavement cast iron cover pavement slabs stainless steel grate
Σημείωση Για βάθος φρεατίου > 1,50 m το πάχος των τοιχωμάτων θα γίνει 0,15 m	Note For drain cleanout depth > 1.50 m the wall thickness will be 0.15 m
ΤΟΜΗ Β-Β' C12/15 άοπλο	SECTION B-B C12/15 non reinforced
Παρατήρηση Η κατασκευή του φρεατίου αυτού πρέπει να γίνεται εκτός και παρά της ρυμοτομικής γραμμής του ακινήτου και να παρεμβάλεται στο δίκτυο αποχέτευσης.	Comment The construction of this drain cleanout shall be made outside and along the street plan line of the property and must be placed before the sewerage network.
Σχέδιο 2 Φρεάτιο Ελέγχου δειγματοληψίας	Figure 2 Drain cleanout for sampling