

**Water (Lake Eildon Recreational Area)
(Houseboats) Regulations 2013**

S.R. No. 60/2013

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STATUTORY RULES 2013

S.R. No. 60/2013

Water Act 1989

**Water (Lake Eildon Recreational Area)
(Houseboats) Regulations 2013**

The Governor in Council makes the following Regulations:

Dated: 12 June 2013

Responsible Minister:

PETER WALSH
Minister for Water

MATTHEW McBEATH
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Objective

The objective of these Regulations is to provide for the control and management of houseboat operations in the Lake Eildon Recreational Area.

2 Authorising provisions

These Regulations are made under sections 122ZF and 324 of the **Water Act 1989**.

3 Definitions

In these Regulations—

blackwater means human excreta or wastewater discharged from toilets;

deck means any horizontal platform covering the whole or part of the pontoons or hull of a houseboat;

greywater means wastewater that has been used for or produced as a result of laundering, bathing, washing and showering activities;

greywater discharge standard means the standard specified in Part 3 of Schedule 1;

holding tank means any permanent container or receptacle on a houseboat that is designed and constructed to collect and store blackwater, residue from an on-board greywater treatment system and kitchen wastewater for disposal at a waste collection facility;

houseboat licence means a licence issued under regulation 5;

kitchen sink means a sink or container on a houseboat used for utensil cleaning and includes a dishwasher;

kitchen wastewater means wastewater containing dissolved or suspended solids such as fats, oils, food scraps, nutrients, household chemicals, soap and detergent that may contain phosphate and nitrate and microbiological pathogens (such as bacteria or viruses) discharged from a kitchen sink;

Lake means the waters of Lake Eildon;

length means the distance between the most extreme fore and aft points of a houseboat, including all motors and structural appendages (such as bumper bars, duckboards, handrails and ski platforms) measured in a direct line which bisects the houseboat medially;

licensed plumber has the same meaning as in section 221B(1) of the **Building Act 1993**;

multi-deck houseboat means a houseboat having
2 or more separate levels above the deck;

mooring means a berth in a marina or other
anchorage to which a houseboat can be
attached;

on-board blackwater system means a system
where blackwater is isolated and stored in a
holding tank, pending discharge of it to a
waste collection facility, and which complies
with the specifications in Part 1 of
Schedule 1;

on-board greywater treatment system means a
treatment device or unit designed to treat
greywater which complies with the
specifications in Part 2 of Schedule 1;

owner in relation to a houseboat means a person
registered as an owner of a houseboat under
the **Marine Safety Act 2010**;

recreational area means the area of land and
water under the management and control of
the Water Corporation that was declared by
Order in Council dated 27 July 1966 and
published in the Government Gazette on
2 August 1966, as amended by Order in
Council dated 15 December 1970 and
published in the Government Gazette on
16 December 1970, as amended by Order in
Council dated 20 February 1973 and
published in the Government Gazette on
21 February 1973, and as amended by Order
in Council dated 18 February 1975, to be the
Lake Eildon Recreational Area, together
with any other land determined to be a part
of the Lake Eildon Recreational Area under
section 122ZA of the **Water Act 1989** after
the commencement of these regulations;

restricted term licence means a licence issued under regulation 10;

school holiday period means the period beginning on the day after the last day of a Victorian school term, as declared by the Government of Victoria, and ending on the day before the first day of the next declared school term;

single deck houseboat means a houseboat containing one level above the deck;

toilet includes a urinal;

trailable houseboat means a houseboat capable of being towed to and from the Lake without the need for a class 1 vehicle permit from VicRoads under the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009¹;

waste collection facility means a facility or unit that is designed and constructed to receive the contents of a holding tank or portable toilet and which is managed and controlled by the Water Corporation;

Water Corporation means the Goulburn-Murray Rural Water Corporation;

width means the distance between the most extreme points of the starboard and port sides of a houseboat including all structural appendages (such as bumper bars, eaves, walkways, handrails and ski platforms) measured in a direct line perpendicular to the line measuring the length of the houseboat.

PART 2—LICENCE REQUIREMENTS

4 Licence requirements

A person must not leave or operate a houseboat within the recreational area unless it is licensed under Part 3.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

**PART 3—APPLICATION, ISSUE, TRANSFER AND
REVOCATION OF LICENCES**

5 Application for and issue of a houseboat licence

- (1) The owner of a houseboat may apply to the Water Corporation for a houseboat licence to leave and operate a houseboat in the recreational area.
- (2) An application for a houseboat licence must—
 - (a) be made in a form and manner approved by the Water Corporation; and
 - (b) be accompanied by payment of the appropriate fee specified in Schedule 2.
- (3) The Water Corporation may issue a houseboat licence if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) the houseboat is not more than 20 metres in length and not more than 8 metres in width; and
 - (b) there is installed on the houseboat the following installations which are in good working order—
 - (i) a toilet and an on-board blackwater system or, if the design of the houseboat precludes such installation, a portable toilet; and
 - (ii) either—
 - (A) an on-board greywater treatment system that is able to treat both greywater and kitchen wastewater to a standard equal to, or greater than the greywater discharge standard; or

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- (B) an on-board greywater treatment system that is able to treat greywater to a standard equal to, or greater than, the greywater discharge standard, together with a kitchen wastewater installation which connects to an approved on-board blackwater system; and
- (c) the owner has obtained a permanent mooring for the houseboat; and
- (d) all fees that the applicant is liable to pay to the Water Corporation in relation to a houseboat licence have been paid; and
- (e) a compliance certificate has been issued by a licensed plumber for all plumbing work in respect of the on-board blackwater and greywater treatment systems and water supply installations, in accordance with Part 12A of the **Building Act 1993**.
- (4) In the case of a houseboat that has been licenced before the commencement date, the requirements of subregulation (3)(b)(ii) only apply to an application for a houseboat licence that is to be issued on or from 1 July 2020.
- (5) A houseboat licence may be issued by the Water Corporation upon such terms and conditions as the Water Corporation may determine.
- (6) A houseboat licence expires on 30 June next following the date of issue.
- (7) If a houseboat licence is issued after 31 July in any year, the amount payable for the houseboat licence must be reduced by one twelfth for each completed month which has passed since 1 July.
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- (8) The Water Corporation may refuse to issue a houseboat licence if, by issuing it, the total number of houseboat licences issued would exceed the maximum number determined by the Water Corporation under regulation 8.

6 Inspections

- (1) For the purposes of ensuring compliance with regulation 5(3)(b), an inspection of the installations referred to in that regulation may be undertaken by an officer of the Water Corporation.
- (2) An inspection under subregulation (1) may only be undertaken with the consent of the owner and of any occupier of the houseboat.

7 Houseboat licence—Adhesive transfers

- (1) On the issue or transfer of a houseboat licence, the Water Corporation must forward to the owner an adhesive transfer indicating that the houseboat licence has been issued or transferred, and displaying the date of expiry of the houseboat licence.
- (2) The owner must within 30 days after receipt of the adhesive transfer affix it to a forward window or window screen of the houseboat.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) The owner must keep the adhesive transfer affixed to the forward window or window screen of the houseboat during the term of the licence.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (4) The owner must remove any adhesive transfer affixed to the forward window or window screen of the houseboat which relates to an expired houseboat licence.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

8 Maximum number of houseboat licences

- (1) The Water Corporation may determine a maximum number of houseboat licences it will issue under these regulations having regard to—
 - (a) the safety of the houseboat licence holders and the amenity of the Lake;
 - (b) the possibility of an unacceptable risk to public health as a result of an increase in the number of houseboat licences issued; and
 - (c) the possibility of an unacceptable risk to the environment as a result of an increase in the number of houseboat licences issued.
- (2) The maximum number of houseboat licences is the amount fixed by the Water Corporation by 31 May each year for the following 12 month period beginning 1 July by notice published in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulating generally in the area.
- (3) If the Water Corporation does not fix a maximum number of houseboat licences for a particular 12 month period beginning 1 July, then the maximum for that period shall be the number most recently fixed for a given 12 month period under subregulation (2).

9 Revocation of a houseboat licence

- (1) The Water Corporation may revoke a houseboat licence issued under regulation 5 if it reasonably believes that the holder of the houseboat licence has failed to comply with a term or condition to which the houseboat licence is subject.

- (2) Before revoking a houseboat licence under this regulation, the Water Corporation must give written notice to the holder of the houseboat licence—
 - (a) setting out the term or condition of the houseboat licence that the Water Corporation considers has not been complied with; and
 - (b) setting out the reasons why the Water Corporation considers that the term or condition has not been complied with; and
 - (c) specifying the date (which must not be less than 14 days) by which and the manner in which the holder of the houseboat licence must comply with the term or condition; and
 - (d) specifying that the houseboat licence may be revoked if the holder of the houseboat licence does not comply with the requirements of the notice; and
 - (e) allowing the holder of the houseboat licence an opportunity to make written submissions.
 - (3) Submissions must be made by the holder of the houseboat licence to the Water Corporation within 28 days of receipt of the notice given under subregulation (2).
 - (4) In deciding whether or not to revoke a houseboat licence under this regulation, the Water Corporation must have regard to any submissions made, if any, under subregulation (3), and to whether the notice has been complied with under subregulation (2)(c).
 - (5) On making a decision as to whether or not to revoke a houseboat licence under this regulation, the Water Corporation must notify the holder of the houseboat licence in writing of that decision.
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10 Restricted term licence

- (1) The owner of a trailable houseboat may apply for a restricted term licence.
- (2) An application for a restricted term licence must—
 - (a) be made in a form and manner approved by the Water Corporation; and
 - (b) be accompanied by payment of the appropriate fee specified in Schedule 2.
- (3) The Water Corporation may issue a restricted term licence if it is satisfied that—
 - (a) the trailable houseboat is less than 9.1 metres in length; and
 - (b) there is installed on the trailable houseboat a toilet and an on-board blackwater system or, if the design of the houseboat precludes such installation, a portable toilet; and
 - (c) all fees that the applicant is liable to pay to the Water Corporation in relation to the restricted term licence have been paid.
- (4) The Water Corporation must only issue a restricted term licence for—
 - (a) a period of up to 14 days; or
 - (b) the duration of a school holiday period—whichever is the longer.
- (5) The Water Corporation must not issue a restricted term licence to a person in respect of a trailable houseboat more than 4 times in any calendar year.

- (6) The owner of the trailable houseboat must ensure that a copy of the restricted term licence is kept on the houseboat at all times.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

11 Transfer of a houseboat licence

If the holder of a houseboat licence wishes to transfer the licence to another houseboat, that licence must be relinquished and an application for a new houseboat licence must be made under regulation 5 in respect of the second houseboat.

12 Transfer of ownership of a houseboat

- (1) The Water Corporation may transfer a houseboat licence in respect of a houseboat to a new owner of that houseboat on receipt of an application in a form and manner approved by the Water Corporation and on payment of the transfer fee specified in Schedule 2.
- (2) The requirements of regulation 5(3)(b)(ii) only apply to an application to transfer a houseboat licence made on and from 1 July 2015.
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PART 4—CONTROL OF SANITARY WASTE ON LAKE

13 Depositing of foreign matter in on-board blackwater system

A person must not deposit or discharge into any on-board blackwater system on a houseboat within the recreational area any substance other than blackwater, kitchen wastewater or residue from an on-board greywater treatment system.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

14 Disposal of blackwater in recreational area

A person must not dispose, release or discharge blackwater from a houseboat into the Lake or onto land within the recreational area other than to a waste collection facility.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

15 Disposal of untreated greywater or kitchen wastewater in recreational area

- (1) A person must not dispose, release or discharge treated or untreated greywater or kitchen wastewater from a houseboat into the Lake or onto land in the recreational area unless that treated or untreated greywater or kitchen wastewater is of a standard equal to or greater than the greywater discharge standard.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person does not commit an offence under subregulation (1) if—
- (a) the person is the holder of a houseboat licence issued before 1 July 2020, and the houseboat does not have an on-board greywater treatment system; or

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Part 4—Control of Sanitary Waste on Lake

- (b) the person is the transferee of a houseboat licence in respect of a houseboat which had been licenced prior to 1 July 2013, following a transfer under regulation 12 if—
 - (i) the transfer takes place before 1 July 2015; and
 - (ii) the houseboat does not have an on-board greywater treatment system; or
 - (c) the person is the holder of a restricted term licence issued under regulation 10—
- or is another person under that person's direct authority or control.
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PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS

16 Structural alteration to a houseboat

The owner of a houseboat that is within the recreational area must not carry out any alterations to the on-board blackwater system or to the on-board greywater treatment system on the houseboat that result in the installations failing to comply with the specifications set out in Schedule 1.

Penalty: 20 penalty units.

17 Change of address

The owner of a houseboat licensed under these Regulations must advise the Water Corporation in writing within 30 days after a change of his or her primary residential address.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.

18 Transitional provisions

Despite the revocation of the Water (Lake Eildon Recreational Area) (Houseboats) Regulations 2003² by section 5 of the **Subordinate Legislation Act 1994**, a licence that was in force immediately before that revocation is to be treated as if it were a houseboat licence issued under these Regulations, and remains valid until the expiry of the term for which it was issued under those Regulations.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 3 and 16

PART 1—SPECIFICATION FOR ON-BOARD BLACKWATER SYSTEMS ON HOUSEBOATS

Materials

- 1.1 Materials in contact with blackwater must be resistant to—
 - (a) toilet water; and
 - (b) a marine environment; and
 - (c) disinfectants and deodorants; and
 - (d) cleaning agents; and
 - (e) chemical compounds in solid, liquid or gaseous form of a toxic or explosive nature, likely to be generated in the operation of the toilet and on-board blackwater system.
- 1.2 Materials in the toilet and on-board blackwater system must be chemically and galvanically compatible.

Design and Construction

- 2.1 All holding tanks when filled with water must be capable of withstanding impact (to drop test standard) of 3 kilograms from a height of 0.60 metre on the top surface of the tank while under 0.45 metre head of water when tested at 0° Celsius and 20° Celsius.
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- 2.2 The shape of the holding tank may conform to the hull of the houseboat but the lower sections must be sloped to be self-cleansing and draining to a sump.
- 2.3 A method must be incorporated to indicate when the holding tank is more than 75 per cent full by volume.

Capacity

- 3.1 The toilet and on-board blackwater system consisting of the toilet unit plus the holding tank must have a capacity for storing wastes not less than that set out in the following table:

Up to and including 4 berth accommodation	60 litres
5 and 6 berth accommodation	80 litres
Over 6 berth accommodation	130 litres

Seal

- 4.1 The toilet bowl must have a mechanical or water seal.

Inlet to Tank

- 5.1 The toilet bowl must be located as close to the top of the holding tank as is practicable and the holding tank must have a minimum 75 millimetre diameter inlet.

Outlet from Tank

- 6.1 The diameter of the outlet pipe from the holding tank must be not less than 75 millimetres at the tank end. The outlet pipe must be tapered and must lead, by means of a non-corrodible pipe or non-collapsible suction hose of not less than 38 millimetres diameter to a fitting attached to the outside wall at least 300 millimetres above the top

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of the toilet bowl and accessible from the deck of the houseboat.

- 6.2 If an outlet of the suction pipe type is used, the lower end of the suction pipe must terminate not more than 38 millimetres above the bottom of the sump of the holding tank.
- 6.3 The wall fitting must consist of a 38 millimetres NATO standard kamlock adaptor compatible with pump-out fittings used on the Water Corporation sanitation service stations.
- 6.4 A fitting must be provided as a gas-tight cover over the wall fitting.

Venting

- 7.1 A vent pipe of 38 millimetres diameter non-corrodible material must be fitted to the top of the holding tank and extended to an accessible and exposed point at atmosphere.
- 7.2 The venting system must be capable of withstanding the vacuum of the pumping system.

Flushing Inlet

- 8.1 Provision must be made for flushing the holding tank with fresh water at times when it is being pumped out.

Inspection

- 9.1 Provision must be made for access to the holding tank to allow inspection of the tank, pipe work and fittings.

Protection

- 10.1 The holding tank and any parts of the outlet, inlet and vent pipes located below deck level of the houseboat must be encased in strong material to provide protection against the possibility of the holding tank and pipes being damaged by obstructions in the water or protruding from the water.
- 10.2 The protection material must be capable of being removed to enable an inspection of the on-board blackwater system to be made.

Installation, Operation and Maintenance

- 11.1 **Gas Emission**—The toilet and on-board blackwater system must be installed to minimise the emission of malodorous gases and prevent the emission of poisonous gases (such as hydrogen sulphide) within the houseboat.
- 11.2 **Piping and Hoses**—The interior of the piping or hoses between the toilet and the holding tank and between the holding tank and the pump out fittings must be as smooth as is practicable to permit the free flow of blackwater and must have an internal diameter of not less than 38 millimetres. The hose and piping must be as short and direct as practicable.

Tests

- 12.1 **Pressure Test**—The holding tank and the connecting piping or tubing, including all fittings, must be pressure tested with water. The pressure must represent a column of water 1.5 times the distance from the top of the holding tank to the top of the venting pipe. The minimum height must be 2 metres of water column. The toilet and on-board blackwater system must hold the water

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pressure for a period of 30 minutes without any leakage.

12.2 **Suction Test**—The holding tank and the connecting piping or tubing, including all fittings must withstand the following pump-out test.

12.3 The holding tank must be emptied with a 170 litres per minute positive displacement pump that remains operating 30 seconds after emptying the holding tank.

Operating Instructions and Safety Precautions

13.1 A placard giving operating instructions, safety precautions and warnings pertinent to the toilet and on-board blackwater system must be permanently attached in each toilet compartment.

13.2 The lettering on the placard must not be less than 3 millimetres high. The placard must be legible and capable of withstanding the combined effects of normal wear and tear and the environmental conditions on the houseboat.

Identification

14.1 The toilet and on-board blackwater system must be legibly marked with the following information on a plate attached to the system, or in lettering on the system—

- (a) the name of the manufacturer;
 - (b) the name and model number of the system;
 - (c) the month and year of completion; and
 - (d) the volume of the holding tank.
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**PART 2—SPECIFICATION FOR ON-BOARD GREYWATER
TREATMENT SYSTEM ON HOUSEBOATS**

System Design, Manufacture and Performance

- 1.1 System design, manufacture and performance of the on-board greywater treatment system must be in accordance with requirements specified in Australian Standard AS 4995-2009, Greywater treatment systems for vessels operated on inland waters, published on 9 September 2009.

System Installation and Operation

- 2.1 An installer must install the on-board greywater treatment system on a houseboat in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of this Part.

Authorised Installation and Materials

- 3.1 Materials used in the plumbing of on-board greywater systems must comply with the requirements specified in Australian Standard AS 4995-2009, Greywater treatment systems for vessels operated on inland waters, published on 9 September 2009.
- 3.2 Plumbing and electrical work must be carried out by a person who is appropriately licensed (registered) under Part 12A of the **Building Act 1993** or Part 3 of the **Electricity Safety Act 1998**.

Gastightness

- 4.1 The on-board greywater treatment system must be installed to minimize the emission of malodorous gases and prevent the introduction of poisonous gases (such as hydrogen sulphide) into the houseboat.

Pipework and Hoses

- 5.1 The interior of the pipework or hose leading to the on-board greywater treatment system and between the on-board greywater treatment system and the flush and pump-out fittings must be as smooth as is practicable, to allow the free flow of greywater, and must have a nominal diameter of not less than 40 millimetres. All pipework leading to, and from, the on-board greywater treatment system must—
- (a) be as short as practicable;
 - (b) be rigid, sealed and securely fixed to the houseboat structure; and
 - (c) not contain any fittings that allow for the escape of untreated greywater from the on-board greywater treatment system, other than by pump-out from the pump-out pipe.
- 5.2 All inflow removable pipe joints must be tagged or sealed to indicate if tampering has occurred.

Backflow Prevention

- 6.1 The on-board greywater treatment system must be installed to prevent backflow under normal operating conditions and to prevent the risk of human contact with untreated greywater.

Emergency Overflow

- 7.1 If the on-board greywater treatment system has a pump device to remove treated greywater from the unit, an emergency overflow pipe or secondary pump must be installed to discharge treated greywater in the case of primary pump failure.
- 7.2 Clause 7.1 does not apply to untreated greywater.
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Electrical Systems

- 8.1 Electrical systems must—
- (a) meet the electrical installation requirements and the requirements for construction, testing and marking of electrical equipment and ex-components intended for use in explosives of Australian Standard AS 4995-2009, Greywater treatment systems for vessels operated on inland waters, published on 9 September 2009; and
 - (b) be powered by the houseboat.
- 8.2 The electrical supply must be capable of maintaining a continuous output that meets the on-board greywater treatment system manufacturer's requirements and provide a net current output of at least twice the on-board greywater treatment system's demand.

PART 3—GREYWATER DISCHARGE STANDARD

Water Quality Criteria

- 1.1 Treated greywater discharged by the on-board greywater treatment system must, as a minimum, meet the following water quality criteria—
- (a) suspended solids must be less than 50 mg/L.;
 - (b) total grease content must be less than 25 mg/L.;
 - (c) total nitrogen content must be less than 10 mg/L.;
 - (d) total phosphorus content must be less than 1 mg/L.;
 - (e) enterococci concentration must be less than 40 cells per 100 mL.;
 - (f) E. coli concentration must be less than 100 cells per 100 mL.;
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- (g) biochemical oxygen demand must be reduced by digestion, oxidation or other recognized treatment method.

Testing

- 2.1 Manufacturers must demonstrate that they have tested the on-board greywater treatment system under simulated operating conditions using a synthetic greywater that effectively mimics the potential pollutant loads and concentrations. Testing protocol, type and batch testing (to ensure a practical, robust and repeatable testing method to apply to vessel greywater treatment technologies) must be in accordance with Appendix A and Appendix B of Australian Standard AS 4995-2009, Greywater treatment systems for vessels operated on inland waters, published on 9 September 2009.
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SCHEDULE 2

Regulations 5(2)(b),
10(2)(b) and 12(1)

FEES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF LICENCES

Application, Inspection and Transfer Fees in Respect of Houseboats

Application fee for initial houseboat licence:	19·83 fee units
Inspection fee for both single and multi-deck houseboats at Eildon:	32·15 fee units
Inspection fee for both single and multi-deck houseboats at other locations:	45·31 fee units
Fee for transfer of houseboat licence to another person under regulation 12:	19·83 fee units
Application fee for restricted term licence:	9·71 fee units

Endnotes

ENDNOTES

¹ Reg. 3 def. *trailable houseboat*: S.R. No. 118/2009 as amended by S.R. Nos 26/2010, 33/2010, 35/2010, 80/2010, 116/2010, 136/2010, 51/2011, 10/2012, 25/2012, 37/2102, 71/2012, 156/2012 and 26/2013.

² Reg. 18: S.R. No. 48/2003 as amended by S.R. Nos 29/2008 and 56/2012.

Table of Applied, Adopted or Incorporated Matter

The following table of applied, adopted or incorporated matter is included in accordance with the requirements of regulation 5 of the Subordinate Legislation Regulations 2004.

Statutory rule provision	Title of applied, adopted or incorporated document	Matter in applied, adopted or incorporated document
clauses 1.1, 3.1 and 8.1(a) of Part 2 and clause 2.1 of Part 3 of Schedule 1.	AS 4995-2009 Australian Standard for greywater treatment systems for vessels operated on inland waters, published on 9 September 2009.	The whole

Fee Units

These Regulations provide for fees by reference to fee units within the meaning of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**.

The amount of the fee is to be calculated, in accordance with section 7 of that Act, by multiplying the number of fee units applicable by the value of a fee unit.

The value of a fee unit for the financial year commencing 1 July 2012 is \$12.53 and for the financial year commencing 1 July 2013 is \$12.84. The amount of the calculated fee may be rounded to the nearest 10 cents.

The value of a fee unit for future financial years is to be fixed by the Treasurer under section 5 of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**. The value of a fee unit for a financial year must be published in the Government Gazette and a Victorian newspaper before 1 June in the preceding financial year.

Penalty Units

These Regulations provide for penalties by reference to penalty units within the meaning of section 110 of the **Sentencing Act 1991**. The amount of the penalty is to be calculated, in accordance with section 7 of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**, by multiplying the number of penalty units applicable by the value of a penalty unit.

In accordance with section 11 of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**, the value of a penalty unit for the financial year commencing 1 July 2012 is \$140.84. For the financial year commencing 1 July 2013 it is \$144.36.

The amount of the calculated penalty may be rounded to the nearest dollar.

The value of a penalty unit for future financial years is to be fixed by the Treasurer under section 5 of the **Monetary Units Act 2004**. The value of a penalty unit for a financial year must be published in the Government Gazette and a Victorian newspaper before 1 June in the preceding financial year.