

- c. Natural lakes and lagoons;
- d. All other categories of surface waters such as water flowing over lands, water from rainfall whether natural or artificial, and water from agriculture runoff, seepage and drainage;
- e. Atmospheric water;
- f. Subterranean or ground waters; and
- g. Seawater.

ARTICLE 6. The following waters found on private lands also belong to the State:

- a. Continuous or intermittent waters rising on such lands;
- b. Lakes and lagoons naturally occurring on such lands;
- c. Rain water falling on such lands;
- d. Subterranean or ground waters; and
- e. Water in swamps and marshes.

The owner of the land where the water is found may use the same for domestic purposes without securing a permit, provided that such use shall be registered, when required by the Council. The Council, however, may regulate such use when there is wastage, or in times of emergency.

ARTICLE 7. Subject to the provisions of this Code, any person who captures or collects water by means of cisterns, tanks, or pools shall have exclusive control over such water and the right to dispose of the same.

ARTICLE 8. Water legally appropriated shall be subject to the control of the appropriator from the moment it reaches the appropriator's canal or aqueduct leading to the place where the water will be used or stored and, thereafter, so long as it is being beneficially used for the purposes for which it was appropriated.

CHAPTER III

Appropriation of Waters

ARTICLE 9. Waters may be appropriated and used in accordance with the provisions of this Code.

Appropriation of water, as used in this Code, is the acquisition of rights over the use of waters or the taking or diverting of waters from a natural source in the manner and for any purpose allowed by law.