



UNIT III –BUILDING BYE LAWS

Bye-laws relating to water-supply, drainage and sewage disposal

- (1) The power of The Commissioner to close waterworks for The supply of water, wheTher for domistic purposes or not or for gratuitous use and to prohibit The same and use of water for The purpose of business.
- (2) The connection of supply pipes for conveying to any premises a supply of water from municipal waterworks.
- (3) The making and renewing connections with municipal water-works.
- (4) The power of The Commissioner to take charge of private connection. (5) The power of The Commissioner to alter The position of connection.
- (6) The equitable distribution of water supplied to occupiers.
- (7) The size, material, quality, description and position of The pipes and fittings to be used for The purpose of any connection with or any communication from any Municipal waterworks and The stamping of pipesand fittings and fees for such stamping.
- (8) The size, material, quality and description of pipes, cisterns and fittings which are found on an examination under The provisions of this Act to be so defective that They cannot be effectively repaired.
- (9) The provision and maintenance of meters when water is supplied by measurement.
- (10) The prohibition of fradulent and unauthorised use of water and The prohibition of fraud in Connection with meters.
- (11) The maintenance of pipes, cisterns and oTher waterworks.
- (12) The regulation or prohibition of The discharge or deposit of offensive or obstructive matter, polluted water or oTher polluted and obnoxious matter into sewers.

(13) The regulation in any manner not specifically provided for in this Act of The construction, alteration, maintenance, preservation, cleaning and repairs of drains, ventilation shafts, pipes, latrines, urinals, cesspools and other drainage works.

(14) The cleansing of drains.

(15) The prohibition of erection of buildings over drains without The permission of The Commissioner.

(16) The connection of private drains with municipal drains.

(17) The location and construction of cesspools.

(18) The covering and ventilation of cesspools.

(19) The period or periods of The day during which trade effluent may be discharged from any trade premises into municipal drains.

(20) The exclusion from trade effluent of all condensing water.

(21) The elimination from trade effluent, before it enters a municipal drain, of any constituent which in The opinion of The Corporation would, either alone or in combination with any matter with which it is likely to come into contact while passing through municipal drains, injure or obstruct those drains or make specially difficult or expensive The treatment or disposal of The sewage from those drains.

(22) The maximum quantity of trade effluent which may, without any consent or permission, be discharged from any trade premises into municipal drains on any one day and the highest rate at which trade effluent may, without such consent or permission, be discharged from any trade premises into municipal drains.

(23) The regulation of the temperature of trade effluent at the time of its discharge into municipal drains and The securing of The neutrality of trade

effluent (that is to say that it is neither acid nor alkaline at The time of such discharge.

(24) The charges to be paid to The Corporation by occupiers of trade premises for the reception of trade effluent into municipal drains and disposal thereof.

(25) The provisions and maintenance of such an inspection chamber or manhole as will enable a person readily to take at any time samples of what is passing into municipal drains from trade premises.

(26) The provision and maintenance of such meters as may be required to measure The volume of any trade effluent being discharged from any trade premises into municipal drains, and The testing of such meters.

Plumbing and Sanitary Services

The planning, design, construction and installation of water supply, drainage and sanitation and gas supply system shall be in accordance with Part-IX Plumbing Services, section-1 water supply; section-2 drainage and sanitation and section-3 gas supply of National Building Code of India.

Public toilets are meant for floating population, usually located near railway stations, bus stands, market places, government hospitals, religious centers etc. These toilets have a greater demand for urinals than community toilets.

The key considerations for siting such facilities on the site are-

- i. Size of the toilet block (i.e. number of seats) and
- ii. Location of the toilet block with respect to the main building block.
- iii. Convenience of the visitors in accessing and using the facility.

Surveys conducted by the central government show that people, especially women and aged, are unlikely to use the facility if it beyond 500 meters. The preferable location should be within 200-500 mt from the main entry of the building. The site should be earmarked on Site Plan or a Layout plan. The ULB / plan approval

agency should clearly state advantages and disadvantages of the location for the owner/designer/architect to make an informed decision on the siting. It must be accessible to visitors and general public during the operational hours of the building. However, fiscal generation for maintenance may be planned w.r.t user charges from visitors and general public. (Experience in sample cities has shown that toilet blocks are more likely to remain clean if they are centrally located; those on periphery sooner fall into disrepair.)