



TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT GAZETTE

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Karthigai 21, Thiruvalluvar Aandu—2041

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NOTIFICATION BY THE COLLECTOR.

Exclusion of lands

(S. No. 67653 of S/48411/2009, 3-11-2010)

Under section 134 (3) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (Tamil Nadu Act XXI of 1994), it is hereby notified that the lands noted below, be the same, a little more or less, situated within the boundaries specified in the schedule below, shall be excluded from the control of the undermentioned taluk, village and Town panchayat of Tiruvannamalai district.

SCHEDULE

POLUR TALUK

Aiyabath village

Kalambur Town panchayat

Survey and subdivision number.	Total extent.	Classification.	Extent withdrawn.	New survey and subdivision number.	Extent.	Future classification.	Boundaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	HECTARE.		HECTARE.		HECTARE.		North. S No. East. S No. South. S No. West. S No.
209	1.03.0	Kulam	0.00.5	209/2	0.00.5	High ways	196, 209/1, 196, 206
1144	0.36.5	"	0.03.0	1144/1	0.03.0	"	1133, 1144/2, Kastham bady, 1145

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

Under ground Drainage Scheme

TIRUVANNAMALAI MUNICIPALITY

(Roc. No. 9786/2006/E1, 15-9-2010)

Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920, under sections 138, 142, 147, 149, 306(5) (P), 306(6) the statutory rules for provision of residential Drainage System, Drainage pipes, Septic tanks and other sanitary provisions and connecting them to the Underground Drainage System.

One who for his own sake or others provides sanitary or other provisions for his new house or builds them for the existing buildings or makes alterations for the existing system should strictly follow to the following rules and regulations.

1. To discharge faeces and night soil waters (stool waters) and stagnant dirt's. Except in places where there is only open drainage system the drainage water discharges and the rain water accumulated from each building and its surroundings should have separate outlet facilities.

2. The rain water from the terraces (roof) of the houses and their surroundings and open spaces should not be let out to each the drainage gutters or pumping station. To facilitate rain water harvesting and improve ground water resources. The rain water should flow to a particular place without any block, as approved by the Municipality Engineer. A rain water Harvesting structure is mandatory provision be to get the Underground Drainage System connection.

3. The owner of the house or the tenants should provide such facilities that are necessary for the rain water discharged from the top of the building with proper, drain pipe and canals.

4. It should be clearly noticed that solid or liquids of faeces and gray water from wash basins or bath rooms should not mix with the rain water harvest process.

5. If such pipes are to be provided in wet places where water is likely to ooze. Further the rain water harvesting process needs to be done with cement concrete structures. If such provisions are to be laid in other places recommended by the Municipal Authority they should be built over the cement concrete or they should be covered by the cement concrete slab.

(a) The faeces and the black water discharged from the latrines and the gray water from the kitchen, bathroom or other places should have two different separate pipe connections in all residential areas. The internal building structure should be designed in such a way that the faeces and the black water alone should fall into the underground drainage canals.

6. Construction of drainage system with stone ware or C.I. Pipes. Those who lay drainages should use pipes in prescribed manner. The inner diameter should not be less than 100 mm. The diameter limit should be above the approved one by the Municipal Engineer or above the level of the water discharged.

(a) The Specifications for the drainage gutter :-

The drainage should be in the pattern approved by the Municipal Engineer, as detailed below :-

Drainage of 100 mm inner diameter - 40 : 1

150 mm inner diameter- 80 : 1

If it is lesser than the prescribed norms approval of the Municipal Engineer is necessary.

6. (b) The drainage should be straight with a minimum number of bends in its course suitable bend pipes and canals.

(c) Necessary inspection chamber should be provided at the points of junction and bends to enable for future inspection in the event of dry block or failure in the system.

(d) The following rules will be observed for granting connection for flats :-

(1) Upto four latrines - Pipe 100 mm

(2) Above 4-8 latrines - Pipe 150 mm

(3) Above 8 latrines - Pipe 200 mm

In the event of increase in residence the norms prescribed by the Municipal Engineer, should be followed strictly.

(e) For every residential flat occupied by owners the deposit, service charges and property tax must be collected separately from each and every owner of the apartments.

7. Drainage pipe connecting manhole should be round in shape, smooth surface, leak proof, rust proof, C.I. Pipes, stone ware pipes or concrete pipes. The pipes should be plastered with cement mortar both inside and outside of the joints should be tight and strong to prevent any inflow or outflow of water.

8. The specification for pipe connection laid as stated above as follows.

Inner Diameter	Minimum gauge of Pipes.	Minimum depth of the Socket	Minimum volume of cement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100 mm	12 mm	50 mm	10 mm
150 mm	16 mm	57 mm	11 mm
200 mm	20 mm	70 mm	16 mm

Pipes like the connection pipes should be in the proper form with proper curves forming perfect circular shape. These should be of C.I. Pipes, stone ware pipes or PVC pipes.

9. All kind of pipes connections should be perfectly fixed of spare parts approved by the Municipal Engineer.

When the concrete pipes are used in the drainage system the pipe joints must be sealed properly with cement sand mix of 1:1. In case of usage of C.I. Pipes, the joints must be sealed with melted lead to the depth of 9.4 mm. If the pipe is 100 mm dia, the gap between two pipe joint must be not less than 10 mm.

10. There should be wooden barricade in the pit to avoid any damage to surrounding places.

(a) Every pipe should be properly laid strong, further strengthened by pouring water. Where the soil is porous and wet drainage pipe should be laid on bed of cement concrete and plastered allround as prescribed by the Municipal Engineer.

(b) The design of above said drainage in such a way that there should not be any in flow of water and the pressure resistance capacity must be prescribed. It must be got approved by the Municipal Engineer.

11. In addition to the air-holes for providing air every drainage should have a trap inside with a capacity to hold water level up to 50 mm. The trap may be either bell trap or dip trap.

12. The trap or the covering lid should be of the same specification approved and confirm to standard by the Municipal Engineer. The trap should be built on 100 mm concrete base with gratings of 2.5 cm. Water level less than 31 cm. It should be below the path level and the path should be built slanting to the level of the grating.

13. There should be proper iron lids covering them to check the in flow of surface water at street level into the drainage system.

14. Building pipe should not be connected with main drain pipe in a perpendicular or at the same gradient level. In the event of connecting building drain to the main drain the building drain should run and connect linear angular path.

15. At no point the building drain should run under the building, in exceptional cases with following conditions :-

(a) All drainage should be built in such a way as they are in a straight line.

(b) The drainage pipe should be of C.I. pipes connected with lead or concrete pipes, they should be connected to the extent of 15 cm with concrete.

(c) The drainage system under the building should have manhole arrangements to have an open check.

16. When a drainage has to pass through or under a wall, a circular arch of R.C.C concrete or of iron strong enough to bear the weight of the drainage need to be built to safe guard the circular portion. But at no time should the arch binder the drainage. When a wall needs to be built over or around the drainage. Proper protection has to be made as narrated above.

17. Air facilities to the drainage :- For larger drainages or at the entrance of the tributary drainages trap less opening need to provide. These opening should have free access to air without any trap or other such provisions. Every opening should be connected with the top of the drainage through a horizontal pipe. Such connections should be built as detailed below:-

(a) The connection should not end 6 meters below or above a window or entrance of any building.

(b) The connection that falls on the wall supporting the room should necessary be above 60 cm or more.

(c) Such connection should in no way be detrimental to the interests of the residents.

18. There should be hole without traps near the buildings as per the above rules at places where the engineer directs the connections to be made. The opening should be above but near the surface with connections for drainage pipes and tanks.

19. The gratings or ones made of other substances should be in relation to the diameter of the pipes enable free flow or air. Without being smaller than the inner surface of the pipe, but with adequate holes.

20. Unless there is no other way, the pipes position should not be circular or angular but should strictly adhere to sub-rule 17. The pipes as stated earlier should have an inner diameter of not less than 100 mm and the cover and edge should have been made of C.I. iron as per Indian Standard Specifications and they should be open to the provision of air.

21. It will be considered that if the stone ware pipe of the water tank or in every respect of their location, cross section area, height and building pattern as per rule 18 they are supposed to have openings as per rule 20.

22. Pipes discharging the black and gray water should have an inner diameter of 40-50 mm and made of lead or cast iron. They should be placed just below the level of the toilet with siphon arrangements. It should also be possible to open them in times of need and clean. Further no outer air should enter into it.

23. Every discharge pipe should be laid concealed along the outer wall and end at the open air drainage of the

24. Every such pipe as stated above should be fixed concealed as desired by the Engineer. If the pipes are of cast iron they should have holder bats or handles suitably fixed at proper points.

25. The water tank, the drainage cell, their accessories of operation, the basins for black or gray water, urinal and porcelain should all have connection with separate tubes of water. A side of the urinal should be the outer wall. No urinal or latrine should have access through a kitchen, store-room or rooms in use or machine rooms of factories. Normally they should have access through an open area.

26. Such urinal or latrine should have 125 cm, 85 cm as their minimum inner scale specifications. If they are located near the residential room of the house or machine rooms of a factory should have a complete concealing wall or bricks and jelly from the top to the bottom. Such urinal or latrines should be built of smooth but with strong materials. The floor should be wet free from any water inflow. If they are built on a higher level they should have 13 mm to 30 cm and flow near at a distance of 0.05 mm. The floor level of any urinal or latrine should be 15 cm above the outer floor level. The urinals and the latrines should have doors locking facilities.

27. There should be a window or an opening of 1600 Sq. cm on one of the walls of the urinal and latrine. Air hole of 120 Sq. cm near the floor of 460 Sq. cm at higher levels should be provided for free air flow.

28. Solely to clean the urinals or the latrines a twelve litre tank or if permitted by the Municipal Engineer a fifteen litre tank may be built there without room for water wastes. The tanks or its pipe should have no connection with drinking or other normal use water provision. The tank should be 1.5 metre above the floor level where water is likely to fall.

Every tank should have a circular shaped pipe with control wheel. Any overflow of water should be able to be watched from outside and the discharge pipe should facilitate it. But no water should directly flow into the drainage.

29. Under no circumstances no automatic water discharge arrangements can be made unless a written permission is obtained from the Municipal Commissioner. In addition to the permission from the commissioner permission has to be got from the Municipal Commissioner for the plan of the construction informing him the details of the construction with the materials to be used. The plan needs to be modified as directed by the Municipal Engineer.

30. The pipes, connecting the basins of the discharged water and water from urinal or latrine, with lids and joints should have an inner minimum diameter of not less than 32 mm in all places and should be horizontal to the maximum extent possible.

31. The basin accessories for the urinal basin or latrine used should be similar to ones approved by the Municipal Engineer. They should satisfy the following conditions:-

(1) The shape model and capacity of the container.

(a) It should contain enough water

(b) The faeces discharged in the basin should move down freely to the water on its own. The urinal basin should as far as possible be small.

(2) The basin should not be of the type of remove it out and clean it. If permitted as a special case alone, they should be connected directly with syphon arrangements. There should be water upto the level of not less than 51-1/2 mm between the drainage and the stone ware pipes. The outer mouth of the syphon should be except in extraordinary cases, visible to the viewers.

(3) There should be provision to the flush the water in and discharge the water out.

(4) The basin should be covered with lids of wood or any other thing

32. **Drainage pipes :-** The primary pipe carrying solid and liquid discharges should be for outside the building, as far as possible. They should have been made of cast iron or lead. If for some reason or other, they are to be laid inside the building they should be of melted lead, built with connections easily visible from outside. The lead used should be strong. The inner diameter should be uniformly 100 mm through out weighing 11 kg per metre. If the diameter is 125 mm the weight may be 15kg per metre. CI pipes of the ends and the cover should satisfy the Indian Standard Specification.

33. The base of the drainage pipe should be made of concrete and strongly connected. The CI pipes, if used, should have holder bats. It is enough these pipe should be connected with the proper provisions of the wall, to the satisfaction of the Municipal Engineer.

34. If the head of the drainage pipes, inside or outside should be away from the rain water pipes or other such pipes without contaminating them. There should be not traps between the heads of the drainage pipes and the outer drainage pipes.

35. The head of the drainage pipes should be of circular shape of not less than 50 mm diameter. Except where it is impossible the inner or outer pipes running high in a building should have a diameter of not less than 100 mm. They should be sufficiently be in a higher position with no curved or angular structure. Such pipes taken to higher levels, should have a suitable opening to discharge the impure air. They should be in accordance with the provisions of the rule 17a, b and c.

36. The drainage pipes and outer pipes discharging water if built over higher terrace they should be air tight and should be got tested in the presence of the Municipal Engineer one authorized by him smoke should be sent inside the pipe and got confirmed that or does not leak put anywhere.

37. **Ventilation to urinal trap :-** When an urinal is built, if the pipes of the urinal are connected with the trap lines of the drainage every trap should have facilitate to let outer air in, it should be placed higher at the top line (head pipe) or at the top of the urinal line pipe whichever is at a higher level to enable free flow of air. The line connecting the trap and air pipe should face the pipe line carrying the water.

38. **Toilet rooms ventilation:-** When toilets are constructed, the lead pipe with which it is linked, should be linked to the other toilet pipes.

While constructing toilets, the other toilet pipe lines should be connected to the main pipe using traps. The main pipe line should be higher than the toilet level in the outside area. There should be air holes connecting the wastage pipes and traps in the direction of the water flow.

39. This pipe which is fixed for the sake of ventilation should be made of molten lead or strong cast iron according to rule 27 and fixed according to law 29. If this pipe has to be fixed internally, it is enough if it is made of molten lead.

40. If a person has to build such sewage tanks either for himself or for the sake of others, it should not be linked either directly or indirectly to toilets built of mud or ash pit or other sewage pits.

41. Open sewage tanks if not build already for removing rain water or drainage water, then to send the sewage water out, permission will not be granted to build new tanks. Whenever, an open drainage tank is linked to a closed tank, just above the open tank, a trap has to be fixed. To avoid rain water mixing up with this sewage necessary measures have to be taken. As per the Municipal Engineer's direction the tank has to be constructed.

42. For every house sewage, a trap and a filter has to be kept in the places as directed by the Municipal Engineer.

43. The house owner has to arrange for the supervision of the pipes etc., by the Municipal Engineer.

44. If an individual decides to build or alter the sewage tank, it has to be done after filling the application form (for

45. If according to any changes are prescribed in the application or the map by the Engineer. Then such changes after done, should be submitted. The approved map's Xerox should be available in the work site.

46. Within 3 days of the approval, work should be started. The work excluding linking of the tank to the street tank can be done by the applicant.

47. Without the approval of the Municipal Commissioner, Municipality officers nobody else can grant the permission regarding sewage tanks.

48. The individual whoever builds, alter or does any related work to the sewage tank construction should write about the tank, its foundation, other equipments, etc., before construction to the Municipal Engineers, stating that they are ready to be tested and the time they will be closed. The date of submission should be 7 days prior to the date written in the report.

49. The tank which has to be linked with the Municipality sewage tank has to be supervised by the Municipal Engineer. Till it satisfies all the rules and regulations of the Municipality, it should not be linked to the Municipality sewage tank. Only when the written authorization's copy with the application form arrives, shall the Municipality officers give the supply.

50. The individual who wishes to link his house with sewage that of the Municipality should pay the expenses to the Municipality. The amount shall not be refunded at any cost. Along with this, an authorized plumber has to draw a map and estimate and submit it. In the cost of estimate, 10% of the centage and supervision charges should be paid and work has to be started only after the order is issued.

51. Houses within the Municipality, hotels, other business organizations and equipments in the toilets, sewage links etc., are as follows:

Usage	No. of connections (Min.)	Monthly fee RUPEES.	Fixed deposit to be paid by the public RUPEES.
House usage:-			
Upto 500 Sq.ft.	5000	75	5,000
500 Sq.ft. to 1200 Sq.ft.	5000	80	6,000
1200 Sq.ft. to 2400 Sq.ft.	600	90	7,000
2400 Sq.ft. & above	500	100	8,000
Commercial usage:-			
Upto 500 Sq.ft.	750	140	10,000
500 Sq. ft. to 1200 Sq.ft.	600	240	18,000
1200 Sq.ft. to 2400 Sq.ft.	100	270	21,000
2400 Sq.ft. & above	50	500	40,000

52. Those who violate the above rules shall be punished as given below:-

(a) Up to Rs. 1,000 Penalty (or)

(b) Rs. 100 extra per day for continual violation of rules even after getting notice from the Municipality.

53. If any work is begun against rules, whoever does it or whoever it is done for, shall be sent a written statement by the Municipal Commissioner through the working officer, with the date mentioned to remove, alter or demolish the set up.

Thus if within the prescribed time, the individual does not take steps to stop their action, the officer has all rights to claim the charges from the individual. It is informed that those who do not abide to these conditions, shall be punished according to sub-rules 52.

54. Those who got the connection for the underground sewage tank, should produce the receipt, if they have to do self change, the connection shall be considered illegal and extra charges, connection fees and fixed deposit will be levied.

General Rules

- (1) Any one shall not, knowingly or unknowingly damage the sewage pipeline linkage.
- (2) The lid of the manhole shall not be taken or robbed, for which criminal action will be taken against such persons.
- (3) The chimney or other equipments through which air from the sewage pipelines is ventilated shall not be damaged or altered. If done so, according to the sub-rules, the Municipality has all rights to take action.
- (4) No digging is allowed either for construction or for shamiana in the pipeline path. Such action requires prior permission from the Municipality up to Rs. 1,000 shall be the penalty for not getting permission.
- (5) Any block in the pipeline should be informed to the Municipality officers. Criminal action shall be levied on those who take individual efforts to dig the pipeline leading to waste water stagnation elsewhere.
- (6) Any one who breaks open the manhole to let rain water or other sewage shall be punished severely along with a penalty of up to Rs. 1,000 when brought to the notice of the Municipality officers.
- (7) No litter should be thrown either over the manhole or chimney so as to close it. Such people should have to face severe legal action along with a penalty of up to Rs. 100 every day.
- (8) As per sub-rules 6A, all the things required shall be purchased by the Co-coordinator and supervised by the Municipal Engineer, Commissioner or other authorized official and if the equipments are not as per the Quality Control, Connection shall not be given and action will be followed. All sewage pipeline connections inside the house when completed, the Co-coordinator shall fill up the applications for this purpose and submit to the Municipal Commissioner or other authorized official to give connection from the main pipe line shared pipeline via essential fittings. Work completion certificate has to be produced to the Municipality attested by an authorized official.
- (9) Any repair, damage leakage in the pipeline connection, or work extension should be done abiding the sub rules. If the sub rules are not followed, connections will be cancelled and deposit money also will be ceased. Further action will be taken.
- (10) Every person, who does the repairing work in the sewage pipeline connection shall record all the details given by Municipality which would be checked by the authorized officials. This record book shall be submitted every week to the Municipality for signature.

(12) All pipes, Y bends, traps and other equipment used in the pipeline connection should be related to the Municipal officer is society government qualify control station, approved models, special equipments, bends, Y bends, traps or other essential parts should be accepted by the Municipality's approval and other products not to be used.

(13) Any sewage pipeline connection for a building or residential areas to be stopped or to be given reconnection has to be given in written application to the co-coordinator-Municipal Commissioner. No person should not interface in this sewage pipelines connection.

(14) Those who works in sewage pipeline connection, if they don't follow discipline rules or sub rules or the work is not satisfied by the managing director and brought to his knowledge, the person's order will be cancelled and a penalty had to be paid, further action will be taken.

Punishment

Any person who does not abide by these sub-rules, whoever it may be, be a child, they must be stopped from doing so. Else a penalty of up to Rs.100 and those who does not follow the sub-rules continuously, Rs.100 continuous penalty with legal action shall be levied through the police executed.

Tiruvannamalai,
15th September 2010.

(Signed)—————
Municipal Commissioner.