

ABSTRACT

Rules – The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Building Rules 1972 and Multi-storeyed and Public Building Rules. 1973 – Provision for conservates of rain water – Amendments – Orders – issued.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY (MAI) DEPARTMENT

GO(Ms) No.138

Dated: 11.10.2002

Read:

From the Commissioner of Municipal Administration
dated:22.10.2001 and 19.07.2002.

64234/2001/TP3,

From the Special Commissioner of Town and Country
Planning Roc.no:7656/2002/BAZ at 22.3.2002.

ORDER:

The appended Notifications will be published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extra-Ordinary dated the 11th October 2002.

(BYORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

SANTHA SHEELA NAIR
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Works Manager. Government Central Press. Chennai 79 (Notification in the Government Gazette and to send fifty copies to Government)

The Commissioner of Municipal Administration. Chennai

The Director of Ton Panchayats., Chennai-108

The Special Commissioner of Town and Country Planning. Chennai-2

The Commissioners of all Municipal Corporations (Except Chennai & Madurai)

Commissioners of all Municipalities/

Copy to All Regional Directors of Municipal Administration.

All Assistant Directors of Town Panchayats(Zone)

Housing and Urban Development Department, Chennai

Law Department, Chennai-9

//Forwarded by order//

Section Officer.

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION – I

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 91 read with sub-section (i) of section 303 of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act. 1920 of and that Act V of 1920), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendments to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Building Rules, 1972.

AMENDMENTS

In the said Rules,

after rule 3, the following rule shall be inserted namely:-

“3-A Water Conservation:- For effective conservation of rain water. application for permission to construct or reconstruct or after or and to a building other and a hut, shall contain water conservation proposals as detailed below:

(A) Tiled and stopped ten ace building:- (1) In the tiled or stopped building send circular gutters of width 15 to 25 centimeters of plastic or any other material shall be provided on the down side roof slopes of the building for harvesting rain water. The gutter shall be connected at the down stream end with down pipe of 75 be 100 millimeters diameter, depending upon roof area and size of tank to convey the harvested rainwater from gutters to a plastic or any other material storage tank of sump(through a filter unit). All inlet screen (wire mesh) to prevent entry of dry leaves and other debris into the down. pipe shall be fitted. The collected rainwater from the roof shall be allowed to pass through a filter unit. The filter unit is to be filled with suitable filter material such as well-burnt broken bricks for pebbles) upto 15 centimeters from top. The top 15 centimeters shall be filled up with coarse sand. The filter unit shall be placed either over a storage tank or at bottom of the down pipe.

(2) The filtered rain water shall be collected in a collection tank or storage tank placed over the ground or underground. The shape of the tank shall be cylindrical. rectangular or square of suitable size with a capacity ranging from 1000 to 10(100 liters or even higher depending on the roof area. The material of construct shall be brick work, stone work, cement bricks, ferry-cement. High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), plain cement concrete or reinforced cement concrete. The storage tanks or collection tanks shall be provided with pipe fixtures at appropriate places to draw the water to clean the tame and dispose of

the excess water depending upon use or reuse either to open well at in a percolation pit.

Ordinary building (Ground + First Floor):- (1) Percolation pits of 30 to 15 centimeters diameter and of depth adequate, not less than one meter to recharge the ground, shall be made. This pit shall be filled with suitable filter material such as well-burnt broken bricks (or pebbles) upto 15 centimeters from top. The top 15 centimeters shall be filled up with coarse sand. The top of this pit shall be covered with perforated reinforced concrete cement (RCC) slab of any other material, wherever considered necessary the number of such percolation pits shall be provided on the basis of one pit per 30 square meters of available open terrace area or plinth area. The cross distance between the pits shall be minimum 3 meters.

Whether an open well or borewell is available within the building prenames the rain water collected from the open terrace shall be collected through pipes of 150 millimeters diameter or other suitable sizes and led to a filter pit of size on centimeters x 60 centimeters x 60 centimeters (will appropriate filter material and then led into the open well or bore well through 150 millimeters diameter of other suitable pipes, after filling up a storage tank or sump.

Wherever existing water storage sumps are available the rain water so collected, after it passes through the filter, shall be allowed to flow in the sump through closed pipes. An overflow pipe shall be provided to the storage sump so that the surplus water is led into the nearby openwell or borewell or percolation pit.

Ordinary building (Ground + 2 Floor and above):- (1) The specification detailed in item 'B' above for Ordinary Building (Ground + First Floor) is also applicable to building specified in this category.

(2) In addition to the percolation pits of 30 centimeters diameter to be provided at 3 meter interval, a pit of 1 to 15 meters width and appropriate depth, 80 as to recharge the ground, shall be provided all along the plinth boundary depending upon the soil classification below ground. This pit shall be filled with appropriate filter material namely, broken bricks, pebbles, broken stones etc. at the bottom and the top 15 to 25 centimeters shall be filled with coarse sand. The ground or pavement surface around the building shall be sloped towards the percolation per so that the surplus rain water from terrace and sides. open spaces etc. How over this stopped surfaces and spread into the filter bed all around. Masonry dwarf walls of 5 to 7.5 centimeters or of suitable height depending upon the site conditions shall be constructed, if necessary, at the entrance and exit gates to allow the surplus rain water collected within the compound to recharge the ground within the premises itself, and from draining out to the road.

(3) If the sub soil is not a permeable one (namely, clay or black cotton) appropriate recharge structures, namely recharge shaft or borepit shall be provided before the filtration pits so as to recharge the ground.

Group development, industries and Institutional building:- (1) For buildings for Ground + first floor or Ground + 2 floors and above located within Group development, industrial or institutional premises, the specification detailed in items A, B and C above shall apply

(2) The surplus surface runoff rain water, in the open spaces within the Group development or industrial or institutional premises shall be allowed to run towards collection drains of suitable size and these drains shall be constructed as rain water – friendly storm water drains. All the approach and access roads to the buildings within the group development or industrial or institutional premises shall also be provided with rain water-friendly storm water drains. These rain water. friendly storm water drains shall not have paved bottom If adequate spaces are available in low lying areas, percolation ponds of suitable size shall be formed and these rain water – friendly storm water drains shall be led into the percolation ponds for recharging the ground.

(4) For other localised lowlying areas, recharge pits of size of minimum 1 meter x 1 meter x 1 meter or 1 meter diameter shall be provided wherever needed, so as to prevent rainwater stagnation around the building For other places catch water pit structures of size 30 centimeters diameter and 30 centimeters depth or higher depth as necessary shall be provided wherever necessary for existing paved storm water drains, catch-water pits of 30 centimeters diameter and 30 centimeters depth or higher depth, as necessary, shall be provided at the bottom of these drains at 10 to 15 meter intervals. These catch water pits shall be filled with appropriate filter material as described in item “B” above for Ordinary building (Ground + First Floor)

Explanation:- For the purpose of these rules, in regard to rain water harvesting structure are concerned any other modifications, additional structures or alternative designs, furnished by the applicant shall be considered for approval. If it conforms to rain water harvesting concept to the satisfaction of the competent authority for building plan approval. Provision of water harvesting structures for re-use of used water like water emanating from kitchens and bathrooms for flushing toilets, gardening shall be considered for approval on its merits.

3-B Provision of Rain Water Harvesting structures in existing building:-

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, Rain Water Harvesting structures as detailed in rule 3-A shall be provided in all existing buildings within a time limit of one year from the 11th October 2002”.

(2) after rule 17, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:-

“17-A Separation of bath and wash basin water and reuse:- Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, every building shall be provided with separate

pipelines, one for collecting waste water from bath and wash basins and the other connecting the toilets. The waste water from the bath and wash basins all be disposed off as here under:-

Ordinary buildings (Ground + 1 floor residential buildings, not exceeding four dwelling units or commercial / Industrial / institutional building not exceeding 309 square meters):- The waste water from the bath and wash basin shall be used for ground water recharge by organic filtration (by providing suitable filter media) depending upon the soil suitability or for recycling for toilet flushing as indicated for other buildings specified in item (ii) below:-

Buildings other than the buildings specified in item (1) above:- Each building shall have a separate downward pipeline to collect waste water shall be treated adequately by organic or mechanical recycling and taken to a sump for onward pumping to the exclusive overhead tank or to a separate compartment of overhead tank for exclusive use of toilet flushing through cisterns. The excess waste water not reused for toilet flushing, shall be suitably connected to the rain water recharge structures for ground water recharge.

Explanation:- For the purposes of these rules in regard to recycling systems are concerned, any other modifications, additional structures, alternative designs furnished by the applicant shall be considered for approval, if it conforms to recycling concept to the satisfaction of the competent authority for building plan approval”.

NOTIFICATION - II

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 91 read with sub-section (i) of section 303 of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and that Act V of 1920), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendments to the Multi-storeyed and Public Building Rules, 1973.

AMENDMENTS

In said Rules,

after rule 7, the following rule shall be inserted namely:-

“3-A Water Conservation:- For effective conservation of rain water. application for permission to construct or reconstructs or after or and to Multi-storeyed building, shall contain water conservation proposals as detailed below:

(A) Tiled and stopped terrace building:- (1) In the tiled or stopped building send circular gutters of width 15 to 25 centimeters of plastic or any other material shall be provided on the down side roof stops of the building for harvesting rain water. The gutter

shall be connected at the down stream end with down pipe of 75 to 100 millimeters diameter, depending upon roof area and size of tank to convey the harvested rainwater from gutters to a plastic or any other material storage tank or sump(through a filter unit). All inlet screen (wire mesh) to prevent entry of dry leaves and other debris into the down pipe shall be fitted. The collected rainwater from the roof shall be fitted to be allowed to pass through a filter unit. The filter unit is to be filled with suitable filter material such as well-burnt broken bricks (or pebbles) upto 15 centimeters from top. The top 15 centimeters shall be filled up with coarse sand. The filter unit shall be placed either over a storage tank or at bottom of the down pipe.

(2) The filtered rain water shall be collected in a collection tank or storage tank placed over the ground or underground. The shape of the tank shall be cylindrical, rectangular or square of suitable size with a capacity ranging from 1000 to 10000 liters or even higher depending on the roof area. The material of construct shall be brick work, stone work, cement bricks, ferris-cement, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), plain cement concrete or reinforced cement concrete. The storage tanks or collection tanks shall be provided with pipe fixtures at appropriate places to draw the water to clean the tank and to dispose of the excess water depending upon use or reuse either to open well at in a percolation pit.

Ordinary building (Ground + First Floor):- (1) Percolation pits of 30 to 45 centimeters diameter and of depth adequate, not less than one meter to recharge the ground, shall be made. This pit shall be filled with suitable filter material such as well-burnt broken bricks (or pebbles) upto 15 centimeters from top. The top 15 centimeters shall be filled up with coarse sand. The top of this pit shall be covered with perforated reinforced concrete cement (RCC) slab of any other material, wherever considered necessary the number of such percolation pits shall be provided on the basis of one pit per 30 square meters of available open terrace area or plinth area. The cross distance between the pits shall be minimum 3 meters.

Whether an open well or borewell is available within the building premises the rain water collected from the open terrace shall be collected through pipes of 150 millimeters diameter or other suitable sizes and led to a filter pit of size 60 centimeters x 60 centimeters x 60 centimeters (will appropriate filter material and then led into the open well or bore well through 150 millimeters diameter of other suitable pipes, after filling up a storage tank or sump.

Wherever existing water storage sumps are available the rain water so collected, after it passes through the filter, shall be allowed to flow to the sump through closed pipes. An overflow pipe shall be provided to the storage sump so that the surplus water is led into the nearby openwell or borewell or percolation pit.

In addition to the percolation pits of 30 centimeters diameter to be provided at 3 meter interval, a pit of 1 to 15 meters width and appropriate depth, 80 as to recharge the ground, shall be provided all along the plot boundary depending upon the soil classification below ground. This pit shall be filled with appropriate filter material namely, broken bricks, pebbles, broken stones etc. at the bottom and the top 15 to 25 centimeters shall be filled with coarse sand. The ground or pavement surface around the building shall be sloped towards the percolation pit so that the surplus rain water from terrace and sides, open spaces etc. How over this sloped surfaces and spread into the filter bed all around. Masonry dwarf walls of 5 to 7.5 centimeters or of suitable height depending upon the site conditions shall be constructed, if necessary, at the entrance and exit gates to allow the surplus rain water collected within the compound to recharge the ground within the premises itself, and from draining out to the road.

If the sub soil is not a permeable one (namely, clay or black cotton) appropriate recharge structures, namely recharge shaft or borepit shall be provided before the filtration pits so as to recharge the ground.

Group development, industries and Institutional building:- (1) For buildings for Ground + first floor or Ground + 2 floors and above located within Group development, industrial or institutional premises, the specification detailed in items A, B and C above shall apply

The surplus surface runoff rain water, in the open spaces within the Group development or industrial or institutional premises shall be allowed to run towards collection drains of suitable size and these drains shall be constructed as rain water – friendly storm water drains. All the approach and access roads to the buildings within the group development or industrial or institutional premises shall also be provided with rain water-friendly storm water drains. These rain water. friendly storm water drains shall not have paved bottom If adequate spaces are available in low lying areas, percolation ponds of suitable size shall be formed and these rain water – friendly storm water drains shall be led into the percolation ponds for recharging the ground.

For other localised lowlying areas, recharge pits of size of minimum 1 meter x 1 meter x 1 meter or 1 meter diameter shall be provided wherever needed, so as to prevent rainwater stagnation around the building For other places catch water pit structures of size 30 centimeters diameter and 30 centimeters depth or higher depth as necessary shall be provided wherever necessary for existing paved storm water drains, catch-water pits of 30 centimeters diameter and 30 centimeters depth or higher depth, as necessary, shall be provided at the bottom of these drains at 10 to 15 meter intervals. These catch water pits shall be filled with appropriate filter

material as described in item "B" above for Ordinary building (Ground + First Floor)

Explanation:- For the purpose of these rules, in regard to rain water harvesting structure are concerned any other modifications, additional structures or alternative designs, furnished by the applicant shall be considered for approval. If it conforms to rain water harvesting concept to the satisfaction of the competent authority for building plan approval. Provision of water harvesting structures for re-use of used water like water emanating from kitchens and bathrooms for flushing toilets, gardening shall be considered for approval on its merits.

(2) after rule 16, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:-

"16-A Water Conservation:- For effective conservation of rain water, application for permission to construct or reconstruct or after or add to a Public building shall contain water conservation proposals are detailed in rule 7-A.

16-B Provision of Rain Water Harvesting structures in existing buildings:-

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, Rain Water Harvesting structures. as detailed in rule 7-A shall be provided in all existing Multi-storeyed and Public buildings within a time limit of one year from the 11th October 2002.

16-C. Separation of bath and wash basin water and reuse:-

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, every Multi-storeyed and Public building shall be provided with separate pipelines, one for collecting waste water from bath and wash basins and the other for connected to the toilets. The waste water from the toilets alone shall be connected to the street sewer. Each building shall have a separate downward pipeline to collect waste water shall be treated adequately by organic or mechanical recycling and taken to a sump for onward pumping to the exclusive overhead tank or to a separate compartment of over head tank for exclusive use of toilet flushing through cisterns. The excess waste water not reused for toilet flushing, shall be suitably connected to the rain water recharge structures for ground water recharge.

Explanation:- For the purposes of these rules in regard to recycling systems are concerned, any other modifications, additional structures, alternative designs furnished by the applicant shall be considered for approval, if it conforms to recycling concept to the satisfaction of the competent authority for building plan approval".

SANTHA SHEELA NAIR,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

/True copy/

Section Officer.