

[Name of Local Government] WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION BYE-LAWS,
2023

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS excessive extraction, climate change, land use changes, natural disasters and lack of regulation are few of the chief reasons for ground water depletion;

AND WHEREAS local governments have a critical role in ensuring the development and maintenance of water sources, supply and drainage systems, and protecting the environment, as these functions are amongst their most important responsibilities;

AND WHEREAS the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan¹ has multiple times emphasized need for conservation of water and the measures which are to be adopted at all levels of the government for the purpose;

AND WHEREAS under these circumstances, the [Name of Local Government] is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient that these matters are provided for in these bye-laws to achieve the objectives of the Punjab Local Government Act, 2022;

AND WHEREAS under Section 203 read with clauses 38, 69 and 70 of the Seventh Schedule of the Punjab Local Government Act, 2022 read with all other enabling provisions, the [Name of Local Government] is empowered to make these bye-laws

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the aforesaid powers and all other enabling provisions in this behalf, [Name of Local Government] promulgates the following bye-laws which are hereby notified.

Mayor/Chairman/Administrator
[Name of Local Government]

Dated:

¹ General Secretary, West Pakistan Salt Miners Labour Union (CBA) Khewra, Jhelum v. The Director, Industries and Mineral Development, Punjab, Lahore **1994 SCMR 2061**; Ms. Shehla Zia and others v. WAPDA, **PLD 1994 SC 693**; Suo Motu Case No.10 of 2010 (Contamination of Water of Mancher Lake due to Disposal Effluent from MNV Drain now converted into RBPOD) **2011 SCMR 73**; Shahab Utso v. Government of Sindh through Chief Secretary and others, **2017 SCMR 732**; Barrister Zafarullah Khan v. Federation of Pakistan, **2018 SCMR 2001**; Water and Sanitation Agency, Lahore through MD v. Lottee Akhter Beverages (Pvt.) Ltd. Lahore and others, **2019 SCMR 1146**.

PART-1
DEFINITIONS

- 1. Short title and commencement** – (1) These Bye-laws shall be called the [Name of Local Government] Water Supply and Conservation Bye-laws, 2023.
- (2) These bye-laws shall extend to the local area of [Name of Local Government].
- (3) These bye-laws shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions –

(1) In these bye-laws unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, the following expressions shall have the meaning hereby respectively assigned to them:

- (a) "**Act**" means the Punjab Local Government Act, 2022 (Act XXXIII of 2022);
- (b) "**administration**" means administration of a Local Government other than Union Council, comprising such officers of the prescribed services and servants of local government; and in case of Union Council, such officials of Directorate General Local Government and Community Development, as may be determined by the Secretary in the schedule of establishment of the respective local government;
- (c) "**Aquifer**" means a layer of water bearing rock or strata located underground that conveys water in sufficient quantity to supply pumping wells or natural springs;
- (d) "**Bye-laws**" means the [Name of Local Government] Water Supply and Conservation Bye-laws, 2023;
- (e) "**Chief Officer**" means Head of the administration of the Metropolitan Corporation and District Council, including Officer in-charge of a Municipal Unit;
- (f) "**Contractor**" means any person who for the time being is authorized by a Local Government to carry out any work of water supply under these Bye-laws;
- (g) "**Defective Meter**" means any meter which is damaged, dial not clear, itself broken, with broken seal or where reading cannot be accessed accurately;
- (h) "**government agency**" means a department, office, authority, body, company, or institution of the Government or the Federal Government;
- (i) "**Ground Water**" means subsurface water that occurs beneath a water table in soils and rocks or in ecological formations;

- (j) **“Local Government”** means a Metropolitan Corporation, a District Council, or a Union Council promulgating these Bye-laws;
- (k) **“Meter”** means any appliance, equipment or device used for the purpose of measuring the quantity of water supplied;
- (l) **“MO (I&S)”** means the Municipal Officer (Infrastructure and Services) of the local government;
- (m) **“Occupier”** means
 - (1) a person in occupation or control of premises; and
 - (2) in relation to premises where different parts of the premises are occupied by different persons, the respective persons in occupation or control of each part of the premises;
- (n) **“Person”** means any natural person or body of persons whether incorporated or not;
- (o) **“Service Pipe or Service Water Pipe”** means the pipe from the Local Government distribution main / distribution network to inside the consumer’s property or any pipe for supplying water from the public mains to any premises which is subject to water pressure from the mains or would be so subject but for the closure of some taps or valves; The expenditure of this pipe is to be borne by the consumer;
- (p) **“Water”** in relation to the distribution or supply of water, means treated water;
- (q) **“Water Fittings”** include pipes (other than the public mains), specials, taps cocks, valves, ferrules, meters, sub-meters, cisterns, bath, water closets, hot water apparatus, soil pans and other similar apparatus or appliance used in connection with the supply and use of water;
- (r) **“Water Main”** means a water pipe or conduit carrying water for public use which is owned and operated by the concerned local government;
- (s) **“Water Quality”** means quality of water which is appropriate as per applicable standards;
- (t) **“Water Service”** means the pipes and fittings used in connection with the supply of water from the water main to any premises;
- (u) **“Water Supply Distribution Area”** means an area within which a Local Government is responsible to distribute and supply water;
- (v) **“Water Supply Services”** means the abstraction of ground water or treatment of surface water and the distribution and supply of drinkable or treated water to consumers and includes the operation and maintenance of the water supply system;

- (w) **“Water Supply System”** means the whole of a system incorporating distribution mains, pipes, chambers, treatment plants, pumping stations, tubewells, service or balancing reservoirs or any combination thereof and all other structures, installation, building, equipment and appurtenances used and the lands where the same are located for the storage, abstraction, collection, conveyance, treatment, distribution, and supply of water;
- (x) **“Well”** means a well sunk / drilled / bored for the search or abstraction of water by a person or persons for carrying out scientific investigations, exploration development or management work for the survey and assessment of water resources or for providing water and includes open well, dug well bore well dug-cum-bore well, tubewell and collector well;
- (y) **“Works of Water Supply”** means the construction, alteration extension disconnection, removal, maintenance, repair, renewal, or cleaning of any pipe or fitting of any water service communicating or intended to communicate directly or indirectly with any water main of a Local Government.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in these Rules shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Part – II APPLICATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 3. Existing Water Services** – Any water connection with or through the water main transferred to the local governments under the Act and lawfully existing on the date on which these Bye-laws come into force shall be deemed to have been made under these Bye-laws subject to the provisions herein contained.
- 4. Application for Installation** –
 - (i) No person shall carry out any water supply installation work or make, cause or permit; any private connection pipe to connect directly or indirectly in any new or existing building or in any other premises and connect the same with the water main without first obtaining permission from the Local Government.
 - (ii) Application (along with required documents) for a new connection should be submitted on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the office of Local Government on payment of the appropriate fee.

- (iii) Application form should be accompanied by attested copies of CNIC and title document(s) of property. In case property No. is not mentioned on title documents copy of PT-1 should also be submitted.
- (iv) A new water connection will only be allowed on the request of or with the approval of the owner of the property. If ownership lies with any trust, the connection will only be made with the permission of the Trust. Provided that a tenant or such other person occupying the premises or a part of the premises not owned by them may apply for a domestic supply of water with the approval of the owner but such connection will always be sanctioned in name of the owner.
- (v) Water connection shall not be sanctioned if ownership of the property is disputed or property is in default.

5. False or Incorrect Description in the Application – In case the entries made in the application or documents attached with it are found false or incorrect at a later stage, Local Government shall have the right to disconnect the water connection without any notice and confiscate the security amount deposited by consumer. If there are any further dues payables by the consumer, these will liable to be paid accordingly.

6. Deposit of Plans – The consumer when required shall deposit with the application two copies of plans and sections which clearly and indelibly drawn on a durable material (to a scale of not less than one inch to eight feet which shall be clearly marked on each drawing) which shall show thereon every floor of the building in connection with which such water supply installation is not be used. The position, from, levels and arrangement of several parts of such buildings shall be shown including proposed sizes and measurement of the pipelines to be late, stop valves, cisterns, sink taps, hot water boilers and all other fitting to which a supply of water like is to begin or from which a supply is to be taken.

7. Connection Requirement – The connection may not be given unless

- (i) Adequate drainage facilities are provided to the satisfaction of the MO (I&S)
- (ii) A written consent of the owner giving his valid National Identity Card (CNIC) issued by the Government of Pakistan and accompanied by the application for water connection is produced.
- (iii) A deposit sufficient to cover the following items has been made by the applicant or owner as specified by the Local government

- (a) Inspection fee;
 - (b) Connection fee;
 - (c) Cost of fixing meter;
 - (d) Security deposit;
 - (e) Advance water rate and;
- (iv) The deposit as per clause (iii) shall be in accordance with the scale which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.
- (v) For new water connection construction of ground water tank is mandatory. For houses upto 5 Marlas steel or plastic tanks can be kept on surface (ground floor). Water connection from the Local Government water main will be directly connected with this tank. Pumping of water from the water main shall not be allowed and pumping, if required, shall be made from the tank constructed at ground floor or from the tank kept on the surface of ground floor.
- (vi) On provision of water connection, the consumer will directly connect the water main to the ground tank or tank kept on the surface of the ground floor. Previously sanctioned connection should have this arrangement by the end of year 2025.

8. Inspection of premises – Presentation of the new connection application shall be deemed to authorize the MO (I&S) to enter the premises after reasonable notice and to examine and test the applicant's pipes and fittings with which the connection is to be made and the drains, water closets, receptacles and latrines into which water received in to be discharged and also for reading meters, inspecting and testing any apparatus belonging to the Local Government on the consumer's premises when water connection is provided.

9. Approval of Application – The MO (I&S) / Sub-MO (I&S)/ water works superintendent shall within 7 days of the deposit of the application and such plans and sections as may be required, inform in writing the person who gives such application as to whether the application, plans, and sections are approved or not.

10. Alteration to application – The MO (I&S) / Assistant MO (I&S) may direct an applicant to make any alteration or improvement which appears to be necessary or desirable and the applicant shall comply and resubmit the plans and sections accordingly.

11. Change of Name of Owner – If there is any change in the ownership of the property, the new owner is required to get registered the bill in his name, for which he will submit the following documents along with application: -

- i) Attested / Certified copy of Sale Deed, Transfer Deed or Transfer Letter;
- ii) Copy of PT-I issued by the Excise and Taxation Department in his favor or copy of receipt of paid Property Tax if documents mentioned in clause (i) above are not available;
- iii) Attested copies of valid CNIC of his owner and that of previous owner;
- iv) Affidavit to the effect that there is no dispute or litigation regarding title of the property and he is in possession of property;
- v) Copy of last paid bill.

12. Service Connection –

- (i) In case the aforesaid application for installation of connection is accepted by the MO (I&S), he shall thereupon cause the system of water pipes in the applicant's premises to be connected with the Local Government water main through its own staff / contractor by a connecting pipe and appropriate water fitting of approved material extended from such water main to the terminal point of the applicant's water piping system which may be outside or inside of the applicant's premises and therefore levy charges in accordance with the prescribe rate.
- (ii) No connection shall be made from the water mains until the estimated cost of making the connection has been deposited with the Local Government and all the water fittings requisite for the supply of water have been previously erected and completed in accordance with the requirement of the Local Government.

13. Water Use for Other than agreed purpose – The consumer is obliged to use water only for the purpose for which the connection was originally obtained as per agreement. For any other purpose (including construction work), the consumer will have to seek return permission of the Local Government. The consumer on such permission will be bound to pay rates fixed for such converted use.

14. Permission of Water use Outside the sanctioned Property / Supply to other Premises – The consumer will not permit the use of water by any neighbor or any person from outside the property with the water connection

sanctioned. In case of violation the consumer will be responsible to pay all the costs of illegal use of water and nothing in the Bye-laws shall prevent the Local Government for disconnecting the water supply of the consumer.

15. Separate Connection – In the event of a consumer requiring a separate water connection for separate house or portion of the same property, the MO (I&S) may permit a supply of water through common feeding pipe subject to the condition that: -

- (i) The service shall be maintained to the requirement of these Bye-laws; and
- (ii) The owner shall not object to the tapping of the ferrule for giving connection to the applicant, provided that the number and particulars of the services do not exceed following:

Sr. No.	No. of Houses, Shop, Flats, etc.	Ferrule Size (Inches)	HDPE pipe size (mm) from main to meter
1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	25
2	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	32
3	03-05	$\frac{1}{4}$	50
4	06-10	$\frac{3}{4}$	63
5	11	1	75

16. Illegal Connections –

- (a) No one shall make or get any water connection from local government's water supply line without the permission of the Local Government.
- (b) An illegal connection will be regularized according to the prevailing policy / practice of Local Government. However, the illegal users are bound to provide all the necessary documents as required for new connection.

17. Stop Valve Required – (1) Each service shall be fitted with a stop valve at a convenient possible position to the satisfaction of the MO (I&S) so that any disconnection may, if required, be arranged easily without the disturbing the supply of other consumers.

(2) Failure to provide stop valve within a period of seven days from the service of notice shall be an offence under these Bye-laws.

18. Non-Domestic Water Service – (1) A request for the grant or water service for non-domestic purposes shall be made in the same manner as for a domestic service.

- (2) A non-domestic water service shall include a service for but not limited to;
- (i) Any trade, manufactured, business or rendering services against compensation
 - (ii) Construction and building purposes
 - (iii) Watering or washing of animals
 - (iv) Washing vehicle when such vehicles kept for sale or hire.
 - (v) Swimming pools or for any environmental and mechanical purposes
 - (vi) Gardens or for the purpose of irrigation;
- (3) A non-domestic connection shall preferably be through a meter.
- (4) Keeping the matter in proper condition shall be the responsibility of the consumer. In case of any repair / replacement needed, the cost shall be borne by the consumer.
- (5) In case a meter is damaged, the water rate bill shall be charged on the average consumption over three months or one year whichever is higher.
- (6) No connection shall be sanctioned for the following;
- (i) Washing roads and paths.
 - (ii) Public strand posts
 - (iii) Without ownership or financial liability
- (7) In case a domestic water connection is found using water for non-domestic purpose, it shall immediately be converted into non-domestic connection and despite charging penalty thereof the differential of new correction charges will also apply.

19. Auxiliary Temporary Water Services – The MO (I&S) may arrange a temporary or auxiliary water services in such a manner as he deems fit for any person or for any occasion and period in accordance with these Bye-laws and charges the same at the prescribed rates or such other manner as may be approved by the Local Government.

20. Fire Services –

- (i) The Local Government shall make adequate arrangements for a supply of water for fire services through specified fire hydrants on its distributions system in accordance with the requirements of the local firefighting system, and furnish information to that effect to firefighting services.
- (ii) All specified existing fire hydrants on the distributions system transferred to the Local Government under the act as well as new hydrants fixed by the Local Government under an expansion program shall be maintained in proper working condition.
- (iii) Any person or applicant, subject to the condition of these Bye-laws, requesting new or additional fire service shall deposit in advance with the local governments such sum as it shall demand and upon completion of the work shall pay on demand such further sum as may be necessary to make up the cost of the work and material.
- (iv) The Local Government can allow the fire services department or any other person authorized by the Government of Punjab or under any statutory law to take water for extinguishing fires from any of its water mains or other pipes on such a fire hydrant is fixed.

21. Taking Water from Fire Hydrant – No one other than the person(s) referred in Bye-law 20 shall take water from a fire hydrant.

22. Size of Fire Services and Indicator Plates – All fire services shall be of a uniform size or fire hydrants and in no case be less than 2½ inch diameter and shall be adequately exhibited by the indication plates fixed on adjacent permanent structures to the satisfaction of the MO (I&S).

23. Public Stand Posts – (1) Water for domestic use may continue to be drawn by the public from the public stand post erected for the purpose until such time a Local Government finds it necessary to remove the same due to: -

- (i) Misuse of water for purposes other than domestic;
- (ii) Undertaking repair;
- (iii) Ensuring safety of public or private property;
- (iv) Maintaining social harmony or peace in the area being served by the public stand Post.
- (v) Risk of contamination or pollution of the water supply.

- (2) No person shall take bath or wash clothes or other articles or animals at a public stand post or a hydrant or tamper with or damage a public stand post or hydrant or draw or attempt to draw water from a public stand post or hydrant except by the proper method or willfully wastewater or suffer water to run to waste from a public stand post.
- (a) No person shall without written permission of the Local Government draw or use water from a public stand post or hydrant for a purpose other than a domestic purpose.
 - (b) All cattle Troughs and lorry stands shall be maintained by the owners.
 - (c) Explanation – For the Purpose of these Bye-laws water for domestic purpose shall not be deemed to include: -
 - (i) For any trade, manufacturer, business or service,
 - (ii) For fountains, swimming pools or any ornamental or mechanical purposes;
 - (iii) For gardens or for purposes of irrigation;
 - (iv) For washing roads or paths;
 - (v) For construction purposes; or
 - (vi) For cattle trough meant for more than one animal.

24. Adherence to Bye-laws etc. – The consumer will obey and carry out, as the case may be, each and all provisions of these Bye-laws, directions or order lawfully issued there under by the Local Government.

25. Payment of Bills –

- l) Bills will be regularly delivered to all consumers by the local governments. If due to any reason the consumer does not receive a bill, he shall have to personally get the bill from the local government's office or to arrange it from local government's website/office and to make payment within the stipulated period. Non-receipt of a bill shall not be considered an excuse for non-payment. If a tenant or any other resident does not pay dues of the local government, the owner of the property shall have to pay the same and in this matter the owner shall not resort to any court of law.

II) Places and procedure of payment

- (i) The bill shall be payable at all such branches of the commercial banks as designated by Local Government within the local area of the Local Government.
- (ii) The employees of Local Government are not authorized to receive in cash or in any other form of bill amount. The Local Government shall never be responsible for the amount of bills paid to any employee of the Local Government.

III) Legal Action on Recovery of Bill Amount / Penalties – In case of non-payment the amount of bill shall be recovered as an arrear or an arrear of land revenue or, in addition to it, by having recourse to any other method provided under the Act or the Rules made thereunder.

IV) Complaints about Bills – If any consumer has some objections on the amount billed, he must pay at least 1/3rd of such amount before registering a complaint. Otherwise in case of non-payment of billed amount, connection may be disconnected. Submission of a complaint shall not be accepted as an excuse for non-payment of bill.

V) Calculation of dues in case meter is installed but is out of order:

Taking due care of water meter shall be the responsibility of a consumer. If the meter goes out of order, a consumer shall accept the method of calculation of dues as stated below;

- (i) If already installed meter goes out of order or broken or stolen or is not readable due to any reason then bill shall be issued on the basis of average of previous consumption for last six months or one year whichever is higher.
- (ii) If the average of previous consumption is not acceptable to the Local Government then another meter shall be installed and bill shall be revised on average of consumption of three months or one year whichever is higher as recorded by the subsequently installed meter or as assessed by the authorized officer giving written reasons, thereof.

- VI) Calculation of Dues for domestic connection if meter is not installed** – If meter is not installed on any domestic connection due to any reason that water charges for single story building shall be billed as per the consumption schedule given blow:

Plot Size of Property (Marla)	Average Consumption per Month
Upto 3	10000 Gallons
3.1 to 5	12500 Gallons
5.1 to 10	15000 Gallons
10.1 to 15	20000 Gallons
15.1 to 20	25000 Gallons
20.1 to 40	30000 Gallons
40.1 & Above	40000 Gallons

Note: The above consumptions are only for single storey buildings. The Local Government may charge additional consumption (not exceeding 25% of the consumption) against the water use on each additional storey.

VII) Calculation of Dues for Construction Work:

- i. If meter is installed on the connection and it is in working order then tariff shall be changed from domestic to construction during the construction period, but not less than the period mentioned at serial No. ii below.
- ii. When water is consumed for construction of building either on an open plot or for construction of an Annexy to the existing building or construction of an additional storey, water charges shall be billed as per scheduled given below in addition to the domestic charges, already being paid against domestic water connection.

SIZE OF PLOT	PER MONTH CONSUMPTION IN GALLONS	PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION PER STOREY	TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN GALLONS	TOTAL DEMAND
Upto 3 Marlas	30,000	2-Months	60,000	As per Prevailing rate,
3.1 to 5 Marlas	30,000	3-Months	90,000	As per Prevailing rate,

5.1 to 10 Marlas	30,000	6-Months	180,000	As per Prevailing rate,
10.1 to 15 Marlas	30,000	9-Months	270,000	As per Prevailing rate,
15.1 to 20 Marlas	30,000	12-Months	360,000	As per Prevailing rate,
20.1 to 40 Marlas	30,000	16-Months	480,000	As per Prevailing rate,
Above 40.1	30,000	20-Months	600,000	As per Prevailing rate,

VIII) Calculation of Dues for Commercial / Industrial / Non-Residential / Trading Connection – If meter is not installed on the commercial / trading / industrial connections, water charges shall be billed, as per schedule given below or the prevailing tariff whichever is higher:

Sr. No.	Categories:	Consumption (Gallon per month)
1.	Hotels (Air Conditioned) per Room Charges,	5,000
2.	Hotels (Air Conditioned, having Restaurant) Per Restaurant Charges (In Addition to Room Charges)	50,000
3.	Restaurants (Air Conditioned) & Above 1000sq.feet covered Area) per Storey Charges	50,000
4.	Shopping Centers, Departmental Stores, Multistorey Plazas, Malls etc, Per Bath / Washroom Charges. (In Addition to the charges of Restaurants/Offices/Flats etc as the case may be)	5,000
5.	Car Service Stations/Washing Addas, Petrol Pumps/CNG Pumps with service stations, Beverage Factories, Ice Factories.	60,000
6.	Carpet Washing Addas, Dying Factories, Guest Houses/Hostels/Hotels (Non-Air conditioned) more than 10 rooms, Filtration Plants, Paint Factories, etc	40,000
7.	Cement pipe Factory, Ghee Mills, Oil Mills, Dairies, Guest Houses/Hostels/Hotels Upto 10 Rooms, Hotels (Non-Air Conditioned), Marriage Halls, Marquees.	30,000
8.	Restaurants (having 401 to 1000 sq. feet covered areas) per story charges, ice cream manufacturers, foundry steel Mills, chemical and rubber factories, shopping centers, Cinema houses, theatres, motorcycle service station.	25,000
9.	Restaurants Non-air conditioned or (less than 400 sq. feet, covered area), plastic Industries, shoes Industries, power loom	20,000

Sr. No.	Categories:	Consumption (Gallon per month)
	Industries, Match Factory, large soap factory, Gujjars with more than 20 animals, Hamams with more than two baths.	
10.	Private hospitals (above 10 beds) per bed charges; (provided that bed/bath/Wash/, Basin/sink/Tap/Point etc. whichever is excess will be considered.	2,000
11.	Private hospitals (up to 10 beds), Clinic with laboratory, Dispensaries, printing press, dying shops, sweet manufacturers and Bakeries, Milk shop, Nickel and Polish factories, Hamams up to two Baths, office with two Baths, Chargha Houses, Small shop factories, Gujjar (having up to 20 animals), Dhobi ghat up to two ghats, Dry Cleaners, or any other activity having two baths.	15,000
12.	Private Schools/Colleges/Educational Institution / Academies (per 100 Students charges and for every next slab of 100 students, 25% of the consumption will be charged), General Stores, Cloth Merchants, Tailoring shops, Sanitary & Hardware shops, Electric Shops, Glass Shops, Vegetables and Meat Shops, Medical Stores, Iron Godowns, Photographic Studio, Doctor's Clinic, Lawyers Office, Property Dealers, Lohaar Khana, Steel Grills Manufacturing, Lathe Machine Workshops, Nanby Shops, Office with one bath, Motor Show Rooms, Barber Shops without Bath, Cigarette Shops, Auto Repair Shops without service station, Bakery Shop, Burger/Shawarma Shops, Libraries, Shoe Shop or any other activity having one bath.	10,000

IX) Outstanding Dues of Water Used by Pervious Owner – Before purchasing a property, the consumer is bound to make sure that all the dues of water supply and sewerage have been duly paid by the seller. If there are any outstanding dues of water / sewer used by previous owner, the new owner shall be responsible to pay all such dues. No excuse in this regard shall be acceptable. All the dues shall have to be cleared in any case as the consumer steps into shoes of previous owner.

X) Responsibility for the Water Service Installation – The water services installation from the local government's water main to the points of water supply in a consumer's premises shall be installed by the consumer but in accordance with the Bye-law 12 above. A water meter shall be fixed above

the ground outside a consumer's premises, preferably through the local government's staff/contractor.

Installation of pipeline from ferrule up to the House will be the responsibility of the consumer. He will also be responsible for the repair of service pipe and also to prevent leakage of water. In case of any damage because of water leakage from service pipe, the consumer shall be considered entirely responsibility for it and his connection shall be disconnected without any notice, provided that;

If the water service installation under the public road outside a customer's premise has any damage which not clearly attributable to a customer, such damage shall be repaired by the Local Government with no cost to the customer.

XI) Keeping the Water Service Installation in Good Conditions – A customer shall be responsible to keep the water service installation in good conditions at all times and, if any defect occurs thereon, shall immediately inform the Local Government of it.

26. Conservancy Rate:

- (1) In order to preserve, protect and conserve the aquifer and ground water, the Local Government may impose conservancy rate upon extraction of water from the aquifer or ground water.
- (2) The conservancy rate may be calculated on presumptive basis as per capacity of the installation or on actual basis as per metered consumption.
- (3) In case of non-payment, the installation or equipment being used for extraction of water shall be sealed till such time that the payment along with surcharge, if any, imposed by the Local Government is paid.
- (4) The sealing mentioned in the preceding clause is in addition to and not in derogation with any other legal proceedings or penalty as provided under the Act.
- (5) The amount of conservancy rate shall be such as provided under Schedule-II hereto.

PART – III

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES

27. Service in Good Order – Every consumer whose water service is connected to a Local Government water main Shall install, provide and at all time keep in good order and condition and free from defects, all water service pipes, fixtures and fittings thereof, upon the property and from the Local Government main to such property in accordance with the Bye-laws. Failure to do so within three days of the serving of notice shall be contravention of the Bye-laws.

28. Water Supply and Pressure – Local Government will make its best effort to provide water at adequate pressure but is not bound to supply water during some specified timings or at a specified pressure. If in case of unavoidable circumstances, the water supply or pressure is decreased, the consumer will not have the right to get the amount of water bill reduced.

29. Wastage of Drinking Water – Consumers are required to adopt the practices of conservation of water. The drinkable water should not run or flow across the gates and (or) caused to be accumulated on the roads due to washing of cars, floors or for any other purpose. Any contravention of this Bye-law shall be dealt with in accordance with these Bye-laws ,Rules or the Act.

30. Altered or Defective Service –

- (1) If any such water service pipe or fitting or fixture in the opinion of the MO (I&S):
 - (i) is constructed, altered, added or used otherwise than in accordance with these Bye-laws;
 - (ii) is or becomes of bad or defective quality or construction or is choked or placed or situated in position contrary to these Bye-laws;
 - (iii) is required to be removed, extended, cleaned, repaired or disconnected from the water main of the local government;

- (iv) is causing damage to the property of the owner of a neighbor or subjecting property of any kind to deterioration from the said water connection,
 - (v) is causing damage to the state-owned infrastructure, the consumer to whom such water service pipe or fitting or fixtures belongs or in connection with which it is used, shall upon service on him of a notice in writing signed by the MO (I&S), reconstruct, renew, remove, alter, extend, clean or repair to clear the choking or disconnect it from the water main of the Local Government within 24 hours of the serving of notice.
- (2) Any fitting whether damaged or not, worn or otherwise unserviceable, if connected or arranged in a faulty manner, shall not be used. It cannot be used if notwithstanding its use or connection does not contravene any of the Bye-laws, that it causes or permits undue consumption, misuse, erroneous measurements or contamination of water supplied by the local government, or reverberation in pipes.
 - (3) Any contravention of this bye-law shall be an offence under these Bye-laws.
 - (4) If, through any act, neglect or default, any person violates these Bye-laws and causes damage to local government's water supply system, that person shall, in addition to any penalty that may be imposed under the law for the violation, be liable to make good the loss.

31. Notice to Connect to Water Main –

The owner of a property may be required upon service on him of a notice signed by the MO (I&S), requiring any work or things to be executed or done with such material within such time or in such manner may be directed therein, for the purpose of providing a sufficient water supply for the use of the occupier of such premises to connect the said premises to a water main supply of the local government, extended or laid subsequent to his getting the water connection. In the event of the owner agreeing in writing to the said work being undertaken by the local government, the owner will forego all materials, pipes, fittings and fixtures which are salvaged in moving the connection in the manner herein before described and will pay for such charges and shall be responsible for the provision of new or the replacement of any defective and effected material.

Failure to comply with these requirements shall be an offence under these Bye-laws.

32. Restriction on Work and Water Usage – A consumer shall not-

- (I) Permit any person other than MO (I&S) / authorized contractor to lay, relay, repair, construct, connect, modify or in any way alter or add to his system of piping and no person other than MO (I&S) / authorized contractor shall undertake any of the work in connection with premises connected with a water main of Local government;
- (II) Interfere with the stop valve or meter on his supply line;
- (III) Use or allow the water connection to be used in such a way to cause damage or for any purpose other than that for which it had been obtained; and
- (IV) Use or permit to be used (by) or any connivance having the effect at any time of joining the (supplying) system with any other service of water.
- (V) Carry out any works necessary to connect to a private connection pipe to Local Government pipeline within or outside the local government's water supply distribution area;
- (VI) Construct, install or modify any part of a water supply system.
- (VII) Carry out maintenance services for a water supply system.

33. Pump Directly Connected: – No Consumer shall be permitted to install a pump either mechanical or manually operated, directly on a connection. In case the consumer fails to remove such an installation within 24 hours of the serving of notice, he shall be guilty of an offence under these Bye-laws.

PART -IV

SPECIFICATION FOR THE LAYING OF WATER SUPPLY PIPES AND FITTINGS

34. Excavation, Laying and Fixing – (1) The material from the excavation shall be so placed as to cause the least possible obstruction and inconvenience to the public.

(2) Proper barriers and lights shall be maintained where necessary to guard against accident during the progress of the work. On completion of refilling, the surface shall be restored as early as possible to the same condition as it was

before the commencement of excavation unless the MO (I&S) in writing otherwise requires.

(3) Unless otherwise approved, a water service pipe to any property shall be laid up to the Local Government main at right angles at a point opposite the property to be served and to drilling where indicated by the MO (I&S).

35. Separate Supply to Property – (1) Each property shall have a separate and distinct supply from water main provided that where the MO (I&S) approves more than one property to be supplied from one water service in such a manner as the MO (I&S) may determine.

(2) If a property is divided into two portions, each portion should have separate water and sewerage connection. In case the second connection is not got approved from the MO (I&S) it may be considered as illegal connection and rules and Bye-laws for illegal connection will be applicable on it.

36. Pipe Through Foul Material – No person shall lay any water service pipe or fitting through any sewer, drain, ash pit, cesspool or manure pit or through in or into any place where in any event the water supplied by the Local Government through such pipe or fitting shall be liable to the polluted or to escape without observation unless such pipe or fitting be laid to the satisfaction of the MO (I&S) throw a conduit of cast iron, or other approved material of sufficient length and the strength to the offer adequate protection to the same and to facilitate the detection of any leakage of water or unless in the case of water service pipe submerged in a sanitary flushing cistern or passing immediately below a waste pipe, it is to be constructor of a quadrillion resistant material without seams or joints.

37. Pipe Cover – (1) Every pipe laid in the ground shall, unless it is under a flooring of permanent character, be not less than two feet below the surface of the road. Provided that if by reason of some obstruction it is not reasonably practicable to lay the pipe or some part of a pipe to be at a depth of two feet or more, that pipe or part of a pipe be at the greater depth that is reasonably practicable.

(2) Water service in the street, where the soil is loose, shall have not less than 2 feet 6 inches of cover and in hard solid material or highly surfaced streets not less than 2 feet of cover and in rock 12 inches of cover.

(3) Water service on private property shall have not less than 12 inches of cover.

38. Pipe Clips – Water service pipe shall be properly supported and secured by approved pipe hooks or clips. Wherever it is necessary to fix pipes clear of walls, approved extension clips shall be used. Every water fitting whatever inside or outside a building which is so placed as to be liable to damage from impact or some other cause shall be effectively protected from such damage.

39. Connection to Water Main – Every water service pipe shall be connected to the water main by means of an approved ferrule and union or by an approved bend and union. Where necessary approved saddle and clamp shall be used to connect the water service main.

40. Location of Stop Valve – Except in the case of fire services, the stop valve shall be fixed near the building line and within the boundary of the property served unless the structural or other conditions are such that it cannot be placed in such a position in which event, it shall be placed outside the boundary of the property served but within 9 inches of the building line.

41. Stop Valve on Joint Services – In all cases of joint water services where the stop valve is placed on private property, each house service must be separately stop valve within its own grounds in such a way that every outlet in each house can be shut-off without the supply to any other houses being affected and the master valve must be fixed near the building line, in a similar position to that required for a single service.

42. Stop Valve on Meter Inlet – Stop valves shall be fixed on the inlet coupling of all meters except where an existing of stop valve is, in the opinion of the MO (I&S), suitably placed and close enough to act as a substitute therefore.

43. Stop Valve on Meter Outlet – In any case in which there is a danger of back water causing damage or being a nuisance when meters are being removed or cleaned, and in any other case ordered by the MO (I&S), a stop valve or reflux valve shall also be placed on the meter outlet.

44. Tempering of Water Meter – No one other than an authorized person shall handle or cause to be handled the water meter / submeter.

45. Tempering of Water Supply System or by-passing the water meter.

No one shall handle or temper any water pipe, structure, chamber, fixture and equipment, including any valve, hydrant or any part of a water supply system or otherwise bypass the water meter to show incorrect reading.

46. Stop Valve on Cistern Connection – Every cistern supplied with water from the Local Government main shall be stop valve on the other side of the cistern and in a convenient and accessible place. The stop valve shall be so placed that the cistern can be readily removed without closing any other valve. Where the water service is directly connected to the cistern, a union shall be furnished between the stop valve and the cistern and the joint between stop valve and the cistern and joint between the service and cistern shall be made water tight by the use of back nuts.

47. Stop Valve on Renewed Connection – In all cases where the cisterns on water services are being renewed and the feed pipe to the cistern is not stop valve, a stop valve, union and backwards shall be fitted as a part of the renewal operations.

48. Stop Valve on Private Premises – Stop valves shall also be fitted on water services situated on private premises has the MO (I&S) may direct.

49. Stop Valve to be Accessible – All stop valves fitted on water services and situated on private property shall, wherever practicable be exposed to view above the ground and be in approved, protected and assessable position.

50. Surface Box – Any stop valve fitted on a water service and situated below the surface of the ground shall be furnished with surface box and cover of approved pattern.

51. Missing Fittings – In all cases where meters are being fitted or altered in position or where any renewals, alterations or repairs are being carried out on water services and any necessary stop valves, surface boxes or other fitting prescribed by the Bye-laws do not exist, the deficiency shall be made good as part of the work.

52. Services in Multistory Buildings – In a building consisting of more than two floors: -

- (i) Every branch service at each floor shall be controlled by a stop valve, except as provided in the clause (iii) below.
- (ii) Where two or more groups of fixtures are supplied from such a branch service, each group shall be controlled by a separate stop valve; and
- (iii) Subject to the approval of the MO (I&S), the stop valve controlling each branch service at each floor may be omitted in cases where a vertical riser serves only one fixture or individual floor and a stop valve to control the supply is provided at the foot of such riser.

53. Internally Fitted Stop Valve – A stop valve on a water service shall not be fixed internally unless a sink, lavatory basin or other approved fixture or a property drained impervious floor is provided underneath.

54. Stop Valve on Pipes Supplying Buildings –

(1) Every pipe supplying water to a building (except a pipe conveying water from one building to another building the supply to which is not separately chargeable and which is within the same boundary) shall be fitted with the stop valve inside and as near as it reasonably practicable to the point where it enters that building.

(2) Each pipe supplying water to a part of building to which the supply is separately chargeable shall, unless the pipe passes through that part to another such part, be fitted with a stop valve inside and as near as is reasonably practicable, to the point where the pipe enters that part.

(3) Where a pipe supplies water to a part of a building to which the supply is separately chargeable and passes through the part to another such part, every branch pipe connected to that pipe in the first mentioned part shall be fitted with the stop valve as near as is reasonably practicable, to the point of connection.

(4) Where a service pipe supplies water to a part of a building to which the supply is separately chargeable and passes through one or more of such parts to another, it shall be so laid that before entering first of the parts, it passes through a place, where inside or outside the buildings to which the occupier of

each of the parts has access, and in that place the pipeline shall be fitted with the stop valve as near as is reasonably practicable, to the point where it enters the building.

(5) Every pipe conveying water from a building to another building the supply to which is separately chargeable and which is within the same boundary but has no direct access from the first mentioned building, shall be fitted with the stop valve inside, as near as reasonably practicable, to the point where it leaves the first mentioned building.

(6) Where it is not reasonably practicable to fit a stop valve inside the first mentioned building, the side pipe shall be fitted with a stop valve inside and as near as it is reasonably practicable to the point where it enters the other building.

(7) No stop valve fitted in accordance with any of the preceding paragraph of this bye-law portion shall be a plug cock or plug valve.

(8) Failure to provide a stop valve within seven days of the serving notice shall be an offence under these Bye-laws.

55. Operations of Stop Valve – Every stop valve shall be so placed that it can't be readily operated by the means by which it is designed to be operated.

56. Locating Drain Taps – No drain tap shall be buried in the ground or so placed that its outlet is in danger of being flooded.

57. Drinking Troughs – **(1)** Every service pipe supplying water to the drinking trough or drinking ball for animals, including poultry shall be fitted with a ball valve or some other not less effective device for controlling the inflow of water so designed as to prevent overflow, or a draw of tap or stop valve, and every such ball valve, device tap or stop valve shall be effectively protected from damages, contaminations and unauthorized interference.

(2) Provided that this bye-law shall apply to a pipe if: -

- (i)** The water in the pipe flows by the gravity from a storage system; and
- (ii)** The trough or bowl to which the pipe supplies water is placed at such a level as to prevent overflow.

- (3) No such trough or bowl shall be supplied directly by service pipe or pump delivery pipe drawing water from a service pipe unless the inlet is fixed at a distance above the top edge of the trough or bowl which: -
- (a) is sufficient, having regard to the design of the trough or bowl and a used to be made of it, to prevent contamination of the water in the service pipe; And
 - (b) is in no case less than 10 inches.

58. Buried or Sunken Cisterns – (1) No storage cisterns shall be so placed that it is in danger of being flooded

- (2) No such cisterns shall be buried or sunk in the ground unless: -
- (i) There is a sufficient space around and beneath it for the purpose of maintenance and the detection of leakage; and
 - (ii) Either-
 - (a) it a closed vessel with a tightly fitting access cover, bolted or screwed in a position, with an air inlet and overflow pipe or pipes all suitably screened; Or
 - (b) its inlet pipe discharges into the air not less than six inches above its top edge.

59. Material of Storage Cisterns – (1) Every storage cistern shall be watertight and of adequate strength and shall be constructed of galvanized iron, steel, copper, asbestos cement, concrete, masonry or such other material as may be supplied or approved by the MO (I&S).

- (2) Where the cistern is not made of a corrosion resistant material it shall be effectively protected from corrosion.

PART-V SPECIFICATION OF MATERIAL

60. Pipe Material-

All water service pipes shall be of High Density Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE) conforming to the ISO 4427 or DIN 8074/8075 or equivalent standards of STR 17 including double PP (polypropylene) compression fitting and saddle clamp FTA (Female Threaded Adapter), coupler, band, endcap, brass ferrule, including of the manufacturer approved by the MO (I&S) or such other material as the Local Government may from time to time approve or as may be approved in any particular case by the MO (I&S). (This includes FTA 25 mm x3/4", equal band 25 mm, end cap 25 mm, polyethylene saddle clamp including plugging of ends of polyethylene pipe).

61. Size of Service Pipe-

The size of the service pipe shall conform to bye-law 15.

62. Quality of the Material-

- (1) All materials, pipes, bends, junctions, fittings and apparatus shall be of the best quality of their respective kinds, free from defects and of the kind of standard approved from time to time by the Local Government.
- (2) Second hand material shall be used only with the prior approval of the MO (I&S) on the written request of the owner of the property provided that such materials comply with the requirements of the bye-law with regard to the condition, type, quality, soundness and efficiency.

63. Approved Material-

No person shall use any materials in or for any work of water supply which have not been approved by the MO (I&S), or which do not comply with the requirements of these Bye-laws.

64. Pipes Under Roads and Footpaths-

Where a water service is laid or renewed under a road way or a footpath that part of the water service between the main and the stop valve shall be the Higher Density Polyethylene Pipe (HDPE) as mentioned above having casing of best galvanized steel tube or of such other material as the Local Government may specifically approve.

65. Pipe and Fitting of galvanized Iron or Steel-

- (1) Water service pipes of galvanized iron or steel tube, if allowed by the MO (I&S) in special cases, shall be circular in section, straight, properly galvanized, smooth, clean and free from the internal flaws, blisters or other obstructions to the flow of water.
- (2) Fitting shall be of welded or pressed iron or steel of suitable strength and formed to correct line and shape. They shall be free from the internal obstructions to the flow of water.
- (3) Galvanized iron or steel pipes and fittings, shall be screwed internally or externally with British Standard Pipe thread to provide satisfactory water tight connections.

66. Joints and Washers-

Joints and washers for use in water services shall be of the best vegetable tanned, oil dressed hydraulic leather or such other material as may be approved by the MO (I&S).

67. Stop Valves-

- (1) Stop valves for use in water services shall be of the high pressure non-rusting spindle, gate valve type, having a copper alloy body and brass or gunmetal spindle and shall conform to the standard adopted from time to time by the Local Government.

- (2) Spindles on water service stop valve shall be properly packed with the greasy cotton or flax, such packing to be held in position by a correctly shaped gland and gland nut.
- (3) All water service stop valves to be used below ground or in inaccessible situations shall have the bonnet secured to the body by means of a locking nut to prevent in advertent unscrewing of the bonnet.
- (4) Stop valves shall be clearly marked with the test pressure and the manufacturer's name or identification mark.

68. Alloy Fitting-

Alloy fittings used in connection with water services shall be of new metal without the admixture of old metal or scrap.

69. Valves, Fire Hydrants and couplings-

Gate valves, reflux valves, fire hydrants and Firehouse coupling shall conform to the standard approved from time to time by the Local Government.

70. Concrete-

Concrete, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist by volume or by weight of one-part Portland cement, two parts clean sharp sand and four parts approved hard stone not exceeding 1 ½ inches nominal gauge and shall be thoroughly and homogeneously mixed with clean water to such an extent as may be ordered or approved by the MO (I&S).

71. Cement Mortar-

Cement mortar unless otherwise ordered shall consist by volume or by weight of one-part Portland cement and two parts clean sharp sand thoroughly mixed with an approved portion of clean water.

72. Cement -

Cement used in connection with any work of water supply shall be Portland cement of an approved brand and shall be submitted for test if so required by the MO (I&S). No cement or concrete shall be used which has been mixed for longer than one hour.

PART-VI

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

73. Building Services-

Every draw-off cock used on building services shall be provided with an approved device, so fitted and maintained as to prevent the use of such cock whilst building operations are not in progress.

74. Support of Pipes-

Every pipe shall be adequately supported and shall be so arranged as to avoid any air lock or reverberation.

75. Protection of Pipe from Corrosion and contact with contaminating Substances: -

- (1) No pipe or pipe fitting shall be laid, installed or allowed to remain in or on the ground unless it is either of a corrosion resistant material or effectively protected from external corrosion.
- (2) No pipe shall pass into or through any ash pit, manure pit, sewer, drain, cesspool or refuse chute or any manholes connected therewith.
- (3) No pipe shall be laid, installed or allowed to remain in or any foul soil or other substance which could cause contamination of the water in the pipe unless it is impracticable for the pipe to be elsewhere and all necessary measures are taken to avoid any risk of contaminating the water in the pipe.
- (4) No pipe made of any material susceptible to permeation by any gas or any other substance which could cause contamination of the water in the pipe shall be laid, installed or allowed to remain in position where such permeation could reasonably be expected to occur.

76. Offence of Contamination of Water-

No one shall be allowed to contaminate or cause to contaminate any water supply line or water supply system or any part of water supply system or water itself which may with or without the intention to cause contamination or likely endanger the life of person(s)

77. Damaging of Pipes-

No one shall:

- (a) willfully, negligently or recklessly damage or cause to be damaged any water supply pipe, or structure, chamber, fixture, equipment, reservoir, cistern, pump, hydrant, valve, meter, sub-meter or any part of the Local Government water supply system;
- (b) flush, draw off, divert or take water from any Local Government water supply system or part of the system, unless the person is otherwise permitted under these Bye-laws.
- (c) bath, waste or throw any rubbish or any creature, dead or alive into any Local Government water supply system or part of the system; or
- (d) trespass on any area of a service reservoir or booster station of an Local Government water supply system.

78. Inspection of Material and Work-

- (1) All material, pipes, fittings and apparatus shall be approved by the MO (I&S) and where required by him shall be submitted to the Local Government for examination and test.
- (2) No person shall cover up or conceal from view any underground or enclosed water service put into use any water service until it has been inspected and approved by the MO (I&S).
- (3) Every person and his employee carrying out or engaged on or on connection with any work of water supply shall afford every reasonable facility and information to enable the MO (I&S) to make his inspection.

PART-VII

TESTS

79. Test of Pipes and Fittings-

- (1) All pipes and fitting for use in water services shall be capable of withstanding a hydrostatic test pressure of 300 lbs. per sq. inch.
- (2) No brass or copper alloy fitting shall be used in any water services until it has been approved by the Local Government.
- (3) The MO (I&S) may order the application of a hydrostatic test or such other test or tests as he may require or approve and such test or tests shall be applied to any water services pipe or fitting.
- (4) The hydrostatic test shall be applied by filling the water service pipe or fitting with water, sealing all openings and by means of an approved test pump or other suitable apparatus subjecting the pipe or fitting to the specified pressure.
- (5) All equipment's, materials, transport, power and labor necessary for inspection and tests shall be provided by the person to whom the permit for the work under test was issued.
- (6) Every fitting of the apparatus submitted for approval and being of a type or design not previously approved by the local government, shall be accompanied by a tracing of approved size on liner and one print of same, together with a test fee as prescribed. The tracing and print shall constitute a fully dimensioned working drawing of the fitting or apparatus submitted and shall be retained by the Local Government.
- (7) In the event of such fitting or apparatus not being approved by the local government, an additional test fee shall be required for each subsequent submission.

PART – VII
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION

80. Work by MO (I&S) Contractor –

- (1) No person other than an MO (I&S) / contractor shall execute any work described in these Bye-laws and no person shall permit any such work to execute except by MO (I&S) / contractor whose name is, at the time included in the list of MO (I&S)s / contractors.
- (2) All service pipes and fittings shall be supplied by the consumer the work of laying such pipes and fittings shall be done be done by MO (I&S) / contractor at cost of consumer. The connection of a service pipe to a Local Government main shall be done by a Local Government plumber or contractor.
- (3) The connection of a service pipe to a Local Government main shall be done by a Local Government plumber / contractor.

81. Contractor Authorize for the Connection –

- (1) A contract to carry out plumbing work in the area of the Local Government may be granted by the MO (I&S) to any person who in his opinion is properly qualified to undertake works under these Bye-laws and in accordance with the requirements. The provisions as mentioned in Schedule I to the Bye-laws shall be adhered to in this regard.
- (2) The MO (I&S) shall publish each year a list of contractors to execute any work under these Bye-laws. The Local Government shall establish and specify the means and measures for accountability and monitoring of the Contractors mentioned in the list. It shall be the liability of the MO(I&S) to ensure transparency, fairness and healthy competition in inducting the Contractors. Any dereliction on his part shall be deemed to be a misconduct leading to disciplinary proceedings.
- (3) Every contractor shall be bound at all times to observe all the provisions of these Bye-laws and shall in case of default or negligence be liable to penalty prescribed by these Bye-laws.
- (4) If a penalty is imposed by the MO (I&S), the contractor of this work will stand automatically suspended till the deposit of penalty and the name of such contractor will be de-listed from the approved list of contractors until payment of such fine.

82. Defective Work –

All pipes and fittings which on inspection or test are found to be defective shall be removed by the owner of the property and replaced by sound, approved

pipes and fittings and all leaking or defective joints shall be made tight and good.

83. Maintenance–

Every consumer who shall execute any work in connection with water supply shall, when so directed by the local government, make good at his own expense any defect found within twelve months of the date of completion of such work, if in the opinion of the local government, it is due to faulty workmanship or defective material.

84. Disconnection –

A water service provided by the Local Government under these Bye-laws may be cut off from the ferrule of service line without notice if: -

- (i) a consumer makes a written request that the services be disconnected at least 20 days prior to the required disconnection provided that such request is accompanied by the prescribed fee. He shall also clear all the dues before any action is taken by the Local Government on his request;
- (ii) the consumer fails to pay the water charges and other allied charges within the specified time;
- (iii) in the opinion of the MO (I&S), temporary disconnection is essential in order to make another connection or repair, however the connection of these consumers will be restored, who have cleared all the outstanding dues of the Local Government.
- (iv) it appears to the MO (I&S), that the supplying of the water to any premises, stand posts, hydrants, etc. Constitutes a danger or nuisance or has become un-necessary or is resulting in the misuse or wastage of water.
- (v) prior written notice, served on the consumer to arrange his services in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-laws remains unattended to.
- (vi) if in the opinion of the MO (I&S), act(s) of the consumer is threatening to the water quality of distribution main.
- (vii) if there are more than one connections in a property and any of those is defaulter then all the other connections shall also be liable to disconnect even if payment of those is up to date.

85. Re-Connection –

- (1) A water service disconnected under bye-law 84 (i) may be reconnected on application as application for a new connection.
- (2) A water service disconnected under bye-law 84 (ii) & (vii) may be reconnected on the request of consumer and on payment of any outstanding charges and the prescribed fee.

- (3) A disconnected water service shall not be reconnected without the approval of the MO (I&S).
- (4) For bye-law 83 (iv), (v) and (vi), the reconnection will be provided only subject to removal of the cause of disconnection.

86. Illegal Reconnection

- (1) No one shall illegally restore the disconnected water connection.
- (2) On contravention of clause (1) the Local Government may proceed for registration of case on account of stealing of water (theft of water) and equipment / fittings under the criminal law of land.

87. Disused Services –

Where any fixture on a water services is abolished or disused, the pipes to or from such fixture shall be sealed or removed and the service pipe sealed at the point of disconnection to the satisfaction of the MO (I&S).

88. Disconnected Services –

- (1) Misused water services shall be disconnected from the Local Government main in the following manners –
 - (i) In the case of a main which is not under pressure, the main stop valve shall be removed and replaced by a galvanized wrought or galvanized malleable iron crowned plug securely screwed home; or
 - (ii) In case of a main which is under pressure, the main stop valve shall be shut down, the union or coupling nut removed and the outlet of the valve securely closed with a galvanized wrought or galvanized malleable iron cap, socket or plug;
 - (iii) In case where a tee and valve have been inserted for the services the disconnection shall be carried out in such manner as the Local Government may direct;
 - (iv) The removal or sealing of a main valve shall be carried out under the supervision of MO (I&S): and
 - (v) The removal of tees and insertion of plug where necessary shall be affected only by employees of the Local Government and the cost of such work shall be charged on the property previously supplied with water by the disused service and shall be recoverable from the owner of such property of the renewed work at the time of re-connection.
- (2) In all cases of removal of water services where tapping bends exist on metal mains of more than one-inch diameter, or where plug cocks are existing, such tapping bends and plug cocks shall be removed and new

drilling of the main with an approved ferrule shall be made as part of the renewal work.

89. Private Source of Water Supply –

Private sources of water supply within the operation area of the Local Government shall be subjected to control, regulation and inspection by the Local Government. In the addition to this it shall also liable to be dealt under the provisions of the Act.

90. Standby Tube Wells –

Only those tube wells will be considered standby which are sealed by Local Government and be connected with the single delivery system according to the approved / paying discharge size if any unit wants to use standby turbine after breaking the seal, that unit must inform Local Government within 24 hours, otherwise it will be penalized.

91. New Wells –

No new well, water pump or another source of water for drilling purposes shall be dug, constructed or provided except with the prior sanction of the Local Government. In case a person fails to get such sanctioned, the Local Government shall be competent to require the owner to abandon such service or to deal in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

92. Penalties –

Whoever contravenes any of these Bye-laws shall be punishable as provided under the provisions of the Act.

93. Procedure of Complaint Against Contravention –

In case of contravention of provision of these Bye-laws, the MO(I&S) or any other officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government shall forward the complaint to the competent forum.

94. Appeals. - Any person aggrieved by an order passed under these Bye-laws may file appeal under section 192 of the Act to the Appellate Authority as prescribed under the relevant rules made under the Act.

Schedule I

(See Bye-law 80)

Rules and Requirements Controlling the Contractor

1. Before a contract is made with any person to declare him as a contractor authorized to execute work for water supply in accordance with these Bye-laws, such person must have been awarded a diploma or certificate of competence from a recognized institute and must satisfy the MO (I&S) that:-
 - (a) He is able to carry out work in AC, PVC and G.I pipe work and can make straight or branch joints in such pipes of different sizes and can perform any other work usual to the trade of plumber;
 - (b) He can timber trenches in bad ground in a workman like manner;
 - (c) He can properly restore surface;
 - (d) Such a person has a suitable place of business together with a proper and sufficient stock of tools, plant and materials for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of plumber.
2. Every contractor shall be bound to execute the work in accordance with these Bye-laws and the directions of the MO (I&S).
3. Every contractor shall commence his work only to the targeted properties for which sanction/approval has been provided by the MO (I&S).
4. Every contractor shall afford all reasonable facilities to the MO (I&S) for the purpose of inspection of any work by such contractor or for the purpose of inspection of his place of business.
5. Every contractor shall be bound not to charge rates directly to the consumer(s). However, the contractor may charge the Local Government against all the work done in accordance with the set terms and conditions.
6. All pipes and fitting supplied by the consumer or otherwise shall be of the standard quality and shall correspond to the standard pipes and fittings kept with the MO (I&S).
7. All streets and lands excavated, damaged or broken by the contractor shall be restored to the original state, to the satisfaction of the MO (I&S).
8. Every contractor shall deposit the security amount with the Local Government before signing the contract.

9. Every contractor shall be responsible for any damage or loss caused to any person or property through any act, omission or neglect of the contractor or his workmen and he shall be responsible for any damage to be suffered by the Local Government through any fault of his workmen or himself.
10. If in the opinion of the MO (I&S) the contractor fails to comply with any of these Bye-laws or for any other reason fails to faithfully perform his duties, the MO (I&S) may recommend the termination of contract to the Local Government.
11. In all cases where the MO (I&S) orders action to be taken under preceding clauses his orders shall be final.
12. When engaged on any plumbing work or when transacting any business or making any arrangements for plumbing work every contractor shall produce on demand by an authorized person the Agreement/ Identity Card issued by the Local Government.
13. On no account shall a contractor sublet his work to someone else or allow any other person to undertake work on his behalf.
14. The permit orders for new connections, repairs, extension of taps, moving, reduction or enlargement of ferule shall always be available at the site of the work for inspection by the MO (I&S).

Schedule II

(See Bye-law 26)

Conservancy Rate

CONSERVANCY RATE ON DOMESTIC / INDUSTRIAL, NON RESIDENTIAL AND CORPORATE BODIES EXTRACTING WATER THROUGH TUBE-WELLS ETC..

1. Conservancy Rate -

Domestic / Industrial, Commercial, Non-Residential and Corporate Bodies extracting water through tube-wells:

a. Domestic

<u>Size of Tube-Well</u>	<u>Rate per month</u>
- 1 Cusec	Rs. 50,000/-
- ½ Cusec	Rs. 25,000/-

Rate to increase or decrease in proportionate to the rate of one Cusec

a. Industrial, Commercial, Non-Residential and Corporate Bodies

<u>Size of Tube-Well</u>	<u>Rate per month</u>
- 1 Cusec	Rs. 100,000/-
- ½ Cusec	Rs. 50,000/-

Rate to increase or decrease in proportionate to the rate of one Cusec.

2. Surcharge for Late Payment-

10% surcharge of payment is not made by the due date specified in the bill.