

**The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Management of Sanitation & Liquid Waste) Model Bye-laws, 2020**

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Gram Panchayat Sanitation & Liquid Waste Management) Model Bye-laws, 2020 for management of Liquid Waste within the territorial limits of the Gram Panchayats which the government of Karnataka proposes to make in exercise of Section 316 of Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 and is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of Section 316 of the said Act. This is for the information of all persons likely to be affected by it and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after 30 (thirty) days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the State Government from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period specified above will be considered by the State Government. Objections and suggestions may be addressed to [Commissioner, Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, KHB Building, Kaveri Bhavan, Bangalore-560009, email-wsrdr@gmail.com]

**Chapter I: GENERAL**

**1. Short title, commencement and application**

- a. These Bye-laws may be called Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Management of Sanitation & Liquid Waste) Model Bye-Laws, 2020.
- b. These Bye-laws shall be operational from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- c. These Bye-laws shall come into force in accordance with Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993.
- d. These Bye-Laws shall not apply to wastewater from industrial units and Primary Healthcare Centres housed in the Gram Panchayat.

**2. Definitions**

- a. In these Bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, capitalised words shall have the following meaning:
  - i. **“Act”** means the Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, as may be amended from time to time;
  - ii. **“Agency”** means any Person or entity, including any cooperative formed by individuals or organizations working in the sanitation sector, appointed or authorised by the Gram Panchayat or directed by the Government to act on behalf of the Gram Panchayat in accordance with an agreement, for the discharge of duties or functions under these Bye-laws.

- iii. **“Blackwater”** means the wastewater coming from the Latrines including human faeces and flush/wash water, either at household level or in commercial establishments, anganwadis, schools, institutions;
- iv. **“Biosolids”** mean nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility.
- v. **“Bye-Laws”** means the Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Management of Sanitation & Liquid Waste) Model Bye-Laws, 2020 as amended from time to time;
- vi. **“Compost”** means the product obtained by the controlled action of microbes /earthworms on biodegradable matter.
- vii. **“CPCB”** means the Central Pollution Control Board;
- viii. **“Cluster”** means two or more geographically contiguous Gram Panchayats that converge for setting up Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants
- ix. **“Committee”** means the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) formed under Section 61-A of the Act.
- x. **“Containment System”** means an on-site sanitation system into which the User Interface discharges, once flushed. This can be either lined (Septic Tanks) or unlined (Leach Pits) or a combination of both (Septic Tank followed by Soak-pit), with varying levels of treatment as may be suitable.
- xi. **“Drain”** means a conduit or channel for the carriage of storm water, sewage, wastewater or other waterborne wastes in a drainage system;
- xii. **“Desludging”** means the operation of removing sludge (and septage) from septic/digestion tanks, pit latrines or any other containment systems.
- xiii. **“Domestic Generator”** means Owner of the Premises listed under **Schedule I** of these Bye-laws where no commercial activity is carried out.
- xiv. **“Effluent”** means liquid that leaves a system where the system can be a holding tank or a treatment system (e.g. supernatant liquid discharge from a septic tank);
- xv. **“Faecal Sludge”** means the solid or settled contents of a containment (Leach pits and Septic Tanks) but shall not include Sludge produced in municipal waste-water treatment plants.
- xvi. **“Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant or FSTP”** means an authorized independent septage and Faecal Sludge treatment facility for remediating the solid and liquid components of Faecal Sludge to prescribed standards for safe disposal and re-use;
- xvii. **“Generator”** means Persons and Premises listed in **Schedule I** of these Bye-laws and any other Person or Premises as decided by the Gram Panchayat, and includes an aggregation of generators;
- xviii. **“Gram Panchayat”** shall have the same meaning as set out in the Act;
- xix. **“Gram Panchayat Development Plan”** means the development plan formulated by the Gram Panchayat in accordance with Section 309 and other applicable provisions of the Act;

- xx.** **“Greywater” or “Sullage”** means domestic wastewater not containing human excreta, such as household wastewater generated during bathing, cooking and washing activities from the kitchen, bathrooms and include wastewater from commercial establishments and activities such agriculture, dairy and animal rearing;
- xxi.** **“KSPCB”** means Karnataka State Pollution Control Board;
- xxii.** **“Liquid Waste”** means Blackwater and/or Greywater;
- xxiii.** **“Latrine”** means the user interface, mobile or immobile, from which excreta is flushed to a containment or sewer line, facilitating prevention from health hazards due to faecal contamination.
- xxiv.** **“Manual Scavenging”** shall have the same meaning as defined under sub-clause (g) of Section 2 of The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act of 2013;
- xxv.** **“Non-domestic Generator”** means Owner of the Premises listed under **Schedule I** of these Bye-laws where commercial activity is carried out.
- xxvi.** **“Owner”** means a person who for the time being is receiving or is entitled to receive, whether on his own account or as agent, trustee, guardian, manager or receiver for another person or for any religious or charitable purpose, the rent or profit of the property in connection with which the word is used and in whose name the approval for development is issued.
- xxvii.** **“Occupier”** means any person in actual possession of any land or building or part thereof and includes an owner in actual possession, and the tenant or licensee whether such tenant or licensee is liable to pay rent or not;
- xxviii.** **“Passive Treatment Systems”** mean systems which are designed using nature-based technologies and do not use electrical or mechanical energy for the process of treatment
- xxix.** **“Person”** means any person or association of persons and shall include any shop, commercial establishment, firm, company, association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not;
- xxx.** **“Pit Latrine”** includes a privy, water-closet and urinal, with one or two pits for collection and decomposition of excreta and from which liquid infiltrates into the surrounding soil;
- xxxi.** **“Premises”** includes buildings, tenements in a building, house, outhouse, stable, shed, hut, and any other structure whether open or enclosed whether built upon or not being used for the time being for purpose of residence, trade, industry, service, business, government or any other public or private purpose including weddings, banquets, meetings, exhibition or organised events;
- xxxii.** **“Sanitation Motivator”** means an individual engaged by the Gram Panchayat in accordance with the Swachhagrahi Guidelines, 2018, issued by the Government of India and/or any other subsequent applicable regulations, for sanitation related activities in the Gram Panchayat.

- xxxiii. “Septage”** means settled matter in semi-solid condition, including the liquids, solids (sludge) as well as fats, oils and grease (scum) that accumulates in Septic Tanks over a period of time;
- xxxiv. “Septic Tank”** means an underground tank that treats wastewater by a combination of solids settling and anaerobic digestion;
- xxxv. “Sewage”** means wastewater generated from Latrines containing human excreta and faecal matter
- xxxvi. “Sewage Treatment Plant” or “STP”** means authorized waste treatment plant consisting of a series of tanks, screens, filters and other processes by which pollutants are removed from sewage;
- xxxvii. “Sewers” or “Under Ground Drains”** means a system of pipes used for collecting domestic and non-domestic waste, as well as storm water run-off;
- xxxviii. “Sludge”** means the settled solid matter in semi-solid condition, including a mixture of solids and water deposited on the bottom of septic tanks and ponds.
- xxxix. “Soakaway pit” or “Soak pit”** means a pit through which influent is allowed to seep or leach into the surrounding soil; or porous-covered chamber that allows wastewater to soak into the ground.
- xl. “Source”** means the Premises in which the Liquid Waste is generated;
- xli. “Storm Water Drain”** means a pipeline or channel system that carries surface water and/or runoff to public waters, but does not feed into sewer system;
- xlii. “Transportation”** means conveyance of waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions;
- xliii. “Treatment”** means the method, technique or process designed to modify physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any waste so as to reduce its potential to cause harm;
- xliv. “User Charge”** means a charge imposed by the Gram Panchayat on the Generators to cover full or part cost of providing Liquid Waste collection, transportation, treatment and disposal services by the Gram Panchayat and/or the Agency as authorised by the Gram Panchayat in accordance with these Bye-laws.

## **Chapter II: FAECAL SLUDGE AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT- CONTAINMENT, COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL**

### **2. Construction and retrofitting of Latrines:**

The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for ensuring the construction of and access to Latrines for every household within its jurisdiction in order to ensure and maintain an Open Defecation Free status, as per Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Guidelines.

The Gram Panchayat shall:

- i. Ensure that all residents have access to scientifically designed Latrines as per the technical guidelines or design standards specified by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department and other competent authorities from time to time.
- ii. Ensure the construction of and access to community-planned and managed Latrines wherever necessary, for use by groups of households who have constraints of space, tenure or economic constraints in gaining access to individual facilities.
- iii. Ensure that toilets, as required, are constructed at public places that are built and managed by Gram Panchayats such as bus stands, vegetable markets, shopping complexes.
- iv. Ensure that all households that do not have space to construct Latrines have access to a community Latrine within a distance of 500 meters.
- v. Undertake an annual survey, based on the sample form provided in **Schedule IV** of these Bye-laws, at village level to identify the insanitary Latrines, categorise them based on design and identified faults.
- vi. Make provisions in the budget and identify sources of funds to subsidize/incentivize retrofitting and other correctional measures of insanitary Latrines.
- vii. Ensure that every insanitary latrine is either retrofitted or rebuilt, by the owner at his own cost and/or through subsidies provided by the Gram Panchayat, within 3 (three) years of adoption of these Bye-laws by the Gram Panchayat.

**Approvals:** All owners shall obtain necessary approval from the Gram Panchayat before construction of new Containment Systems, so as to ensure compliance with the guidelines released by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department and any other competent authority.

In the event that a Containment System is not adequate, the Gram Panchayat or its Designated Officer, shall issue a notice directing the Generator using or owning such inadequate Containment System to retrofit or undertake correctional measures within the period decided by the Gram Panchayat.

### **3. Containment of Faecal Sludge by Generators:**

- a. The maintenance of on-site Blackwater containment systems shall be the responsibility of the Owner of the Premises.
- b. All Owners shall construct Containment Systems which may include twin pits, septic tanks or other appropriate Containment Systems based on the local conditions and in accordance with guidelines issued by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department and other competent authorities.
- c. Containment systems should be designed and constructed to ensure no contamination of soil surface, ground water or surface water, and the Faecal Waste should be inaccessible to flies or animals.

- d. All such constructions, as specified under this section, shall be made only by masons trained in toilet construction.

**4. Desludging of containment system:**

- a. No generator shall dispose or discharge sewage or effluents into storm water drains, water bodies, water ways, open lands, agricultural lands or any other public places.
- b. The Generator shall not engage manual scavengers to de-sludge on-site Containment Systems within his or her premises. The desludging of Containment Systems shall only be done in compliance with Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 at all times.
- c. The desludging and transportation of Faecal Sludge to a FSTP and the safe closure of containment system shall be carried out only by an Agency licensed by the Gram Panchayat or by the Gram Panchayat itself. The Generator shall pay the Agency or the authorized representative of the Gram Panchayat a desludging fee as prescribed in Schedule II of these Bye-laws.
- d. Desludging of Containment Systems shall be carried out without manual intervention and only with the use of mechanical equipment, including vacuum tankers and sludge pipes with delivery valve to draw the sludge.
- e. The desludging of containment systems shall be carried out in conformance with safety precautions mentioned in the “Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Cleaning Sewers and Septic Tanks” released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Nov 2018.
- f. Depending on the capacity of the Containment System, and the amount of Sludge generated, the Containment System shall be desludged periodically.
- g. In case of twin-pit latrines, emptying of filled pit shall be done after the sludge has stabilised for at least two years and is inert (composted completely).
- h. The Gram Panchayat shall maintain sanitation records covering construction dates and desludging records of all the waste generators under its purview. The Gram Panchayat shall send reminders to owners of premises for desludging based on the periodicity specified for different types of containment systems.
- i. The Gram Panchayat shall carry out the desludging operations either on its own or through licensing an Agency to carry out desludging operations in the villages under its jurisdiction after conducting due diligence on the operations, capacity and capability of the Agency.

**6. Transportation of Faecal Sludge from Containment Systems:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for the Desludging and Transportation of Faecal Sludge from Containment Systems, either by itself or through a licensed Agency.
- b. The Gram Panchayat shall choose one of the following modes for Desludging and Transportation of Faecal Sludge:

- i. Procure and maintain equipment/vehicles to provide Desludging services; or
  - ii. Utilise the services of Desludging vehicles available at the Taluk level; or
  - iii. Authorize an Agency to provide desludging services.
- c. The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for Desludging on-site sanitation Containment Systems and transporting the Faecal Sludge only through appropriate desludging vehicles, either by itself or through a licensed Agency. The choice of the vehicle shall be made on the basis of accessibility and capacity of the Containment System.
- d. The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for ensuring that:
  - i. The vehicles used for transportation of Faecal Sludge are covered such that the collected Faecal Sludge is not exposed to the open environment.
  - ii. The effluents or Faecal Sludge or any matter emptied from on-site Containment Systems shall not be disposed into open grounds, water bodies, agricultural lands or any other public places, and are delivered and deposited in authorised sewage treatment facilities of the Gram Panchayat.
- e. If the Gram Panchayat is in a peri-urban area where there is partially-laid sewer network and availability of STP nearby, both the streams of black and greywater may be connected to the combined Under Ground Drain.

**7. Treatment and disposal of Faecal Sludge:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for treating and disposing of Faecal Sludge and Septage, which shall be done in the following manner:
  - i. Within an existing STP located within the jurisdiction of the nearest Urban Local Body, provided that such STP is:
    - A. Located within 10km of the source of generation of the Faecal Sludge or Septage; and
    - B. Has adequate capacity to handle the Faecal Sludge or Septage generated within the Gram Panchayat.
    - C. The Gram Panchayat has carried out a detailed assessment of the existing STPs by current performance, and future expansions planned thereof, and other parameters as the Gram Panchayat may decide in consultation with the ULB, subject matter experts, Village Water and Sanitation Committee before linking to the STP of the ULB. The assessment shall be carried out periodically.
  - ii. Through constructing a FSTP for the treatment and disposal of Faecal Sludge and Septage, which may be shared by a Cluster of Gram Panchayats, in the event that it is not feasible to treat and dispose of Faecal Sludge and Septage within an existing FSTP, provided that the Gram Panchayat shall carry out a detailed assessment of the possible location, required capacity, distance from the other collaborating Gram Panchayats in consultation with their representatives and with

subject matter experts before finalizing the location and specifications of the FSTP. Details of financial planning shall be worked out to ensure sustainable operations and maintenance.

- b. The planning and implementation of cluster-based treatment plants shall be facilitated by the Executive Officer at Taluk level.
  - i. In the event that co-treatment of Faecal Sludge at a Cluster level is not possible, the Gram Panchayat may set up FSTP at Gram Panchayat level.
  - ii. The selection of technology for the treatment solution shall be based on the guidelines issued by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department from time to time.
- c. Approvals: The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for:
  - i. Notifying the details to be submitted for acquiring approval for setting up of a STP or FSTP, including but not limited to:
    - A. Technical diagram/design/details of technology and process used, pollution control mechanism (including noise reduction), disinfection technology (e.g., ultraviolet/chlorination) outflow meter on line leading to drains or natural water bodies;
    - B. Estimated electricity consumption and capacity of generator required;
    - C. Technical/maintenance manpower and equipment required;
    - D. Guarantee of operation from the technology provider of STP or FSTP, as fixed by the Gram Panchayat;
- d. Providing approval for setting up of a FSTP/STP based on the guidelines issued by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department to regulate the construction, operation and maintenance of such STP or FSTPs from time to time.
- e. Regularly inspecting all FSTP/STP, their construction, operation, maintenance, equipment, quality and quantity of treated outflow, monitoring reports, where such inspection shall be carried out by an officer designated by the Gram Panchayat along with a representative from the VWSC, and such assessment reports shall be made available to the public.
- f. Periodically monitoring and evaluating the effluents and emissions from the FSTP/STP, through personnel or Agencies authorised by the Gram Panchayat to ensure compliance with the effluent standards as prescribed by the CPCB or KSPCB or as notified by the State Government.
- g. Granting permissions under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974, and other laws and regulations, wherever applicable.
- h. It shall be the duty of the Gram Panchayat or any other prescribed authority to protect all waste handlers from the ill-effects of the occupation
- i. Usage of recovered resources from treatment of Faecal Sludge:
  - i. The owner of the premises housing a twin-pit Latrine may sell the stabilised sludge as a soil enhancer or conditioner.



- ii. The biosolids or compost from a FSTP or STP may be sold, after quality checks by the Gram Panchayat, or the Agency operating the FSTP.
- iii. The treated water can be sold by the Gram Panchayat or the Agency operating the FSTP or STP for agricultural or landscaping purpose after performing applicable treated water discharge quality checks as prescribed by KSPCB.

### **Chapter III: GREYWATER & COMBINED WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT**

#### **8. Decentralized management and treatment of Greywater:**

- a. Where the Greywater does not include any component of Blackwater, the Greywater shall be treated as close to the source of generation as possible.
- b. It shall be the responsibility of the owner of the Premises to construct Passive Greywater Treatment Systems including soak pits or dispersion trenches and reuse the treated water for kitchen gardens.
- c. In cases where the Owner is unable to construct the Passive Treatment Systems, due to financial or spatial restrictions, the Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for constructing treatment systems like soak pits, constructed wet lands or waste stabilization ponds as well as constructing appropriately covered surface drains connecting generators who are located in close proximity to such treatment systems.
- d. These treatment systems shall be constructed and maintained in conformance with the guidelines provided in the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) 'Manual on Sewage and Sewerage Treatment' or guidelines release by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department from time to time.

#### **9. Centralized treatment systems:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat may set up a combined treatment plant for the treatment of Blackwater and Greywater, in cases where it is unable to construct passive decentralised greywater treatment systems as specified above, taking into consideration factors of population density and spatial restrictions.
- b. The technology for such treatment plants shall be based on the guidelines issued by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department from time to time.
- c. The combined treatment plant may be set up either by an individual Gram Panchayat, or a Cluster of Gram Panchayats where such Gram Panchayats are located in close proximity.
- d. The Liquid Waste shall be conveyed to the combined treatment plant through existing Sewers, or through Sewers which shall be constructed by the Gram Panchayat for this purpose.

Provided that the Gram Panchayat shall build sewerage lines as close to the Premises of the Generators as possible.

## **10. Connections to Sewers:**

- a. All generators shall combine their Blackwater and Greywater outlets and make provision to connect them to the Sewers as per these Bye-Laws and other regulations issued by the competent authorities.
- b. All generators shall obtain approval of the Gram Panchayat before making any connections to the Sewers.
- c. All the connections shall comply with the applicable guidelines as released by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department regarding diameter, material, depth, fall and direction of outfall, and shall be made only by trained masons.
- d. The drainage line shall have proper slope to drain off the wastewater and provide sufficient number of manholes for maintenance of the drainage line.
- e. The Gram Panchayat shall seek to provide, as far as possible, a public sewer line upto or near to the premises of all building / sewage generators within its jurisdiction.
- f. The Gram Panchayat shall provision either wholly or in part, receptacles, fittings, pipes and other appliances whatsoever on or for the use of private premises for receiving and conducting the Liquid Waste into a Sewer under the control of the Gram Panchayat.
- g. The Gram Panchayat shall, as stated in section 100 of the Act, give direction to carry any sewerage through, across or under any street after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through or under any land whatsoever within the panchayat area, in accordance with the sanitation plan.
- h. The Gram Panchayat shall cause any defective sewers to be rectified to handle Liquid Waste in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-Laws.
- i. Level of buildings built in the Panchayat area shall not be lower than the level of drainage and sewer systems so as to prevent flooding during monsoons.
- j. The Gram Panchayat shall charge a one-time fee from the Generator for connecting outlets to the sewer lines.

## **11. Provisions regarding Manhole cleaning:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat shall ensure that only mechanized cleaning is adopted for cleaning of manholes unless human intervention is absolutely necessary.
- b. The Gram Panchayat shall mandatorily provide manhole workers with the necessary safety equipment such as uniforms; hand gloves; raincoats; appropriate gum boots; head cover; eye shades and face masks for cleaning operations.
- c. The Gram Panchayat shall carry out inspection against poisonous and inflammable gases mandatorily before the manhole workers enter the manhole.
- d. The Gram Panchayat shall ensure that all manhole workers attend the training on safety and health imparted to workers by the Gram Panchayat or the Agency.

- e. The Gram Panchayat shall ensure that all manhole workers attend periodical medical check-up conducted by the Gram Panchayat or the Agency authorized by the Gram Panchayat to clean the manholes.
- f. The Gram Panchayat or the Agency authorized by the Gram Panchayat to clean the manholes shall be liable for providing all safety equipment and for any injury or loss to workers.
- g. The cleaning of manholes shall be carried out in conformance with safety precautions mentioned in the “Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Cleaning Sewers and Septic Tanks” released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Nov 2018.

**12. Other waste generators:**

- a. Industrial units, Primary Health Centres, slaughter houses and meat markets shall set up, operate and maintain at their own cost treatment measures as per the standards prescribed in the Environment Protection Act, 1986, or as directed by CPCB or the KSPCB.

**Chapter IV: PREVENTION OF WATER/VECTOR AND FOOD BORNE DISEASES**

**13. Prevention of water/vector breeding:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat shall, from time to time, issue directions for the prevention of water borne, vector borne and food borne diseases, which may include specifications regarding the construction, sanitary operation and maintenance of water storage/tanks, cisterns or drains or any other related matters.
- b. The directions may be issued towards the general population of the Gram Panchayat or towards specific Generators.
- c. All Generators shall undertake precautions to prevent vector breeding within their premises (including in any artificial water body therein) by preventing water logging, waste dumping, cracks in their walls and by undertaking regular cleaning, maintenance and anti-larvae measures within their premises.
- d. The Gram Panchayat shall direct for the filling up, cleansing or deepening of any water body, drainage, sewerage, etc. within the panchayat area which is injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.
- e. For the purpose of this section, “Vector borne diseases” mean diseases in which pathogenic micro-organisms are transmitted from an infected individual to another individual by an anthropoid or other agent, sometimes with other animals serving as intermediary hosts;

**14. Prevention of vector breeding by specific Generators:**

- a. Generators occupying the Premises specified hereunder, shall comply with the following additional requirements:
- b. Dairy and Cattle Sheds:

- i. The Generator shall regularly clean the area of cattle sheds and spray insecticide to prevent the breeding of vectors.
  - ii. The Generator shall ensure that drinking water for cattle is not kept open and stagnant.
- c. Slaughter houses and meat markets:
  - i. The Generators shall ensure that slaughter houses are properly ventilated and that surfaces are disinfected with non-poisonous disinfectant and aerobic deodorants.
- d. Construction Sites:
  - i. The Owner or any Person constructing any building on their behalf shall provide clean drinking water and sanitary toilet facilities to all workers engaged in construction at the construction site and near the temporary dwellings, if any, constructed for the workers.
  - ii. The Owner or any Person constructing any building on their behalf shall ensure the sanitation and cleanliness of surroundings of the construction site and around temporary dwellings, if any, constructed for the workers.

## **Chapter V: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS IN THE GRAM PANCHAYAT**

15. The Gram Panchayat shall be primarily responsible for the collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Liquid Waste in accordance with these Bye-Laws.
16. **Planning and Management:** The Village Water and Sanitation Committee or Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee of the Gram Panchayat formed under the Act, or in their absence, the Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for the following functions related to Liquid Waste management:
  - a. Identification and allocation of land within the Gram Panchayat for setting up of Liquid Waste treatment systems.
  - b. Preparation of the sanitation plan as a part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan, detailed project report, annual budgets for sanitation and waste management systems which shall not be less than [25%] of the annual budget for Gram Panchayat and approval of such plans and budgets in the Gram Sabha.
  - c. Incentivising Generators to retrofit faulty individual household Latrines as per applicable guidelines.
  - d. Ensuring that no sanction maybe given to any building plan submitted to the Gram Panchayat, which has not conformed to these bye-laws relating to drainage, privy, urinal accommodation, within the premises.
  - e. Ensure that funds for discretionary functions of the Gram Panchayat have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for liquid waste management and other obligatory functions of the Gram Panchayat as per the Act;

- f. Charging Generators for Liquid Waste management as per **Schedule II** of these Bye-laws which may be used towards operational expenditures of the Liquid Waste treatment systems.
- g. Increasing awareness of and access to affordable and sustainable sanitary products, including bio-degradable sanitary pads and menstrual cups.
- h. Approving works and expenditures for building infrastructure required for safely conveying Liquid Waste to treatment plants and for constructing and operating treatment plants for Liquid Waste.
- i. Be responsible for the periodic cleaning of the drains and proper maintenance of the treatment systems, for which purposes it may utilise user charges collected as per **Schedule II** of these Bye-laws.
- j. Conducting regular assessments of local health and environmental conditions to monitor the impact of the sanitation plans.
- k. Reviewing annual budgets for Liquid Waste management activities against the expenditures every six months.
- l. Preparing quarterly and annual reports on progress in implementation, and performance of Liquid Waste management activities in the Gram Panchayats.
- m. Conducting a social audit of the sanitation plan developed by the Gram Panchayat in accordance with the guidelines issued by the State Government, through consultation with stakeholders, beneficiaries, vulnerable communities and other members of the Gram Panchayat.
- n. Any other role and/or responsibility as may be directed in accordance with applicable law.
- o. The transaction of business of the Gram Panchayat and its committees shall take place in the meetings of the Gram Panchayat or its committees, as per the procedure established under the Act.
- p. Provided that the Gram Panchayat and/or the committees shall meet for the purposes of these Bye-Laws at least once every three months in a year.

**17. Panchayat Development Officer:** The Panchayat Development Officer shall be responsible for the following functions and responsibilities relating to Liquid Waste management:

- a. Assist the Gram Panchayat and Village Water and Sanitation Committee or Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee in preparation of the sanitation plan as a part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan, detailed project report, annual budgets for sanitation and waste management systems, and computation and finalisation of the User Charges.
- b. Provide information to the Gram Panchayat members about various technologies and schemes relating to Waste management.
- c. Supervise implementation, operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants, covered surface drains, sewer lines as applicable.
- d. Assist Gram Panchayat in procuring suitable desludging vehicles and setting up decentralized treatment system.

- e. Carry out Menstrual hygiene management activities including awareness generation in the usage of sustainable sanitary products, with a particular focus on women and adolescent girls.
- f. Assist in daily financial management and maintenance of records of the FSTP, wherever applicable, including review of accounts, resources, assets and systems.
- g. Assist the Gram Panchayat and Village Water and Sanitation Committee or Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee in preparing the reports, forms and other documents evidencing status and progress of waste management systems.
- h. Any other role and/or responsibility as may be directed as per applicable law by the Gram Panchayat, district and state authorities.

**18. Non-governmental and community-based organisations:** The Gram Panchayat may entrust the following roles relating to wastewater management to non-governmental and/or community-based organisations and self-help groups:

- a. Support the Gram Panchayat in planning, dissemination and execution of various awareness, information, educational and behavioural change activities involving the entire community.
- b. Involvement in training and capacity building of the Gram Panchayat officials, Sanitation Motivators, Agencies and other Persons involved in waste management.
- c. Assist the Gram Panchayat in implementation of sanitation plan and other waste management programs.
- d. Carry out surveys and monitor the impact of the sanitation and waste management programs and assist in the social and other independent audits of wastewater treatment systems.
- e. Building decentralized treatment systems for Blackwater and/or greywater.
- f. Any other role as may be directed in accordance with applicable law by the Gram Panchayat, district and state authorities.

**19. Sanitation Motivators:** The Sanitation Motivators shall have the following functions as may be entrusted by the Gram Panchayat:

- a. Assist Gram Panchayat in preparation of Gram Panchayat sanitation plan, Detailed Project Report, and other waste management plans.
- b. Act as triggering agents to bring about behavioural change to ensure usage and maintenance of individual household Latrines by waste generators. Assist in planning, dissemination and execution of various awareness, information, educational and communication activities and facilitate sustained behaviour change.
- c. Facilitate strengthening and capacity building of members of Village Water and Sanitation Committee and/or Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, Agencies and other Persons involved in waste management activities.

- d. Evaluate the quality of the infrastructure being built for wastewater treatment, desludging vehicles and other assets procured in this regard.
- e. Raise awareness about the proper operations and maintenance of the assets created for safe sanitation and waste management.
- f. Ensure sustainability of the waste management program by assisting the Panchayat Development Officer with monitoring activities and maintenance of records of data at the Gram Panchayat level.
- g. Menstrual hygiene management activities including awareness generation in the usage of sustainable menstrual products, with a particular focus on women and adolescent girls.
- h. Carry out surveys and monitor the impact of the sanitation and waste management programs and assist in the social and other independent audits of waste management systems.
- i. Any other role as may be directed in accordance with applicable laws by the Gram Panchayat, district and state authorities.

## **Chapter VI: PLANNING AND MONITORING OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

### **20. Liquid Waste management planning and budgets:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat, either individually or as a Cluster, shall prepare a detailed five-year sanitation plan, which shall be composed of yearly plans, as a part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.
- b. The Gram Panchayat sanitation plan shall contain details of the following:
  - i. Implementation timelines and annual milestones to be achieved by the Gram Panchayat.
  - ii. assets and infrastructure relating to waste management, including Liquid Waste management
  - iii. funding requirements for capital and operational expenses including sources of the funds to cover such expenses,
  - iv. monitoring and evaluation parameters,
  - v. capacity building, awareness and behavioural change activities; and
  - vi. any other details that may be communicated by Karnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, from time to time.
- c. The Gram Panchayat shall conduct a survey to map all the sources of drinking water, location, their type and status, outlets of water supply network, generators of wastewater, existing containment systems and their status, vulnerable communities and land use pattern.
- d. The Gram Panchayat shall carry out a survey of insanitary latrines within 2 (two) months of adoption of these Bye-laws.
- e. In Gram Panchayats where development is dense, the Gram Panchayat shall maintain a list of wastewater generators and categorize them into domestic and non-domestic generators based on nature of their activities.

- f. The Gram Panchayat shall prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR) for management of Liquid Waste generated within the territorial limits of the Gram Panchayat based on the development density of the Gram Panchayat. Such DPR shall contain the following:
- i. length and coverage map of covered surface drains, wherever applicable
  - ii. length and coverage map of sewer lines, wherever applicable,
  - iii. details of the FSTP/STP, wherever applicable
  - iv. details of the greywater treatment system, wherever applicable
  - v. details of the desludging vehicle to be procured, if the Gram Panchayat desires to provide the desludging services on its own
  - vi. details of individual household Latrines that the Gram Panchayat plans to build and/or retrofit
  - vii. details of community Latrines the Gram Panchayat plans to build
  - viii. other information required for effective implementation of the wastewater management that may be communicated by Karnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department from time to time.
- g. The Gram Panchayat shall prepare annual budgets as a part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan which shall include
- i. the capital costs required for initial investment in Liquid Waste transportation and treatment infrastructure and facilities;
  - ii. the recurrent expenditures required to operate and maintain the facilities and;
  - iii. the programme costs for activities such as capacity building including training, information education and communication, behavioural change and awareness activities. The Gram Panchayats shall reserve at least [25%] of their total budget for sanitation and solid and Liquid Waste management activities every year.
- h. The Gram Panchayat shall open a separate bank account for sanitation and waste management activities including management of Solid and Liquid Waste, into which all amounts collected as User Charges for LWM, grants and fund under various schemes from the central and state shall be deposited.
- i. The funds from this bank account shall only be used towards the costs incurred by the Gram Panchayat in fulfilling its functions relating to Solid and Liquid Waste management.
  - ii. The transactions of this bank account shall be audited periodically in a manner determined by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department in accordance with applicable law.

**21. Monitoring of LWM systems:**

- a. **Periodic reporting:** The Gram Panchayat shall periodically report the status, progress and operations of Liquid Waste management systems within its territorial limits to the Executive Officer, Chief Executive Officer and state authorities in the formats and in accordance with the directions issued by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department.



- b. **Use of ICT:** The Gram Panchayat shall seek to maximize the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as web-based platforms, SMS, mobile applications etc. for effective monitoring, reporting and effective management of sanitation and liquid waste.
- c. **Audits:** Independent third-party audits including social audits of the Gram Panchayat sanitation plan and wastewater management systems in the Gram Panchayat will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department.
- d. **Review of Agencies:**
  - i. The Gram Panchayat and/or the Government shall regularly review the facilities and operations of the Agencies to ensure that they are in compliance with the provisions of these Bye-laws and other applicable regulations.
  - ii. In the event of any non-compliance, the Gram Panchayat and/or the Government can take action against the defaulting Agencies including notice of remedial action, cancellation of licenses, blacklisting, imposition of fines and penalties as set out in these Bye-laws.
- e. **Regular checks and review of Detailed Project Report and Plan:**
  - i. The Panchayat Development Officer, Gram Panchayat members and other officers authorised by the Gram Panchayat shall conduct regular checks in various parts of the villages and other places of wastewater generation within its territorial limits to supervise compliance of various provisions of these Bye-laws.
  - ii. Such official(s) shall have right to enter, at all reasonable times, with such assistance as he/she considers necessary, any place for the purpose of
    - A. performing any of the functions entrusted to him by the Gram Panchayat under these Bye-laws, or
    - B. determine compliance of the provisions of these Bye-laws.
- f. **Designated officers:** The Panchayat Development Officer and other authorised officials shall have the following responsibilities:
  - i. addressing grievances of the Waste Generators and suggesting improvements in the implementation of the Bye-laws,
  - ii. levying fines, spot fines and penalties,
  - iii. collecting User Charges, and
  - iv. implementing such responsibilities of the Gram Panchayat specified under these Bye-laws, as may be entrusted or delegated by the Gram Panchayat in accordance with these Bye-laws, Act and any other applicable law.
- g. **Accident Reporting:** In case of an accident at any liquid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the Officer- in- charge of the facility shall report to the Gram Panchayat in **Form-I** and the Gram Panchayat shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in- charge of the facility.

## **Chapter VII: USER CHARGES FOR WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT**

### **22. Provisions with respect to user charges payable to Gram Panchayat:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for operating and maintaining the Liquid Waste management systems in the Gram Panchayat through its own funds including through User Charges collected by the Gram Panchayat, with effect from 3 (three) years of the adoption of these Bye-Laws.
- b. The Generator shall pay desludging charges towards emptying of on-site Containment Systems to the Gram Panchayat or the licensed Agency, as the case may be, as per **Schedule II** of these Bye-Laws.
- c. In Gram Panchayats where the Greywater treatment is decentralized and which has a FSTP for Faecal Sludge treatment, the User Charges shall be payable by the Generator for the maintenance of covered surface drains and the operation and maintenance of treatment systems, including FSTP and the Greywater treatment system.
- d. In Gram Panchayats that have a Sewer network and a centralized FSTP/STP connected to such Sewer, the Generator shall pay a one-time fee for connecting the Liquid Waste outlet from his/her premises to the Sewer network, as well as User Charges for maintenance of the UGD network and operations and maintenance of the treatment plant, as specified in Schedule II of these Bye-Laws.
- e. The User Charges mentioned in **Schedule II** shall increase automatically by 5% every three years (rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10) with effect from April 1 of such year. These rates shall be advertised in the Gram Panchayat office and other visible public areas within the jurisdiction of the Gram Panchayat.
- f. The User Charges shall be combined with the water bill in Gram Panchayats, in cases where a water bill is payable by Generators.
- g. The User Charges shall be collected by the Gram Panchayat, either in person and/or through any other method and on such days as may be specified by the Gram Panchayat, preferably in first week of each month.
- h. The User Charges may also be collected by the Gram Panchayat by charging the amount through property tax or license fees under the provisions of Act.
- i. The Gram Panchayat may evolve additional mechanisms for the billing, collection or recovery of User Charges, from time to time and these shall be notified through general or special order/notification.
- j. The Gram Panchayat shall, by itself or through an Agency, prepare the database of all the Generators for the purpose of levying User Charge and shall regularly update such database.
- k. In case of default of payment of User Charges for more than 6 (six) months, the Gram Panchayat or any other competent authority may recover the User Charges from the defaulter as taxes under the provisions of Act, as the case may be.

- l. The Gram Panchayat may stop providing such services the Gram Panchayat may deem suitable, until such time that the User Charges are paid by the defaulter.
- m. All amounts collected as User Charges by the Gram Panchayat shall be used towards the costs for operation and maintenance of wastewater management systems under these Bye-laws, salaries of personnel and other waste management related activities as may be considered appropriate by the Gram Panchayat from time to time.

### **Chapter VIII: OFFENSES UNDER THESE BYE-LAWS**

#### **23. Specific offences:**

- a. No Generator shall engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, a Manual Scavenger for emptying or cleaning of Faecal Sludge containment system present within his/her premises. Any generator found practicing the above will be penalized in accordance with Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- b. No Person shall:
  - i. Discharge or cause to discharge domestic sewage/sullage/effluents from his/her premises to storm water drains, road, open lands, water bodies, water ways, agricultural land or any other non-designated locations.
  - ii. Connect Containment Systems to the public sewer line without obtaining necessary permissions from the Gram Panchayat and in accordance with the standards and specifications as per these Bye-Laws.
  - iii. Allow the inflow of any substance likely to damage the drains (covered surface drains or Sewers), or to interfere with the flow of Liquid Waste to the public sewer-line or the drain system.
  - iv. Cause damage to the drains through illegal constructions or encroachments.
  - v. Discharge or cause to be discharged industrial effluents or any other effluents particular to the activity of any industry, household industry, slaughter house and meat market, dairy and cattle sheds, workshops or garage into the public drain or water bodies, except as may be prescribed by applicable laws.
  - vi. Spit, urinate or defecate in any public place, including water bodies, except in such public facilities or conveniences specifically provided for such purposes.
  - vii. Damage or remove without permission any infrastructure including vehicles, covers of surface drains, manhole covers, drains and equipment provided by the Gram Panchayat or any Agency appointed by it under these Bye-laws.

## Chapter IX: PENALTIES AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

### 24. Penalties:

- a. Whoever contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Bye-laws shall be punished with a fine as specified in **Schedule III**.
- b. In case of second contravention or subsequent non-compliance, the Gram Panchayat shall have the power to levy a fine which could be the twice of the amount set out against the offence in **Schedule III**.
- c. In case of third contravention or subsequent non-compliance, the Gram Panchayat shall have the power to levy a fine which could be the thrice of the amount set out against the offence in **Schedule III**.
- d. In case of fourth contravention or subsequent non-compliance, the Gram Panchayat shall have power to:
  - i. cancel the relevant business license that is attached to the Generator (if any), and/or,
  - ii. recover the penalty amounts as per the different modes set out in the Act, and/or
  - iii. take any other appropriate action as may be determined by the Gram Panchayat by notification from time to time.
- e. Whoever makes unauthorized connections to the sewerage system of the Gram Panchayat in contravention of these Bye-Laws shall, in addition to any other penalty and pro-rata charges payable, be liable to pay up to 50% of the pro-rata charges payable, as mentioned in the **Schedule III**.
- f. Gram Panchayat shall have the power to levy spot fines for violations of provisions mentioned under these bye-laws; however, the amount of such spot fines shall not exceed the amount set out in Schedule III.
- g. The fine or penalty mentioned in **Schedule III** shall stand automatically increased by 10% per year (to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10) with effect from April 1 of each successive year. In addition, the Gram Panchayat, in accordance with applicable law, may at any time increase the penalties as mentioned in **Schedule III** of these Bye-laws.
  - i. The Gram Panchayat shall take appropriate disciplinary action against the employees of Gram Panchayat or the licensed Agency, if they are found to employ Manual Scavengers or allowing the practice of Manual Scavenging within its jurisdiction, letting out the sewage/septage at undesignated places, indulging in acts of negligence that cause improper functioning of the treatment plants or any other practices that violate the provisions of these Bye-laws.
  - ii. In the event an Agency contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these Bye-laws, the Gram Panchayat shall have the power to terminate the services of, or revoke and suspend the license of such Agency for any function undertaken by it under these Bye-Laws or applicable regulations.
  - iii. The Gram Panchayat may initiate appropriate proceedings for violation of any provisions of these Bye-laws under any other law in addition to

any action under these Bye-laws, including the Act, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Indian Penal code, 1860, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 and/or any other applicable regulations.

- iv. All amounts collected as penalties shall be used towards the Gram Panchayat's operation and maintenance costs for providing wastewater management services under these Bye-laws, salaries of personnel, incentives and other waste management activities uses as may be considered appropriate by the Gram Panchayat from time to time.

#### **25. Grievance redressal:**

- a. The Gram Panchayat shall develop public grievance redressal system(s) for registering complaints regarding violations of these Bye-Laws.
- b. These systems may include a complaint center in each village and/or Gram Panchayat office, mobile application and/or any other mechanism which the Gram Panchayat may consider appropriate keeping in mind the local conditions.
- c. The grievance may be submitted in person by any citizen, through telephone, email, website, post, on the mobile application and/or any other appropriate method as determined by the Gram Panchayat.
- d. The Gram Panchayat shall ensure that each grievance is redressed in a timely and efficient manner and in no event later than 15 (fifteen) days from the date of submission of the complaint.
- e. The Gram Panchayat shall consider the type of grievance, environmental and/or health related consequences, inconvenience caused to public, associated financial costs and other relevant considerations, when determining the appropriate remedial action for the grievance.

### **CHAPTER X – OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT**

26. In addition to the responsibilities and duties set out in other Chapters of these Bye-laws, the Gram Panchayat shall also have the following duties:
  - a. **Publicity and citizen information services:** The Gram Panchayat shall publicise the provisions of the Bye-laws through interpersonal communication by Sanitation Motivators, community based organisations, signs, leaflets, announcement on radio, newspapers and through any other appropriate means, to raise awareness about the duties of the Gram Panchayat and residents of the Gram Panchayat in relation to maintaining personal and public hygiene, usage and maintenance of Latrines, prevention of exposure of human faeces, prevention of vector borne diseases, non-blocking of drains among others.
  - b. **Transparency and public accessibility:** To ensure greater transparency and public accessibility, the Gram Panchayat shall provide the following information, data and reports in relation to the activities under the Bye-laws in the offices of the Gram Panchayat during its working hours.

- i. Name and contacts of the officers who shall be responsible for implementing the responsibilities of Gram Panchayat specified under these Bye-Laws.
- ii. Annual data about the number of individual household Latrines and community Latrines present in the Gram Panchayat.
- iii. Statistics of complaints and actions taken by the Gram Panchayat address the complaints.
- iv. Details of User Charges, penalties collected by and on behalf of the Gram Panchayat and the manner in which these amounts have been utilised on a monthly basis.

**c. Creating Incentives:**

- i. The Gram Panchayat may consider creating systems for incentives to promote usage of the products from wastewater treatment.
- ii. The Gram Panchayat shall incentivize farmers to buy the stabilized sludge from twin-pit latrines for use as soil enhancers and for usage of the treated water from the treatment plants.
- iii. The Gram Panchayat may purchase any extra compost, if available, from the FSTP/STP, at a specified price as notified from time to time by the Gram Panchayat for its own use or for sale at remunerative prices.

**d. Training and public awareness:**

- i. The Gram Panchayat may, by itself or through experts in the field undertake awareness and outreach programmes about management of wastewater, safe sanitation practices, grievance redressal mechanisms under the Bye-Laws.
- ii. The Gram Panchayat shall make efforts encourage regular usage and maintenance of individual household Latrines, on-site treatment of greywater within the premises of the Generator, to the extent possible.
- iii. The Gram Panchayat shall promote and organize focused information education and communication and behavioural change communication programs aimed at adoption of healthy sanitation practices, including technical training to masons and such personnel to correct the flaws from the toilet designs and to ensure community participation.
- iv. The Gram Panchayat shall fund and organise technical training in retrofitting to the masons and such technical experts, who will be involved in retrofitting and other correction measures of insanitary Latrines.

## **CHAPTER XI – MISCELLANEOUS**

**27. Co-ordination with government bodies:** The Gram Panchayat shall co-ordinate with other Government agencies and authorities, to ensure compliance of these Bye-Laws within areas under the jurisdiction or control of such bodies.

**28. Review of implementation:** The Gram Panchayat will review the effective implementation of these Bye-Laws, at least twice a year, and take appropriate steps to ensure the completion of its targets for implementing the same.

**29. Amendments:** Where it is expedient to do so, the Gram Panchayat may, by following the relevant procedure(s) in the Act, add to, or amend the Bye-Laws, with prior permission of the Government.

### **30. Repeal and saving of Orders**

a. The coming into effect of these Bye-Laws shall not affect any actions taken according to applicable rules and regulations, unless such actions violate these Bye-Laws.

**31. Interpretation:** Where any discrepancy, in the interpretation of any clause or terms of these bye-laws arises, the interpretation as per this English version shall be final and shall supersede the Kannada version.

## **SCHEDULE I**

### **List of Generators and their categories:**

#### **Domestic Generators:**

1. Premises used solely for residential purposes.
2. Premises used as Hostels for students run by Educational Institutions including Hostels run on Co-operative basis.
3. Premises belonging to the statutory bodies established by the Central Government or State Government and used solely for residential purposes.
4. Premises belonging to Central and State Governments and used solely as residential quarters for Government Employees.
5. Premises used for housing the poor to whom no fees are charged, or where fees are charged but no profit is made for the occupation such as dharmshalas and musafirkhanas.
6. Dispensaries, sanitorial asylums.

**All other waste generators shall be considered non-domestic generators, unless they have been listed under Domestic generators by a suitable notification by the Karnataka Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation Department.**



## SCHEDULE II

Desludging charges and User Charges: These charges are indicative. The Gram Panchayat and the cluster may decide on the charges applicable, not less than those indicated.

- Desludging charges** (payable to the Gram Panchayat or Agency providing desludging services):

Category of Generator	Location	Desludging charge (INR)
Domestic generator	Desludging vehicle available within the Gram Panchayat	1000
Domestic generator	Desludging vehicle available at Taluk	1500
Non-domestic generator	Desludging vehicle available within the Gram Panchayat	2500
Non-domestic generator	Desludging vehicle available at Taluk	3000

The charges may vary depending on the quantum of the sludge and the distance.

- User Charges for decentralized treatment system** (payable to the Gram Panchayat, for maintenance of drains and O&M of FSTP and greywater treatment systems):

Category of Generator	Monthly User Charges (INR)
Domestic generator (having own water source)	10
Domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat)	20% of water bill or 10, whichever is higher
Domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat + own source of water)	20% of water bill + 10
Non-domestic generator (having own water source)	250
Non-domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat)	25% of water bill
Non-domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat + own source of water)	25% of water bill + 250

- User Charges for centralized treatment system** (payable to the Gram Panchayat \*, for connection to UGD, maintenance of UGD, O&M of STP):

One-time fee for connection to UGD:

Category of Generator	One-time connection Fee (INR)
Domestic generator (having own water source)	500
Domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat)	1000
Domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat + own source of water)	1500
Non-domestic generator (having own water source)	1000
Non-domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat)	1500
Non-domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat + own source of water)	2500

User Charges:

Category of Generator	Monthly User Charges (INR)
Domestic generator (having own water source)	30
Domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat)	25% of water bill
Domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat + own source of water)	25% of water bill + 30
Non-domestic generator (having own water source)	500
Non-domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat)	25% of water bill
Non-domestic generator (using piped water supply provided by Gram Panchayat + own source of water)	25% of water bill + 500

\* In cases where the FSTP/STP is servicing a cluster of Gram Panchayats, the Gram Panchayats shall collect the User Charges and pay the Gram Panchayat which is housing the treatment plant for the O&M. The Gram Panchayats shall retain a portion of the User Charges for maintenance of the drains.

### SCHEDULE III

Penalties:

S.no	Non-compliance and type of Waste Generator	Penalty (INR)
1.	Discharge or cause to discharge domestic sewage/sullage/effluents from his/her premises to storm water drains, road, open lands, water bodies, water ways, agricultural land or any other non-designated locations.	200
2.	Connect domestic sewer to the public sewer line without obtaining necessary permissions from the Gram Panchayat and in accordance with the standards and specifications	1000
3.	Allow the inflow of any substance likely to injure the drains (covered surface drains or UGDs), or to interfere with the flow of wastewater to the public sewer-line or the drain system.	500
4.	Cause damage to the drains by illegal projection or encroachments	1000
5.	Discharge or cause to be discharged industrial effluents or any other effluents particular to the activity of any industry, household industry, slaughter house and meat market, dairy and cattle sheds, workshops or garage into the public drain before necessary prescribed treatment	2000
6.	Spit, urinate, defecate in any public place	100
7.	Damage or remove without permission any infrastructure including vehicles, covers of surface drains, manhole covers, drains and equipment	500
8.	Other places/activity not marked as above	As decided by Gram Panchayat by general or special order/notification.

## SCHEDULE IV

### Template of Survey form for compiling database of containment units:

<b>Property Details</b>	[These details can be readily obtained from the Property Tax Register of the Gram Panchayat]
<b>Does the Household have a toilet</b>	Yes/No
<b>No. of Toilets in the Household</b>	
<b>Type of toilet</b>	
<b>Receptacle of the toilet</b>	Single-pit/Twin-pit/Septic tank/drain/any other
<b>Construction of the toilet &amp; receptacle</b>	Faulty/As per design
<b>Physical condition of the toilet and receptacle</b>	
<b>Cleaning Frequency</b>	Every 6 months / Every Year / Every 2 Years / Never
<b>Who is contacted to provide Pit/Septic Tank Cleaning Services</b>	(Name of Agent)
<b>Actual Number of People Living in the Household</b>	
<b>Does the Household have water connection</b>	
<b>Distance between toilet/s and drinking water source</b>	
<b>Septic Tank/pit latrine Details</b>	
Capacity as Per Plan	[Can be gained from the Gram Panchayat records]
Actual capacity	
Location of Pit/Septic Tank	Front of House Entrance / Back of House
Can a desludging truck easily reach the pit/ tank outlet	
<b>Is grey water let out in the open</b>	Yes/No
<b>If no, is it let out into a drain?</b>	Yes/No
<b>Is there space around the house for a soak pit</b>	Yes/No

**Form-I [See Bye-Law 21(g)]**

**Accident Reporting**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Data</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Date and time of accident</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Sequence of events leading to accident</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>The waste involved in the accident</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Assessment of the effects of the accidents on human health and the environment</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Emergency measures taken</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Steps taken to alleviate the effects of accidents</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident</b>	

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Signature:</b>
<b>Place:</b>	<b>Designation:</b>