

**F. No. 4/3/2007/UD/13393.**—The following Bye-laws made by the New Delhi Municipal Council under Chapter XXI read with Part 'B' of sub-section (1) of section 388 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act 1994 (Act. No. 44 of 1994), after previous publication and with the prior approval of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, in pursuance of provisions of section 391 of the said Act, are hereby published as under:-

**“The New Delhi Municipal Council  
(Drainage) Bye-laws, 2012**

- 1. Short title and commencement.**— (1) These Bye-laws may be called “The New Delhi Municipal Council (Drainage) Bye- Laws, 2012”.
- (2) These Bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definitions.**— (1) In these Bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires:--
- (a) “anti-syphonage” means a device to preserve the water seal in traps by providing ventilation;
  - (b) “cesspool” includes a septic tank, a settlement tank or other tank for the reception of disposal of foul matter from a premises;
  - (c) “Chairperson” includes any municipal officer or other municipal employee as may be authorized by him in this behalf;
  - (d) “combined system of drainage” means a system in which foul water and surface water are conveyed by the same sewers and drains;
  - (e) “connection” means the junction of a foul water drain, surface water drain or sewer from buildings or with a public sewer;
  - (f) “drop connection” means a branch of drain of which the last length of piping of the incoming drain before connection to the sewer is vertical;
  - (g) “drop manhole” means a manhole incorporating a vertical drop for the purpose of connecting a sewer or drain at high level to one at a lower level;
  - (h) “form” means a form appended to these bye-laws;

- (i) "interceptor manhole or interceptor chamber" means a manhole incorporating an intercepting trap, and providing means of access thereto and equipped with a fresh air inlet on the upstream side of the trap and a vent column on the down-stream side;
- (j) "invert" means the lowest point of the interior of a sewer or drain at any cross-section. In a manhole chamber, the channel in the floor of the chamber which carries the flow of the sewage through the manhole;
- (k) "manhole" means an opening by which a man may enter or leave a sewer or other closed structure for inspection, cleaning and other maintenance operations, fitted with a suitable cover;
- (l) "partially separated system of drainage" include a modification of the separate system in which part of the surface water is conveyed by the foul sewers and drains;
- (m) "privy" means a place set apart from defecating or urinating or both, together with the structure comprising such place, the receptacle therein for human excreta and the fittings and apparatus, if any, connected therewith and includes a closet of the dry type and acquex Privy, a latrine and a urinal;
- (n) "rodding eye" means an access opening having a removable cover to enable obstructions to be cleared by means of a drain rod;
- (o) "saidle" means a purpose made fitting, so shaped as to fit over a hole cut in a sewer or drain, and used to form connection;
- (p) "separate system of drainage: means a system in which the foul water and surface water are conveying in separate sewers and drains;
- (q) "service latrine" and service urinal" means respectively a latrine and urinal cleaned by hand;
- (r) "sewers" means conduits or any device provided for the purposes of carrying the liquid wastes of the community otherwise known as sewage or sullage;
- (s) "soakage pit" means a pit suitably prepared to receive surface water for seepage into surrounding ground;
- (t) "soil waste" means the discharge from water closets, urinals, slop sinks, stable or cowshed gullies and similar appliances;
- (u) "soil pipe" means a pipe which receives the discharge from soil fittings such as water closets, urinals, shop sinks, etc;
- (v) "storm water drain" means any open channel or conduit whether within private premises or public and reserved exclusively for conveyance of rain water;
- (w) "sub-soil water drain" means pipe or other means for removing the water lying in the soil below ground level;
- (x) "surface water drain" means a drain conveying surface water including storm;