

Local Order No.(8) of 2002
Regarding Sewage, Irrigation, & Water Drainage
In The Emirate Of Dubai

We, Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Deputy Ruler of Dubai, Chairman of the Municipality,

- Following perusal of the powers legally vested on us by virtue of the Dubai Municipality Establishment Decree, and
- The Local Order No. 99/1996 regarding imposing a fixed fee on some usages of the sewage network in the Emirate of Dubai, issued on the 2nd of March 1996, and
- The proposal put before us by the Municipality Director General, and For public interest,

Hereby enact the following Local Order:

Article 1: This order shall be called “Local Order No. () of 2002 Regarding Sewage, Irrigation and Water drainage in the Emirate of Dubai” and shall be put in force as from the date of publication in the gazette.

Chapter 1

Definition

Article 2: The following words and phrases wherever appearing hereon shall have the meaning shown opposite to each of them unless the context otherwise indicates:

The The Emirate:	Emirate of Dubai
The Municipality:	Dubai Municipality
The Concerned Administration:	The Municipality Sewage & Irrigation Administration
The Concerned Organizational Unit:.	Administration, division or department or any other organizational unit in the Municipality that is connected with sewage, irrigation or water drainage.
Person:	Natural person or public or private jurisdickt person.

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The Building:	Any construction whether made for accommodation or commercial activities purposes.
The Owner:	The natural or public or private jurisdicit person, under whose name the land or the building is registered, whether as an owner or possessor, or his legal representative.
The Licensed Person:	The person who has a permission from the Concerned Administration to execute any operation connected with sewage, water drainage or re-circulation.
The public sewage network:	All the installations and devices used for collecting, transporting and delivering liquid waste to the processing and drainage sites' including pipes, collection tanks, inspection chambers, pumping stations and ventilation manholes and valves.
Private Sewage Network:	All the sewage installations inside the building and all items which are related to or connected with such installations such as traps, manholes and inspection chambers within the limits of the land on which the building is constructed up to the point of connection to the public sewage network.
Rain Water Drainage Network:	All the installations for drainage of rains underground and surface waters, and all related or connected drainage points, suction holes, pumping stations and outlets etc.
Public Irrigation Network:	All installations and ostensible and hidden devices belonging to the Municipality and used in transporting and distributing irrigation water, including all manholes, pumps, valves, water tanks, sprayers and droppers etc.
Manhole:	Any chamber or box within the sewage network, the rains water drainage network or the public irrigation network used for delivery, drainage, inspection or general maintenance.
Water:	Rains, underground and any other collected surface water.
Drainage Basin:	An empty piece of land surrounded with pressed sand boundaries used for collecting of underground waters.
Liquid Waste:	waste mixed with used water resulting from human, domestic and similar usages including any water which is not suitable for consumption without processing.
Processing Station:	All the constructions, appliances and equipment designed for receiving liquid waste and processing the same by way of separating solid

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	and organic and non organic materials suspended therein, reducing the concentration of the dissolved material and enhancing its quality for the purpose of reducing its hazardous effects on public health and environment.
Septic Tank:	Closed tank (non-percolative) made of concrete, solid blocks, fiber glass or any other material which is resistant to leakage and corrosion, to be designed and executed in accordance with specific technical specifications and standards which allow partial non-aerial analysis of organic materials in liquid waste drained into it
Delivery Chamber:	A concrete or solid blocks chamber which is the last inspection chamber in a private sewage network of the building.
Suction Hole:	A percolating cavity made of concrete or solid blocks used for drainage of liquid waste having side openings which allow leakage of liquids from such wastes into the grounds.
Discharge Points:	Points connected with the public sewage network specially made for discharging liquid waste conveyed by tanker trucks from septic tanks and suction hole which drainage into the public sewage networks is allowed.
Tanker Trucks:	A vehicle containing a strong metallic tank having a specific capacity designated and approved by the Concerned Administration for sucking and transporting liquid waste.
The Biological Load:	The quantity of oxygen that is necessary for oxidation of organic materials existent in liquid waste by way of bacterial activity.
Chemical Load:	The quantity of oxygen that is necessary for chemical oxidation of liquid wastes.
Fats Trap:	A unit with a special engineering design connected to the private sewage networks of commercial kitchens, restaurants, food factories, hotels etc which separate food oils and fats from liquid wastes before draining the same into the public sewage network or septic tanks.
Oils Trap:	A unit with a special engineering design used for separating metallic oils and fats from liquid wastes resulting from washing, oiling and lubricating cars, prior to drainage into the public sewage network or septic tanks.
Sands Trap:	A tank designed in accordance with specifications approved by the Concerned Administration used for depositing sand which is suspended in water sucked from construction sites before draining the same into rain water

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	drainage network.
Valves Boxes:	Boxes made of re-enforced plastic for the protection of electrical valves.
Hidden Pipes:	All pipes buried underneath the surface of the ground and used for transporting sewage, rains or irrigation waters.
Ostensible Pipes:	All pipes existing above the surface of the ground used for conveying irrigation water, or draining rains and underground waters from building sites.
Sprayers:	Sprayers connected with hidden irrigation pipes used for spray irrigating of green fields.
Droppers:	Connectors with holes fixed to ostensible pipes and used for supplying trees and decorative plants with irrigation waters by way of dropping.

Chapter 2

The Public Sewage Network

- Article 3: The Concerned Administration shall assume the duties of planning, designing and executing all public sewage networks and processing stations in the Emirate, in addition to exercising surveillance and full supervision in respect of the operation and maintenance of such networks and stations.
- Article 4: All persons are prohibited from connecting a private sewage network of a building with the public sewage network or affecting any alteration or change in the network lines or the sewage system without firstly obtaining the approval of the Concerned Administration and the other concerned organizational units in the Municipality.
For the purposes of obtaining the approval referred to in the preceding paragraph, the application for connecting a private sewage network to the public sewage network should be submitted to the Concerned Administration at least three months prior to the date fixed for completion of the building.
- Article 5: The Concerned Administration shall determine the size and number of the points for connecting of the building private sewage network to the public sewage network, and also the positions and number of connection with the rain water drainage network, on the light of the drawings submitted by the owner.

Should the owner be desirous of refixing the positions and number of points of connection to the network, he should file a new application in this respect and pay the prescribed fees.

- Article 6: No person may establish a liquid waste processing station prior to obtaining a written approval for the same from the Concerned Administration, and may not reuse the processed water or any wastes resulting from such a station prior to carrying on the necessary chemical and microbiological tests in this respect and obtaining the approvals of the Concerned Administration and the concerned organizational units of the Municipality for such usages.
- Article 7: Direct drainage operations of liquid waste sucked by tanker trucks whether from suction holes or septic tanks in the buildings, to the public sewage network, shall be subject to the conditions and restrictions to be determined by the Concerned Administration for this purpose.
- Article 8: Industrial liquid materials may not be drained into the public sewage network unless the Concerned Administration ascertains that such materials comply with the conditions, restrictions and standard specifications determined by it for this purpose.
- Article 9: An owner is under obligation to connect the installations relating to drainage of water emanating from air-conditioning equipment and balconies to the private sewage network of the building.

Chapter 3

Private Sewage Network

- Article 10: The design of a private sewage network of any building shall be subject to the conditions and specifications to be determined by the Concerned Administration and the other concerned organizational units of the Municipality.
- Article 11: The private sewage networks in a building including the pipes used therein should comply with all the conditions and specifications to be determined by the concerned organizational unit of the Municipality in coordination with the Concerned Administration.
- Article 12: An application for a license to establish a private sewage network system for liquid waste should be filed by the owner in the prescribed form to the concerned organizational unit and the Concerned Administration along with the following documents:
- 1- The detailed plans and drawings showing the system of the sewage network intended to be constructed.
 - 2- Explanatory drawings showing the design of the sewage network and its operational system.
 - 3- A detailed report regarding the protective measures and maintenance means which shall be followed.
- Article 13: The drainage of liquid waste from a private sewage network of a building into the public sewage network shall be by way of natural drainage. Should

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this be impossible for constructional reasons which are beyond control, the owner should obtain initial approval from the Concerned Administration for the design and installation of pumps for raising the liquid waste to a level which allows natural drainage, provided that such pumps are:

- 1- Complying with the conditions and specifications to be determined by the Concerned Administration.
- 2- Provided with closing valves which prohibit backward movement of the liquid waste from the public sewage network into the private sewage network.

The owner should assume the obligation to carry on the necessary periodical maintenance works for such pumps.

Article 14: Connection chambers, covers in any building should comply with the specifications approved by the Concerned Administration and should be resistant to heavy weights should it be positioned outside the building or in any position where vehicles may pass.

Article 15: 1-Sewage networks of restaurants, cafeterias, food stuff factories, fast food shops, hotels and similar places should be provided with traps for separating fats, and the same should be complying with the conditions and specifications approved by the Concerned Administration.

The said administration may carry on field inspection in respect of such establishments at the time of issuance or renewal of their licenses for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of such traps. It shall also be entitled to carry on periodical inspections over such establishments for the purpose of ascertaining the safety operation and maintenance of the existing traps.

2-Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Concerned Administration may permit the establishments referred to hereinabove, with the exception of food stuff factories, to carry on their activities prior to installation of the fats traps in case of payment of a deposit which guarantees installation of the traps within a period not exceeding 45 days as from the date of issuance of the license and subject to the conditions determined by the Concerned Administration as stated in the said license.

The deposits schedule attached to this order as approved by us shall determine the value of the deposit which should be paid for this purpose.

Article 16: Oil factories and cars washing stations should be supplied with traps for separating oils from washing water prior to drainage into the public sewage network, septic tanks, suction holes or any other positions designated for such purposes, and the same should be approved by the Concerned Administration.

In applying the provisions of the preceding paragraph the Concerned Administration may in addition to imposing the penalties prescribed

hereby, may order disconnection of the water supply from such establishment in any of the following situations:

- 1- If it becomes evident to it that the oil separation traps are out of order.
- 2- If the system for separation of oil from water in such traps is not working efficiently to the required hygienic and operational standards.
- 3- If it becomes clear that the ratio of the oils in the water at the time of conducting the laboratory test exceeds the limit allowed by the Concerned Administration in connection with drainage of liquid wastes into the public sewage networks.

Article 17: All persons are prohibited from drainage of liquid wastes into the public sewage network if the same is likely to raise the degree of the biological and chemical loads of the water above the operational capacity of the processing station, or if the said wastes contain toxic or hazardous materials or failing to comply with or contrary to the specifications, conditions and standards specified by the Concerned Administration.

Article 18: If the liquid wastes drained into the public sewage network contain any of the materials referred to in the preceding article, or if the same are contrary to the specifications and standards determined by the Concerned Administration, the said administration shall be entitled to take whatever measure as it deems appropriate, as follows:

- 1- Close the private sewage network for the purpose of prohibiting drainage of such materials into the public sewage network.
- 2- Obligate the person in breach to carry on the necessary purification of the liquid wastes produced by him to the standard approved by the Concerned Administration for the purpose of drainage into the public sewage network.
- 3- Obligate the person in breach to pay compensation for the damage arising from such a breach.

Article 19: The Concerned Administration may permit drainage of liquid wastes sucked by tanker trucks from septic tanks and suction holes into the public sewage network so long as the same is carried out through the discharge points to be determined by it for this purpose, and provided that such wastes are complying with the determined specifications in respect of the type of the liquid wastes allowed to be drained into the public sewage network.

Article 20: The Concerned Administration may take samples at the discharge points of the contents of any tanker truck used in transporting liquid wastes for carrying on the appropriate laboratory tests thereon for the purpose of ascertaining that the same are complying with the standard specifications determined for the type of the liquid wastes allowed to be drained into the public sewage network.

Article 21: Solid materials produced by processing stations may not be used for fertilizing purposes prior to being thermally processed and disposal of all types of microbes and warms eggs and other stages and parasites which

cause diseases and obtaining the consent of the Concerned Administration for such use following conducting the appropriate laboratory tests thereon.

- Article 22: All persons are prohibited from opening, burying, covering, or hiding any manholes or inspection chambers connected with the public sewage network, and from making any constructions or barriers or planting any trees in positions which are likely to affect the safety of the public sewage network or hinder the maintenance work thereof.
- Article 23: An owner shall be responsible for operating and maintaining a private sewage network of the building and treating blockages, overflows or leakages thereon.
- Article 24: The Concerned Administration may at the cost and expense of the owner, take all appropriate measures for the purpose of rectifying any situation whenever it becomes evident that a private sewage network or the internal installations thereof had become in a condition which threatens public hygiene, or is failing to comply with the determined conditions and specifications.

Chapter 4

Rain Water Drainage Network

- Article 25: The Concerned Administration shall assume the responsibility for planning, designing and executing all rain water drainage networks in the Emirate, and determining the water drainage points thereto, in addition to exercising surveillance and full supervision in respect of the operation and maintenance of the said networks.
- Article 26: All persons are prohibited from doing the following:
- a) Draining water into the public sewage network or private sewage network. Notwithstanding the above, such waters may be drained into the rains water drainage network after obtaining a written approval from the Concerned Administration, and complying with all the conditions and requirements determined by it for this purpose.
 - b) Draining liquid waste into the rain water drainage network.
- Article 27:
- a) No one may suck and drain waters from construction sites, projects or cavities into the rain water drainage network without a written permission to be issued by the Concerned Administration determining the drainage means and methods including in particular:
 1. The number of the sucking points in each site.
 2. The number of meters to the water sucking site in case of using deep wells instead of suction points (garoz)
 3. The number and capacity of the suction pumps in each site.
 4. The diameter of the drainage pipe to the rainwater drainage network.

5. Location and number of the approved drainage points.
 6. Specifications of the precipitation tanks used for drainage.
- b) In case of using tunnels, drainage basins or direct sea drainage means, an interested person should pay a deposit as indicated in the deposit list attached hereto for the purpose of compensating the Municipality for any damage to the rainfall water drainage network or the drainage sites arising as a result thereof.

Article 28: A licensed person should take all the arrangement shown hereinbelow for the purpose of preserving the rainfall water drainage network and public safety at the construction site:

1. Provide sands trap in accordance with the conditions and terms to be determined by the Concerned Administration and keep the same in a clean condition.
2. Close the inspection chambers covers and manholes openings in the rain water drainage network during and after usage.
3. Make temporary road humps in the roads and passages as required by the concerned organizational unit of the Municipality.
4. Provide the safety requirements and equipments and cautionary notices on roads and construction sites.
5. Close tightly the water suction pipes in such a way as to prevent any leakage.
6. Place a protective or absorbing material underneath the pumps for the purpose of avoiding any damage or deformation of the roads and pavements in case of leakage of any oil from the pumps.
7. Provide continuous supervision at the water suction points for the purpose of ensuring control of any leakage or overflowing at the drainage manholes openings.
8. Place cautionary nets around sands traps and drainage points.
9. Any other arrangements as may be requested by the Concerned Administration.

Article 29: Notwithstanding the obligatory arrangements provided for in the preceding article, a licensed person should ensure non occurrence of any oozing or leakage in the approved drainage basin in such a way as may affect the surrounding area.

In case any evidence of oozing or leakage is seen, he should stop the drainage operation and comply with the emergency instructions to be issued to him by the Concerned Administration.

Article 30: A licensed person should following completing the water drainage, retain the position to its original condition at the construction site including dismantling the drainage basin and re-fixing the tiles in case of use of tunnels and repair any damage to the public property occurring as a result thereof.

A licensed person shall be under obligation to obtain a certificate from the Concerned Administration confirming his compliance with the requirements stated herein.

- Article 31: A licensed person should continuously keep at the construction sites copies of the licenses granted to him by the Concerned Administration, for the purpose of enabling the Municipality concerned officers to peruse the same during sites inspections.
- Article 32: An owner is under duty to provide a good system for rain water drainage out of the building and car park attached thereto, in accordance with the conditions and terms to be determined by the Concerned Administrations for this purpose.
- Article 33: Air conditioners water and water used in cleaning the same in addition to the water used in cleaning balconies in a building may not be drained into the rains water drainage network, yet the same may be drained into the building private sewage network.
- Article 34: An owner may not affect any change or alteration in the rains water network system or lines in the building or its supplements without firstly obtaining the necessary written approval from the Concerned Administration.

Chapter 5

Public Irrigation Water Network

- Article 35: The Concerned Administration shall assume the duty of planning, designing and executing public irrigation water networks in the Emirate, in addition to exercising surveillance and supervision over the networks operation and maintenance.
- Article 36: No person is allowed to use processed sewage water for the purpose of drinking or human consumption, yet the same may be used for any other purposes following obtaining approval from the Concerned Administration determining the type of the approved usage and the quantity of water approved to be used.
- Article 37: In addition to obtaining the approval referred to in the preceding article, a licensed person should comply with the following conditions and terms:
1. Install a meter approved by the Concerned Administration on the determined site for the purpose of calculating the quantity of irrigation water withdrawn from the public irrigation network.
 2. Execute emergency and sudden instructions which may be issued by the Concerned Administration regarding stopping the usage of irrigation water whenever this becomes necessary.

3. Notify the Concerned Administration in case of his desire to change the water suction site or the absence of a need to use the same, at least three days prior to the date determined for the change or cessation.
4. Not to exceed the quantity of water stated in the approval, except by virtue of a new approval.

Article 38: No constructions, barriers, drillings or excavations, plantation of trees should be done on locations which are likely to affect the safety of the public irrigation water network or cause any leakage or defect thereon, and no part of such a network or supplement may be buried, covered or hid.

Chapter 6

General Provisions

Article 39:

1. The fees shown in the fees schedule attached hereto for services provided by the Concerned Administration, as approved by us should be levied.
2. Local government departments, federal ministries, public authorities and corporations and mosques shall be exempted from payment of the fees payable hereunder.

Article 40: The inspectors and officers of the Concerned Administration and Municipality officers appointed for this purpose by the Municipality Director General, shall have commissioner powers in respect of detecting and recording acts which are committed in breach of the provisions hereof or any resolutions or instructions to be issued hereunder, and shall for this purpose be entitled to enter public parts in buildings and constructions and to conduct inspections thereof and prepare investigation minutes in this respect.

Article 41: Without prejudice to any severer penalties provided for in any other legislation, any person who commits a breach of the provisions of this order or the resolutions and instructions issued hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may not exceed Dirhams 10,000/-, yet the same may be doubled in case of recurrence within a period of one year as from the date of committing the previous breach, up to an amount which may not exceed Dirhams 40,000/-.

In addition to imposing the prescribed penalty, the Concerned Administration may take any one or more of the following measures:

1. Disconnect water and electricity services from the building where the breach is committed until the causes for the same are reversed.
2. Suspend or cancel the licenses issued pursuant to the provisions hereof for the period to be determined by the Concerned Administration.
3. Close the establishment for a period which may not be less than one week and not more that one month.

The Municipality Director General shall pass a resolution determining the acts of breach and the penalty prescribed for each of them.

Article 42: In addition to the penalties and arrangements provided for in the preceding article, any person who causes damage or breakage or commits a similar act in the public sewage network, the rains water drainage network or the public irrigation water network or their subsidiaries, shall be regarded as liable for paying the value of the damaged items or the cost of repairing the same, in addition to payment of compensation for the damage sustained in the networks, in accordance with the report to be prepared for this purpose by the Municipality.

Article 43:

1. The deposit amount collected pursuant to sub article 2 of article 15 hereof shall be forfeited in any of the following situations:
 - a) Expiry of the period specified in the license issued to the food stuff establishment without fixing the oil trap.
 - b) Failure of the food stuff establishment to comply with the conditions and specifications specified by the Concerned Administration as stated in the license issued to it.
2. The deposit amount levied pursuant to the provisions of sub-article (b) of article 27 hereof shall be forfeited in case of expiry of a period of three months as from the date of expiry of the use of a tunnel or a drainage basin or the direct sea drainage operation, without taking the initiative by dismantling the drainage basin or removing the direct sea drainage installations and reinstating the position to its previous condition at the site specified in the license.

Article 44: The Concerned Administration may remove or rectify the breach through its own facilities or by way of enlisting the assistance of other concerned entities within or outside the Municipality, in case of failure of the entity in breach to do the same within the period granted by the Concerned Administration.

Notwithstanding the penalties prescribed for an act of breach, the entity in breach shall be obligated to pay the repair cost in addition to 25% of the said cost as administrative expenses.

Article 45: For the purpose of ensuring the execution of the provisions of this order and the resolutions and instructions to be issued hereunder, the Municipality may enlist the assistance of local government departments, public authorities and corporations including the police, and such authorities should provide the necessary assistance as fast as possible whenever the same is requested.

Article 46: The amounts of levied fees and fines and forfeited deposits and any other costs or sums collected hereunder shall be payable to the Municipality treasury.

Article 47: The local order No. 99/1996 relating to imposing payment of fixed fees regarding some usages of the sewage network in the Emirate of Dubai and any other provision in any other local order is hereby revoked to the extent which conflicts with the provisions thereof.

Article 48: The Municipality Director General may pass any necessary resolutions or instructions for the purpose of enforcing the provisions hereof.

Hamdan Bin Rashed Al Maktoum

Deputy Ruler of Dubai - The Municipality Chairman

Fees Fixed For Sewage Irrigation & Water Drainage Services

S. No.	Particulars	Prescribed Fee
1.	Application to connect a private sewage network of a building (commercial / investment) to the public sewage network: a) Main connection application b) Additional connection application	<p>Fils 50 for each one square foot of the total area of the building and any additional areas to be constructed on thereafter, with exception of the area allotted for car parks, provided that the fee should not be less than Dirhams 10,000 and not more than Dirhams 200,000.</p> <p>Dirhams 5,000 or the cost of the additional connection, whichever is more.</p>
2.	Main or additional connection application in respect of connecting private sewage installations of private accommodation building with the public sewage network:	Fils 50 for each square foot of the total area of the building provided that the fee should not be less than Dirhams 1,000 and not more than Dirhams 200,000 for the main connection, and in case of additional connections a fee of Dirhams 1,000 or the actual connection cost whichever is more.
3.	Main or additional application for the connection of private sewage network installations of buildings used as car parks, to the public sewage network:	Dirhams 10,000 for the main connection and Dirhams 5,000 for additional connections or the actual connection cost whichever is greater.
4.	Application for temporary connection of the installations of a building under constructions to the public sewage network:	Dirhams 5,000 or the actual connection cost whichever is greater.
5.	Application for re-examination for the purpose of determining the locations and number of the points of connection of a private sewage network to the public sewage network:	Dirhams 100 for each inspection application.
6.	Discharging a load of tanker truck in the public sewage network:	Dirhams 10 for each trip.

7.	Sucking water from construction sites:	Fils 25 for each contact point (garza) or for each meter per day provided that the fee may not be less than Dirhams 100 for each suction operation.
8.	Sucking underground water by government projects contractors:	Dirhams 1,000 monthly
9.	Using processed sewage water:	Fils 0.5 for each gallon.
10.	Application to change the location of a connection chamber or a rain water drainage point, or change the private sewage network line/lines:	The fees to be determined in accordance with the cost which shall be incurred by the Concerned Administration by virtue of its contract with the contractor, with an addition of 25% of the cost as administrative expenses.

The Deposit Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Prescribed Deposit
1.	Deposit respecting installing fat traps within the period determined by the Concerned Administration:	Dirhams 5,000/-.
2.	Deposit respecting use of a drainage basin at the construction site or in case of direct sea drainage:	Dirhams 10,000/-
3.	Deposit for use of tunnels (canals) during construction:	Dirhams 5,000/-.

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