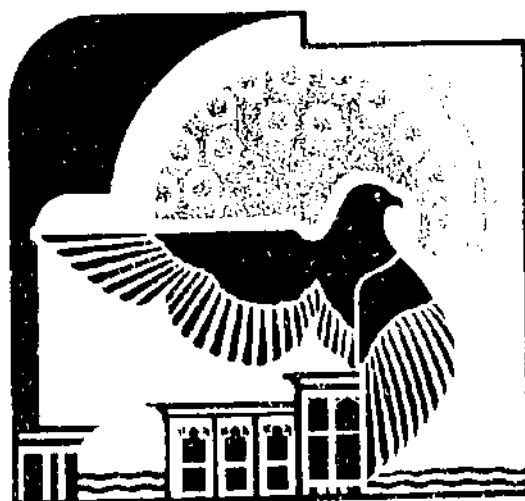


United Arab Emirates

Emirate of Dubai



DUBAI MUNICIPALITY

**LOCAL ORDER NO. 61 OF 1991
ON THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION
REGULATIONS IN THE EMIRATE OF DUBAI**

ITS RULES OF IMPLEMENTATION

**LOCAL ORDER NO. 61 OF 1991
ON THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION
REGULATIONS IN THE EMIRATE OF DUBAI**

We, Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, President of Dubai Municipality.

- After perusing the decree on the establishment of the Municipality and the authorities empowered to us by that decree:

We Hereby decide the Following :-

Article (1)

This Order shall be called "Local Order on the Environment Protection Regulations in the Emirate of Dubai".

Article (2)

The attached provisions of the Local Order on the Environment Protection Regulations in the Emirate of Dubai which consist of 91 Articles shall be valid.

Article (3)

Director of Municipality shall issue the executive regulations and necessary decisions.

Article (4)

This order shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be effective from the date of issue.

**Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum
Chairman of Dubai Municipality**

Issued on: 5/Moharam/1412 AH.
Corresponding to: 15/7/1991

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION REGULATIONS IN THE EMIRATE OF DUBAI

Article (1)

General Definitions

- 1 - Emirate : Emirate of Dubai and its dependencies.
- 2 - Chairman : Chairman of Dubai Municipality.
- 3 - Municipality : Municipality of Dubai and its dependencies.
- 4 - Director : Director of Municipality.
- 5 - Competent Authority : Department/s authorized to issue licence/undertake control/inspection and checking.
- 6 - Health Department : Health Department in the Municipality.
- 7 - E.P.S.S. : Environment Protection and Safety Section in the Municipality.
- 8 - Best Practicable Means : This also includes the provision of best proper equipment.

Article (2)

Environment Protection Regulations in the Emirate of Dubai consists of the following regulations:

1. Regulations on the reuse and land disposal of waste water and sewage sludge.
2. Regulations concerning the disposal of wastewater into the marine waters.
3. Regulations for air pollution control from stationary sources.
4. Occupational health and safety regulations.
5. Swimming pool regulations.
6. Regulations on safety of toys.
7. Noise control regulations.
8. Protected Areas (Wildlife Sanctuaries)

Article (3)

Environment Protection regulations shall apply to commercial or industrial establishments/companies which their licenced activities include any of the fields mentioned in the previous Article.

CHAPTER 1 - REGULATIONS ON THE REUSE AND LAND DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE

Article (4)

In implementing the provisions of these regulations, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning set against each of them.

1. **Sewerage:** Structures designed to collect wastewater from houses, factories, public, commercial and industrial premises and so forth as well as storm water and drain water to dispose them in a proper way after treatment or without treatment.
2. **Wastewater:** Used water disposed of by residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments, or by sewerage.
3. **Sludge:** Means a solid waste or semi-liquid or with a solid concentration in excess of 2500 parts per million which has been obtained from the treatment of waste water.
4. **Re-use:** Means the beneficial use of wastewater for irrigation, or in any industrial process, and any other beneficial discharge of waste water to land, etc.
5. **Treated Wastewater:** Wastewater discharged from treatment plant after undergoing the required treatment operations.

Article (5)

Wastewater shall be recycled by Dubai Municipality wherever possible, in accordance with the conditions and specifications stipulated in the executive regulations.

Article (6)

The discharge of wastewater to land in any re-use scheme, or discharge of sludge or its use to condition soil, is prohibited without a permit from the Health Department.

Article (7)

Wastewater shall be treated to comply with the effluent standards and the physical, chemical and bacteriological parameters shall not exceed the maximum limits as specified in the executive regulations.

Article (8)

Wastewater from public, industrial and other premises shall not be discharged in the public sewerage without a permit from the Municipality. This permit will be issued by the competent authority to ensure that the premises will comply with the prescribed effluent standards and shall meet the required hygiene conditions.

If wastewater is disposed of without permit the Municipality shall

stop that by administrative means.

Article (9)

Wastewater permitted to be discharged from premises mentioned in the previous Article shall be within the standards and characteristics specified by a decision issued by Director of Municipality based on the recommendation of the Health Department. Standards and specifications of these wastewater shall be mentioned in the permit.

Article (10)

Specimens of wastewater discharged from licensed premises shall be analyzed periodically in the laboratories of Health Department in dates as specified in the executive regulations. Results of periodic analysis shall be registered in a special register. The concerned person may object to analysis result within a month from the date of being advised thereof. Executive regulations shall specify insurances to be paid as well as measures to be taken to settle litigation costs, fees of re-analysis required by the objector, and other fees accrued to him. If analysis shows that the wastewater characteristics do not conform with the effluent standards specified in the executive regulations, the concerned shall, within a limited period specified by E.P.S.S. from the date of his being advised of the results, shall implement a method to treat the wastewater to the necessary quality conforming with the prescribed effluent standards otherwise the licence shall be cancelled by a decision from the Director of Municipality stating the reasons. Time limit may be extended if acceptable reasons so require.

If it is proven that there is a risk to public health or to safety of public establishments caused by the discharge of waste water in land, the concerned shall be advised accordingly and must remove the cause of damage during the period specified by the E.P.S.S. Otherwise the Municipality shall carry out the same measures at his expense. In case of utmost danger, discharge of wastewater can be stopped administratively by a decision from Director of Municipality. Concerned person shall take samples and analyse them at his own expense in periodic times as specified by the executive regulations. He shall keep a permanent register for the results of analysis. These results shall be sent monthly to E.P.S.S.

Article (11)

Applications for disposal or re-use of wastewater or for disposal of sludge or its use for the conditioning of soil shall be on the prescribed form. Attached to the application shall include a "Site Map", type of disposal, quantity, nature and composition of wastewater, depth of ground water, type of soil at the site of discharge, and special precautions to be taken to protect public health.

Any person who is presently disposing of or re-using wastewater or sludge shall apply for a permit within six months from the date of validity of these regulations.

Article (12)

Whoever uses treated wastewater for irrigation shall fix signs with dimensions not less than 30x30 cm in suitable places around the site, written in Arabic and another foreign language containing the following text:
(Water is not fit for drink or abluition).

Article (13)

Director of Municipality shall issue a decision on standards and specifications, for the limits of re-use of and discharge of wastewater to land and limits of disposal of sludge.

Article (14)

In implementing the provisions of these regulations the following instructions and expressions shall have the meaning set against each of them:

1. Wastewater

a) Any wastewater generated from industrial or commercial activities. It may include process wastes, cooling water, washings, and other used water or effluent going to be discharged.

b) Domestic and animal wastes generated from residential premises, or other public establishments, shops, and touristic premises whether fixed, mobile or floating, and liquid waste from sewage treatment plant operations.

c) Animal liquid waste resulting from abattoir operations, poultry farms, barns and similar activities.

2. Marine Waters

The area of the coast extending from the line of the highest high tide seaward to the territorial limits of the Emirate of Dubai, including the waters of Dubai Creek.

3. Benthic Marine Life

Any marine plants or animals attached to or living on the seabed.

Article (15)

Discharge or disposal of any waste water from residential premises, shops, trading, industrial and touristic establishments, sewerage and other sources, to marine waters, either directly or indirectly, shall be prohibited without prior approval from the Municipality. Permit issued in this regard shall have specific stipulation in accordance with the standards and decision issued by the Director of the Municipality based on the recommendation by the Health Department.

Article (16)

Wastewater proposed for disposal to marine waters must meet or be pre-treated to comply with the Standards for disposal of liquid effluent to the marine waters as stipulated in the executive regulations.

Article (17)

Mobile marine units used for marine transportation, tourism or other purposes are prohibited to allow the leak of fuel used for their operation, oil waste or any wastes into marine waters.

Article (18)

Disposal to the marine waters of any wastewater containing any of the following compounds or materials is strictly prohibited:

1. Pesticides, herbicides, or insecticides.
2. Polychlorinated biphenyls or chlorinated organic compounds.
3. Radioactive elements.
4. All materials produced for biological or chemical warfare.
5. Any other material and compounds deleterious to the marine environment as specified in a decision issued by the Director of the Municipality based on the recommendation by Health Department.

Article (19)

Disposal of wastewater to marine waters, shall not result in:

1. Visible floating particulates, grease or oil.
2. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the sea surface.
3. Visible residual effects in water or on beaches, rocks or structures.
4. Reduction of natural light transmission to 10% less than the ambient values at point of disposal.
5. Alteration of organic matter in adjacent sediments which lead to the degradation of benthic marine life.
6. Objectionable aquatic growth which degrades indigenous biota.
7. Objectionable odours emanating from receiving waters at point of disposal.
8. Alteration of the natural taste, odour, colour and overall quality of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption.
9. Unacceptable increases in the bacterial levels in the receiving waters.

Article (20)

The above mentioned regulations in the chapter's articles, shall apply to Dubai Creek, in addition to the following conditions:

1. All waste discharges to Dubai Creek will be minimized to the possible extent and no unnecessary waste discharges will be permitted.
2. Sewage effluent discharges to Dubai Creek will be treated to achieve 10 mg/l Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 10 mg/l suspended solids standards. The permissible limits of discharge is subject to the control of EPSS which shall have the authority to adjust the limits when necessary to ensure the protection of marine environment.

Article (21)

The discharge end of any effluent discharge pipe must be sited a minimum of 1 meter below the lowest low tide level at the proposed discharge site. A 300 meter radius from the point of effluent discharge is set as the initial zone of dilution.

Article (22)

Disposal effluent shall not result in:

1. Increase in ambient water temperature more than 1 degree Celsius (weekly average).
2. Depression of dissolved oxygen values to 10% less than the ambient values.
3. Changes in ambient pH more than 0.2 units.
4. Increased or decreased salinity of receiving water greater than two parts per thousand from ambient values.

Article (23)

Health Department will conduct, in its laboratories, regular analysis of wastewater treated in establishments licensed to discharge. The analysis shall be done on specified dates as well as on random dates.

Health Department will be responsible for the collection and analyzing of wastewater samples at the licensee expense who shall deposit a reasonable amount with the Municipality corresponding to the cost of samples collection, transport and preservation and the actual analysis as specified by the Municipality.

The concerned establishment shall be informed of the analysis result. If it is determined that the discharged wastewater does not comply with the effluent standards and permit stipulations, but does not pose immediate risk, the concerned shall be advised to treat their wastewater to conform with the effluent standards within a reasonable period or specified by the EPSS. The treatment shall be closely

monitored and evaluated during this period.

If the treatment did not take place at the end of the period or it was not appropriate, the Municipality will cancel the license granted for the concerned and stop the discharge to the marine waters administratively.

If the result of analysis shows the discharged wastewater does not comply with the effluent standards and to the requirements pursuant to the provisions of their Order, and the effluent poses immediate risk of polluting the marine waters, the concerned shall be advised to remove causes of the damage immediately, otherwise the Municipality will carry out the same on his account or cancel the granted license and stop discharge to marine waters administratively.

Owner of establishment which discharge wastewater to marine water, shall take and analyze specimens of his account periodically as specified by the executive regulations. He shall keep a permanent record for analysis results which shall be sent monthly to E.P.S.S.

Article (24)

In exception of provisions of Article (16) of the Order, the Municipality may, when necessary and for public good, permit the building of establishments which discharge their wastewater into marine water, provided the establishment undertake to provide facilities to treat these wastes in compliance with specifications and standards specified according to the provisions of this order and its executive regulations.

Operation of treatment facilities shall start as soon as the establishments commenced its operation. Provisions of previous Article apply to these establishments. Existing establishment shall be given a grace period of one year from the date of effectiveness of this order to arrange for methods to treat their wastewaters, otherwise granted license will be cancelled. In this case the Municipality shall take necessary action to stop discharge to marine water administratively, without prejudice to penalties stipulated in this order.

Article (25)

Owner of touristic floating boats, launches, fishing boats and others existing in Dubai Creek shall undertake to find a way to treat their wastes, collect them in specific places, transport them and discharge them in sewers or sewerage. Any of their waste water shall not be discharged directly to the creek or to marine waters.

Inspectors of Health Department authorized to implement the provisions of this Order, each in his field, shall conduct periodic inspection of these premises. If it is discovered that the owner or occupier violates the provisions of this Order and its executive regulations they shall be given an adequate period to implement a system to treat their wastewater and remove the causes of the damage. If this is

not carried out after the end of the specified period, the licence will be cancelled.

The executive regulations will specify fees for cleanliness services to be imposed upon boats, launches and ships using the creek.

Article (26)

In special cases, Health Department - E.P.S.S. may require applicants to provide additional informations concerning the physical, chemical and/or biological data about the proposed disposal site. The applicant may be required to conduct or commission a field survey for at least 13 months to determine the seasonal variation of all or some of the parameters as determined by the executive regulations.

Article (27)

The Director of Municipality shall issue a decision adopting a discharge system and procedures specifying requirements to be complied with which shall include volume of monthly discharge, chemical and biological and other parameters to be measured periodically and the keeping of records of this measurement.

CHAPTER III - REGULATIONS FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

In implementing the provisions of these regulations the following words and expressions shall have the meaning set against each of them:

1. Air Pollution

Is the presence in the air of any substance/substances in quantities, characteristics or duration causing any change in the physical, chemical or biological constituents which would bring harm to human, animal, or vegetation or buildings and reduce enjoyment of life or property.

2. Chimney

Includes structures and openings of any kind from or through which smoke, grit, dust or gases may be emitted.

3. Controlled Outlets

Means an opening, other than a chimney, through which smoke, grit, dust or gases may be emitted to air after having undergone treatment to comply with the standard of emission.

4. Fugitive Emissions

Means gaseous or solid matter escaping into the air, other than

from a chimney or other controlled outlets.

5. **Smoke**

Includes soot, ash, and dust emitted in smoke.

6. **Dark Smoke**

Means smoke which if compared in the appropriate manner with the Ringelmann Chart, would appear to be as dark as or darker than shade (one) on the chart, or which has an opacity greater than or equal to 20%.

7. **Furnace**

Means any device or machine in which materials are burnt, or heated and give rise to gaseous emission.

8. **Dust/Grit**

Means suspendable solid matter with a size range upto 76 micrometer for dust and greater than 76 micrometer as grit.

9. **Industrial Plant**

Includes any machinery, equipment or apparatus used for or in connection with any industrial purposes.

10. **Domestic Premises**

Refers to private dwellings or apartments in which people live.

11. **Industrial Premises**

Industrial and trade premises which may include industrial plant where trade and industrial activities are done.

Article (29)

Owners of industrial premises shall use the Best Practicable Means, as required by operation conditions and management of licenced activity, to prevent air pollution by controlling the noxious or harmful emissions either directly or indirectly and render it harmless whenever necessarily discharged.

In case they have to use furnaces or industrial plants, they have to take all required procedures and practical steps to prevent or minimize the emission of harmful smoke or dust.

Article (30)

Dark smoke shall not be emitted from a chimney of any building, from any industrial or trade premises or from any other site.

Exemption may be given in cases of emission of dark smoke when starting of industrial plant or the emission of dark smoke caused by the burning of any prescribed matter. A permitted period may be specified during which the emission of dark smoke may take place and any other requirements under the supervision of E.P.S.S.

Article (31)

Owners of industrial premises which their licenced economic activities require the discharge of waste to the atmosphere, shall take into consideration that grit, dust or gases from chimneys or other outlets must not exceed, at any time, the limits prescribed in the executive regulations.

Article (32)

Owners of industrial premises shall take into consideration the following conditions when discharging waste to the atmosphere:

1. Making and recording measurements, continuously or from time to time of the grit, dust and gases emitted from the furnace or other sources.
2. Make modifications to any chimney serving the furnace or to any other outlet (if required).
3. Providing and maintaining apparatus for making and recording the measurements in a register made for this purpose.
4. Take the Best Practicable Methods to prevent and minimize the emission of grit, dust, and gases from a chimney or other controlled outlet, and any other sources.
5. Submission of monitoring data to E.P.S.S. or authorized staff is required.

Article (33)

E.P.S.S. shall have the right to make and record measurements of the grit, dust and gaseous emission, and issue necessary direction to control them. Owners of industrial premises shall comply with the same.

Article (34)

When building or adjusting the facilities, the prior approval of the Municipality shall be taken regarding the height and design of the chimney, to ensure that this height will be adequate to prevent the emission of smoke, grit, dust and gases detrimental to health or causing air pollution.

Article (35)

The duties of inspectors of Health Department to implement these regulations shall be as follows:

1. Enter and inspect any industrial premises which engaged in trade and industrial activities that create the emission of smoke or gases.

2. Examine any process causing the emission of any noxious or harmful substances and any apparatus for absorbing any such substance or otherwise preventing the discharge thereof into the atmosphere, or rendering them harmless and in offensive when discharged.
3. Ascertain the quantities of substances discharged into the atmosphere or that required to be treated.
4. Conduct any such tests and make such experiments necessary for the implementation of these regulations, call for any relevant information, and take samples of any fuels or paints, products or wastes for examination.

Article (36)
The Director of Municipality shall issue the decisions specifying the lists of works which are likely to cause air pollution and require accurate monitor of harmful substances, as well as substances noxious or harmful to health and which cause environmental problems, in additions to their standards of emission to the atmosphere.

CHAPTER IV - OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY REGULATIONS

Article (37)
In implementing the provisions of these regulations the following words and expressions shall have the meaning set against each of them:

1. Construction

"Construction" includes erection, alteration, repair, dismantling, demolition, structural maintenance, painting, land clearing, earth moving, grading, excavating, trenching, digging, boring, drilling, blasting or concreting or any work or undertaking in connection with a project.

2. Project

Means a construction project, whether public or private including:

- a) The construction of a building, bridge, structure, industrial establishment, mining plant, shaft, tunnel, caisson, trench, excavation, highway, street, runway, parking lot, cofferdam, conduit, sewer, watermain, service connection, telegraph, telephone or electrical cable, pipe line, etc.
- b) Mining development
- c) Any work or project or any land or appurtenances used in connection with construction.

3. **Workplace**
Means place of work and includes a building, booth, or stall or part of such booth or stall where goods are handled, exposed or offered for sale or where services are tendered and executed for a fee.

4. Industrial Establishment

Means an office building, factory, area, shop or office and any land, buildings and structures appertaining thereto.

5. Factory

A building or place where work is carried out specially the following works:

- a) Any manufacturing process or assembling in connection with the manufacturing of any goods or products.
- b) Preparing, inspecting, manufacturing, finishing, repairing, warehousing, cleaning or adapting of industrial or food products.
- c) Maintenance of aircrafts, locomotives, or vehicles used for private or public transport.
- d) Laundry

e) Carpentry

6. Mining Plant

Means any roasting or smelting furnace, concentrator, mill or place used for or in connection with washing, crushing, grinding, sifting, reducing, leaching, roasting, smelting, refining, treating or research on any metallic ore.

7. Mine/Quarry

Means any work or project for the purpose of opening up, proving, removing, or extracting any metallic or non-metallic mineral or mineral-bearing substance, rock, earth, clay, sand or gravel.

8. Logging

Means the operation of felling or trimming trees for commercial or industrial purposes and includes the measuring, storing,

transporting, or floating of logs and any such activities or the clearing of land.

9. Occupational Illness

Means a condition that results from exposure in a work place to a physical, chemical or biological agent to the extent that the normal physiological mechanisms are affected and the health of the worker is impaired thereby and includes an industrial disease.

10. Supervisor

Means a person who is in charge of place of work or who has the authority to supervise and direct a group of workers.

11. Health and Safety Representative

Any person technically qualified, selected to supervise these regulations and their implementation, and authorized to enforce occupational health and safety regulations.

12. Employer

Owner of a shop, industrial establishment, a factory, or a project or his deputy.

Article (38)

Employer shall comply with the following:

1. Ensure that the worker works in the manner specified by the regulations and with the use of protective devices designed for his safety which shall be provided continuously.
2. Advise the worker of the existence of a potential or actual danger to the health or safety of the worker of which the supervisor is aware of.
3. Provide the worker with written instructions, wherever a text exist, regarding protection measures to be taken.
4. Take every precaution necessary for the protection of the worker and ensure his safety from any occupational illness or potential work accident.
5. Conduct periodical medical examination for workers to ensure they are not affected by occupational illness.

Article (39)

Worker shall comply with the following:

1. Use or wear the equipment, protective devices or clothing that his employer requires him to use or wear.
2. Report to his employer or supervisor the absence of or defect in any equipment or protective device of which he is aware and which may endanger himself or another worker, or any contravention of this regulation by other workers.

Article (40)

Each person who supplies any machine, device, tool or equipment under any rental, leasing, or similar arrangement shall ensure that such machines/equipment are of good condition and that there is no danger to individuals of its use if operation instructions were complied with.

Article (41)

The Municipality shall adopt standards for workplace exposures to industrial chemicals and other materials and specify their maximum and minimum limits. It may take actions to measure these limits and take necessary action to ensure compliance with such standards.

Also it shall interfere if it discovered that the use of biological, chemical, or physical agents or combination of such agents or the manner of their use is likely to endanger the worker. It may prohibit the use, restrict in such a manner that ensures the safety and public health of workers, subject the use to technical or administrative control conditions to ensure safety.

Article (42)

Worker shall advise the employer or his deputy if he has reason to believe that the use of all/some equipment/machines/devices are dangerous or safety requirements are not complete which may lead to accident, to himself or other workers, or when conditions in work place are not healthy, to take necessary action to adjust work conditions to suitable standard and provide technical measures for safety and health of workers during operation periods.

Employer shall initiate taking all procedures to improve work conditions or take occupational, technical and health safety procedures to provide healthy environment for his workers.

Article (43)

In case of work accident to any worker in workplace, nobody shall interfere with, disturb, destroy, alter or carry away any wreckage, article, or thing at the scene of accident or connected to the occurrence until permission to do so has been given by the police conducting the investigations, except the following:

1. If the purpose was saving life or relieving human suffering.

2. Maintaining an essential public utility service or a public transportation system.

3. Preventing unnecessary damage to equipment or property near the accident.

Article (44)
The duties of health and safety representative shall include carrying out the following works:

1. Enter work places during official working hours and examine work conditions.

2. Conduct experiment or tests for any machines/tools/equipment to check the technical safety.

3. Take samples of any biological, chemical or physical agents to conduct the necessary laboratory analysis.

4. Request copy or copies of any drawings, specifications, licenses, documents, registers or reports for the purpose of verification and assessment.

5. Request the submission of any of technical reports on the expense of employer, for example:

a) Floor, ceiling, scaffolding or works under construction, whether temporary or permanent are able to support or bear all loads under normal work conditions, without exceeding allowable unit stresses as stipulated by their construction plans.

b) That biological, chemical or physical processes or agents or their combinations used or intended to be used in work place, in addition to manner of use do not affect the safety or health of workers. The report shall include:

1. Materials components, scientific or common name;

2. Composition, characteristics and toxicological effect if any;

3. Effect of exposure by skin contact, inhalation or ingestion as well as the treatment or precautionary procedures where affected.

4. Emergency measures used deal with an exposure.

5. Methods of using, transportation, storage and disposal of the mentioned materials.

Article (45)

Health Department in the Municipality shall from time to time draft regulations to achieve the following purposes:

1. Prepare updated rules for additional safety measures required.

2. Prohibit the use of any hazardous chemicals or any other similar material when necessary.

3. Adopt reasonable standards on the exposure limits of workers to any chemical, biological, physical or any occupational hazard in a workplace.

Article (46)
Director of Municipality shall issue necessary decisions to implement the provisions of this regulation.

Article (47)

In implementing the provisions of this regulation, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings set against each of them:

1. **Public Swimming Pool:** Shall mean a swimming pool used by the members of the public such as that of club or a hotel or similar.

2. **Private Swimming Pool:** Shall mean a swimming pool which serves a single dwelling unit.

3. **Certificate of Occupation:** Shall mean a document issued by the competent authority to operate a swimming pool whether for public or private use and is different from building permit.

4. **Building Permit:** The document issued by the licensing authority to construct a swimming pool.

5. **Owner:** Any person or company which owns a swimming pool.

6. **Contractor:** Shall mean any person or company who supervises the design and construction of a swimming pool or its affairs or its maintenance and the area around it.

7. **Inspector:** Any person authorized to inspect swimming pools.

8. **Inspecting Authority:** The party appointed by the Municipality to approve the design of swimming pools and undertake the inspection of construction and maintenance of swimming pools.

CHAPTER V - SWIMMING POOL REGULATIONS

Article (48)

Applications for the construction of swimming pools shall be submitted to the Health Department in the Municipality, accompanied by required documents in accordance with the detailed conditions stipulated by the executive regulations.

Article (49)

Contractor assigned to build a swimming pool, shall, after completing the construction, approach Health Department to obtain a certificate indicating the suitability of swimming pool for operation and that its construction was in accordance with specific urban and construction stipulated in the executive regulations.

Article (50)

It is the responsibility of the owner, lessor, or management supervisor of private or public swimming pool to maintain the swimming pool and shall carry out the following:

1. Keep the swimming pool free of floating debris, suspended solids, turbidity, algae or any other undesirable matter which may affect the health of swimming pool's users.
2. The use of chemicals for disinfecting the swimming pool water and to maintain the other parameters in the water shall be within the standards as set by the executive regulations.
3. Provide chemicals necessary to disinfect swimming pool water and testing apparatus to test the quality of swimming pool water at all conditions. Results of daily tests shall be registered in a special log book to be shown to inspectors whenever requested.
4. Results of daily test of swimming pool water shall be submitted to the inspecting authority office before the end of the third working day of each month for evaluation.

Article (51)

Safety equipment and life guards:

1. The owner or management supervisor (as applicable) of a public swimming pool shall provide an adequate number of safety equipment for persons using the swimming pool. These equipment shall be placed at easily accessible locations in the vicinity of the swimming pool.
2. Provide a resuscitation equipment at the swimming pool. It shall be of the type where only ordinary air is used. Apparatus using oxygen or other gases is not permitted.
3. Provide adequately stored first aid boxes readily accessible within the vicinity of the swimming pool.
- 4.1 A qualified life guard shall be appointed. It shall be on duty

at the swimming pool at all times when the swimming pool is opened to swimmers. Life guard shall be trained in cardio pulmonary resuscitation and in at least one other approved technique of life saving methods. It is the responsibility of the swimming pool owner or operation supervisor to train the life guard.

- 4.2 A swimming pool operating without a qualified life guard shall be ordered closed within the period specified by Director of Municipality or his deputy until a qualified life guard is appointed.

Article (52)

The bathing load within a swimming pool shall be calculated based on one person to each 2.5 square metres of pool surface within a depth in excess of 1.5 metres and one person to 1.0 square metres of pool surface within a depth less than 1.5 metres.

Article (53)

The Director of Municipality or his deputy may issue a decision to close a public swimming pool in any of the following conditions.

1. The swimming pool is in such a condition that it is likely to cause injury or harm to the person using it, and that the management supervisor was warned but did not make the repair, such pool shall remain closed until such time the defects have been rectified and violation rectified if any.
2. There is an outbreak of disease or an epidemic and when there is a likelihood that the disease or epidemic may be transmitted through water. The swimming pool shall remain closed until the competent health authority has declared the epidemic is free of the disease or epidemic.

Article (54)

Director of Municipality shall issue the necessary decision to implement this regulation.

CHAPTER VI: REGULATIONS ON SAFETY OF TOYS

Article (55)

Regulations on safety of toys shall apply to any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children of less than 14 years of age. Such toys can be mechanical or electrical toys, slides, swings, rings, ropes and similar toys attached to a cross beam, etc.

Article (56)

Product is not regarded as toys for the purpose of these regulations are:

1. Christmas decorations;
2. Detailed scale models for adults collections;

Article (48)

Applications for the construction of swimming pools shall be submitted to the Health Department in the Municipality, accompanied by required documents in accordance with the detailed conditions stipulated by the executive regulations.

Article (49)

Contractor assigned to build a swimming pool, shall, after completing the construction, approach Health Department to obtain a certificate indicating the suitability of swimming pool for operation and that its construction was in accordance with specification and conditions stipulated in the executive regulations.

Article (50)

It is the responsibility of the owner, lessee, or management supervisor of private or public swimming pool to maintain the swimming pool and shall carry out the following:

1. Keep the swimming pool free of floating debris, suspended solids, turbidity, algae or any such undesirable matter which may affect the health of swimming pool's users.
2. The use of chemicals for disinfecting the swimming pool water and to maintain the other parameters in the water shall be within the standards as set by the executive regulations.
3. Provide chemicals necessary to disinfect swimming pool water and testing apparatus to test the quality of swimming pool water at all conditions. Results of daily tests shall be registered in a special log book to be shown to inspectors whenever required.
4. Results of daily test of swimming pool water shall be submitted to the inspecting authority office before the end of the third working day of each month for evaluation.

Article (51)

Safety equipment and life guards:

1. The owner or management supervisor (as applicable) of a public swimming pool shall provide an adequate number of safety equipment for persons using the swimming pool. These equipment shall be placed at easily accessible locations in the vicinity of the swimming pool.
2. Provide a resuscitation equipment at the swimming pool. It shall be of the type where only ordinary air is used. Apparatus using oxygen or other gases is not permitted.
3. Provide adequately stocked first-aid boxes readily accessible within the vicinity of the swimming pool.
- 4.1 A qualified life guard shall be appointed. He shall be on duty

at the swimming pool at all times when the swimming pool is opened to swimmers. Life guard shall be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and in at least on other approved technique of life saving methods. It is the responsibility of the swimming pool owner or operation supervisor to train the life guard.

- 4.2 A swimming pool operating without a qualified life guard shall be ordered closed within the period specified by Director of Municipality or his deputy until a qualified life guard is appointed.

Article (52)

The bathing load within a swimming pool shall be calculated based on one person to each 2.5 square metres of pool surface within a depth in excess of 1.5 metres and one person to 1.0 square metres of pool surface within a depth less than 1.5 metres.

Article (53)

The Director of Municipality or his deputy may issue a decision to close a public swimming pool in any of the following conditions:

1. The swimming pool is in such a condition that it is likely to cause injury or harm to the person using it, and that the management supervisor was warned but did not make the repair, such pool shall remain closed until such time the defects have been rectified and violation rectified if any.
2. There is an outbreak of disease or an epidemic and when there is a likelihood that the disease or epidemic may be transmitted through water. The swimming pool shall remain closed until the competent health authority has declared the Emirate is free of the disease or epidemic.

Article (54)

Director of Municipality shall issue the necessary decision to implement this regulation.

Article (55)

Regulations on safety of toys shall apply to any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children of less than 14 years of age. Such toys can be mechanical or electrical toys, slides, swings, rings, ropes and similar toys attached to a cross beam, etc.

Article (56)

Products not regarded as toys for the purpose of these regulations are:

1. Christmas decorations;
2. Detailed scale models for adults collectors;

3. Equipment intended to be used collectively in play grounds;
4. Sports equipments;
5. Aquatic equipment intended to be used in deep water;
6. Folk dolls and decorative dolls and other similar articles for adult collectors;
7. Professional toys installed in public places (shopping centres, stations, etc.);
8. Puzzles with more than 500 pieces or without picture, intended for specialist;
9. Electronic games.

Article (57)

Toys, shall not be placed on the market if they jeopardize the safety and/or health of children when they are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the normal behaviour of children and expected and normal period of use.

Article (58)

The producing/importing company shall comply with production rules and take in consideration safety and health rules for children, in addition to stating the addresses of production, maintenance, and storage places and any detailed information concerning the design and operation.

Article (59)

Health Department (EPSS) shall examine the toy and conduct the suitable tests and examinations to ensure that the toy will not jeopardize safety and/or health. It shall have the right to ask for more information and data concerning the production method of the toy and chemicals used in the production.

Article (60)

Director of Municipality shall have the right to restrict the sale/display of any toy in markets if its specifications do not comply with safety and public health of children, or prohibit its placing on the market. The manufacturer/importer shall be given the choice of returning the toy to the source during a specific period or destroy it on his expense.

Article (61)

Toys producers and importers shall protect toys users against health hazards and risks of physical injury when toys are used as intended or in a foreseeable way bearing in mind the normal behaviour of children. Such risks include:

1. Risks related to design, construction, or composition of the toys.
2. Risks which are inherent in the use of the toy and cannot be

Article (62)

completely eliminated by modifying the toy's construction and composition without altering its functions or depriving it of its essential properties.

The degree of risk present in the use of a toy must be commensurate with the ability of the users and where appropriate their supervisors to cope with it. This applies in particular to toys which, by virtue of their functions, size and characteristics are intended for use by children under 36 months. To observe this principle, a minimum age for users of toys and/or the need to ensure that they are used only under adult supervision must be specified where appropriate.

Article (63)

Labels on toys and/or their packages and the instructions for use which accompany them must draw the attention of users or their supervisors fully and effectively to the risks involved in using them and to the ways of avoiding such risks.

Article (64)

Fixed toys and their parts shall be designed and constructed as to minimize the risk of physical injury which could be caused by the movement of their parts. Accessible edges, protrusions, cords, cables, and fastening on toys must be so designed and constructed that the risks of physical injury will not cause from contact with them.

Article (65)

Fixed toys and their parts shall have the requisite mechanical strength and stability to withstand the stresses to which they are subjected during use without breaking or becoming liable to distortion at the risk of causing physical injury.

Article (66)

Toys and their component parts and any detachable parts of toys which are clearly intended for use by children under 36 months, must be of such size as to prevent their being swallowed and/or inhaled.

Article (67)

Toys intended for use in shallow water which are capable of carrying or supporting the child on water must be designed and constructed so as to reduce as far as possible, taking into account the recommended use of the toy, the risk of loss of buoyancy of the toy and loss of support afforded to the child.

Article (68)

Toys in which it is possible to get inside and which thereby constitute an enclosed space for occupants must have more than one means of exit which the occupant can open easily from the inside.

Article (69)

Toys shall not be manufactured of dangerous flammable elements, nor contain elements or substances likely to explode when used, react chemically or cause health hazards or risk of physical injury by means of ingestion, inhalation or contact with the skin, mucous tissues or eyes.

Article (76)

1. Parts of toys which are connected to, or liable to come into contact with a source of electricity capable of causing electric shock, must be properly insulated and mechanically protected so as to prevent the risk of such shock.

2. Maximum voltage shall not exceed 24 volts in electrical toys.

Article (71)

Toys shall be so designed and installed to conform with the requirements of hygiene and cleanliness to avoid any risk of infection, illness or contamination.

Article (72)

Toys must not contain radio-active elements or substances in forms or proportion likely to be detrimental to a child's health.

Article (73)

Director of Municipality shall issue the necessary decisions to specify the materials and compounds which are prohibited to be used in the manufacture of children's toys due to their flammability and explosibility, as well as conditions to be met in chemicals used to manufacture parts of children toys, and precautions to be taken when using the toys.

CHAPTER VII: NOISE CONTROL REGULATIONS

Article (74)

In implementing the provisions of these regulations the following words and expressions shall have the meaning set against each of them:

1. **Noise:** Means any noise of such nature that unreasonably interfere with the peace, comfort and convenience of any person, other than a person in or at the premises from which the noise is being emitted. Noise may be emitted by:

- a) Any musical instrument/radio programme;
 - b) Any electrical appliances/microphone;
 - c) Any vehicle;
 - d) Any machines, while being operated in or at any premises;
 - e) Any person or persons, while attending any gathering or meeting in or at any residential premises or place of assembly.
2. **DB:** Means the decibel scale for the measurement of sound pressure level.
 3. **Noise Control Officer:** The person authorized by Dubai Municipality to inspect, assess and recommend control of noise.

4. **Person Making the Noise:** In relation to any premises, includes any tenant, agent, manager, foreman, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the premises or of any plant or machinery on those premises.

5. **Premises:** Include any place where a trade, an industry or a craft is practised or a private house or worshipping place.

Article (75)

It shall be the duty of the occupier of any premises or persons operating mechanical devices or drivers of public or private transportation vehicles, houses owners, or supervisors of worshipping place, to adopt the best practicable means of ensuring that the emission of noise from those premises does not exceed a reasonable level. The level is considered reasonable if it does not exceed 55 decibel during the period 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. and 45 DB during the period 8 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Article (76)

Holidays and official and popular celebrations shall be exempted from the provisions of the above mentioned article during such periods only.

Article (77)

Any person may complain against noise emitted from any premises to Control Room in Dubai Municipality in order to inform Noise Control Officer. The Officer then shall take any of the following procedures:

- a) Move to the complaint site and deal with the person causing the noise, and remove the cause of complaint, or
- b) Inform the police, if he was convinced that there is a real risks of violence or that for any other special reason the case appears to require the involvement of the police to deal with the case.

Article (78)

If, upon investigating the complaint, the Noise Control Officer or the policeman is of the opinion that the noise is excessive, he shall direct the person responsible for causing the excessive noise to forthwith abate the noise to a reasonable level or at the time set by the Noise Control Officer or the Policeman.

Article (79)

If the person causing the noise is not complying with the issued order, the Noise Control Officer may take the following procedures:

1. Seize the instrument or render it inoperable by the removal of any part therefrom.
2. Lock or seal or temporary seizure of the noise emitting instrument and transport it to the Municipality stores for safe keeping.

3. Write the necessary report of the case and of taken action and propose proper penalty.

Article (80)

Owner may, if he was subjected to any action as mentioned in the previous Article, or at any time after the elapse of 72 hours starting from the date of taking the action, may recover/restitute the instrument, upon the payment of all costs incurred by the Municipality in transportation and storage.

Article (81)

Any person who removes locks or seals or operate a suspended machine without obtaining the Municipality approval, shall be considered to violate the provisions of these regulations and shall be subjected to appropriate penalty.

Article (82)

Noise Control Officer or the policeman may enter the premises from which the noise is being or has been emitted. The former shall not be entitled to enter any dwelling house for that purpose unless accompanied by a policeman, and shall produce an evidence of his identity if requested to do so by the occupier of the premises.

Article (83)

Director of Municipality shall:

1. Issue the necessary decisions to specify the limits of permitted emissions of noise from premises, activities, appliances, vehicles, machinery or articles to be labelled to show the specified limits.
2. Prescribe standards in respect of alarms and other devices designed to emit noise in certain specific circumstances to ensure that such devices do not emit noise in other circumstances or at a level or for a period beyond that necessary to achieve the purpose for which such devices are used.

CHAPTER VIII: CONCERNING PROTECTED AREAS (WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES)

Article (84)

In implementing the provisions of these regulations, protected areas means any area of land, coastal or inland waters characterized by the existence of living creatures, plants, animals, fish or natural phenomena of cultural, scientific, touristic, or aesthetic value, as specified by a decision issued by the Municipal Council based upon the proposal of the Director of Municipality.

Article (85)

Any work, acts, activities or procedures which may destroy, damage or deteriorate the natural environment or damage wild life, marine flora and fauna or affect the aesthetic standard in the protected areas, shall be prohibited; particularly the following:

1. Hunting, transporting, killing or disturbing marine or wildlife or carry out any work which may destroy them.

2. Hunting, removal or transporting of any creature or organic materials such as mollusks, coral reefs, rocks, or sand for any purpose.

3. Destroying or transporting of plants from the protected areas.

4. Damaging or disfiguring geological or geographical formations of the habitat or breeding place of flora, fauna and aves.

5. Introducing non-indigenous species to the protected areas.

6. Polluting the land, water, or atmosphere of the protected area by any mean.

7. Constructing buildings, structures, roads, or use motorized vehicles, or undertake any agricultural, industrial or trade activities in the conservation area, or undertake any activities, acts, or works in the areas surrounding the protected area, unless by a permit from competent authority, according to conditions, rules and procedures specified by a decision issued by the Director of Municipality.

Article (86)

The following duties shall be assigned to Health Department; Environment Protection and Safety Section in co-operation with competent departments in the Municipality.

1. Prepare programmes and studies to improve the protected areas.
2. Monitor environmental phenomena, conduct an inventory of wild and marine creatures in the protected area, and start a special register for each area.
3. Manage and co-ordinate activities related to the protected area.
4. Inform and educate the public of the goals and purposes of establishing protected areas.
5. Exchange information and expertise with other countries and international agencies in this field.

Article (87)

Director of Municipality shall issue necessary decisions to execute the provisions of these regulations.

CHAPTER IX: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article (88)

Inspectors of Health Department and persons deputised for this purpose by the Director of Municipality shall have the right to control the implementation of the provisions of this order, related issued decisions, and its executive regulations. They shall have the authority to enter premises covered by environment protection regulations, request any papers, documents or samples they deemed related to the regulations, and examine any records stipulated in the decisions or the executive regulations, register violations that take place of the provisions of this order, its executive regulations or decisions issued for its implementation and write down the necessary reports in this regard.

Article (89)

Insurances and analysis fees shall be specified in accordance with the insurances and fees table attached to the executive regulations of the order.

Article (90)

Without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated in other laws or local orders, whoever violates the provisions of this order or its executive regulations or the decisions issued for the implementation of its provisions, shall be punished by one of the following penalties:

1. Warning
2. Fine not less than Dhhs. 5,000/- to be doubled in case recurrence but shall not exceed Dhhs. 15,000/-.
3. Closure of the premises for a period which does not exceed one month.
4. Cancellation of licence.

In addition to the above mentioned five the violator shall incur the expenses as specified by the Municipality, for the removal or repair, as well as the cost of confiscation, of instruments and devices used to commit the violations.

Article (91)

To be implemented from this date and to be published in the official Gazette.

Handan Bin Rashid Al Maktoun
Chairman of Dubai Municipality

Issued on: Moharam 5th, 1412 AH

Corresponding to: 15.07.1991

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 211 OF 1991

ON THE ISSUE OF EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS FOR THE LOCAL ORDER NO. 61/1991 ON THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION REGULATIONS IN THE EMIRATE OF DUBAI

We, Director of Municipality,

After the perusal of:

Authorities empowered to us by the decree of the establishment of Dubai Municipality,

The authorization granted to us by Article (3) of Local Order No. 61 of 1991 on the issue of executive regulations and decisions implementing the provisions of this Order,

and for work requirement

hereby decide the following:

CHAPTER 1: WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE, REUSE AND LAND DISPOSAL

In compliance with the provisions of Article (11) of the Local Order, applications for permit for the re-use and land disposal of wastewater and sewage sludge shall be presented to Environment Protection and Safety Section, Health Department in the Municipality, on the form prepared for this purpose as stated in Annex No. (1).

Director of Health Department or his deputy may issue a decision to grant the permit, disapprove granting of permit, or cancel any permit previously issued, as applicable, mentioning the reasons of the decision. Rejected application may be resubmitted by the concerned applicant after rectifying the reasons of rejection.

The application form may stipulate that the applicant shall monitor and determine the long term effects at the site receiving the discharged wastewater and sludge.

In order to maximize the possible re-use of wastewater such water shall be treated to comply with the effluent standards given in Annex (2).

The Municipality may specify lower effluent standards where waters are re-used within the site or premises in which they are produced and if this does not pose a risk to public health.

A person shall be exempt from obtaining a permit from the Municipality if the sludge has been stockpiled prior to use for a period of

Article (1)

Article (2)

Article (3)

Article (4)

Article (5)

Article (6)

not less than 5 years or if the sludge is sterilized to the satisfaction of E.P.S.S.

Any application of sludge to land must be in accordance with the limits given in Annex (3).

The re-use of wastewater or the application of sludge to land other than in accordance with the granted permit shall be considered an offence against these regulations, which requires the enforcing of penalties stipulated in the Local Order.

CHAPTER II: CONCERNING THE DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER INTO THE MARINE WATERS

Monthly averages, necessary measurements, chemical and biological conditions to be observed when discharging wastewater into marine environment, and records to be kept to register results of periodic analysis, shall be specified in compliance with the following provisions:

a) Physical:

1. Tidal Cycles: Determine the maximum and minimum tidal height during each month.

2. Water Currents: Determine the average speed and direction of water currents at the surface, midwater and bottom depths. Measurement should be made hourly for 25 hours once a month during maximum tidal height fluctuations.

3. Wind Conditions: Determine the monthly average wind speed and direction at point of proposed effluent disposal.

4. Salinity, Temperature and Turbidity: These parameters should be measured hourly for 25 hours once a month during the maximum tidal height fluctuation at surface, mid water and bottom depth.

5. Bottom Topography, Depth Contours and Geological Characterization: Information of these features of the proposed disposal site shall be required.

b) Chemical

1. Dissolved Oxygen and pH: These parameters should be measured hourly for 25 hours once a month during the maximum tidal height fluctuation at surface, mid water and bottom depths.

2. Nutrients: The one day average concentrations of phosphate,

nitrogen compounds and silicate should be determined from water samples collected every 3 hours for 25 hours once a month during the period of maximum tidal height fluctuations.

3. Heavy Metals: The concentrations of various heavy metals in sediments adjacent to the proposed disposal site shall be required. Measurements shall be made twice during the 13 months period.

c) Biological

1. Plankton: The abundance of dominant zoo and phytoplankton species should be determined monthly at the proposed disposal site. Fish eggs and larvae should also be included in counts.

2. Benthic macrofauna and Macroflora: A survey of the abundance and distribution of the dominant benthic invertebrates and algae adjacent to the proposed disposal site should be conducted once every four months.

3. Primary Productivity: Determination of the primary productivity of receiving waters in the proposed disposal site should be made in conjunction with monthly plankton surveys.

Liquid effluent standards for disposal to the marine waters shall comply with the following:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Standard not Greater than</u>
Ammoniacal nitrogen	mg/l	5.0
Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0.05
BOD - 5 days	mg/l	30
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/l	0.05
Chlorine (total not less than)	mg/l	1.0
Chromium (Cr)	mg/l	0.50
Copper (Cu)	mg/l	0.50
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.10
Faecal Coliforms	MPN/100 ml	100
	(80% of samples)	
Faecal Streptococci	MPN/100 ml	100
Salmonella	MPN/1L	Non detectable
Enteroviruses	PFU/10L	"
Grease and oil	mg/l	5.0
Iron (Fe)	mg/l	2.0
Lead (Pb)	mg/l	0.10
Mercury (Hg)	mg/l	0.001
Nickel (Ni)	mg/l	0.10
pH	Between	6-9

Article (10)

Phenols	mg/l	0.10
Selenium (Se)	mg/l	0.02
Silver (Ag)	mg/l	0.005
Sulphide	mg/l	0.10
Suspended Solids	mg/l	30
Turbidity	ITU	75
Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	0.10
Phosphate	mg/l	0.10

Article (11)

When designing the records to be used to register periodic results, they shall include analysis of all parameters, mentioned in the previous Article.

CHAPTER III: AIR POLLUTION CONTROL FROM STATIONERY SOURCES

Article (12)

To ensure the prevention of air pollution from the emission of noxious or harmful substances, the use of the best practicable means approved by the Municipality to control the emissions from workplace either directly or indirectly and render it free from noxious and harmful substances as are necessarily discharged, the following basic requirements shall be adhered to:

1. Imposing of penalties specified in the local order, taking into consideration the gradual implementation of the penalty, against any violator who failed to comply with the requirements of this Chapter and to the provision of pertinent local order or executive regulations.
 2. A work which may cause pollution shall not be operated unless it receives a letter of approval from the Municipality which should have a record of the particulars of the approved process. Any change in the design or operation of the process shall need prior approval from the Municipality.
 3. Municipality approval on submitted applications shall be obtained, provided that the concerned person complies with Municipality instructions.
- The Municipality may dispense with this condition in the case of works established before the commencement of implementation of these regulations, subject to corrective action when necessarily required.
4. Written notice of any change in the ownership or occupancy of works shall, within one month after such change be sent by the owner or occupier to the Municipality, for the corresponding change in the issued permit, if required.

Article (13)

The operation conditions of the under-mentioned works need control due to their emission of noxious or offensive substances which lead to air pollution. They are as follows for example:

1. Aluminium works,
2. Aggregate works
3. Asbestos works
4. Asphalt works
5. Cement works
6. Ceramic works
7. Copper works
8. Incineration works
9. Lead works
10. Lime works
11. Petroleum works
12. Power plants
13. Di-isocyanates works

In addition to similar works which the Municipality may decide to include among works of which operation conditions must be controlled.

Article (14)

The following specify the works which emit noxious or harmful substances as mentioned in the above Article:

1. Aluminium Works
Works in which:
a) Aluminium ores and other materials for the production of aluminium are handled, stored and prepared.
b) Aluminium ores are beneficiated.
c) Aluminium is extracted from any ore or concentrate or any material containing aluminium or its compounds and cast into moulds.
d) Molten aluminium is refined.
2. Aggregate Works
Works in which minerals or metallurgical slags are subjected to any size reduction, grading or heating by processes giving rise to grit or dust.
3. Asbestos Works
Works in which:

a) Raw asbestos is milled, ground, opened or blended prior to use in a manufacturing operation.

b) Asbestos is used in the manufacturing of:

1. Asbestos-cement pipes; or
2. Asbestos-cement and other products.

4. Asphalt Works

Works in which bitumen is used to coat aggregate for road-stone and in which the raw materials are prepared for coating.

5. Cement Works

Works in which,

- a) Cement clinker is produced; or
- b) Cement clinker is handled and grounded; or
- c) Ground cement is packed or loaded into vehicles in bulk

6. Ceramic Works

- a) Lime-sand bricks are produced; or
- b) Clay or refractory goods are fired in kilns

7. Copper Works

Works in which:

- a) Copper ores and other materials for the production of copper are handled, stored and prepared, but excluding the winning of copper ores; or
- b) Copper ores are beneficiated; or
- c) Copper is extracted from any ore or concentrate or from any material containing copper or its compounds and cast into moulds; or
- d) Molten copper is refined.

8. Incineration Works

Works in which:

a) Wastes produced in the course of organic chemical reactions are destroyed by burning; or

b) Chemical wastes containing combined chlorine, fluorine, nitrogen, phosphorus or sulphur are destroyed by burning; or

c) Municipal, hospital or industrial wastes are burned.

9. Lead Works

Works in which:

a) By the application of heat;

1. Lead is extracted or recovered from any material containing lead or its compounds; or

2. Lead is refined; or

b) Compounds of lead are manufactured, extracted, recovered or used in processes which give rise to dust or fume.

10. Lime Works

Works in which:

a) Calcium carbonate or calcium magnesium carbonate is burnt together with solid, liquid or gaseous fuels; or

b) Lime is slaked on premises described in (a) above.

11. Petroleum Works

Works in which:

a) Crude or stabilized crude petroleum or associated gas or condensate is:

1. Handled or stored; or
2. refined.

b) Any product of such refining is:

1. Subject to further refining or to conversion or
2. Stored and distributed in bulk.

12. Power Plants

Works in which solid, liquid or gaseous fuel is burned for the

generation of electricity, but excluding gas turbines or compression ignition engines burning distilled fuel with a sulphur content of less than 1%.

13. Di-isocyanates Works

Works in which di-isocyanates are made or partly polymerized, or used in the manufacture of expanded or rigid plastics.

Article (15)

Numerical standards for emission to air which can be measured with instrument shall not be exceeded.

These standards shall not be applied to furnaces designed basically for domestic purposes and having a heating capacity of less than 60kw. (200,000 BTU per hour).

Article (16)

The abbreviation g/m³ has the meaning grams per normal cubic metre expressed at 0 deg. C. and 101.3 kpa.

Article (17)

Emission standards of works included in Article (12) of the regulations shall not exceed the following ratios:

1. Grill and Dust 0.050 g / m³

Dark smoke-products of combustion shall not emit smoke as dark as or darker than shade 1 on the Ringelmann Scale (20% opacity).

2. Aggregate Works

Particulates 0.050 g / m³

3. Asbestos Works

Crocidolite Asbestos:

Where not banned, emissions of crocidolite to air shall not exceed 0.2 fibres/ml. over any period not less than 10 min.

Chrysotile & Amosite Asbestos:

Emissions to air shall not exceed 0.5 fibres/ml. when measurements are taken in 10 minutes periods and averaged over 4 hours. No 10 minute period shall exceed 12 fibres/ml.

Total Particulates 0.050 g / m³

4. Asphalt Works

Bitumen fumes 0.030 g / m³

Total particulates 0.050 g / m³

5. Cement Works

Particulates 0.100 g / m³

Hydrogen Sulphide Nil

6. Ceramic Works

Particulates 0.050 g / m³

7. Copper Works

Total particulates 0.200 g / m³

Copper compounds, as copper 0.100 g / m³

Zinc compounds, as zinc 0.100 g / m³

Cadmium compounds, as cadmium 0.20 g / m³

The mass rate of emission from the site shall not exceed 1.0 kg/h calculated as cadmium.

Lead or its compounds, as lead 0.030 g / m³

The mass rate of emission from the site shall not exceed 3.0 kg/h, calculated as lead.

8. Incineration Works

Hydrogen chloride 0.200 g / m³

Hydrogen fluoride 0.100 g / m³

Oxides of nitrogen, calculated as nitrogen dioxide 0.200 g / m³

Phosphorus compounds, calculated as phosphorus pentoxide 0.050 g / m³

Hydrogen Sulphide 5 p.p.m. v/v

Total particulates 0.10 g / m³

9. Lead Works

Lead or its compounds, as lead 0.030 g / m³

The mass rate of emission of lead from the site shall not exceed 3.0 kg/h, calculated as lead.

Total particulates 0.05 g / m³

10. Lime Works

Particulates from kiln emissions 0.100 g / m³

Particulates from lime slaking 0.100 g / m³

Particulates from ancillary processes 0.050 g / m³

11. Petroleum Works

Particulates from catalytic crackers 0.100 g / m³

Carbon monoxide from catalytic crackers 0.5% by volume

Sulphur recovery units, minimum 95% efficiency

Hydrogen sulphide 5 ppm by volume

12. Power Plants

Particulates from coal or oil firing

0.100 g/m³
at reference
conditions of 12%
carbon dioxide

13. Di-isocyanates

Volatile Di-Isocyanates 0.1 ppm v/v

Particulate Di-Isocyanates 0.001 g / m³

Article (18)

The under-mentioned substances are considered noxious or harmful and cause air pollution.

1. Arsenic or its compounds
2. Asbestos
3. Carbon monoxide
4. Fluorine, chloride or bromine or their compounds.

Article (19)

5. Fumes, or dust containing aluminium, arsenic, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, magnesium, potassium, silicon, sodium, zinc or their compounds.
6. Fumes or vapours from petroleum works, or asphalt works
7. Hydrocarbons
8. Hydrogen sulphide
9. Nitric acid or oxides of nitrogen
10. Smoke, grit or dust
11. Sulphuric acid or sulphur trioxide
12. Sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxide
13. Volatile organic sulphur compounds
14. Di-isocyanates

In addition to this list any substance may be considered noxious or harmful at the discretion of the Municipality if it is deemed to cause harm and environmental problems.

Standards of emission of substances stated in the previous article shall not exceed the following limits:

SUBSTANCE	STANDARD APPLICABLE TO	STANDARD
1. Arsenic and its compounds	All sources	10 mg/m ³
2. Asbestos	See Asbestos Works	Para 3 of Article 17 of the Regulation
3. Carbon Monoxide	All sources excluding cement & brick manufacture and stationary diesels.	1.0 g/m ³
4. Fluorine & flourine compounds	All sources except aluminium works	0.5 g/m ³ expressed as hydrofluoric acid
5. Chlorine & chlorine compounds	All sources	0.2 g/m ³ expressed as chlorine
6. Metal fumes	All sources (total)	10 mg/m ³
7. Hydrogen sulphide	All stationary sources except the wood pulp industry	7.5 mg/m ³
8. Sulphuric acid mist and sulphur trioxide	Fuel burning equipment	0.2 g/m ³
9. Sulphuric acid mist and sulphur trioxide	All processes except sulphuric acid plants and fuel burning equipment	0.1 g/m ³

Article (20)

If there are sources of fugitive emission of grit and dust which cannot be measured according to standards stated in the above mentioned Articles, visible judgement shall be made by authorized inspectors. Tolerable limits shall be specified and necessary directions shall be issued.

CHAPTER IV: SWIMMING POOL REGULATIONS

Article (21)

In compliance with the Articles of Building Regulations of 1970 of Dubai Municipality and decisions and orders amending it, a prior approval must be taken from the competent authority to build a swimming pool. This authority is Health Department - Environment Protection and Safety Section and Building Licencing Committee in the Municipality - in addition to observing the articles of this chapter particularly the following general provisions:

1. A deck area equal to or more than the pool area shall be provided. There shall be a non-slip paved walk or deck, clear of any obstruction around all swimming pools, extending from 1m from the pool edge for a minimum width of 2.5m. The decks shall be sloped in 1:40 minimum away from the pool side.
2. Hosebibs shall be provided at suitable locations around the perimeter every 30m.
3. The surface of the paved walk or deck shall not drain into the swimming pool or the overflow gutter.

Article (22)

The following conditions shall be complied with with regard to wading pools:

1. The water in each wading pool shall be recirculated at the turnover rate not exceeding two hours.

The wading pool water may be recirculated through the swimming pool filtration system provided that the piping system is designed to prevent inadvertent flooding or draining of the wading pool.

2. The depth of water in the wading pool shall not exceed 500mm.
3. There shall be at least 2 inlets provided and the velocity of each inlet shall not exceed 1m/sec.

Article (23)

Toilets and Changing Room Facilities:

1. All swimming pool installations shall provide dressing, shower

Article (24)

and toilet facilities adjacent to the pool except in cases where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the competent authority that the users of the swimming pool have direct access to showers, toilets and dressing facilities in adjacent living quarters.

2. Modern sanitation facilities shall be provided under the respective categories as shown in Annex (4) to these Regulations.

3. The walls, partitions, doors, lockers, and similar surfaces which require periodic cleaning shall be smooth. All floors and other surfaces which may be walked on by swimmers shall be of a non-skid texture. The floors in the changing rooms and showers shall be sloped 1 in 50 towards the place of drainage.

The following conditions shall be observed in the construction and design of swimming pools.

1. Pool Design

Every swimming pool shall be designed on the level deck pool principle and the design and appliances shall be capable of providing continuous skimming of the surface.

2. Pool Shell

1. Swimming pools shall be constructed of reinforced concrete or other material equivalent in strength and durability, designed and built to withstand anticipated stresses, or water tight construction with smooth and impervious surfaces.
2. The walls and floor finish shall be of a white or light colour, water-proof and smooth finish, which will withstand repeated brushing, scrubbing and cleaning procedures.
3. There shall be no hazardous protrusions including underwater ledges from the floor or walls of the pools into the water. All corners formed by the inter-section of walls or floor shall be rounded for easy cleaning.
4. The slope of the shallow area shall be uniform throughout and shall not exceed 1 in 12. The slope of the floor between the transition point which shall be at the 1.4 m water depth and the deepest part of the pool shall not exceed 1 in 3. The deepest part of the pool shall not be less than 2m of water depth where there is no diving board.

3. Piping System

1. The piping system shall be designed so that it is possible to fill the pool; circulate the pool water through the treatment equipment and return it to the pool; wash the filters; discharge filter-wash water to waste or in the case of diatomaceous earth filters only, return the filter-wash water to the side of the filter elements holding the filter media; drain the entire system; disinfect the recirculated water; add other necessary chemicals and regulate the temperature of the pool water where necessary.

2. The determination of the size of the pipes, fittings, pumps and valves will be based on the quantity of water to be carried, the capacity of the filters and the total dynamic head available in the system. Generally, the velocity should not exceed 2m per sec. in the suction piping and 4m per sec. in the discharge piping. The rate of friction loss in the piping shall be reduced to a minimum.

3. The piping system shall provide uniform distribution of chlorinated water.

4. Inlets and Outlets

1. Inlets of the pool shall be in the form of a central core system or systems with equal rate of distribution throughout the length of the pool.

2. One inlet is to be provided for each 45 cu. metre or fractional part thereof.

3. There shall be at least two inlets for any pool.

4. Inlets shall not protrude more than 30mm beyond the floor surface and shall be rounded.

5. Every pool shall be provided with a bottom drain and outlet by which the pool can be emptied.

6. Outlet gratings shall be anchored and slots or openings of these covers shall not exceed 30mm.

7. The outlet grating or gratings shall have an opening area of not less than four times the area of the main discharge piping or the maximum velocity shall not exceed 0.5 m/sec.

5. Depth Markers

Depth of water shall be plainly marked on the edge of the deck or pool wall at maximum and minimum points, at points of break in slope between the deep and shallow portions and at intermediate increments in depth. Depth markers shall be in numerals of 100mm minimum height, and of a colour contrasting with background. Markers shall be on both sides and end of the pool, and shall be of a permanent nature embedded into the wall.

6. Lighting

Pools designed and maintained for use at night shall be illuminated either by underwater or overhead lighting or both to ensure that all area of the bottom of the pool as well as the entire volume of the pool are well illuminated without creating any reflections, glares, burns, electrical shock or mechanical injury to both the swimmers and lifeguards when provided.

7. Ladders, Recessed Treads, Stairs, Showers and Foot-baths

1. Steps and ladders shall be provided if the depth exceeds 0.6m.

2. At least one ladder shall be provided if the depth exceeds 30m of the pool perimeter. The pool ladders shall be corrosion resistant and equipped with non-slip treads. There shall be a clearance of 90mm from the wall. If recessed steps are provided, they shall be of non-slip surface, self-draining, minimum tread of 150mm and a minimum depth of 350mm. Side handrail extending above and returning to the horizontal surface of the pool deck shall be provided at each side of each ladder or recessed steps.

3. Pool with steps may only be permitted in shallow pools not exceeding 1m.

4. Showers and foot-baths shall be provided at 25m intervals around the perimeter of the pool.

8. Pumps

1. The pumping equipment shall have the ability to recirculate the pool water at the required recirculation rate at maximum efficiency against maximum total dynamic head prior to washing of filters

2. Pumps shall be self-priming under all circumstances.
3. When the recirculation pump is to be used for supplying backwash water to the filters, it should have sufficient capacity and ability to supply water to backwash the filters at the designed backwash flow rate. In small pools where there are less than 3 filter units, a separate wash pump may be required.

4. The turnover period shall not be more than 6 hours.
5. There shall be a minimum of two duty pumps and with 1 standby unit.

9. Diving Towers, Platforms and Boards

1. At least 5m of unobstructed headroom above the diving boards or towers shall be provided.
2. Diving boards or platforms shall be entirely covered with non-slip materials.
3. The minimum depth of water for any diving board placed 1m or less above the water shall be 2.5m. The diving depth for boards above 1m shall be increased 0.3m for each metre or fraction thereof above 1m.
4. Horizontal separation of 3m shall be provided between adjacent diving boards and between any diving board and the side wall.

10. Pool Fittings

All pool fittings shall be of corrosion-resistant materials.

Article (25)

Filtration

1. Filtration - General

1. All filters shall be of such design to maintain clear water in all operating conditions.
2. The filter shall not have any structural or functional failures in permitting passage of unfiltered and suspended solids.
3. All filters shall be so designed that filtration services can be made available for inspection.
4. There shall be a minimum of 2 filters and with 1 standby unit.

2. Rapid Sand Filters

1. The filtration rate shall not exceed 200 litres per sq. metre per minute for public pools.
2. The backwash rate shall not be less than 600 litres per sq. metre per minute.
3. Filters shall contain at least 500mm of depth of filters (silica) sand, free of earth and other materials.
4. The sand shall have an effective size of 0.3 mm to 0.5mm and a uniform coefficient not greater than 1.75.
5. The filter bed shall be supported by graded gravel or other porous media capable of supporting the entire filtering media and distributing both the filter and backwash water over the entire filter surface.
6. At least 300mm of free board shall be provided to prevent filter media from being carried off to waste during backwashing.
7. The underdrainage system shall provide uniform collection of filtered water and uniform distribution of backwash water over the entire bed area.
8. Filters shall be provided with air release valves at the high point of each filter.
9. Sight glass shall be installed on the waste discharge line to observe the progress of filter washing.
10. Each filter unit shall be provided with an access opening of not less than 300mm x 400mm manhole and cover.
11. Filter pipings shall be valved so that filters can be washed individually or isolated for repairs.

3. Diatomaceous Earth Filters

1. The filtration rate of either pressure or vacuum type, shall not exceed 100 litres per sq. metre per minute where there is no approved automatic flow controller or body feed equipment. However, the filtration rate may be increased to a maximum of 150 litres per sq. metre per minute if an approved automatic flow controller and approved body feed equipment are provided. Provisions shall be made for recoating with diatomaceous earth filter aid. Any pool with

a surface area of 200 sq. metres or more, continuous feeding of filter aid to the filter inflow shall be provided. Such equipment shall have a capacity to feed not less than 500 gm. of this material per sq. metre of filter area over a 24 hour period. Provision shall be made for backwashing or cleaning of filters in a sanitary manner and without undue labour. The tank containing the diatomite filter elements shall be of adequate strength to resist all stresses from maximum loading with a safety factor of 4.

4. Other Filters

For private pools, high rate pressure filters may be used at a maximum filtration rate of 600 litres per square metre per minute.

5. Control Equipment

1. Rate of flow metres shall be installed on all recirculation system and shall be capable of measuring flows of at least one and a quarter times the design flow rate.
2. Pressure, vacuum and compound gauges, as required shall be installed on earth filter plants to indicate the conditions of the filters.
3. Sight glasses shall be provided on backwash, rowash and recirculation lines.
4. Any installation where water from the pool is returned to an open tank located below the normal water level of the pool, control valves shall be provided to prevent the flooding of the tank.
5. Sampling taps shall be provided at the inlet and outlet pipes of the filter.

Article (26)

Wastewater Disposal

1. Provisions shall be made for the disposing of the materials cleaned from the filters and of backwash water in a manner approved by Drainage and Irrigation Department.
2. Where sand filters are used, the backwash shall be disposed off in a manner as required by the Drainage and Irrigation Department.
3. A receiving chamber shall be installed to collect waste diatomaceous earth and to dispose off in a manner as required by the inspection authority.

Article (27)

Disinfecting Equipment

Necessary instruments and equipments shall be used to achieve the standard quality of swimming pools water as mentioned in Annex No. (5).

a) Chlorinator or Disinfectant Feeders

1. The pool shall be equipped with suitable equipment capable of feeding disinfectants, coagulants, chemicals for pH adjustments and other required chemicals to the recirculated water unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Inspection Authority that such equipment is not needed for the satisfactory operation of the pool.
2. The equipment for the supply of chlorine or compounds of chlorine shall be of sufficient capacity to feed mechanically at an adjustable rate throughout its entire range to within 10% of the required dosage at any settings. There shall be at least two chlorinators installed per system of which one is a standby unit.
3. When compressed chlorine gas feeding equipment is used, the following additional requirements shall be provided:
 - 3.1 The gas cylinders and gas feeding equipment shall be housed in a separate well ventilated room. Such rooms shall not be below ground level and shall be provided with vents near the floor which terminate outdoors.
 - 3.2 Mechanical ventilation to the room shall be provided. An airtight duct from the floor level leading out into the open and a separate exhaust fan capable of producing at least one air change per minute shall be provided.
 - 3.3 The chlorine feeding equipment shall be of solution feed type capable of delivering chlorine at its maximum rate without releasing chlorine gas to the atmosphere.
 - 3.4 Chlorine cylinders shall be anchored to prevent their falling over the platform. Scale for the measuring of the remaining chlorine gas in the cylinders shall be provided.
 - 3.5 The chlorinators shall be designed to prevent the backflow of water into the chlorine solution container and any failure of water to be supplied shall automatically shut off the release of chlorine from the cylinder.
 - 3.6 A gas mask used for the chlorine atmosphere shall be kept in

an unlocked cabinet outside this room.

4. Where calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite or other halogen compounds are utilized as a disinfecting agent, a positive displacement type chemical feed pump shall be provided to inject the chemical solution to the recirculation line.

b) Chemical Feed Equipment

1. Body feed equipment for the feeding of diatomaceous earth filter aid to the filter influent shall have the capacity to operate at a reasonably constant rate with calibrated range of 2 ppm to 10 ppm.
2. Positive displacement type of chemical feeders for pools shall be installed for adding chemicals for pH adjustment.

Article (28)

1. Building Permit Unit in Building Control Section shall inspect the swimming pool during the period of execution, after the completion of the pool and before refunding the retention money to the Contractor, to ensure the provisions of sanitary requirements which were previously indicated in the preliminary approval granted by Environment Protection & Safety Section, and issue no objection certificate to finalize the procedure of refunding the retention money.

2. In compliance with the provision of Article (88) of the Local Order on Environment Protection Regulations in the Emirate of Dubai, inspectors of Environment Protection and Safety Section shall undertake periodic inspection works of actually existing and used swimming pools, to ensure meeting required conditions and keep complying therewith.

3. Violation of conditions mentioned in Chapter IV will make the violator liable for penalties stipulated in the Local Order, in addition to the right of the Municipality to remove the swimming pool in accordance with the Building Regulations of 1970.

CHAPTER V - SAFETY OF CHILDREN TOYS

Article (29)

Toys and, in particular, chemical games and toys, must not contain any substances or preparations:

1. which, when mixed, may explode through;
2. chemical reaction or through heating;
3. when mixed with oxidizing substances;

Article (30)

4. which contain volatile components which are flammable in air and liable to form flammable or explosive vapour/air mixture.

Warning and Indicators of Precautions to be taken when using Toys

Toys must be accompanied by appropriate clearly legible warning in order to reduce inherent risks in their use as described in the essential requirements, and specifically:

1. **Toys not intended for children under 36 months:**

Toys which might be dangerous for children under 36 months of age shall bear a warning, for example: 'Not Suitable for Children under 36 Months' or 'Not Suitable for Children Under 3 Years' together with a brief indication, which may also appear in the instructions for use, of the specific risks calling for this restriction.

This provision does not apply to toys which, on account of their function, dimensions, characteristics, properties or other cogent ground, are manifestly unsuitable for children under 36 months.

2. **Slides, suspended swings and rings, trapezes, ropes and similar toys attached to a Crossbeam**

Such toys shall be accompanied by instructions drawing attention to the need to carry out checks and maintenance of the main parts (suspensions, fixings, anchorages, etc.) at intervals, and pointing out that, if these checks are not carried out, the toy may cause a fall or overturn.

Instructions must also be given as to correct assembly of the toy, indicating those parts which can present dangers if it is incorrectly assembled.

1. **Chemical Toys**

Toys must be so designed and constructed that, when used they do not present health hazards or risks of physical injury by ingestion, inhalation or contact with the skin, mucous tissues or eyes.

In particular, for the protection of children's health, bioavailability resulting from the use of toys must not, as an objective, exceed the following levels per day:

0.2 microgrammes for antimony
01. " " arsenic
25.0 " " barium

Article (31)

0.6 microgrammes for cadmium	
0.3	" chromium
0.7	" lead
0.5	" mercury
5.0	" selenium

or such other values as may be laid down for these substances in the UAE or the Emirate's legislation based on scientific evidence.

Article (32)

Toys must not contain dangerous substances or preparations in amounts which may harm the health of children using them. At all events it is strictly forbidden to include, in a toy, dangerous substances or preparations if they are intended to be used as such while the toy is being used.

Article (33)

a) Without prejudice to the application of the provisions laid down in the UAE and the Emirates' Legislations on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances or preparations, the instructions for use of toys containing inherently dangerous substances or preparations shall bear a warning of the dangerous nature of these substances or preparations and an indication of the precautions to be taken by the user in order to avoid hazards associated to the type of toy. The first aid to be given in the event of serious accidents resulting from the use of this type of toy shall also be mentioned. It shall also be stated that the toys must be kept out of reach of very young children.

b) In addition to the instructions provided for in (a), chemical toys shall bear the following marking on their packaging:

"Warning": for children over (1) year of age only. For use under adult supervision.

Article (34)

In particular, the following are regarded as chemical toys: chemistry sets, plastic embedding sets, miniature workshops for ceramics, enameling or photography and similar toys.

Article (35)

The testing for corrosion toxicity, irritation, vibration, flammability, ingestion, aspiration hazards, impact hazards, thermal hazards, etc. should be carried out as per the regulations and standards to be approved by Dubai Municipality.

II. Functional Toys

Article (36)

Functional toys means toys which are used in the same way as and are often scale models of, appliances or installations intended for adults.

Article (37)

Functional toys or their packing shall bear the marking Warning: (to be used under the direct supervision of an adult).

Article (38)

In addition, these toys shall be accompanied by directions giving working instructions as well as the precautions to be taken by the user, with the warning that failure to take these precautions would expose the user to the hazards - to be specified - normally associated with the appliance or product of which the toy is a scale model or an imitation. It will also be indicated that the toy must be kept out of the reach of very young children.

Article (39)

If these products are offered for sale as toys they shall bear the marking:

III. Skates and Skateboards for Children

"Warning": Protective equipment should be worn.

Moreover, the instructions for use shall contain a reminder that the toy must be used with caution, since it requires great skill, so as to avoid falls or collisions causing injury to the user and third parties. Some indication shall also be given as to recommend protective equipment (helmet, gloves, knee-pads, elbow-pads, etc.)

Article (40)

IV. Toys Intended for Use in Water

The toys intended for use in water defined in the Local Order shall contain the warning:

"Warning": Only to be used in water in which the child is suitably within its depth and under supervision.

Article (41)

Companies/factories producing children toys as well as importers shall comply with the following minimum conditions:

1. Availability of personnel and of the necessary means and equipment to implement the provisions of the Local Order and its executive regulations.
2. Technical competence and professional integrity of personnel.
3. Independence, in carrying out the tests, preparing the reports, issuing the certificates and performing the surveillance provided for in these Regulations, of staff and technical personnel in relation to all circles, groups or persons directly or indirectly concerned with toys.

DUBAI MUNICIPALITY

ANNEX I

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO DISCHARGE OR REUSE EFFLUENT

To dispose of or discharge waste water directly to the environment in whatever form or condition.

(Application to be submitted, together with all supporting documentation in triplicate).

To: The Director
Dubai Municipality

I/we hereby apply for consent under Municipal Regulations to dispose of/ or discharge waste water to land as described in the Application and on the attached plan(s) and particulars.

Date (Signed)

on behalf of

Full Name of Applicant
(the principal not the agent)

Address or location and other
sufficient description of the
land or premises.
.....
.....

Telephone Number

CHAPTER VI - NOISE CONTROL

Article (42)

Level of noise emission from premises will be deemed reasonable if it does not exceed 55 decibel during the period 7 a.m. - 8 p.m. and 45 decibel during the period 8 p.m. - 7 a.m.

Exception to that will be holidays, official and popular celebrations and during such periods only.

Article (43)

Exposure period of a worker in a noisy workplace shall not exceed the under-mentioned hours and noise measured in decibel:

Sound Level in Decible	Maximum number of hours of exposure per employee per workday
More than 87 but not more than 90	8
More than 90 but not more than 92	6
More than 92 but not more than 95	4
More than 95 but not more than 97	3
More than 97 but not more than 100	2
More than 100 but not more than 102	1.5
More than 102 but not more than 105	1
More than 105 but not more than 110	0.5
More than 110 but not more than 115	0.25
More than 115	0

Article (44)

To be implemented from the date of approving the Local Order No. 61 of 1991 on Environment Protection Regulations in the Emirate of Dubai.

Article (45)

Competent Departments/Sections shall take necessary implementation procedures.

Article (46)

To be published in the official gazette of the Emirate of Dubai and in the available mass-media.

Director of Dubai Municipality

DUBAI MUNICIPALITY

1. Postal address of applicant
2. Name and address of agent (if any) making application
3. Name and address of landowner (if different from above)
4. Grid reference(s) of point(s) of discharge (attach site plan)
5. Method of discharge or irrigation
6. Drainage plan and water distribution lines
7. Type of industry and/or contributing domestic population
8. Volume(s) of waste water (m³/day) proposed for reuse
9. Maximum flow rate of waste water(s) (m³/h)
10. Nature and composition of waste water(s) (analysis report)
11. Method(s) of treating waste water(s) before discharging (include process diagrams)
12. Depth of ground water at the site
13. Location of any bores within 500 metres
14. Precautions to protect public health
15. Soil type
16. Nearest residential dwelling

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ANNEX II

LIMITS FOR REUSE AND DISCHARGE OF WASTE WATER TO LAND

ALL UNITS AS MG/L UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED		
Parameter	Limit not Greater than	
	Maximum	Monthly Average over any four consecutive weeks
Physical :		
Total dissolved solids	1500	1000
Total suspended solids	15	10
Chemical :		
Aluminium	5	1
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	5	1
Arsenic	0.2	0.05
Barium	2	1
Beryllium	0.3	0.1
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	15	10
Boron	2	0.75
Cadmium	0.03	0.01
Chemical Oxygen Demand	100	50
Chloride	350	250
Chlorine, free residual (after 60 min. contact time)	0.5	0.5 (min)
Chromium	0.5	0.1
Cobalt	0.5	0.05
Copper	0.3	0.2
Cyanide	0.1	0.05
Dissolved Oxygen	2.0 (min)	2.0 (min)
Flouride	2	1
Iron	5	2
Lead	1.0	0.5
Lithium	10	2.5
Magnesium	150	30
Manganese	1	0.2
Mercury	0.005	0.001
Molybdenum	0.05	0.01
Nickel	0.5	0.2
Oil and Grease	5	2

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pH (pH Units)	6-9	6-9
Phenols	1	0.1
Phosphorus (total as P)	30	20
Selenium	0.05	0.02
Sodium	200	70
Sulphate	400	200
Sulphide	0.1	0.05
Organic Nitrogen (Kjeldhal)	10	5
Total Nitrogen	50	30
Vanadium	1	0.01
Zinc.	5	2
Bacteriological :		
Total Coliforms (MPN/100 ml)	300 (not to be exceeded in any sample)	< 100
Viable Pathogenic Ova & Cysts	Non- detectable	Non-detectable

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ANNEX III

LIMITS FOR DISPOSAL OF SLUDGE

ALL UNITS AS GRAMS PER TONNE		LONG TERM CUMULATIVE LOADING ON LAND
Parameter	Limits (not greater than)	Kgs. per Hectare
Cadmium	30	18
Chromium	1000	210
Cobalt	100	30
Copper	1000	46
Lead	1000	125
Molybdenum	20	5
Mercury	10	15
Nickel	200	78
Zinc	1000	170

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ANNEX IV

SWIMMING POOL REGULATIONS

SANITARY FACILITIES

SIZE OF POOL	FEMALE				MALE					
	WC	WB	BR	BH	WC	WB	UR	BR	BH	
Less than 150 sq. metres		2	1	2	2		1	1	1	2
151 sq. m. to 300 sq. m.		2	2	3	3		2	2	2	3
301 sq. m. to 900 sq. m.		3	3	4	4		3	4	4	5
901 sq. m. and above		3	4	5	6		4	5	5	8
										10

NOTATION

- WB Wash Hand Basin
BR Bathroom with Shower
UR Urinal (1 UR = 600 mm)
BH Bench and Hangar - 600 mm
WC Water Closet

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ANNEX V

POOL WATER STANDARD QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

TEST	PERMITTED RANGE
Free Chlorine	1 - 2 mg/l
pH	7.4 - 7.6
Total Alkalinity	70 - 100 ppm
Calcium Hardness	100 - 500 ppm
Saturation Index	- 0.5 to 0.5
Cyanuric Acid	20 - 60 mg/l

**EXPLANATORY MEMO WITH REGARD TO
LOCAL ORDER NO. 61 OF 1991
ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION REGULATIONS
IN THE EMIRATE OF DUBAI**

A group of scientists in the field of environment protection have started in the previous year to sound the alarm against increased human activities detrimental to the ecological balance of land, marine and air environment. An example of the damaging effects is the rise of atmospheric temperature. The scientists attributed this to excessive wasting of materials by industry, fuel combustion in factories, cars and other machines, and to their discharge into land, marine and air environment.

To protect the environment of the Emirate, Dubai Municipality has issued Local Order No. 61 of 1991 on Environment Protection Regulations.

The general purpose of the regulations is to enforce high environmental standards and safe health practices to ensure environment protection and safety in the Emirate. The aims of the regulations are:

- Encourage the reuse of water to save and protect water in the Emirate;
- Protect the natural resources in the grounds, water and air;
- Provide suitable design to construct swimming pools, maintain the equipment, and maintain good quality of swimming pools water to protect their users;
- Provide the maximum possible health and social welfare for the Emirate and its residents;
- Provide all necessary precautions to protect workers;
- Provide the maximum possible protection against health risks or injuries to users of children toys;

Protect the natural environment, wild life, marine and plant life in the Emirate;

The Local Order includes 8 chapters consisting of 91 articles. The following is a brief explanation thereof:

1. Regulations on the Re-use and Land Disposal of Wastewater and Sludge

Wastewater generated by trade, industrial, or agricultural establishments as well as from sewage treatment plant, can be re-used in controlled systems such as, for irrigation, any industrial process, or useful discharge to land. To use such water, it shall be treated and free from harmful suspended physical, chemical or bacteriological materials. It shall have the characteristics, and within the permissible limits, as specified in the Local Order and Executive Order. Wastewater of public or industrial premises shall not be discharged to

public sewage, unless permitted by the Municipality to ensure that such wastewater conforms with the prescribed effluent standards.

To ensure that such waste water is within the prescribed standards and specifications, the order requires analysing samples of this waste water periodically in the laboratory of Health Department at the times as specified by the executive regulations. Results of periodic analysis shall be registered in a special record afterwards.

If it is discovered that the discharge of wastewater to land poses risk to public health or safety of public establishments, the concerned person shall remove the reason of the damage during the period specified by the Municipality, otherwise the Municipality will execute the work on his account. In case of immediate risk, the discharge of wastewater may be stopped administratively by a decision from the Director of Municipality.

To ensure that soil is not affected, the order requires all concerned establishments or persons to obtain the approval of Health Department for the discharge or re-use of wastewater or sewage sludge or its use for soil conditioning. The concerned shall file an application and submit relevant information such as site plan, type of disposal and irrigation process, quantity, nature and composition of wastewater, depth of ground water and soil type at the site of discharge, and the special precautions to be taken to protect public health.

The order stipulated that whoever uses treated or untreated wastewater for irrigation shall fix boards with dimensions not less than 30x30 cm in suitable places around the site written in Arabic and one other foreign language bearing the following text (Water is not fit for drinking or ablation).

The executive regulations of the order stipulated the standards specifications/limits for re-use and discharge of waste water to land and limits of discharge of sludge.

2. Regulations on the Disposal of Wastewater into the Marine Environment

Wastewater generated from industrial premises, human or animal waste resulting from the treatment of sewage, or wastewater from residential complex or other establishments such as public, trade, or touristic premises whether fixed, mobile or floating, and animal wastes resulting from abattoir operations, poultry farms, barns and others shall not be discharged in marine water due to their effect on marine life particularly on the benthic region. Therefore it is prohibited to discharge such wastewater directly or indirectly into marine waters of the Emirate except in accordance with the controls and standards as specified in a decision specified by the Health Department of the Municipality.

The Order stipulates that such wastewater shall be treated to conform with effluent standards as provided for in the executive regulations of the Order.

To avoid polluting marine water, the order stipulates that moving marine units

used for transportation or tourism or others shall not be allowed to leak fuel used for operation or used oil or any other waste in marine waters.

The public cleanliness law in the Emirate of Dubai specified the fine for such violation as Dh. 500 as well as the violator bearing the cost of removing the damage. However, the Local Order increased the penalty to a maximum fine of Dh. 5000, and doubled the fine in case of recurrence to a maximum of Dh. 15000/- in addition to the costs of removal or repair, and confiscating the tools or machines used to commit the violations (Article 90 of the Order). The purpose of increasing the penalty was to deter potential violators from committing such violation, avoid pollution of water and protect marine life and its ecosystem.

For the same purpose the Local Order strictly ban the disposal of waste-water containing any of the following compounds and materials in the marine water:

1. Pesticides, herbicides or insecticides.
2. Polychlorinated biphenyls or chlorinated organic compounds.
3. Radioactive elements.
4. All materials produced for biological or chemical warfare.
5. Any other material or compound determined to be deleterious to the marine environment according to a decision by the Director of Municipality based upon the recommendation by Health Department.

In addition to the above mentioned, disposal of wastewater shall not result in visible floating particulates, grease or oil or any of the following circumstances:

1. Aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the sea surface.
2. Visible residual effects in water or on beaches, rocks or structures.
3. Reduction of natural light transmission to 10% less than the ambient values at point of disposal.
4. Alteration of organic matter in adjacent sediments which lead to the degradation of benthic marine life.
5. Objectionable aquatic growth which degrades indigenous biota.
6. Objectionable odours emanating from receiving waters at point of disposal.
7. Alteration of natural taste, odours, colour and overall quality of fish, shell-fish or other marine resources used for human consumption.
8. Unacceptable increase in the bacterial levels in the receiving waters.

Dubai creek was given special attention due to its geographical nature.

The Order stipulated that all waste discharged to the creek will be minimized to the possible extent. Any unnecessary waste discharge thereto shall not be allowed, and sewage effluent discharges shall be treated to achieve 10 mg/l biochemical oxygen demand, 10 mg/l suspended standards.

For the general protection of beaches, the order stipulated that the discharge end of any effluent discharge pipe must be sited a minimum of 1 meter below the lowest low tide level at the proposed discharge site. A 300 meter radius from the point of effluent discharge is set as the initial zone of dilution.

As a general rule the disposal of effluent shall not result in:

1. Increase in ambient water temperature more than 1 degree celsius (weekly average);
2. Deposition of dissolved oxygen values to 10% less than the ambient values;
3. Changes in ambient pH more than 0.2 units;
4. Increased or decreased salinity of receiving water greater than two parts per thousand from ambient values.

To ensure the management of preventing the pollution of marine water, the order stipulated that Health Department of the Municipality shall conduct periodic analysis of the effluent from the establishments which are licensed to discharge into marine water and advise the concerned person of the analysis result. If the wastewater being discharged into the marine waters is found not conforming with the effluent standards and violates the permit stipulation but it does not pose immediate risk, the concerned establishment or person shall be given a limited period to treat its effluent to comply with the prescribed effluent standards and requirements. During this period treatment of wastewater shall be conducted and monitored. If the treatment is found inadequate the Municipality shall have the right at the end of the given period to cancel the permit granted to the concerned and suspend the discharge to marine water by administrative means.

However, if the result of analysing the samples proves that the discharge does not conform with the effluent standards, violates the permit stipulations and poses immediate risk of polluting the marine water, the concerned shall be informed to remove the causes of damage immediately, otherwise the Municipality will do the same on his account or cancel the permit granted to him, and suspend discharge to marine water by administrative means.

To meet the requirements of international development and to enable all the parties to participate in environment protection as a national duty and as a general objective for the Emirate, the order made possible for the Municipality,

when necessary for the benefit of the citizen and the country, to permit the set up of establishments that discharge their waste water in marine water, provided that they simultaneously put up an appropriate wastewater treatment facilities in accordance with the specifications and standards pursuant to the provision of the order and its executive regulations.

The order stipulated that owners of floating ships, launches, fishing boats, etc. using the creek shall find a means for the treatment of waste water, collect them in specified places and dispose of them in sewers or discharge complexes.

3. Air Pollution Control from Stationary Sources

Air pollution is the presence in the air of any substance/substances in quantities, characteristics or duration/durations causing any change in the physical, chemical or biological constituents which would bring harm to human, animal or vegetation life or buildings, and reduce enjoyment of life or property.

The issue of damaging the environment become so important in the international circles, scientists raises this topic in world forums, international conferences were held and attended by kings and presidents. The last was in the City of Lahar in March 1989 under the slogan "International Declaration of the Protection of the Environment". The conference was attended by 24 heads of states. This interest is due to the fact that lampering with the environment is increasing and will lead the humanity to grave dangers including diseases and natural catastrophes due to rays penetrating the space to the earth or as a result to the rise of temperature in the atmosphere. This will lead to detrimental consequences such as the increase of water level in seas and oceans as a result of the melting of some ice of polar areas, which will result in the possible sinking of parts of Holland, the Maldives, the State of California, and the delta of the River Nile and Bangladesh which took place lately.

In addition to that the Gulf War created new factors in ruining the environment. The area witnessed thousands of air raids, and many thousands of rockets and missiles launched. These were accompanied by the release of unlimited gases which are causing damage to the atmospheric strata that protects the earth and life from the harmful ultra-violet rays and other cosmic rays.

Therefore the atmosphere of the Gulf area was subject of many changes and reactions because of the war. To this we should add the fires in 660 oil wells which were burning for several months emitting thousands of tons of dense particulates of carbon dioxide and unlimited quantity of intermediate gases. Experts estimated the quantities of carbon black thrown by these fires 675 thousand tons each month which hover in the atmosphere for ten days, resulting in a direct but temporary localized reduction of ambient temperature.

All such factors around us, assisted indirectly by the emission of industrial establishments, made it imperative to issue the local order to interfere and set up rules to control the emission of noxious or offensive substances from work

site whether this emission was direct or indirect, and arrange for treating these substances to make them not noxious and not offensive at the vicinity of discharge.

The order stipulates that owners of industrial establishments whose licence economic activities require the discharge of waste in the atmosphere shall take in consideration not to emit significant amount of particulates and harmful gases at any time as specified in the executive regulations of the order, and that they must comply with the following requirements:

1. Continuous monitoring and keep records of its emissions including the concentrations of suspended particulates and harmful gases generated from any source process or equipments.
2. Installation of an appropriate stack and pertinent air pollution control device serving each and every source of emissions.
3. Providing and maintenance of apparatus for the measurement and recording of emissions or of air quality in the premises.
4. Adopt and implement the best practicable means to prevent and minimize the emission of harmful particulates, vapour, smoke and gases from any source.
5. Submission of the monitoring data to Environment Protection and Safety Section in Health Department if required to do so.

4. Occupational Health & Safety Regulations

Labour Law in the United Arab Emirates contains a chapter on work accidents and occupational diseases and specifies compensation rates for workers involved in accidents during working hours, or sustain injury because of work, in accordance with the provisions mentioned therein. However, the mentioned law or its executive regulations did not include security and safety conditions which the worker shall be familiar with during working hours whether working in the construction, alteration, repair, demolition, carry out structural maintenance or painting works, in shops, factory or industrial establishments.

The Local Order stipulated that industrial establishments, factories, mining plants, mines, construction sites shall take certain procedures to protect workers from any occupational illness that results from exposure to a physical, chemical or biological agent in a work place. It also stipulated that worker shall comply with certain rules and co-operate with the employer to protect himself from occupational illness or work accidents.

The order obligates the employer to comply with the following:

1. Ensure that the worker performs his job in safe manner and with the protective devices, measures, and procedures required by this regulation and pro-

vide such devices continuously.

2. Advise a worker of the existence of a potential or actual danger to his health or safety of which the supervisor is aware of, to take precautions.
3. Provide a worker with written instructions as to the measures and procedures to be taken for protection of the worker from any potential occupational illness or work accident.
4. Conduct periodic medical examination for workers to ensure they do not suffer from occupational illness.

According to the order, the worker shall:

1. Use or wear the equipment, protective devices or clothing that his employer requires him to use or wear.
2. Report to his employer or his representative the absence of or defect in any equipment or protective device of which he is aware of and which may endanger himself or another worker, or any violation of these regulations by other workers.
3. Agree to conduct a periodic medical examination in such time or place as prescribed by the employer or his deputy at the expense of the employer.

Since the objective of the regulation is to protect the worker and ensure his safety, it provided for making him technically familiar with machines and equipment and ensure that their use is not risky provided he complies with operation instructions. Therefore the order requires that whoever supplies, leases, or maintains machines, equipment or industrial devices shall ensure that such machines are in good condition, and will not endanger the user or operator under normal operating procedure.

The order gave the Municipality the right to interfere where a biological, chemical or physical agent or combination of such agents is used or used in a way that endangers the health of a worker, the Municipality shall prohibit, limit or restrict such use to ensure the general safety and health of worker and subject it to technical or administrative control to ensure safety in accordance with the adopted standards.

The local order requires that the worker shall inform the employer or his deputy if he discovers that the use of all or some tools, equipment or machines is risky, or safety requirements is not completed and that such use may result in injury for himself and other workers, or if conditions in the workplace are not healthy, in order to take necessary procedures to adjust work condition to the suitable extent and provide technical basis for the safety and health of workers during operation periods.

In case of work accident to any worker in workplace, the order requires that no

person shall with, disturb, destroy, alter or carry away any wreckage, article, or thing at the scene of or connected with the occurrence until permission to do so has been given by the police investigating the case except for the purpose of:

1. Saving life or relieving human suffering.
2. Maintaining an essential public utility service or a public transportation system.
3. Preventing unnecessary damage to equipment or other property.

The order stipulated the appointment of public health and safety representative to carry out certain duties to ensure safety of workers during performing their works.

5. Swimming Pools Regulations

The order stipulated certain conditions for construction, maintenance of swimming pools to ensure safety and health of users. According to the order the contractor assigned to build a swimming pool shall approach Health Department to obtain a certificate stating that the swimming pool is fit for operation and that its construction was executed in accordance with specifications and conditions stipulated in the executive regulations. Owner, tenant of swimming pool or the person supervising its management shall perform certain duties, the most important are to keep the pool free from floating debris, suspended solids, turbidity, algae or any such undesirable matters which may harm the health of the pool's users.

According to the order, the use and ratio of chemicals to disinfect the swimming pool water shall be in accordance with the levels specified in the executive regulations. Chemicals and testing equipments shall be provided to test the water in all operation conditions.

To guarantee the safety of swimming pools users against drowning, adequate number of safety equipment must be provided for persons using the pool as well as resuscitation apparatus, and first aid box. A qualified life guard shall be appointed and his working hours specified according to the schedule of opening the pool to help swimmers when necessary.

The order stipulates that the Director of Municipality may issue a decision to close a public swimming pool in any of the following cases:

1. The swimming pool is of such condition that it is likely to cause injury or harm to the person using it.
2. There is an outbreak of a disease or an epidemic and when there is a likelihood that the disease or epidemic may be transmitted through water.

The swimming pool shall remain closed until the competent health authority

declares that the Emirate is free of the disease or epidemic.

6. Regulation on Safety of Toys

According to the local order the regulations on safety of toys shall apply to any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children less than 14 years of age. These toys can be mechanical, electrical toys, slides, swings and rings, or ropes and similar toys etc. the order does not regard the following product as toys for the purpose of these regulations:

1. Christmas decorations;
2. Detailed scale models for adult collectors;
3. Equipment intended to be used collectively in playgrounds;
4. Sports equipment;
5. Aquatic equipment intended to be used in deep water;
6. Folk dolls and decorative dolls and other similar articles for adult collectors;
7. Professional toys installed in public places such as shopping centres, stations, etc.
8. Puzzles with more than 500 pieces or without picture, intended for adults;
9. Electronic toys.

The order stipulates that Health Department in the Municipality shall test toys and conduct suitable examinations and tests to ensure that the toy does not endanger the safety and health of users.

The order stipulates that toy of children under 36 months shall be given special attention, the degree of risk involved in the use of the toy must be commensurate with the ability of the users, and where appropriate their supervisors. Cards shall be fixed on children toys' boxes or packages stating complete use instructions and risks which may result and how to avoid such risks if any.

Fixed toys and their parts shall be installed in a way that minimises the risk of causing physical injury which may occur due to the movement of their parts. Accessible edges, protrusions, cords, cables and fastenings on toys must be so designed and constructed that the risks of physical injury will not happen from contact with them.

The order stipulated certain conditions in toys, in order to protect the health, safety and cleanliness of the child, avoid his injury during play and avoid risk, infection, illness or pollution.

7. Noise Control Regulations

We all suffer from excessive noise which affect the health and comfort of everybody. Excessive noise may emit from:

1. Musical instrument/radio programme/microphone
2. Electrical appliance/machine/compressor;
3. Motor vehicle (stationary or mobile);
4. Any machine, however powered, while being operated in/on any residential premises or industrial premises;
5. Construction sites;
6. Any person or persons while attending any gathering or meeting in or at any residential premises or place of assembly.

The Order stipulated that occupants of shops, operators of mechanical equipment, drivers of public or private vehicles, owners of houses, or supervisors of worshipping places shall take the best possible means to ensure that noise emitted from such places and premises does not exceed the reasonable level. It is natural to exempt holidays and popular celebrations from the provisions of the order, during such periods only.

Police plays an important role in minimizing noise. Any person annoyed by noise emitted from a premises may complain to Emergency Section in the Municipality which will inform the Noise Control Officer to move to the place of noise, deal with the person causing the noise and settle the problem. If he was not able to do so he should call the police.

If the person causing excessive noise does not comply with directions given to him, the Noise Control Officer may take any of the following procedures:

1. Seize the instrument or render it inoperable by the removal of any part therefrom;
2. Lock or seal or temporary confiscation and transport the instrument to Municipality Stores;
3. Write down the necessary report about the case, taken action and propose a suitable penalty.

8. Protected Areas (Wildlife Sanctuaries)

One thing we are sure of: the inhabitants of our planet have made it unsuitable for living:

The earth has become overcrowded and can hardly sustain the growth of population. It has 5 billion inhabitants who need enormous industries. These industries adversely affect the planet, the environment, and creatures living thereon. At sometime in the past the planet - Earth was home to ten million species of animals and planets. Now-a-days there are only about one million. Man degrades nature by consuming its contents, either by removing forests to build cities thereon, and consequently destroying birds, plants and animals habitat, polluting seas and marine life which destroy fish and benthic flora and fauna.

Therefore it is necessary to intervene to protect these creatures by establishing nature conservation programmes which mean preserving any area of land, coastal or inland waters characterized by the inclusion of plants, animals, fish, or natural phenomena of special cultural, scientific, touristic or aesthetic value as specified in a decision issued by the Municipal Council.

The order banned undertaking any works, acts, activities, or procedures which may lead to destroy, damage, or deterioration of natural environment, or harm wild, marine or plant life or affect their aesthetic level in the protected areas. Pursuant to the Order, the following shall be prohibited.

1. Hunting, transporting, killing or disturbing marine or wildlife or undertake any acts which lead to their destruction;
2. Hunting, removal or transporting of any creatures or organic materials such as mollusks, coral reefs, rocks, or soil for any purpose;
3. Destroying or transporting plants from the protected areas;
4. Damaging or disfiguring geological or geographical formations of areas considered to be the habitat of animal or plant species or their proliferation;
5. Introducing non-indigenous species to the protected area;
6. Pollute the soil, water, or air of the protected area by any mean;
7. Constructing buildings, structures, build roads, use motorized vehicles, or practice any agricultural, industrial or commercial activities in the protected area, or practice any activity, acts or works in areas surrounding the conservation area unless by a permit from the competent authority in accordance with the approved conditions and rules.

The objective was not only confined to protect the sanctuaries and their contents, but in addition to that the order stipulated that Environment Protection Section shall co-operate with countries and international organizations to exchange information and experiences and prepare necessary programmes and studies to improve conservations. Also environmental phenomena should be monitored, inventory made for wild and marine creatures in the sanctuary, and keep a special register for each protected areas to register every creature therein.

The order stipulated giving a role for the mentioned Section in managing, and co-ordinating the activities related to the conservation, as well as advising the public and educate them regarding the objectives and purposes of establishing the nature conservation areas.

9. Penalties

Penalties stipulated in the order vary from a warning, a fine, temporary premises closure, to licence cancellations. In addition to that the violator shall bear the cost of removal or rectification expenses specified by the Municipality and the confiscation of instruments and devices used in committing the violation.

Some local orders issued by the Municipality (7 & 6 of 1967) on public health and noise and (28 of 1985) on public cleanliness in the Emirate of Dubai, include type of penalties related to environment protection objectives, penalties vary from Dh. 100 to 500 along with the violator bearing the cost of removal or correction of conditions.

Legislator was of the opinion to increase penalties to deter violators and to prevent committing a violation which may harm the environment or safety of people.

Violations of the local order were classified in (19) offences. Opposite to each, the action to be taken was written to facilitate application and to unify penalty if enforced upon more than one violator.

10. Executive Regulations of the Provisions of the Local Order

The executive regulations of the Local Order No. 61 of 1991 included (46) Articles, and consisted of 6 chapters. It covers the implementation of the provisions of the Local Order and the authorization given to the competent Departments/Sections to take necessary implementation procedures. The executive regulations shall be effective from the date of approving the mentioned Local Order.

Director of Dubai Municipality

REGULATION SOURCES

Regulations

Sources

1. Regulations on the re-use and land disposal of waste-water and sewage sludge. Regulations issued by Environment Protection Council in the Sultanate of Oman on discharge of waste water and sludge.
 2. Regulations on the disposal of waste-water into the marine waters. Regulations issued by the Environment Protection Council in the Sultanate of Oman on disposal of waste water in marine environment.
 3. Regulations on air pollution control from stationary sources. Regulations issued by the Environment Protection Council in the Sultanate of Oman on air pollution control from stationary sources.
 4. Occupational Health and Safety Regulations. Regulations of factories in India, UK, USA, in consultation with UN.
 5. Swimming Pool Regulations. Codes of practice in Singapore, UK, in consultation with UN.
 6. Regulations on Safety of Toys. EC regulations, and codes of practice in USA, UK and reference books on these two fields.
 7. Noise Control Regulations
- These regulations:
- were prepared based on the previous sources and taking into consideration the suitability of environment conditions, limits and standards to the local environment of the Emirate.
 - were distributed to many related Government Departments and establishments, in addition to many international organizations such as UNDP, UNEP to participate by presenting useful proposals or recommendations.
 - Consultant John Ward, the UN Expert, was brought in July 1989 to review and revise these regulations.

Table of Violations and Penal Actions: Violations of the Regulations on the Re-use and Land Disposal of Wastewater and Sludge.					
Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
1.1	Disposal of Wastewater or sludge without permit.	Dhs. 500 fine, and immediate suspension of disposal of waste in public sewers. Grant violator one month to obtain necessary permit from D.M.	Dhs. 1000 fine, as well as applying the same rule used in the first action.	Dhs. 1500 fine, as well as applying the same rule used in the first action.	Dhs. 2000 fine, as well as applying the same rule used in the first action.
1.2	Disposal of wastewater from public or industrial premises or others to public sewerage without permit from the Municipality				
2.1	Discharge of wastewater not conforming with the effluent standards specified by Municipality	Dhs. 500 fine and grant violator one month to treat waste-water and/or sludge to make it meet Municipality specifications.	Dhs. 1000 fine as well as applying the same rule used in first action.	Dhs. 1500 fine as well as applying the same rule used in the first action.	Dhs. 2000 fine as well as applying the same rule used in the first action.
2. 2	Used sludge without disinfection, or without meeting requirements approved by D.M.				
3	Failure to fix sign, on the site where treated water is used for irrigation, in Arabic and another foreign language stating that water is not fit for drinking or ablution	Dhs. 200 fine and a warning to rectify the violation within one week.	Dhs. 300 fine and the warning mentioned in the first action.	Dhs. 400 fine and the same warning mentioned in the first action.	Dhs. 500 fine and the same warning mentioned in the first action.

Table of Violations and Penal Actions: Violations of the Regulations on the Disposal of Waste water into the Marine Environment.					
Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
4	Discharge or disposal of any waste water from residential premises, establishments, commercial or industrial premises, touristic floating boats, launches, and fishing boats. Leak of fuel used in such floating boats, or marine units used for transportation in marine water or creek - as applicable - without a permit.	a) Dhs. 500 fine and immediate suspension of waste disposal b) Grant violators one month to get required permit as per type of violation c) Force violators to pay cost damage elimination as estimated by Municipality or compensation if applicable	Dhs. 1000 fine and repeat the previous action.	Dhs. 1500 fine and repeat the previous action.	Dhs. 2000 fine and repeat the previous action.

Table of Violations and Penal Actions: Violations of the Regulations on the Disposal of Waste water into the Marine Environment.					
Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
5.1	Discharged wastewater is not pre-treated to meet the standards of wastewater disposal issued by the Municipality	Same fine mentioned in the above article including both the financial obligation and the specified time limit.			
5.2	Disposal into marine environment of prohibited chemicals, radio active materials, biological materials or any materials or other compounds as specified by a decision issued by Director of Municipality				
6	Results of analysis of wastewater samples are not registered in a special record.	Dhs. 200 fine and a warning to rectify violation within one week	Dhs. 300 fine and extend the warning time limit for one week.	Dhs. 400 fine and extend the warning time limit for one week.	Dhs. 500 fine and extend the warning time limit for one week.

Table of Violations and Penal Actions: Violation of Air Pollution Control from Stationary Sources					
Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
7	Burn wastes in air.	Dhs. 500 fine, and issuance of directive to rectify the violation immediately.	Repeat the previous action.	Repeat the previous action.	Repeat the previous action.
8.1	Owners of premises failed to undertake the best practicable means in controlling the spread of noxious or offensive substances from workplace and preventing air pollution.	Dhs. 500 fine and grant violator one month time limit to meet Municipality specifications as per the type of violation.	Dhs. 1000 fine and apply the same warning mentioned in first action.	Dhs. 1500 fine and apply the same warning mentioned in first action.	Dhs. 2000 fine and apply the same warning mentioned in first action
8.2	Increase of grit, dust or gaseous emissions from chimneys, industrial premises over the levels specified by the Municipality.				
9.1	Lack of registered records of measurements of grits, dust, and gases emitted from industrial furnaces or other sources.	Dhs. 200 fine and warning to rectify the violation within one week	Dhs. 300 fine and extend the warning time limit to another week.	Dhs. 400 fine and extend the warning time limit to another week	Dhs. 500 fine and extend the warning time limit to another one week
9.2	Data required by Environment Protection & Safety Section are not presented when requested.				

Table of Violations and Penal Actions: Violations of Occupational Health and Safety Regulations.					
Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
10	Non-compliance with standards specified by Municipality, or use of materials that create biological, chemical or physical hazards in a way that may endanger the worker and property.	Dhs. 500 fine, and warn violator to rectify violation within one month.	Dhs. 1000 fine and extend the warning time limit to another one month.	Dhs. 1500 fine and extend the warning time limit to another one month.	Dhs. 2000 fine and extend the warning time limit to another one month.
11.1	Workers are not provided with written instructions on procedures to be followed for their protection and safety from any possible occupational illness or work accident.	Dhs. 200 fine and warn violator to rectify violation within two weeks.	Dhs. 300 fine and extend the warning time limit to other two following weeks.	Dhs. 400 fine and extend the warning time limit for other two following weeks.	Dhs. 500 fine and extend the warning time limit for other two following weeks.
11.2	Incompliance with instructions given by health and safety inspectors to ensure the worker's health, security and safety.				
11.3	Annual periodic medical check-up is not conducted for premises workers.				

**Table of Violations and Penal Actions:
Violations of Swimming Pools Regulations.**

Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
12.1	Operation before obtaining fitness certificate.	Closure of the swimming pool till violations reasons are eliminated			
12.2	Qualified and trained life guard is not appointed.				
12.3	Changing room is not available				
12.4	Operate swimming pool without permit or with expired permit.				
13.1	Inappropriate application of chemical used to disinfect the pool's water as per the standards approved by the D.M.	Dhs. 200 fine and a warning to rectify violation during the period specified by inspector as per the type of violation	Dhs. 200 fine and a warning.	Dhs. 400 fine and a warning.	Dhs. 500 fine and a warning.
13.2	Inavailability of adequate number of safety equipment for users of swimming pool				
13.3	Inavailability of first aid box or resuscitation apparatus.				

**Table of Violations and Penal Actions:
Violations of Swimming Pools Regulations.**

Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
13.4	Presence of solid or suspended materials in the swimming pool's water, algae, or any other undesirable materials which may endanger the health of pool's users.				
13.5	Records of daily tests results of pool's water are not presented to EPSS before the end of third working day of each month for evaluation.				

Table of Violations and Penal Actions: Violation of Regulations on Safety of Toys.					
Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
14.1	Presence, in the manufactured toys, or prohibited materials or chemicals susceptible to inflame, explode or is deemed hazardous as determined by the Municipality.	Dhs. 500 fine and confiscation.	Dhs. 1000 fine and confiscation.	Dhs. 1500 fine and confiscation.	Dhs. 2000 fine and confiscation.
14.2	The toys contain radioactive materials or substances in shapes or quantities that may harm the health of children.				
15	Instruction cards are not fixed on children toys or packages explaining clearly the risks which may result from their use and how to avoid these risks if any.	Dhs. 200 fine and confiscation.	Dhs. 300 fine and confiscation.	Dhs. 400 fine and confiscation.	Dhs. 500 fine and confiscation.

Table of Violations and Penal Actions: Violations of Noise Control Regulations					
Article No.	Type of Violation	First Action	Second Action	Third Action	Fourth Action
16	Removal of locks of seals placed on any instrument which the Municipality decide to suspend its operation before obtaining the Municipality approval.	Dhs. 500 fine.	Dhs. 1000 fine.	Dhs. 1500 fine.	Dhs. 2000 fine.
17	Noise emitted from the premises exceed, 55 decibel during the period 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. and 45 decibel during the period 8 p.m. to 7 a.m.	Dhs. 100 fine.	Dhs. 200 fine.	Dhs. 300 fine.	Dhs. 400 fine.

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