

REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TANGERANG
NUMBER 6 OF 2023
ON
ADMINISTRATION OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MAYOR OF TANGERANG,

- Considering :
- a. that the fulfillment of a good and healthy environment is a human right for every citizen to realize a sustainable degree of public health;
 - b. that one of the efforts to support the degree of public health in the Region requires appropriate, effective, and efficient management of domestic wastewater;
 - c. that in order to realize the degree of health as referred to in Point b, arrangements are needed so that the Local Government and related parties can synergize in the management of domestic wastewater in the Region;
 - d. that based on the considerations referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Administration of Domestic Wastewater Management Systems;
- Observing :
1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 2 of 1993 on Establishment of Level II Region Municipality of Tangerang (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1993 Number 18 Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3518);
3. Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3518), as amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5887), as amended several and last by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation to Become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);
5. Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on Administration of Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 32, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6634);
6. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing Number 04/PRT/M/2017 on Administration of Domestic Wastewater Management System (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 456);
7. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.68/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/8/2016 on Domestic Wastewater Quality Standards (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 1323);
8. Regional Regulation of the Province of Banten Number 3 of 2019 on Development of Regional Domestic Wastewater Pollution Management and Control (Regional Gazette of the Province of Banten of 2019 Number 3, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Province of Banten Number 3);

With the Joint Approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TANGERANG
and
THE MAYOR OF TANGERANG

HAS DECIDED:

To issue: REGIONAL REGULATION ON ADMINISTRATION OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Municipality of Tangerang.
2. Local Government means the Mayor as the administering element of the Local Government who leads the implementation of government affairs under the authority of the autonomous Region.
3. Mayor means the Mayor of Tangerang.
4. Regional Apparatus means an assisting element of the Mayor and the Regional House of Representatives in the administration of government affairs which are the authority of the Region.
5. Office means a Regional Apparatus in charge of government affairs in the field of Domestic Wastewater management.
6. Domestic Wastewater means wastewater originating from residential businesses and/or activities, restaurants, offices, commerce, apartments, and dormitories.
7. Domestic Wastewater Management System (*Sistem Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik*), hereinafter abbreviated as SPALD means a series of Domestic Wastewater management activities in one unit with Domestic Wastewater management infrastructures and means.
8. Administration of SPALD means a series of activities in carrying out the development and management of infrastructure and means for Domestic Wastewater services.
9. Local SPALD hereinafter referred to as SPALD-S means a management system carried out by treating Domestic Wastewater at the source location, which then the biosolids are collected by transportation means to the fecal sludge treatment subsystem.
10. Centralized SPALD hereinafter referred to as SPALD-T means a management system carried out by draining Domestic Wastewater from the source collectively to a centralized treatment subsystem for treatment before being discharged into surface water bodies.

11. Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (*Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja*) hereinafter abbreviated as IPLT means a wastewater management plant designed to only receive and treat fecal sludge originating from the local treatment subsystem.
12. Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant (*Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah*) hereinafter abbreviated as IPALD means a water building that functions to treat Domestic Wastewater.
13. Domestic Wastewater Treatment means an effort to treat in a certain way so that the wastewater meets the established wastewater quality standards.
14. Online Single Submission System means an integrated electronic system managed and organized by the Online Single Submission Institution for the implementation of risk-based business licensing.
15. Every Person means an individual, group of persons, or corporation.
16. Local-Owned Enterprise (*Badan Usaha Milik Daerah*) Administering SPALD hereinafter referred to as BUMD SPALD means a business entity formed to carry out SPALD Administration activities whose capital is wholly or most of the capital owned by the Local Government.
17. Technical Implementation Unit (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis*) of Office Administering SPALD hereinafter referred to as UPTD SPALD means a unit formed specifically to carry out part of the SPALD Administration activities by the Local Government to carry out some of the operational technical tasks and/or supporting technical activities that have a working area of one or several Regencies/Municipalities.
18. Business Entity of SPALD, hereinafter referred to as Business Entity, means a legal entity whose activity administers SPALD.
19. Regional Public Service Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum Daerah*) of SPALD hereinafter abbreviated to BLUD SPALD means a system implemented by the technical implementation unit of the office/regional agency in providing services to the community that has flexibility in financial management patterns as an exception to regional management provisions in general, whose activity administers SPALD.
20. Community Group means a group of community who have the same interests, who live in an area with the same jurisdiction.
21. Wastewater Quality Standard means a measure of the limit or level of pollutant elements and or the number of pollutant elements tolerated in wastewater that will be discharged or released into the water source of a business and or activity.

22. SPALD Information System means an information system that contains complete information related to the definition, type, operation, and maintenance of SPALD.

Article 2

- (1) This Regional Regulation aims to:
- a. improve sustainable domestic wastewater services;
 - b. improve public health and environmental quality;
 - c. protect the quality of raw water from domestic wastewater pollution;
 - d. encourage efforts to utilize domestic wastewater treatment products;
 - e. provide legal certainty in the administration of SPALD;
 - f. control the disposal of Domestic Wastewater;
 - g. encourage the Administration of SPALD that is effective, efficient, environmentally friendly, and sustainable;
 - h. protect the quality of groundwater and surface water;
 - i. increase efforts to preserve the environment, especially water resources; and
 - j. increase awareness and concern of the Local Government, the business world and the community in efforts to preserve the environment.
- (2) The target of this Regional Regulation includes Domestic Wastewater originating from:
- a. settlements;
 - b. housing;
 - c. accommodation;
 - d. flats, apartments, dormitories, or rented houses;
 - e. offices;
 - f. restaurants;
 - g. commerce;
 - h. health service facilities;
 - i. industries; or
 - j. places, buildings, or other public facilities that produce domestic wastewater.

Article 3

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. duties and authority of the Local Government;
- b. the Administrators, type, and components of SPALD;
- c. SPALD planning;
- d. SPALD construction
- e. operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of SPALD
- f. utilization
- g. institutions;
- h. financing;
- i. coaching and supervision;
- j. quality standards;
- k. public participation;
- l. cooperation;
- m. incentives and disincentives;
- n. business licensing;
- o. rights and obligations;
- p. prohibition;
- q. the provisions of the investigation;
- r. criminal provisions; and
- s. transitional provisions.

CHAPTER II

DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Part One

Duties

Article 4

The Local Government has duties to:

- a. prepare a comprehensive SPALD plan;
- b. build and/or develop SPALD infrastructures and means;
- c. facilitate, develop, implement and supervise as a control effort in the processing and utilization of SPALD;

- d. develop and implement cooperation and partnerships with business entities related to the provision and management of Domestic Wastewater treatment facilities and infrastructure;
- e. implement minimum service standards for domestic wastewater management;
- f. develop and implement the SPALD information system at the Regional level;
- g. carry out education, training, coaching, and socialization in order to foster public awareness; and
- h. coordinate among government agencies either at the central and regional levels, the community, or the business world so that there is integration in domestic wastewater management.

Part Two

Authority

Article 5

The Local Government is authorized to:

- a. establish SPALD's policies and strategies;
- b. implement SPALD at the urban scale, settlement scale and certain area scale for low-income communities, in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Government;
- c. provide permits and recommendations;
- d. provide guidance and supervision of domestic wastewater management performance carried out by the community, and/or domestic wastewater operators;
- e. provide technical assistance in the administration of the development of Domestic Wastewater infrastructures and means in subdistricts, urban village, and community groups in their areas;
- f. carry out the development of Domestic Wastewater infrastructure and means in order to meet the Minimum Service Standards;
- g. handle Domestic Wastewater in the event of a natural disaster at the level of the Region;
- h. carry out institutional development of domestic wastewater, cooperation between regions, partnerships, and networks at the regency/municipal level in domestic wastewater management; and

- i. receive complaints from the community due to pollution caused by Domestic Wastewater which is the authority of the Region.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATORS, TYPES, AND COMPONENTS OF SPALD

Part One

General

Article 6

SPALD can be administered by:

- a. Local Government;
- b. BUMD SPALD;
- c. Business Entities;
- d. Community Groups; and/or
- e. Individuals.

Article 7

- (1) SPALD is administered to treat Domestic Wastewater.
- (2) Domestic Wastewater as referred to in section (1) consists of wastewater:
 - a. toilet; and
 - b. non-toilet.

Article 8

- (1) SPALD consists of:
 - a. SPALD-S; and
 - b. SPALD-T.
- (2) The selection of SPALD as referred to in section (1) is carried out by taking into account:
 - a. regional spatial plan;
 - b. scope of services;
 - c. population density;
 - d. the depth of the groundwater level;

- e. soil permeability;
- f. slope of the soil;
- g. social, cultural and economic conditions of the community; and
- h. financing ability.

Part Two

SPALD-S

Paragraph 1

SPALD-S Components

Article 9

The components of SPALD-S as referred to in Article 8 section (1) point a, consist of subsystems:

- a. local treatment;
- b. transportation; and
- c. fecal sludge treatment.

Paragraph 2

Local Treatment Subsystem

Article 10

- (1) The local treatment subsystem as referred to in Article 9 point a, is the infrastructure and means to collect and treat Domestic Wastewater at the source location.
- (2) The local treatment subsystem as referred to in section (1), is based on the treatment capacity consists of:
 - a. individual scale; and
 - b. communal scale.
- (3) The Individual scale as referred to in section (2) point a, is intended for 1 (one) unit of residential house.
- (4) The communal scale as referred to in section (2) point b, is intended for:
 - a. 2 (two) to 10 (ten) units of residential houses and/or buildings; and/or

- b. bathing washing toilet.
- (5) Domestic Wastewater Treatment as referred to in section (1) is carried out by biological treatment.

Paragraph 3

Transportation Subsystem

Article 11

- (1) The transportation subsystem as referred to in Article 9 point b, is a means to transfer fecal sludge from the local treatment subsystem to the fecal sludge treatment subsystem.
- (2) The means as referred to in section (1) may be in the form of fecal trucks and/or three-wheeled motorcycles that have been modified as fecal sludge transporters equipped with storage tanks, fecal sludge suction devices, and given special identification marks.
- (3) The removal of fecal sludge as referred to in section (1) begins with fecal sludge suction activities.
- (4) The fecal sludge suction activity as referred to in section (3) is carried out with the following system:
 - a. scheduled fecal sludge services; and
 - b. unscheduled fecal sludge services.
- (5) The implementation of scheduled fecal sludge suction is carried out not later than every 3 (three) years for the same customer.
- (6) For customers who have not taken advantage of the scheduled suction service, then customers can take advantage of unscheduled suction services.
- (7) Further provisions regarding the fecal sludge suction system are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Fecal Sludge Treatment Subsystem

Article 12

- (1) The fecal sludge treatment subsystem as referred to in Article 9 point c, is the infrastructure and means for processing fecal sludge in the form of IPLT which consists of:
 - a. physical processing;

- b. biological processing; and
 - c. chemical processing.
- (2) IPLT as referred to in section (1), is equipped with infrastructures and means:
- a. main infrastructure; and
 - b. infrastructure and supporting facilities.
- (3) The main infrastructure as referred to in section (2) point a, includes the following units:
- a. mechanical or manual screening;
 - b. equalization;
 - c. thickening;
 - d. stabilization;
 - e. sludge drying; and/or
 - f. dry sludge processing.
- (4) Infrastructure and supporting means as referred to in section (2) point b, include:
- a. platforms;
 - b. offices;
 - c. warehouses and workshops;
 - d. laboratories;
 - e. road infrastructures;
 - f. monitoring wells;
 - g. clean water facilities;
 - h. maintenance tools;
 - i. occupational safety and health equipment;
 - j. guard posts;
 - k. guardrails;
 - l. drain pipe;
 - m. support plants; and/or
 - n. electrical energy source.

Part Three

SPALD-T

Paragraph 1

Scope of Services and Components of SPALD-T

Article 13

Scope of SPALD-T services as referred to in Article 8 section (1) point b, includes the scale:

- a. urban;
- b. settlements; and
- c. certain areas.

Article 14

- (1) The scope of urban-scale services as referred to in Article 13 point a covers the scope of cities or regions with services of at least 20,000 (twenty thousand) people.
- (2) The scope of settlement scale services as referred to in Article 13 point b, covers the scope of settlements with services of 50 (fifty) to 20,000 (twenty thousand) people.
- (3) The scope of services on a specific regional scale as referred to in Article 13 point c, includes services for the scope of commercial areas and flats.

Article 15

- (1) Houses and/or new buildings that are within the scope of SPALD-T services on an urban scale or a residential scale that have been built, must be connected to the SPALD-T.
- (2) Houses and/or buildings that are not included in the scope of SPALD-T services on an urban scale or a residential scale that have been built, must make SPALD in accordance with the applicable technical requirements.
- (3) In the event that the new settlement is not included in the scale of SPALD-T service coverage of the residential scale and the urban scale, the new settlement must make SPALD-S communal scale within the scope of residential housing or SPALD-T scale settlement in accordance with the applicable technical requirements.

Article 16

The components of SPALD-T consist of the following subsystems:

- a. services;
- b. collection; and
- c. centralized treatment.

Paragraph 2

Service Subsystem

Article 17

- (1) The service subsystem as referred to in Article 16 point a, is the infrastructure and means to distribute Domestic Wastewater from the source through piping to the collection Subsystem.
- (2) Infrastructures and means as referred to in section (1), consist of:
 - a. fecal pipes;
 - b. non-fecal pipes;
 - c. persil pipe;
 - d. grease trap and oil interceptor from the kitchen;
 - e. control chamber; and
 - f. inspection holes.

Paragraph 3

Collection Subsystem

Article 18

- (1) The collection subsystem as referred to in Article 16 point b, is the infrastructures and means to distribute Domestic Wastewater through piping from the service subsystem to the centralized treatment subsystem.
- (2) Infrastructure and means as referred to in section (1), consist of:
 - a. reticulation pipes;
 - b. master pipes; and
 - c. infrastructure and complementary means.

- (3) The reticulation pipelines as referred to in section (2) point a, consist of:
 - a. lateral pipes function as domestic wastewater collection channels from the Service Sub-system to the service pipes; and
 - b. the service pipe serves as a domestic wastewater collection channel from the lateral pipe to the main pipe.
- (4) The main pipeline as referred to in section (2) point b, serves to collect domestic wastewater from the reticulation pipe and distribute it to the Centralized Treatment Sub-system.
- (5) Infrastructure and complementary means as referred to in section (2) point c, function to support the distribution of domestic wastewater from the source to the Centralized Treatment Sub-system, including:
 - a. manhole;
 - b. flushing buildings;
 - c. cleaning terminals (clean out);
 - d. siphon; and
 - e. pumping stations.

Paragraph 4

Centralized Processing Subsystem

Article 19

- (1) The centralized treatment subsystem as referred to in Article 16 point c, is the infrastructure and means to treat Domestic Wastewater that is flowed from the source through the service subsystem and the collection subsystem.
- (2) Infrastructure and means as referred to in section (1) in the form of IPALD include:
 - a. urban IPALD for urban scale service coverage; and/or
 - b. IPALD of a certain settlement or scale of the area.
- (3) IPALD as referred to in section (2), consists of:
 - a. main infrastructure; and
 - b. infrastructure and supporting means.
- (4) The main infrastructure as referred to in section (3) point a, includes:
 - a. wastewater treatment buildings;

- b. sludge treatment buildings;
 - c. mechanical and electrical equipment; and/or
 - d. dry sludge processing unit.
- (5) Infrastructure and supporting means as referred to in section (3) point b, includes:
- a. office buildings;
 - b. laboratory;
 - c. warehouses and workshops;
 - d. road infrastructure;
 - e. monitoring wells;
 - f. clean water facilities;
 - g. maintenance tools;
 - h. occupational safety and health equipment;
 - i. guard posts;
 - j. guardrail;
 - k. drain pipes;
 - l. support plants;
 - m. electrical energy sources;
 - n. solids and waste liquid separation units; and/or
 - o. dry sludge advanced processing unit.

Article 20

- (1) The domestic wastewater treatment process in the Centralized Treatment Subsystem is carried out by:
- a. physical processing;
 - b. biological processing; and/or
 - c. chemical processing.
- (2) The physical processing as referred to in section (1) a is carried out by:
- a. flotation, filtration, and/or settling for domestic wastewater; and
 - b. thickening and/or dewatering for sludge.
- (3) Biological processing as referred to in section (1) b is carried out by:
- a. aerobic;

- b. anaerobic;
 - c. combination of aerobic and anaerobic; and/or
 - d. anoxic.
- (4) The chemical treatment as referred to in section (1) point c, can be carried out by applying chemical substances to domestic wastewater and sludge.

CHAPTER IV SPALD PLANNING

Part One

General

Article 21

- (1) SPALD Planning consists of:
- a. master plan;
 - b. feasibility study; and
 - c. detailed engineering planning.
- (2) SPALD planning as referred to in section (1) is carried out by referring to norms, standards, procedures, and criteria in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Two

Master Plan

Article 22

- (1) The SPALD master plan as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point a, is determined for a period of 20 (twenty) years and may be reviewed every 5 (five) years.
- (2) The Urban SPALD master plan as referred to in section (1) is determined by the Mayor.
- (3) The determination of the master plan as referred to in section (2) is carried out after a public consultation with stakeholders is carried out.

Article 23

- (1) The SPALD master plan as referred to in Article 22 is prepared based on:
 - a. national policies and strategies;
 - b. regional policies and strategies;
 - c. regional spatial plan;
 - d. water resources management plan;
 - e. environmental, social, economic, and cultural conditions of the local community and its surroundings;
 - f. climate change mitigation; and
 - g. minimum service standards.
- (2) The SPALD master plan as referred to in section (1) contains at least the following:
 - a. general plan;
 - b. service standards and criteria;
 - c. SPALD-S and SPALD-T implementation plans;
 - d. indications and sources of financing;
 - e. institutional and human resource plans;
 - f. legislation plan;
 - g. programs and activities
 - h. integration with drinking water, waste and drainage systems; and
 - i. community empowerment plan.
- (3) The SPALD Master Plan as referred to in section (1) is prepared by the Agency.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the SPALD master plan as referred to in section (3) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 24

- (1) The Mayor determines the location of IPLT and IPALD.
- (2) The determination of the location of IPLT and IPALD as referred to in section (1) at least meets the following requirements of:
 - a. being adjacent to the service area;
 - b. being adjacent to surface water bodies outside the boundary area;
 - c. any road access;

- d. being not in inundation and/or flood areas;
- e. being not in the fault area; and
- f. being not in a landslide-prone area.

Part Three

Feasibility Study

Article 25

- (1) The feasibility study as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point b, is prepared based on the SPALD master plan.
- (2) The feasibility study as referred to in section (1), is prepared based on the study:
 - a. technical;
 - b. finance;
 - c. economy; and
 - d. environment.

Article 26

- (1) The technical study as referred to in Article 25 section (2) point a, at least contains:
 - a. SPALD's operational technical plan;
 - b. land needs;
 - c. water and energy needs;
 - d. infrastructure and means needs;
 - e. operation and maintenance;
 - f. technical age; and
 - g. human resource needs.
- (2) The financial assessment as referred to in Article 25 section (2) point b, is measured based on:
 - a. Pay Back Period-PBP;
 - b. Financial Net Present Value-FNPV); and
 - c. Financial Internal Rate of Return-FIRR.
- (3) The economic study as referred to in Article 25 section (2) point c, is measured based on:
 - a. Economic Benefit Cost Ratio-EBCR);

- b. Economic Net Present Value-ENPV; and
 - c. Economic Internal Rate of Return-EIRR.
- (4) Environmental assessment as referred to in Article 25 section (2) point d is in the form of a risk analysis study.

Part Four

Detailed Engineering Planning

Article 27

- (1) The detailed technical planning of SPALD as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point c aims to meet the technical requirements for the administration of SPALD -S and SPALD-T construction.
- (2) The detailed technical planning of SPALD as referred to in section (1) is a detailed planning of SPALD infrastructure and means.
- (3) Detailed technical planning as referred to in section (2), consists of the following documents:
 - a. main report; and
 - b. attachment.
- (4) The main report document as referred to in section (3) point a contains:
 - a. planning of SPALD handling patterns;
 - b. SPALD component planning; and
 - c. construction planning.
- (5) The attachment document as referred to in section (3) point b contains at least:
 - a. report on the results of soil investigation;
 - b. reports on groundwater level depth measurements;
 - c. topographic survey results report;
 - d. reports on the results of inspections of domestic wastewater quality and surface water bodies;
 - e. design calculations;
 - f. construction calculations;
 - g. engineering drawings;
 - h. technical specifications;
 - i. Cost Budget Plan (*Rencana Anggaran Biaya*, RAB);

- j. estimated operating and maintenance costs;
- k. auction documents; and
- l. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Article 28

The detailed technical planning of SPALD-T in the form of a main report document and an attachment document as referred to in Article 27 section (3) is equipped with a utility survey in the soil in the detailed technical plan of the Collection Subsystem.

Article 29

- (1) The detailed technical planning of SPALD is prepared by the SPALD administered and approved by the Head of the Office.
- (2) Detailed technical planning of SPALD as referred to in section (1), is carried out with reference to the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria stipulated in the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER V

SPALD CONSTRUCTION

Article 30

- (1) The SPALD construction consists of the following stages:
 - a. construction preparation;
 - b. construction implementation; and
 - c. system trial.
- (2) Construction preparations as referred to in section (1) point a are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The construction implementation as referred to in section (1) point b includes the following activities:
 - a. groundwork;
 - b. structure work of domestic wastewater infrastructure;
 - c. architectural work of domestic wastewater infrastructure; and
 - d. mechanical and electrical work.

- (4) The system trial as referred to in section (1) point c is carried out on SPALD infrastructure and means that are built so that they can operate according to their quality and function.

Article 31

The administration of SPALD construction as referred to in Article 30, must pay attention to at least:

- a. contract quality plan;
- b. environmental management system;
- c. occupational safety and health management system; and
- d. sustainable construction methods.

Article 32

The construction of SPALD as referred to in Article 30 is carried out by the SPALD Operator by referring to the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria stipulated in the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER VI

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF SPALD

Part One

General

Article 33

- (1) The operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of SPALD are carried out with the aim of ensuring the continuity of SPALD's functions according to the plan.
- (2) The operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of SPALD as referred to in section (1) are the responsibility of the SPALD Administrator and are carried out in accordance with the standard operational procedure for SPALD management.
- (3) The implementation of the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of SPALD as referred to in section (1), must pay attention to at least:
 - a. environmental management system; and
 - b. occupational health and safety management system.

Article 34

The operation of SPALD is a series of activities to function SPALD-S and SPALD-T components according to plan.

Article 35

- (1) Maintenance is a routine and/or periodic maintenance of SPALD components.
- (2) Routine maintenance as referred to in section (1) is a maintenance activity that is carried out regularly to maintain the service life of SPALD components without replacing equipment/spare parts.
- (3) Periodic maintenance as referred to in section (1) is a maintenance activity that is carried out periodically to extend the service life of SPALD components with or without replacement of equipment/spare parts.
- (4) In the event that SPALD maintenance is being carried out as referred to in section (1), domestic wastewater management services to the community or customers, continue to run as they should.

Part Two

Operation and Maintenance of SPALD

Article 36

The operation and maintenance of SPALD includes:

- a. operation and maintenance of SPALD-S; and
- b. operation and maintenance of SPALD-T.

Paragraph 1

Operation and Maintenance of SPALD-S

Article 37

- (1) The operation of SPALD-S is a series of operations on the Local Treatment Sub-system, Transportation Sub-system, and Fecal Sludge Treatment Sub-system.
- (2) SPALD-S maintenance includes the maintenance of the Local Treatment Subsystem, Transportation Sub-system, and Fecal Sludge Treatment Sub-system.

Article 38

- (1) The operation of the Local Processing Sub-system as referred to in Article 37 section (1) for individual scale is carried out in each residential house to ensure that biological treatment can take place.
- (2) The operation of the Local Processing Sub-system as referred to in Article 37 section (1) for the communal scale is carried out by Community Groups to ensure that biological processing can take place.

Article 39

- (1) The operation of the Transportation Sub-system as referred to in Article 37 section (1) includes the following activities:
 - a. fecal sludge suction;
 - b. fecal sludge transportation; and
 - c. fecal sludge disposal.
- (2) The fecal sludge suction as referred to in section (1) point a must be carried out periodically not later than once every 3 (three) years in accordance with the standard operational procedures for fecal sludge management.
- (3) Disposal of fecal sludge as referred to in section (1) point c must be carried out in IPLT.

Article 40

- (1) The operation of the Fecal Sludge Treatment Sub-system as referred to in Article 37 section (1) is carried out in IPLT, among other activities:
 - a. fecal sludge collection;
 - b. filtration of coarse objects in fecal sludge;
 - c. separation of discrete particles;
 - d. fecal sludge thickening;
 - e. stabilization of fecal sludge; and/or
 - f. Fecal sludge drainage.
- (2) The treated water in the IPLT that is discharged into the surface water body must meet the domestic Wastewater Quality Standards in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 41

- (1) Maintenance of the Local Processing Sub-system as referred to in Article 37 section (2) is carried out by preventing the entry of garbage or other objects that can interfere with the distribution and processing process in the septic tank.
- (2) Maintenance of the Transportation Sub-system as referred to in Article 37 section (2) is in the form of maintenance of transportation facilities, equipment, and fecal suction pumps to maintain their condition.
- (3) Maintenance of the Fecal Sludge Treatment Sub-system as referred to in Article 37 section (2) includes the following activities:
 - a. removal of garbage, sludge, and sediment;
 - b. maintenance of IPLT infrastructures and means; and
 - c. Maintenance of electrical mechanical equipment.

Paragraph 2

Operation and Maintenance of SPALD-T

Article 42

- (1) The operation of SPALD-T is a series of operations on the Service Sub-system, Collection Sub-system, and Centralized Processing Sub-system.
- (2) SPALD-T maintenance includes the maintenance of the Service Subsystem, Collection Sub-system, and Centralized Processing Subsystem.

Article 43

The operation of the Service Sub-system as referred to in Article 42 section (1) includes the following activities:

- a. operation of grease and oil catcher basins;
- b. operation of the end control basin; and
- c. operation of the inspection hole.

Article 44

The operation of the Collection Sub-system as referred to in Article 42 section (1) includes the following activities:

- a. operation of reticulation pipelines and master pipelines; and

- b. operation of infrastructure and complementary facilities.

Article 45

- (1) The operation of the Centralized Processing Sub-system as referred to in Article 42 section (1) is carried out in IPALD includes the following activities:
 - a. operation of wastewater treatment buildings;
 - b. operation of sludge treatment buildings; and/or
 - c. operation of the dry sludge processing unit.
- (2) The treated water in IPALD discharged into surface water bodies must meet the Domestic Wastewater Quality Standards in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) In the event that the main infrastructure in IPALD as referred to in Article 19 section (3) point a is not equipped with a sludge treatment building, then the sludge produced must be transported and processed at IPALD which has a sludge treatment building or is processed in IPLT.

Article 46

Maintenance of the Service Sub-system as referred to in Article 42 section (2) includes the following activities:

- a. cleaning of the grease catcher;
- b. cleaning of the final control basin; and
- c. cleaning of the inspection hole.

Article 47

The Maintenance of the Collection Sub-system as referred to in Article 42 section (2) includes the following activities:

- a. maintenance of reticulation pipes; and
- b. maintenance of infrastructure and complementary facilities.

Article 48

The Maintenance of the Centralized Processing Sub-system as referred to in Article 42 section (2) includes the following activities:

- a. maintenance of wastewater treatment buildings; and
- b. maintenance of sludge treatment buildings.

Part Three
Rehabilitation

Article 49

- (1) The Rehabilitation is carried out so that SPALD components can function again as planned through physical repair or replacement activities of part or all of equipment or spare parts.
- (2) The Partial replacement as referred to in section (1) is carried out if one of the components in the SPALD unit has shrinkage in technical function and requires repair or replacement of spare parts.
- (3) The overall replacement as referred to in section (1) is carried out if one or all of the SPALD units has shrinkage in technical function and/or have exceeded the technical age.

CHAPTER VII
UTILIZATION

Article 50

- (1) The utilization of Domestic Wastewater treatment results can be in the form of:
 - a. liquid;
 - b. solids; and/or
 - c. gas.
- (2) The results of the treatment of Domestic Wastewater in the form of liquids as referred to in section (1) point a, can be used, among others, for the needs of toilet flushers, air conditioners, and fire hydrants.
- (3) The results of domestic wastewater treatment in the form of solids as referred to in section (1) point b, can be used for fertilizer mixtures and/or compost mixtures for non-food plants and/or building materials.
- (4) The results of domestic wastewater treatment in the form of gas as referred to in section (1) point c, can be used as a source of renewable energy.
- (5) The utilization of wastewater management results in the form of liquids and solids as referred to in section (2) and section (3) has gone through accredited laboratory tests and has met environmental quality standards.

- (6) The SPALD Operator may utilize the results of Domestic Wastewater treatment as referred to in section (2), section (3) and section (4).

CHAPTER VIII INSTITUTIONAL

Article 51

- (1) The administration of SPALD is the responsibility of the Local Government which includes the management and development of domestic wastewater systems in the Region.
- (2) The administration of SPALD carried out by the Local Government as referred to in section (1) is the responsibility of the Mayor which is operationally carried out by the Office.
- (3) The Mayor may establish a SPALD UPTD to handle domestic wastewater management.
- (4) The establishment of the SPALD Service and UPTD as referred to in section (2) and section (3) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 52

- (1) The Mayor may form a SPALD BUMD in the form of a regional company to handle domestic wastewater management.
- (2) The establishment of a regional company as referred to in section (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 53

The administration of SPALD carried out by Community Groups can be in the form of Non-Governmental Groups.

Article 54

- (1) SPALD Business Entities in administering SPALD may carry out on their own or in cooperation with the Central Government and/or Local Government.
- (2) SPALD Business Entities that administer SPALD as referred to in section (1) are required to obtain permission from the Mayor.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCING

Article 55

- (1) Financing for the administration of SPALD can be sourced from:
 - a. local budget; and/or
 - b. other legitimate sources of funds in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Financing as referred to in section (1) is for investment, operation and maintenance.
- (3) In the event that other sources of funds as referred to in section (1) point b come from non-governmental organizations, the amount of administrative fees charged to the community must be based on ability, agreement and managed openly
- (4) In the event that the administration of SPALD is carried out by the SPALD BUMD, the Local Government may increase capital participation as needed and be implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER X

GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Part One

General

Article 56

- (1) The Local Government carries out guidance and supervision of the administration of SPALD through the relevant Office according to their field of duties.
- (2) In addition to carrying out guidance and supervision in the technical field as referred to in section (1), the Local Government carries out guidance and supervision of the compliance of the person in charge of business and/or activities with the provisions of license on the SPALD administration.

Part Two

Guidance

Article 57

Guidance as referred to in Article 56 includes:

- a. guidance on Domestic Wastewater Management Techniques;
- b. socialization and community empowerment related to the Provision of Domestic Wastewater Management Systems; and
- c. human resource development and Domestic Wastewater Management Institutions.

Part Three

Supervision

Paragraph 1

General

Article 58

- (1) Supervision as referred to in Article 56 is carried out through monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the administration of SPALD.
- (2) Supervision of the administration of SPALD is carried out by coordinating between government institutions whether central or local.

Paragraph 2

Monitoring

Article 59

- (1) Monitoring the administration of SPALD as referred to in Article 58 section (1) is carried out to obtain data and/or information on:
 - a. technical performance;
 - b. non-technical performance; and
 - c. environmental conditions.
- (2) The technical performance of the administration of SPALD as referred to in section (1) Point a, including:

- a. performance of SPALD implementation;
 - b. the physical condition of the SPALD components; and
 - c. operating conditions, maintenance, and rehabilitation.
- (3) Non-technical performance of SPALD administration as referred to in section (1) b includes:
- a. institutions;
 - b. management;
 - c. finance;
 - d. the role of the community; and
 - e. law.
- (4) Environmental conditions for the administration of SPALD as referred to in section (1) point c, include:
- a. monitoring of open defecation behavior;
 - b. monitoring water quality in surface water bodies; and
 - c. groundwater quality monitoring.

Article 60

- (1) Monitoring the administration of SPALD as referred to in Article 59, is carried out:
- a. directly; and/or
 - b. indirectly.
- (2) Direct monitoring as referred to in section (1) point a, is carried out by conducting field visits to obtain a direct overview of the administration of SPAL .
- (3) Indirect monitoring as referred to in section (1) point b is carried out by studying data and reports on the administration of SPALD.

Paragraph 3

Evaluation

Article 61

- (1) The evaluation of the administration of SPALD as referred to in Article 58 section (1) aims to measure the success and identify obstacles to the administration of SPALD.

- (2) Evaluation as referred to in section (1) is carried out by comparing the results of monitoring either technical or non-technical.

Article 62

The results of monitoring and evaluation are used as input materials for improving the performance of SPALD Implementation and the formulation of Domestic Wastewater Management policies.

Paragraph 4

Reporting

Article 63

- (1) Reporting on the administration of SPALD as referred to in Article 58 section (1), in the form of a performance report of the Municipal SPALD administrators to the Mayor.
- (2) Reporting on the performance of SPALD administration as referred to in section (1), at least contains:
 - a. domestic wastewater discharge report;
 - b. fluent quality;
 - c. effluent quality;
 - d. water quality in the well is monitored; and
 - e. quality of the receiving water body
- (3) The SPALD Administrator submits the SPALD administration report as referred to in section (2), at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year.
- (4) SPALD administration report as referred to in section (3), as a database of domestic wastewater information systems.

CHAPTER XI

QUALITY STANDARDS

Article 64

- (1) For domestic wastewater treatment, monitoring is mandatory to determine the fulfillment of the provisions of the Wastewater Quality Standard.
- (2) Monitoring as referred to in section (1) is carried out to meet the provisions of technical requirements, including:

- a. ensuring that all domestic wastewater produced enters domestic wastewater treatment plants;
 - b. using domestic wastewater treatment plants and waterproof domestic wastewater channels so that there is no seepage of domestic wastewater into the environment;
 - c. separating domestic wastewater collection channels from rainwater channels;
 - d. carrying out domestic wastewater treatment, so that the quality of domestic wastewater discharged into water sources does not exceed the domestic Wastewater Quality Standards;
 - e. not diluting domestic wastewater into domestic wastewater discharge streams;
 - f. setting the arrangement point for domestic wastewater test sampling; and
 - g. installing a domestic wastewater discharge or rate measuring device at the point of compliance.
- (3) The determination of quality standards is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 65

- (1) Public participation in the administration of SPALD includes:
- a. participating in the construction of Domestic Wastewater treatment plants on the scale specified in this Regional Regulation.
 - b. providing information, suggestions, opinions, or considerations related to Domestic Wastewater management; and
 - c. reporting to parties related to the management and/or treatment of wastewater that is not in accordance with the provisions and/or the occurrence of environmental pollution from the results of domestic wastewater disposal.
- (2) Information, suggestions, opinions, considerations, and reports as referred to in section (1) point b and point c are submitted to the Office.

CHAPTER XIII COOPERATION

Article 66

- (1) SPALD Administrators may cooperate in the administration of SPALD.
- (2) The Regional Government, in addition to being able to cooperate with other SPALD Operators as referred to in section (1), may cooperate with other local governments.
- (3) Cooperation as referred to in section (1) and section (2) may be carried out in activities, including:
 - a. fecal sludge suction;
 - b. fecal sludge c;
 - c. fecal sludge treatment; and
 - d. centralized domestic wastewater treatment system;
 - e. provision of infrastructures and means for Domestic Wastewater.
- (4) The procedures for the implementation of cooperation as referred to in section (1) are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation

CHAPTER XIV INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES

Part One Incentives

Article 67

- (1) The Local Government may provide incentives to institutions and agencies and/or business actors that carry out the following:
 - a. best practices and innovations in domestic wastewater management;
 - b. reporting violations of prohibitions; and
 - c. orderly handling of Domestic Wastewater.
- (2) The Local Government may provide incentives to individuals who do:

- a. best practices and innovations in Domestic Wastewater management; and
 - b. reporting violations of prohibitions.
- (3) Incentives to institutions, business entities and individuals in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
 - (4) Provisions regarding the procedure for granting incentives are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

Part Two

Disincentive

Article 68

- (1) Local government provide disincentives to institutions, entities and/or business actors and individuals who commit:
 - a. not carrying out obligations in the management of Domestic Wastewater;
 - b. violation of the order of domestic wastewater management; and/or
 - c. failure to implement the agreed agreement.
- (2) Disincentives to institutions, business entities and individuals in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Provisions regarding the procedure for granting Disincentives are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER XV

BUSINESS LICENSING

Article 69

- (1) IPLT infrastructures and means as referred to in Article 12 must obtain permits in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) IPALD Infrastructures and means as referred to in Article 19 must obtain permits in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Provisions regarding the procedures for granting business licenses are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER XVI RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Part One

Rights

Article 70

In Domestic Wastewater management activities, the community has rights which include:

- a. getting a good and healthy environment and be free from domestic wastewater pollution;
- b. obtaining services in proper domestic wastewater management from the Local Government, and/or other parties who are given responsibility;
- c. getting guidance on healthy and clean lifestyles and environmentally friendly domestic wastewater management;
- d. getting environmental rehabilitation due to the negative impact of Domestic Wastewater management activities;
- e. providing proposals, considerations and suggestions to the Regions, related to Domestic Wastewater management;
- f. raising objections to Domestic Wastewater treatment activities;
- g. supervising the performance of Domestic Wastewater management; and
- h. reporting violations of domestic wastewater management provisions.

Part Two

Obligation

Article 71

In Domestic Wastewater management activities, every Person is obligated to:

- a. manage Domestic Wastewater produced through SPALD-S or SPALD-T; and
- b. carry out suction and discharge of fecal sludge to IPLT periodically and on a scheduled basis for those who use SPALD-S on an individual scale.

Article 72

- (1) Every Person as the manager and/or person in charge of SPALD-S on a communal scale is obligated to dispose of fecal sludge to IPLT periodically and on a scheduled basis.
- (2) Each Person as the manager and/or person in charge of SPALD-T at the settlement scale or a certain area scale must:
 - a. carry out domestic wastewater treatment so that the quality of domestic wastewater discharged into the environment does not exceed the domestic wastewater quality standards that have been determined by legislation;
 - b. build SPALD-T components in accordance with the technical provisions regulated in the law;
 - c. make a control basin to facilitate the sampling of Domestic Wastewater; and
 - d. periodically check the level of Domestic Wastewater Quality Standard parameters in accordance with the provisions of legislation related to the environment.
- (3) The results of the inspection of the quality of Domestic Wastewater as referred to in Section (2) shall be submitted to the Mayor through the Regional Apparatus that has duties and functions in the field of environment.

Article 73

- (1) Every Person as the manager and/or person in charge of SPALD-T at a residential scale or a certain area scale is obliged to provide access to officers from the Regional Apparatus responsible for wastewater management to enter the work environment of their company and assist in the implementation of the activities of such officers.
- (2) Each Person as the manager and/or person in charge of SPALD-T at the settlement scale or a certain area scale is obliged to provide correct information, either orally or in writing, if requested by the officer.

Article 74

- (1) Every Person who does not comply with the provisions as referred to in Article 69, Article 71, Article 72 and Article 73 is subject to administrative sanctions in the forms of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. administrative fines; and/or
 - c. revocation of business licenses.

- (2) Sanctions of administrative fines and/or revocation of business licenses as referred to in section (1) point b and point c are preceded by the issuance of written reprimands three (3) times with a period of 7 (seven) days each.
- (3) Provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions are regulated in the Mayor's Regulation.

CHAPTER XVII

PROHIBITION

Article 75

Everyone is prohibited from:

- a. connecting into the centralized Domestic Wastewater Network without permission;
- b. channeling rainwater into a centralized Domestic Wastewater Network or a local Domestic Wastewater treatment plant;
- c. disposing of solid objects, garbage and so on that can close the centralized Domestic Wastewater channel or the local Domestic Wastewater treatment plant;
- d. disposing of flammable or explosive objects that will cause danger or damage to the centralized Domestic Wastewater Network or local Domestic Wastewater treatment plant;
- e. discharging medical, laundry and industrial wastewater into the centralized Domestic Wastewater Network or local Domestic Wastewater treatment plant;
- f. distributing wastewater containing materials with levels that can interfere with and damage the centralized wastewater system;
- g. distributing Domestic Wastewater to soil, rivers and other water sources without treatment;
- h. adding or modifying the building of the centralized wastewater network without permission; and/or
- i. building on top of a centralized wastewater network without permission.

CHAPTER XVIII

INVESTIGATION PROVISIONS

Article 76

- (1) PPNS within the Local Government is given special authority to conduct investigations of criminal acts as referred to in the applicable Criminal Procedure Law.
- (2) The authority of PPNS as referred to in section (1) is to:
 - a. receive, search, collect and examine information or reports related to criminal acts so that such information or reports become more complete and clear;
 - b. research, seek and collect information about individuals or bodies about the truth of the deeds committed in connection with criminal acts;
 - c. solicit information and evidence from individuals or entities in connection with criminal acts in the field;
 - d. examine documents and conducting searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, recording, other documents, and confiscating such evidence;
 - e. request the assistance of experts in the context of carrying out investigation duties;
 - f. order to stop and/or prohibit a person from leaving the room or place while the examination is in progress and check the identity of the person or document brought as referred to in Point e; and
 - g. that PPNS as referred to in section (1) notifies the commencement of the investigation and submits the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor through the Investigator of the State Police Officer of the Republic of Indonesia, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Law.

CHAPTER XIX

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 77

- (1) Every person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 69 and Article 75 shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).
- (2) The criminal act as referred to in section (1) is an offense.

- (3) The fine as referred to in section (1) goes into the state treasury.

CHAPTER XX TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 78

Every Domestic Wastewater management activity that has been operating before the promulgation of this Regional Regulation, remains to be able to carry out its activities and within a maximum period of 1 (one) year must adjust to this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XXI CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 79

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, Article 26 section (2) of Regulation of the Municipality of Tangerang Number 2 of 2013 on Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control (Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Tangerang Number 2 of 2013) is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 80

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Tangerang.

Issued in Tangerang
on 5 July 2023

MAYOR OF TANGERANG,

signed

ARIEF R. WISMANSYAH

Promulgated in Tangerang
on 5 July 2023

REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TANGERANG,

signed

HERMAN SUWARMAN

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TANGERANG OF 2023
NUMBER 6

Jakarta, 17 March 2025

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DHAHANA PUTRA

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TANGERANG
NUMBER 6 OF 2023
ON
ADMINISTRATION OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

I. GENERAL

Domestic Wastewater without treatment will result in a decrease in water quality in water receiving bodies, such as rivers. This will cause several problems, such as damage to the ecological balance in river flows, health problems of residents who use river water directly so that it can reduce the degree of public health and increase the death rate due to water infectious diseases. Another impact caused by domestic waste is the mortality index of children under five years (Under 5 mortality Rates) which is also one of the indications that shows the weak condition of health, both public health and the environment.

Domestic Wastewater will have the potential to pollute the environment if not managed properly. Domestic Wastewater Disposal needs to be managed comprehensively from upstream to downstream, both in the form of solid waste and bathroom washing water as well as feces discharged into water bodies that will affect the condition of the water body. The denser the population in a settlement, the more waste must be controlled.

The current condition illustrates that almost all households directly dispose of gray water wastewater into their yards or into environmental channels, while black water is carried out with a local management system. There is no domestic wastewater management strategy, low public participation and access to proper and safe domestic wastewater management, the behavior of people who dispose of their wastewater without being preceded by treatment, the unavailability of local regulations governing the management of residential domestic wastewater, and the absence of a structure that specifically manages domestic wastewater at technical agencies assigned to handle sanitation management which causes Domestic Wastewater management has not been handled properly. Domestic Wastewater Management whose handling is still conventional will have an impact on effectiveness and conduciveness that is less

than optimal, so the concept of technological development is needed to overcome domestic wastewater handling.

II. ARTICLE AFTER ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently Clear

Article 2

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (2)

Point a

Settlements are part of the living environment outside protected areas, both in the form of urban and rural areas that function as residential environments or residential environments and places of activities that support life and livelihoods.

Point b

Housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment or residential environment that is equipped with infrastructure, facilities, and utilities.

Point c

Sufficiently Clear

Point d

Sufficiently Clear

Point e

Sufficiently Clear

Point f

Sufficiently Clear

Point g

Sufficiently Clear

Point h

Sufficiently Clear

Point i

Sufficiently Clear

Point j

Sufficiently Clear

Article 3

Sufficiently Clear

Article 4

Sufficiently Clear

Article 5

Sufficiently Clear

Article 6

Sufficiently Clear

Article 7

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (2)

Point a

Toilet wastewater (black water) is wastewater that comes from Bathing, Washing, Toilet (MCK) activities such as fecal waste and urinary waste.

Point b

Non-toilet wastewater (grey water) is wastewater that comes from the disposal of kitchen sinks, sinks, and bathroom floor drains. This non-toilet waste (grey water) is in the form of liquids containing fat, food scraps and soap (detergent).

Article 8

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently Clear

Point b

Sufficiently Clear

Point c

Population densities greater than 200 people/ha are planned with a centralized system. Areas with a population density of less than 200 people/ha can use a local system if it is not possible to use a centralized system.

Point d

Sufficiently Clear

Point e

Soil permeability is defined as the ability of soil to drain water.

Point f

Sufficiently Clear

Point g

Sufficiently Clear

Point h

Sufficiently Clear

Article 9

Sufficiently Clear

Article 10

Sufficiently Clear

Article 11

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (2)

The term special identification is a number tag, image, and official identification code used to identify a vehicle transporting fecal sludge.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (5)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (6)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (7)

Sufficiently Clear

Article 12

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (4)

Point a

Platform (dumping station) which is a place for fecal suction trucks to pour (unloading) fecal sludge into imhoff tanks or equalization tanks (collectors);

Point b

Sufficiently Clear

Point c

Warehouses and workshops are storage places for equipment, unit parts in IPLT, and other equipment;

Point d

The laboratory is a place for monitoring the performance of IPLT that reviews the management of Domestic Wastewater;

Point e

Road infrastructure is in the form of access roads, operational roads, and inspection roads;

Point f

Monitoring wells to monitor the quality of groundwater around IPLT; Point g Clean water facilities are facilities to support IPLT operation activities;

Point h

Sufficiently Clear;

Point i

Sufficiently Clear;

Point j

Sufficiently Clear;

Point k

A guardrail is a fence used to prevent interference and secure assets that are within the IPLT environment;

Point l

Sufficiently Clear;

Point m

Sufficiently Clear;

Point n

Sufficiently Clear;

Article 13

Sufficiently Clear

Article 14

Sufficiently Clear

Article 15

Sufficiently Clear

Article 16

Sufficiently Clear

Article 17

Sufficiently Clear

Article 18

Sufficiently Clear

Article 19

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (5)

Point a

Sufficiently Clear

Point b

Sufficiently Clear

Point c

Sufficiently Clear

Point d

Road infrastructure is in the form of access roads, operational roads dan inspection roads;

Point e

Sufficiently Clear

Point f

Sufficiently Clear

Point g

Sufficiently Clear

Point h

Sufficiently Clear;

Point i

Sufficiently Clear;

Point j

Sufficiently Clear;

Point k

Sufficiently Clear;

Point l

Sufficiently Clear;

Point m

Sufficiently Clear;

Point n

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Point o

Sufficiently Clear;

Article 20

Sufficiently Clear

Article 21

Sufficiently Clear

Article 22

Sufficiently Clear

Article 23

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Article 24

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Article 25

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Article 26

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Article 71

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Article 72

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Article 73

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Article 74

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Article 75

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Article 76

Sufficiently Clear

Article 77

Sufficiently Clear

Article 78

Sufficiently Clear

Article 79

Sufficiently Clear

Article 80

Sufficiently Clear

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
TANGERANG OF 2023 NUMBER 6