

ICS 13.020
CCS C51



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 18055-2012

Hygienic specification for township-village planning

村镇规划卫生规范

Issued on: November 20, 2012

Implemented on: May 1, 2013

**Issued by: Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 Health requirements
 - 4.1 Hygienic requirements for functional planning of villages and towns
 - 4.2 Sanitary requirements for land in villages and towns
 - 4.3.1 Water supply engineering facilities
 - 4.3.2 Drainage engineering facilities
 - 4.3.3 Garbage disposal facilities

Foreword

The full technical content of this standard is mandatory. This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB 18055-2000 "Village and Town Planning Health Standards". This standard is mainly modified as follows in comparison with GB 18055-2000.

--- Adjusted the structure according to GB/T 1.1-2009 "Standardization Work Guide Part 1. Standard Structure and Writing Rules";

--- Increased the sanitary requirements for village and town planning functional division, village and town land, village and town residential land, and village and town environmental sanitation infrastructure;

--- Adjusted the "health protection distance" part. This standard is proposed and managed by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China. This standard is drafted by: China Center for Disease Control and Prevention Environmental and Health-related Product Safety Institute. Participated in the drafting of this standard. Heilongjiang Provincial Health Supervision Institute, Zhejiang Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Gansu Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Sichuan Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The main drafters of this standard. Wang Junqi, Pan Lijun, Tang Mingtan, Yu Yanling, Lou Xiaoming, Yang Haixia, Zhang Jianpeng, Zhang Chengyun, Wang Youbin, Guo Yafei, Sun Fengying, Cai Shiwen. Village and town planning hygiene regulations

1 Scope

GB 18055-2012 is the Chinese national standard on hygienic specification for township-village planning, in the field of environment and health protection, safety. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 20 November 2012 by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2013. Classification: ICS 13.020, CCS C51. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard stipulates the basic health requirements for village and town planning and village and town environmental sanitation infrastructure construction. This standard applies to the planning of new construction, reconstruction and expansion of villages and towns, and also applies to the hygienic evaluation of existing village and town planning.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 5749 Sanitary Standard for Drinking Water

GB 7959 fecal harmless hygiene requirements

GB 19379 Rural household hygiene standard

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Town planning health vilageandtownplanninghygiene Land use selection, functional zoning layout, and public works for villages and towns and their residential areas during the construction planning of new towns, reconstructions, and extensions Hardware construction plans and implementations such as Shihe sanitation engineering facilities put forward hygiene requirements to create a healthy living environment for the villagers.

3.2 Village town vilageandtown Villages and towns are the general term for villages and towns. The village is a settlement of the living and production of rural residents in the township jurisdiction, and the township is the township government. The political, economic, cultural and life service centers of the seat of the government and its jurisdiction.

3.3 Public buildings publicbuildings Public buildings such as administrative management, educational institutions, cultural and sports science, health care, commercial finance, and bazaars, and their ancillary facilities.

3.4 Natural foci of natural focus of infection The geographical space in which an infectious disease of a human being and an animal exists is called the epidemic source of the infectious disease. When its host is mainly wild animals, The source of the epidemic that does not depend on humans is called the "natural foci". Its scope is determined by the distribution of the host and the medium.

3.5 Harmless sanitary toilet innocuous sanitary toilet Hygienic toilets that are effective in reducing infectious agents of biological virulence factors in feces, including three septic tanks when used according to specifications Pool toilet, double hopper funnel toilet, triple-type biogas digester toilet, manure and urine collection toilet, double pit alternate toilet and complete water and sewage Water flushing toilets for systems and sewage treatment facilities.

3.6 Environmental sanitation infrastructure infrastructure for environmental sanitation Integration of water supply and drainage utilities and sanitation engineering facilities for waste and manure disposal.

3.7 Health protection distance from health protection zone Segregate people who may be exposed to pollution from protective belts outside the scope of diffusion of fixed sources. The distance is to cause harmful factors The shortest distance calculation between the boundary of the industry and the site to the boundary of the residential area.

3.8 Harmful factors harmful factors Various physical, chemical and biological pollution factors emitted by the production and living activities to the environment, which endanger people due to their pathogenic effects Physical health.

4.1 Hygienic requirements for functional planning of villages and towns

4.1.1 The layout of land used for planning in villages and towns must be functionally divided. Residential areas should be linked to agricultural production areas, breeding areas and industrial sideline areas, and large-scale trades. Markets, waste faeces and sewage treatment sites are strictly separated.

4.1.2 Public buildings should be reasonably arranged according to their respective functions. Township medical and health institutions should be arranged in relatively independent areas, schools, children The park and nursery should be placed in a sunny, quiet environment, away from pollution and safety.

4.2 Sanitary requirements for land in villages and towns

4.2.1 Natural foci and geological disaster-prone areas should be avoided.

4.2.2 Water source protection areas should be avoided.

4.2.3 Avoid crossing by high-voltage transmission lines, railways, and important roads.

4.3 Sanitary requirements for environmental sanitation infrastructure in villages and towns

4.3.1 Water supply engineering facilities

4.3.1.1 It is advisable to choose a water source with good water quality, sufficient water and easy protection. The water source should be placed on the upwind side of the local dominant wind direction. And the upper reaches of the river.

4.3.1.2 When the water quality of the water source does not meet the requirements of the current national standards, the necessary treatment facilities shall be set up to ensure the treated water quality. Meet the requirements of GB 5749.

4.3.1.3 The water supply method should be the preferred centralized water supply project. The construction of a centralized water supply plant with a daily water supply of more than 1000 m

3 First pre-evaluation of hygiene.

4.3.1.4 When using the decentralized water supply method, it is necessary to take protective measures against water sources such as water source wells, diversion spring pools, and water collection sites to prevent water quality. Pollution. At the same time, drinking water disinfection facilities should be set up.

4.3.2 Drainage engineering facilities

4.3.2.1 The drainage engineering system shall be equipped with discharge and treatment facilities for domestic sewage and production wastewater.

4.3.2.2 The drainage method should be preferred to the rainwater and sewage diversion system. The sewage discharge should be provided with pipes or culverts. When choosing a confluence system, it is dirty in life. The septic tank or biogas tank pretreatment facility should be selected before the water is discharged into the pipe network system.

4.3.2.3 When domestic sewage is treated in a centralized manner, the location of the sewage treatment facility shall be selected downstream of the township, close to the receiving water body or farmland irrigation. Irrigation area.

4.3.2.4 For the treatment of sewage, biological treatment facilities such as sewage treatment plants, constructed wetlands, biofilters or stabilization ponds should be selected to ensure sewage. Treatment of effluent discharge or reuse is in accordance with current national standards.

4.3.2.5 For the discharge and treatment of wastewater from industrial enterprises in towns and villages, separate drainage pipes and wastewater treatment plants must be installed to ensure The treated wastewater discharge complies with the relevant national standards.

4.3.2.6 Township medical and health institutions shall separately set up sewage treatment and disinfection facilities to ensure that their pollutant emissions comply with the current country. standard.