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		<p data-bbox="111 795 758 862">COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE, TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS NOTICE</p> <p data-bbox="87 952 774 985">Moghaka Municipality 2</p>	

COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE, TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS NOTICE

MOQHAKA

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT| LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Mqhaka Local Municipality adopted Control of Public Nuisances By-Laws as contained in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

SCHEDULE

CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES BY-LAW

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Definitions

1. In this By-law, unless the context otherwise indicates:
- "building"** means any enclosed area of a structure owned or leased or administered by the Municipality;
- "graffiti"** means any drawing, figure inscription, symbol, or other marking which is scratched, painted, drawn in pen or marker or placed by some other permanent or semi-permanent means upon streets, public or private view without the express permission or consent of the property owner;
- "health Officer"** means an individual who carries on , and is registered in terms of legislation to carry on , an occupation which involves the provision of health care, health advice or treatment for the physical or mental health or for the well-being of individuals.
- "local community"** means community as defined in section 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 Of 2002;
- "Municipal area"** means Municipal area of Moqhaka determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998;
- "Municipal Manager"** means the Municipal Manager of Moqhaka Local Municipality appointed as such in terms of Section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 as amended; **"notice"** means notice in writing, and "notifying" and "notified" shall have corresponding meanings;
- "public nuisance"** means a thing, act, occupation, condition or use of property which shall continue for such length of time as to:
- annoy, injure or endanger the comfort, health, repose or safety of the public
 - in any way render the public insecure in life or in the use of the property;
 - greatly offend the public moral decency;
 - unlawfully and substantially interfere with; obstruct or render dangerous for passage any street, ally, road, navigable body of water or other public way;
- "smoking"** means using, carrying or possessing a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe or other lighted smoking equipment;
- "vehicle"** means any self-propelled, enclosed car owned or leased by the Municipality, including those vehicles contracted for passenger transportation services;

Interpretation

2. When interpreting a provision of this By-law, the interpreter must prefer any reasonable interpretation of the provisions that is consistent with the spirit and object of this By-law over any alternative interpretation that is inconsistent thereto.

Purpose of this by-law

3. This By-law aims to create a safe, healthy and peaceful living environment in which people exercise their Constitutional rights responsibly, respect the rights of others and uphold high moral values, thus fulfilling the primary objects of this By-law, viz:
- To give effect to the Municipality's constitutional mandate to promote a safe and a healthy environment as contained in section 152 (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
 - by regulating public nuisances likely to affect peace and safety, and
 - by prohibiting all public nuisances having negative impact on health,
 - To give effect to the Municipality's duty to protect and uphold Communities good moral values by outlawing all immoral and indecent practices, and

Application of the By-Law

4. This By-law applies to:
- The local community as contemplated in Section 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000); and
 - Legal personae existent or incorporated within the Municipal area.

Public nuisance affecting health

5. The following acts, omissions, places, conditions and things are hereby specifically declared to and prohibited as public health nuisances, but may not be construed to exclude any other health nuisance within the definition of any applicable law
- All decayed, harmfully adulterated or unwholesome food or drink sold or offered for sale to the public;
 - Carcasses of animals, birds or fowls not buried or otherwise disposed of in a sanitary manner within twenty-four hours after death;
 - Accumulation of decayed animals or vegetable matter, trash, rubbish , rotting lumber, bedding, packing material, scrap metal or any material whatsoever in which flies, mosquitoes, disease-carrying insects, rats or other vermin may breed;
 - Stagnant water in which mosquitoes, flies or other insects can multiply;
 - Uncovered refuse bins;
 - Noxious weeds and other rank growth or vegetation,
 - The escape of smoke, soot, cinders, noxious acids, fumes, gases, fly ash or industrial dust within one kilometre therefore in such quantities as to endanger the health of persons or ordinary sensibilities or to threaten or cause substantial injury to property;
 - The pollution of any public well or cistern, stream lake, canal or body of water by sewerage, industrial wastes or other substances;
 - Any use of property, substances or things within the Municipal area, emitting or causing any foul, offensive, nauseous, noxious, or disagreeable odours, or stenches extremely repulsive to the physical senses of ordinary persons which annoy, discomfort, injure or inconvenience the health of any appreciable number of persons within the Municipality;

- (9) All abandoned wells not securely covered or secured from public use; and
- (10) All animals running at large.

Public nuisance offending moral decency

6. The following acts, places, conditions and things are hereby specially declared to be prohibited as public nuisances offending public morals and decency, but such enumeration is not be construed to exclude other nuisance offending public morals and decency within the definition of any other applicable law:
- (1) all disorderly houses, houses of ill fame, gambling houses and buildings or structures kept for or resorted to for the purposes of prostitution, sexual intercourse or gambling in contravention of any law;
 - (2) all gambling devices and slot machines not operated in accordance with the law;
 - (3) all places where intoxicating liquor or fermented malt beverages are sold, possessed, stored, brewed, bottled, or manufactured, without a permit or license as provided for in law;
 - (4) any place or premises within the area of the Municipality where laws relating to the public health, safety, peace, morals or welfare, are openly, continuously, repeatedly and intentionally violated;
 - (5) any place or premises resorted to for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquor or fermented malt beverages in violation of the laws of the republic;
 - (6) consumption of any intoxicating liquor or fermented malt beverages while in or upon any public street, alley, sidewalk or public place;
 - (7) defecating or urinating outside of designated sanitary facilities, upon sidewalk, street, alley, public parking lot, park, playground, cemetery, or other public area or upon a private property in open view of the public or in the halls, rooms, stairway, or elevators of public or commercial buildings or indecent exposing his or her person; and
 - (8) smoking in any of the Municipality's vehicles, buildings or areas designated as non-smoking zone,

Public nuisance affecting peace and safety

7. The following acts, place, conditions and things are hereby declared to be and outlawed as public nuisances affecting peace and safety, but this enumeration may not be construed to exclude other nuisances affecting public peace or safety within the definition of any other applicable laws:
- (1) signs and billboards, awnings and other similar structures over or near streets, sidewalks, public grounds or places frequented by the public, so situated as to endanger the public safety;
 - (2) all buildings erected, repaired or altered in violation of the provision of the building regulations relating to materials and manner of construction of buildings and structures within the Municipality;
 - (3) all unauthorised signs, signals, markings or devices whose purpose is or may be mistaken as official traffic control devices placed or maintained upon or in view of any Municipal road;
 - (4) all trees, billboards or obstructions which prevent persons driving vehicles on public streets and Municipal roads from obtaining a clear view of traffic when approaching an intersection or pedestrian crossing;
 - (5) all use or display of fireworks except as approved by Council resolution;
 - (6) unnecessary discharging of firearms, shooting or discharging a bow, crossbow or similar devices which propels or projects an arrow or similar projectile within the area of the municipality;
 - (7) all building structures so old, dilapidated or out of repairs as to be dangerous, unsafe, unsanitary or otherwise unfit for human use;
 - (8) all loud, discordant and unnecessary noises or vibration of any kind;
 - (9) the keeping or harbouring of any animal or fowl which by frequent or habitual howling, yelping, barking, crowing or making of other noises greatly annoys or disturbs a neighbourhood or any considerable number of persons within the area of the Municipality;
 - (10) all obstructions of streets, sidewalks or municipal roads and all excavations in or under the same, except as permitted by the by-laws of the Municipality or which, although made in accordance with such bylaws, are kept or maintained for an unreasonable length of time after the purpose therefore has been accomplished,
 - (11) all open and unguarded pits, wells, excavations or unused basements freely accessible from any public street, alley or sidewalks,
 - (12) all abandoned refrigerators from which the doors and other covers have not been removed or which are not equipped with a device for opening from inside;
 - (13) any unauthorised or unlawful use of property abutting on a public street, alley or sidewalks or of a public street, alley or sidewalks which cause large crowds of people to gather, obstructing traffic and free use of the streets or sidewalks;
 - (14) repeated or continuous violations of the by-laws of the Council or laws of the Republic relating to the storage of flammable liquids;
 - (15) discarding or leaving outside of any building or dwelling in a place accessible to children any box or container of any kind which has an airtight door or lock which may not be realized for opening from inside, without first removing the door lock.

Public nuisance affecting property and property usage

8. Property owners, occupants or person authorized to use same:
- (1) shall maintain in good repair, painted or covered with exterior siding material intended for that use by the manufacturer for purposes of preservation and appearance, the exterior of every structure or accessory structure, residential and non-residential, including fences;
 - (2) shall maintain, free of broken or missing siding, shingles or exterior woodwork, crumbling stone or bricks, excessive chipped, peeling, or lack of paint, missing, broken or deteriorating steps, porches, handrails and guardrails or any other condition reflective of deterioration and or inadequate maintenance or as may tend to depreciate property values in the area or create a nuisance or hazard;

- (3) may not allow on any property any debris or condition, including, but not limited to woods, bricks, concrete, rubble, or other building material, scrap metal, tree limbs or bush, tree stumps with a height greater than their diameter, diseased or dead trees or other yard waste, household refuse not properly contained or stored, inoperable machinery or parts thereof (except when housed inside out of public view), refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, dryers, or other appliances, water heaters, bedsprings or other furniture not intended for exterior use by the manufacturer and used or stored on open porches or yards, rutted lawns on driveways or any other unsightly conditions as may tend to depreciate property values in the area or create a nuisance, hazard or eyesore;
- (4) may not store outdoors or allow the outside storage of firewood on any property used or zoned for residential use, except as permitted in this paragraph. Firewood may not be stored in the front yard of such property or within the setback, except that firewood maybe temporarily stored for a period not exceeding fourteen days of delivery to the property. All firewood may be stacked no higher than the upper-most horizontal portion of the fence and infestation of mice, rats, other rodents or insects may not be permitted under or near the stack;
- (5) may not allow any brush, debris or refuse from the processing of firewood to remain anywhere on the property;
- (6) shall be responsible for the extermination of any insects, rodents, pigeons or pests when the infection is caused by their failure to maintain the building in a pests -proof condition.

Defacement or damage of property by graffiti

9. Graffiti is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and:

- (1) any person who affix graffiti to any property is liable for the cost of removing or covering in addition to any fine imposed;
- (2) parents of any minor child who affixed graffiti may be held liable for the cost of removing or covering the said graffiti;
- (3) upon the discovery of the graffiti the owner or lawful occupant of the property must:
 - (a) notify the Council before removing or covering such graffiti.
 - (b) cover or remove the graffiti within fifteen days in compliance with written notice served upon them by the Council to remove or cover such graffiti.
- (4) In the event of the owner or lawful occupant of the property failing to comply with the Council notice to cover or remove the graffiti, the Council shall have the graffiti covered or removed and all costs, fees and expenses will be assessed to the said owner or lawful occupant.

Damage to public property

10. The following acts constitute damage to public property and are declared public nuisance:

- (1) breaking, soiling, defacing, injuring or damaging any guidepost, signs, street lamp or post, traffic signs or signal, fountain, statue, monument or other ornamental structure within any public street, alley, park, cemetery or other public place;
- (2) breaking, soiling, defacing, injuring or damaging any part of any public building or any public property or equipment,
- (3) opening, removing, operating or otherwise tampering with any Municipal property or equipment, including but not limited by way of emuneration, to manholes and covers, pumps, storm grates, sewers and mains, water valves and stop shut-off boxes, meters, vehicles, and attachment thereto, barricades and signal lighting for construction and emergency purposes;
- (4) painting or posting any bill, notice, picture, advertisement upon any public building, curb stone, crosswalk, gutter, street, sidewalk, hydrant, lamp post and bridge;
- (5) tampering with, injuring, breaking, cutting, taking down or disarranging any electric light pole, fire or alarm box, or any wire cord,, lamp or other apparatus used in operating or maintaining any electric light or firearm, without authority to do so or, post any bills or posters of any kind whatsoever upon any such poles or posts within the area of the Council;
- (6) This section (Section 10) does not apply to duly authorized employees or agents of the Municipality or to a person authorized by the permit issued by the Council, or to any person possessing written authorisation from the Municipal Manager.)

Advertisement on private property without consent

11. A person may not post paper or any written or painted bill, notice or advertisement on any part of the outer walls of any building without first having obtained the consent of the owner thereof.

Procedure on receipt of complaint

12. Whenever complaint is made to the Municipal Manager that a public nuisance exists within the Municipal area, the Municipal Manager must notify the police, health Officer or building Inspector who must forthwith inspect the premises and make a written report of his or her findings to the Municipal Manager. Whenever practicable, the Inspecting Officer shall cause photographs to be taken of the premises and must file the same.

Summary abatement

- 13. (1) If the inspecting officer determine that a public nuisance exists on private property and that there is immediate danger to the public health, safety, peace, morals or decency, the Municipal Manager may direct that a notice be served on the owner or, if the owner or the occupant or person causing, permitting or maintaining such nuisance can and be found the inspecting officer may place a notice on the premises. Such notice must direct the owner, occupant or person causing, permitting or maintaining such nuisance to abate or remove such nuisance within twenty-four hours and must state that unless such nuisance is so abated, the Municipality will cause the same to be abated and will charge the cost thereof to the owner, occupant or person causing, permitting or maintaining the same, as the case may be.
- (2) If the nuisance is not abated within the time provided or if the owner, occupant or person causing the nuisance cannot be found, the health Officer, in case of health nuisance, and the police, in other cases, shall cause the abatement or removal of such public nuisance.

Offences and Penalties

14. (1) A person contravening or failing to comply with any of the provisions of these by-laws is guilty of an offence and may upon conviction by a court be liable to a fine of maximum R2000,00 or imprisonment for a minimum period of six months but not longer than 12 months or both a fine as well as period of imprisonment, or such other fine or period of imprisonment which the Minister of Justice may from time to time determine in terms of the provisions of section 92 of the Magistrate's Courts Act, 1944 (Act No 32 of 1944).
- (2) Any expense incurred by the Council as a result of a contravention of these by-laws or in the doing of anything which a person was directed to do under these by-laws and which he or she failed to do, may be recovered by the Council from the person who committed the contravention or who failed to do such thing.

Repeal

15. Any by-laws relating to the Control of Public Nuisance adopted by the municipality or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the municipality is repealed from the date of promulgation of these by-laws.

Short title and commencement

16. These by-laws are called the Control of Public Nuisances By-Laws, 2015.

MOQHAKA**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT | LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality adopted General Street By-Laws as contained in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

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Definitions

1. In this by-law, unless the context indicates otherwise -

"animals" means any horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, ostriches indigenous mammals and other wild animals;

"caravan" means any vehicle permanently fitted out for use by persons for living and sleeping purposes, whether or not such vehicle is a trailer;

"Council" means -

(a) the Local Municipality of Mqohaka established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), exercising its legislative and executive authority through its municipal Council;

(b) its succession in title; or

(c) a structure or person exercising a delegated power or carrying out an instruction, where any power in these By-laws, has been delegated or sub-delegated or an instruction given as contemplated in, section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"municipality" has a similar meaning to "Council";

"municipal area" means the area of jurisdiction of Mqohaka Local Municipality as determined in terms of the Municipal Demarcation Act 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998);

"municipal manager" means a person appointed in terms of section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

"motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle and includes-

(a) a trailer,

(b) a vehicle having pedals and an engine or an electric motor as an integral part thereof or attached thereto and which is designed or adapted to be propelled by means of such pedals, engine or motor, or both such pedals and engine or motor, but does not include-

any vehicle propelled by electrical power derived from storage batteries and which is controlled by a pedestrian; or

(ii) any vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kilograms and specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of any person suffering from some physical defect or disability and used solely by such person;

"park" means to keep a vehicle, whether occupied or not, stationary for a period of time longer than is reasonably necessary for the actual loading or unloading of persons or goods, but does not include any such keeping of a vehicle by reason of a cause beyond the control of the person in charge of such vehicle;

"public place" means any square, park, recreation ground, sports ground, sanitary lane or open space which has -

(a) in connection with any subdivision or layout of land into erven, been provided, reserved or set apart for use by the public or the owners or occupiers of such erven, whether or not it is shown on a general plan, plan of subdivision or diagram;

(b) at any time been dedicated to the public;

(c) been used by the public without interruption for a period of at least thirty years, or

(d) at any time been declared or rendered such by the municipality or other competent authority;

"public street" means-

(a) any street which has at any time been-

(i) dedicated to the public;

(ii) used without interruption by the public for a period of at least thirty years;

(iii) declared or rendered such by the municipality or other competent authority, or

(iv) constructed by a local authority, and

(b) any land, with or without buildings or structures thereon, which is shown as a street on-

(i) any plan of subdivision or diagram approved by the municipality or other competent authority and acted upon, or

(ii) any general plan as defined in the Land Survey Act, 1927, registered or filed in a deeds registry or Surveyor General's office; unless such land is on such plan or diagram described as a private street;

"semi-trailer" means a trailer having no front axle and so designed that at least 15% of its tare is super-imposed on and borne by a vehicle drawing such trailer;

"sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the outer boundary of the roadway and the boundary lines of adjacent properties or buildings which is intended for the use of pedestrians;

"street" means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access and except where inconsistent with the context includes -

- (a) the verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare
- (b) any footpath, sidewalk or similar pedestrian portion of a road reserve;
- (c) any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare;
- (d) any other object belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare.

"tare", in relation to a motor vehicle, means the mass of such a vehicle ready to travel on a road and includes the mass of-

- (a) any spare wheel and of all other accessories and equipment supplied by the manufacturer as standard for the particular model of motor vehicle concerned;
- (b) anything which is a permanent part of the structure of such vehicle;
- (c) anything attached to such vehicle so as to form a structural alteration of a permanent structure; and
- (d) the accumulators, if such vehicle is self-propelled by electrical power, but does not include the mass of -
 - (i) fuel, and
 - (ii) anything attached to such vehicle which is not of the nature referred to in paragraph (b) or (c);

"trailer" means a vehicle which is not self-propelled and designed or adapted to be drawn by a motor vehicle, but does not include a side-car fitted to a motor cycle;

"vehicle" means a device designed or adapted mainly to travel on wheels or crawler tracks and includes such a device which is connected with a draw-bar to a breakdown vehicle and is used as part of the towing equipment of a breakdown vehicle to support any axle or all the axles of a motor vehicle which is being salvaged other than such a device which moves solely on rails; and

"work" means work of any nature whatsoever undertaken on any land within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality and, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the word, includes the erection of a new building or alterations or additions to any existing building, the laying of cables and pipes, the dumping of building or other material anywhere in the street, or delivery to or removal from any site of any soil or material of any nature whatsoever.

Streets, sidewalks and encroachments on streets

- 2. No person may -
 - (a) make, construct, reconstruct, or alter a street or sidewalk in a street -
 - (i) except with the written permission of the municipality,
 - (ii) otherwise than in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the municipality, or
 - (b) construct a veranda, stoep, steps or other projection or erect a post in a street except with the written permission of the municipality.

Advertisements visible from streets

- 3 (1) No person may display any advertisement, placard, poster or bill in a street -
 - (a) except with the written permission of the municipality, and
 - (b) otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as may be determined by the municipality.
- (2) This section is not applicable to signs which have been exempted under the provisions of the municipality's by-laws relating to Outdoor Advertising.

Animals or objects causing an obstruction

- 4. No person may -
 - (a) deposit or leave any goods or articles in a street, other than for a reasonable period during the course of the loading, offloading or removal thereof;
 - (b) in any way obstruct the pedestrian traffic on a sidewalk by bringing or allowing to be brought thereon any animal, objection vehicle (other than a perambulator or wheelchair which is being used for the conveyance of children or the disabled); or
 - (c) cause or allow any blind, awning, cord or other object to project or to be stretched over or onto a street -
 - (i) except with the written permission of the municipality, or
 - (ii) otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as may be determined by the municipality.

Trees in streets

- 5. (1) No person may -
 - (a) plant a tree or shrub in a street, or in any way cut down a tree or a shrub in a street or remove it there from, except with the written permission of the municipality;
 - (b) climb, break or damage a tree growing in a street; or
 - (c) in any way mark or paint any tree growing in a street or attach any advertisement thereto.
- (2) Any tree or shrub planted in a street becomes the property of the municipality.

Trees or growth causing an interference or obstruction

- 6. (1) Whenever there is upon any property any tree or other growth which interferes with overhead wires or is a source of annoyance, danger or inconvenience to persons using a street, the municipality may by notice in writing order the owner or occupier of such property to prune or remove such tree or growth to the extent and within the period specified in such notice.
- (2) Any person failing to comply with a notice issued in terms of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.
- (3) If any person fails to comply with a notice in terms of this section, the municipality may itself prune or remove the tree or growth at the expense of the person on whom the notice was served.

Refuse, motor vehicle wrecks, waste material

7. No person may -
- (a) dump, leave or accumulate any garden refuse, motor vehicle wrecks, spare parts of vehicles, building or waste materials, rubbish or any other waste products in any street or public place; or
 - (b) permit any such objects or substances to be dumped or placed in a street or public place from premises owned or occupied by him or her, except with the written permission of the municipality and otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as may be determined by the municipality.

Prohibition upon certain activities in connection with objects in streets

8. No person may, in a street -
- (a) effect any repairs or service to a vehicle, except where necessary for the purpose of removing such vehicle from the place where it was involved in an accident, or
 - (b) clean or wash a vehicle.

Prohibition upon games and other acts in streets

9. No person may -
- (a) roll a hoop, fly a kite, shoot with a bow and arrow or catapult, discharge fireworks or throw a stone, stick or other projectile in, onto or across a street; or
 - (b) do anything in a street which may endanger the life or safety of any person, animal or thing or may be a nuisance, obstruction or annoyance to the public unless such street is provided with clear signs and identifiable paving and equipment which distinguishes it as residential erf or street park.

Use of explosives

10. No person may in or upon a street use explosives or undertake blasting operations –
- (a) except with the written permission of the municipality; and
 - (b) otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as may be determined by the municipality.

Conveyance of animal carcasses or other waste products through streets.

11. No person may carry or convey through a street the carcass of an animal or any garbage, night soil, refuse, litter, rubbish, manure, gravel or sand -
- (a) unless it is properly covered; and
 - (b) unless it is conveyed in such type of container as will not allow any offensive liquids or parts of the load to be spilt in the street.

Fences on street boundaries

12. No person may erect a barbed-wire fence or other dangerous fence on the boundary of a street unless persons or animals passing such fence is duly protected from the fence.

Building materials in streets

13. No person may bore or cut stone or bricks, slake or sift lime, or mix building materials, or store or place building materials in a street except with the written permission of the municipality, and then only in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the municipality.

Balconies and verandas

14. No person may, except with the written permission of the municipality -
- (a) use a balcony or veranda erected beyond the boundary line of a street for purposes of trading or the storage of goods, or for the washing or drying of clothes thereon; or
 - (b) enclose or partition a balcony or veranda erected beyond the boundary line of a street or portion thereof as a living or bedroom.

Drying of washing on fences on boundaries of streets

15. No person may dry or spread washing on a fence on the boundary of a street.

Outspanning in streets

16. No person may outspan or allow to be outspanned in any street any vehicle drawn by animals, or detach or leave in any street any trailer, caravan or vehicle which is not self-propelled: Provided that this provision does not apply to the actual loading or unloading of such vehicle.

Protection of street surface

17. (1) No person may-
- (a) use a vehicle or allow it to be used in any street if such vehicle is in such a defective condition that it will or may-cause damage to any street;
 - (b) drive, push, roll, pull or propel any object, machine or other material through or along a street in such a way, or while such object, machine or material is in such a condition, as may damage, break or destroy the surface of the street in any way;
 - (c) undertake any work which may cause the surface of any street to be altered, damaged or broken without the permission and subject to the conditions of the municipality.
- (2) If the municipality identifies a person who, as a result of the actions referred to in subsection (1), has damaged, broken or destroyed the surface of a street, the cost of repairs, as determined by the municipality, may be recovered from the offender.

- (3) Any person who is the owner of land on which any work is done is liable for any damage to any portion of a street caused by or in connection with the execution of such work by such owner, his or her employee or any independent contractor acting on behalf of such owner.
- (4) When any work which has to be undertaken on any land entails the driving of vehicles over kerbs, sidewalks or road verges, the owner of such land may not commence, or allow any other person to commence, any such work unless and until such a person has deposited with the municipality an amount sufficient to cover the cost of repairing any damage which may be caused to any portion of such street as a result of, or in connection with, the execution of such work by such owner, his or her employee or any independent contractor acting on behalf of such owner.
- (5) After completion of such work, the municipality itself may undertake the repair of any portion of such street as may have been damaged by such work and may set off the cost of such repairs against such deposit. If such cost is less than the amount of the deposit, the municipality must refund the balance to the depositor, but if the amount of the deposit does not cover such cost, the owner is liable for the difference, which will become payable on receipt of an account specifying the additional amount due.
- (6) No person other than an authorised official of the municipality in the performance of his or her duties may apply, mark, paint or draw lines, marks, words, signs or advertisements on the surface of a street.

Damaging of notice-boards

18. No person may deface, damage or in any way interfere with any notice-board, road traffic sign, street-name board or other similar sign or any hoarding which has been erected in a street by or with the permission of the municipality.

Street and door-to-door collections

19. No person may -
 - (a) collect or attempt to collect money in a street or organise or in any way assist in the organisation of such collection, except with the written permission of the municipality and otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as may be determined by the municipality; or
 - (b) collect from door to door, beg or solicit or accept alms, except with the written permission of the municipality.

Excavations in streets

20. No person may make or cause to be made an excavation or dig or cause to be dug a pit, trench or hole in a street -
 - (a) except with the written permission of the municipality; and
 - (b) otherwise than in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the municipality.

Poison in streets

21. No person other than an official of the municipality or an authorised person who administers legally approved weed-killers or poisons, may use, set or cast poison in any street.

Processions

22. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6) no person may hold, organise, initiate, control or actively participate in a procession or gathering in a street, or dance or sing or play a musical instrument, or do anything which is likely to cause a gathering of persons or the disruption or obstruction of traffic in such street, or may use any loudspeaker or other device for the reproduction or amplification of sound without the written permission of the municipality in terms of subsections(2) and (3).
- (2) Any person who intends to perform or carry out any one or more of the actions described in subsection (1) in any street must submit a written application to the Municipality for permission thereto, which must reach the municipality at least fourteen working days before the date upon which any one or more of such actions is or are intended to be performed or carried out: Provided that persons who intend participating actively in a procession, or gathering in any street need not apply to the municipality for permission thereto and it is not illegal for such persons to participate actively in such procession or gathering if the organiser, promoter or controller thereof has obtained the permission of the municipality. An application made in terms hereof must contain the following -
 - (a) full details of the name, address and occupation of the applicant;
 - (b) full details of the street where or route along which any one or more of the actions prescribed in subsection (1) is or are intended to be performed or carried out, proposed starting and finishing times or any one or more of the aforesaid actions and, in the case of processions and gatherings, the number of persons expected to attend, and
 - (c) general details of the purpose of any one or more of the aforesaid actions intended to be performed or carried out.
- (3) Any application submitted in accordance with subsection (2) must be considered by the municipality, and if any one or more of the actions to be performed or carried out as proposed in such application is or are not, in the opinion of the municipality, likely to be in conflict with the interests of public peace, good order or safety, the municipality must issue a certificate granting' permission and authorisation for the performance or carrying out of any one or more of such actions subject to such conditions as the municipality may deem necessary to uphold public peace, good order or safety.
- (4) The municipality may refuse to grant permission for the performance or carrying out of any one or more of the actions described in subsection (1), if the performance or carrying out of such action or actions will, in the opinion of the municipality, be in conflict with the interests of public peace, good order or safety.
- (5) The municipality may withdraw any permission granted in terms of subsection (3), if, as a result of further information, it is of the opinion that the performance or carrying out of the action or action in question will be in conflict with the interests of public peace, good order or safety.

- (6) The provisions of this section do not apply -
- (a) to wedding or funeral processions, or
 - (b) to a gathering or demonstration as contemplated by the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act No. 205 of 1993) in which case the provisions of the said Act is applicable.

Roller-skating and skating on skate -board-

23. No person may, except with the prior written permission of the municipality, skate on roller skates or a skate board or a similar device in or on a public road, place, street or in or upon an area where skating is prohibited by an applicable road traffic sign.

Persons to be decently clad

24. No person may appear in any street without being clothed in such a manner as decency demands.

Overflow of water into streets

25. No person may cause or allow any water other than rain water to flow into a street except in the case of emergency.

Behaviour in streets

26. No person may in any street -
- (a) cause a nuisance to other persons by loitering, standing, sitting, laying or begging;
 - (b) sleep, overnight or erect any shelter,
 - (c) wash or dry clothes, blankets or any other domestic articles;
 - (d) use abusive, insulting, obscene, threatening or blasphemous language;
 - (e) fight or act in a riotous manner;
 - (f) discharge a fire-arm, airgun or air-pistol;
 - (g) annoy or inconvenience any other person by yelling, shouting or making any noise in any manner whatsoever;
 - (h) defecate, urinate or wash himself or herself;
 - (i) solicit or importune any person for the purpose of prostitution or immorality;
 - (j) engage in gambling;
 - (k) use intoxicating liquor or drugs;
 - (l) spit in a street.

Animals in a street

27. No owner or person may-
- (a) in charge of any wild or ferocious animal, monkey or horned cattle may allow such animals at any time to be insufficiently attended or at large in any street or keep any such animal in such a manner as to be a danger or annoyance to the public; or
 - (b) allow, permit or cause any animal to graze or stray in or about any street.

Bridges and crossings over gutters and sidewalks

28. No private crossing, pathway, bridge or culvert may be made or built to or in front of any dwelling or other premises in any street or public place-
- (a) except with the written permission of the municipality; and
 - (b) otherwise than in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the municipality.

Control of amusement shows and devices

29. (1) No person may set up or use in any street or public place any circus, whirligig, roundabout or other side-show or device for the amusement or recreation of the public -
- (a) except with the written permission of the municipality;
 - (b) otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as may be determined by the municipality;
 - (c) unless suitable sanitary conveniences for both sexes of the staff and expected number of persons attending have been provided; and
 - (d) if it is in any way dangerous or unsafe for public use.
- (2) An authorised official of the municipality must, for the purposes of inspection, at all reasonable times have free access to such circus, whirligig, roundabout or other sideshow or device.

Control of animal-drawn vehicles

30. (1) No person may -
- (a) simultaneously drive or be in control of more than one animal-drawn vehicle in a street;
 - (b) drive or be in control of an animal-drawn vehicle in a street if he or she is under 16 years of age; or
 - (c) if he or she is in control of an animal-drawn vehicle in a street, allow a person under 16 years of age to drive or be in control of such vehicle.

Vehicles to be attended

31. No person may, in a street, sleep in a vehicle other than a motor vehicle parked at a taxi rank or on some other stand duly allocated by the municipality.

Municipality may act and recover costs

32. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this by-law, the municipality may -
- (a) where the permission of the municipality is required before a person may perform a certain action or build or erect anything, and such permission has not been obtained; and

- (b) where any provision of this by-law is contravened under circumstances in which the contravention may be terminated by the removal of any structure, object, material or substance, serve a written notice on the owner of the premises or the offender, as the case may be, to terminate such contravention, or to remove the structure, object, material or substance, or to take such other steps as the municipality may require to rectify such contravention within the period stated in such notice.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with a notice in terms of subsection (1) will be guilty of an offence, and the municipality may, without prejudice to its powers to take action against the offender, take the necessary steps to implement such notice at the expense of the owner of the premises or the offender, as the case may be.

Closure and diversion of streets

33. No person may, without the approval of the municipality, close or barricade any street or restrict access thereto.

Closure and diversion of streets by municipality

34. (1) The municipality may close or divert any public street or part thereof;
- (2) When the municipality decides to act in terms of subsection (1), it must give notice of such intention in terms of its communication policy;
- (3) Any objection against the intended action must be delivered in writing to the Municipal Manager within 30 days from the date of notification in terms of subsection (2) for submission to Council or a committee or person who has delegated powers to decide upon it.

Temporary closure of Public Street

35. (1) The municipality may, without complying with the provisions of section 35(1) temporarily close a public street -
- (a) for the purpose of or pending the construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of such street;
- (b) for the purpose of or pending the construction, erection, laying, extension, maintenance, repair or demolition of any building, structure, works or service alongside, on, across, through, over or under such street
- (c) if such street is, in the opinion of the municipality, in a state dangerous to traffic;
- (d) by reason of any emergency or public event which, in the opinion of the municipality, requires special measures for the control of traffic or special provision for the accommodation of crowds; or
- (e) for any other reason which, in the opinion of the municipality, renders the temporary closing of such street necessary.
- (2) The municipality may temporarily divert a public street which has been closed in terms of section (1).

Construction, maintenance and naming of streets and public places

36. The municipality may in its area-
- (a) make, construct, reconstruct, alter and maintain streets and public places;
- (b) name and re-name streets and public places;
- (c) allocate and re-allocate numbers to properties abutting on streets and public places.

Parking of Heavy Vehicles and Caravans

37. (1) No person must park on a public road within the municipal area;
- (a) a motor vehicle with a tare exceeding 3500 kg;
- (b) a trailer;
- (c) a semi-trailer; or
- (d) a caravan,
- for an uninterrupted period exceeding two hours.
- (2) Whenever a vehicle is parked in contravention of sub section (1), it is deemed that such vehicle has been parked by the owner thereof unless the contrary is proved.

Penalty

38. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this by-law is guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to-
- (a) a fine of maximum R2000,00 or imprisonment for a minimum of 6 months up to a maximum of 12 months, or either such fine or imprisonment or both such fine and such imprisonment;
- (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment or to such additional imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such additional fine and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued; and
- (c) a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as result of such contravention or failure.

REPEAL OF BY-LAWS

39. Any by-laws relating to streets adopted by the municipality or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the Municipality is repealed from the date of promulgation of these by-laws.

SHORT TITLE

40. These by-laws are called the General Street By-Laws, 2015.

MOQHAKA

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT | LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality adopted Refuse Removal By-Laws in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

SCHEDULE

REFUSE REMOVAL BY-LAW

To provide for a refuse removal service in the municipality; and for matters connected therewith.

Contents

1. Definitions
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12. Disposal of builders refuse
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21. Accumulation of refuse
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Definitions

1. In this By law, unless the context otherwise indicates —
 - "bin"** means a standard type of refuse bin with a capacity of 0,1 cubic meters or 85 litres as approved by the Municipality and which can be supplied by the Municipality. The bin may be constructed of galvanised iron, rubber or polythene;
 - "bin liner"** means a plastic bag approved by the Municipality which is placed inside a bin with a maximum capacity of 0,1 cubic meters. These bags must be of a dark colour, 950 mm x 750 mm in size, of low density minimum 40 micrometer diameter or 20micrometer diameter high density;
 - "builders refuse"** means refuse generated by demolition, excavation or building activities on premises;
 - "bulky garden refuse"** means refuse such as tree stumps, branches of trees, hedge stumps and branches of hedges and any other garden refuse of quantities more than 2 cubic meters;
 - "bulky refuse"** means refuse which emanates from any premises, excluding industrial refuse, and which cannot by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity be conveniently accumulated or removed in a refuse bin with a bin liner;
 - "business refuse"** means refuse generated by the use of premises other than a private dwelling-house used solely as a residence, but do not include builders refuse, bulky refuse, domestic refuse or industrial refuse;
 - "domestic refuse"** means refuse normally originating from a building used for dwelling purposes, including flats, hospitals, schools, hostels, compounds, benevolent societies, churches and halls situated on private property and which can be easily removed without damaging the bin liner;

"garden refuse" means refuse which is generated as a result of normal gardening activities such as grass cuttings, leaves, plants and flowers;

"Municipality" means the Moqhaka Local Municipality established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent thereof or any employee thereof acting in connection with these by-laws by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

"occupier" means any person who occupies any premises or part thereof, without regard to the title under which he or she occupies;

"owner" means -

(a) the person in whom from time to time is vested the legal title to the premises;

(b) in a case where the person in whom the legal title is vested is insolvent or dead, or is under any form of legal disability whatsoever, the person in whom the administration and control of such premises is vested as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, manager, liquidator or other legal representative;

(c) in any case where the Municipality is unable to determine the identity of such person, a person who is entitled to the benefit of such premises or a building thereon;

(d) in the case of premises for which a lease of 30 years or more has been entered into, the lessee thereof;

(e) in relation to -

(i) a piece of land delineated on a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), and without restricting the above, the developer or the body corporate in respect of the common property; or

(ii) a section as defined in the Sectional Title Act, 1986 (Act No 95 of 1986) the person in whose name such section is registered under a sectional title deed and includes the lawfully appointed agent of such a person;

(f) any legal person including, but not limited to -

(i) a company registered in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), a trust *inter vivos*, a trust *mortis causa*, a close corporation registered in terms of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984), a voluntary association;

(ii) any Department of State;

(iii) any municipality or board established in terms of any legislation applicable in the Republic of South Africa;

(iv) any embassy or other foreign entity;

"public place" means any road, street, square, park, recreation ground, sport ground, sanitary lane or open space which has —

(a) in connection with any subdivision or layout of land into erven, lots of plots, been provided, reserved or set apart for use by the public or the owners or occupiers of such erven, lots of plots, whether or not it is shown on a general plan, plan of subdivision or diagram;

(b) at any time been dedicated to the public or

(c) at any time been declared or rendered as such by the Municipality or other competent authority;

"special industrial refuse" means refuse, consisting of a liquid or sludge, resulting from a process or the pre-treatment for disposal purposes of any industrial liquid waste, which in terms of the Municipality's By-laws may not be discharged into a drain or sewer;

"tariff" means the tariff of charges as determined from time to time by the Municipality.

Removal of refuse

2. (1) The Municipality must provide a service for the collection and removal of business and domestic refuse from premises at the tariff determined by the Municipality.
- (2) The occupier of the premises on which business or domestic refuse is generated, must avail himself or herself of the Municipality's service for the collection and removal of such refuse, except where special exemption is granted by the Municipality.
- (3) The owner of the premises on which business or domestic refuse is generated, is liable to the Municipality for all charges in respect of the collection and removal of refuse from such premises.

Notice to the Municipality

3. The occupier of the premises, or in the case of premises being occupied by more than one person, the owner of such premises on which business refuse or domestic refuse is generated, must within seven days after the commencement of the generation of such refuse notify the Municipality in writing -
 - (a) that the premises is being occupied;
 - (b) whether business refuse or domestic refuse is being generated on the premises.

Provision of refuse bins or container units

4. (1) The Municipality must determine the type and number of containers required on a premises.
- (2) If a container is supplied by the Municipality, such container must be supplied free of charge, or at the ruling prices, or at a hiring tariff, as the Municipality may determine;
- (3) If required by the Municipality, the owner of a premises is responsible for the supply of a pre-determined number and type of containers.
- (4) The Municipality may supply container units to a premises if, having regard to the quantity of business refuse generated on the premises concerned, the suitability of such refuse for storage in refuse bins, and the accessibility of the space provided by the owner of the premises in terms of section 5 to the Municipality's refuse collection vehicles, if it considers container units more appropriate for the storage of the refuse than refuse bins: Provided that container units must not be supplied to the premises unless the space provided by the owner of the premises in terms of section 5 is accessible to the Municipality's refuse collection vehicles for container units.

Positioning of refuse bins, container units, etc.

5. (1) The owner of the premises must provide adequate space on the premises for the storage of the refuse bins supplied by the Municipality in terms of section 4 or for the equipment and containers mentioned in section 7(1).
- (2) The space provided in terms of subsection (1) must-
 - (a) be in such a position on the premises as will allow the storage of refuse bins without the bins being visible from a street or other public place;
 - (b) where domestic refuse is generated on the premises —
 - (i) be in such a position as will allow the collection and removal of refuse by the Municipality's employees without hindrance;
 - (ii) not be more than 20 meters from the entrance to the premises, used by the Municipality's employees;
 - (c) if required by the Municipality, be so located as to permit convenient access to and egress from such space for the Municipality's refuse collection vehicles;
 - (d) be sufficient to house any receptacle used in the sorting and storage of the refuse contemplated in subsections 6(1)(a)(i) and 7(9), as well as any such refuse not being stored in a receptacle: Provided that this requirement does not apply in the case of buildings erected, or the building plans whereof have been approved, prior to the coming into operation of this By-law.
- (3) The occupier of the premises, or in the case of premises being occupied by more than one person, the owner of such premises must place the refuse bins supplied in terms of section 4, in the space provided in terms of subsection (1) and must at all times keep it there.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in subsection (3) contained-
 - (a) in the case of buildings erected, or of which the building plans have been approved prior to the coming into operation of this By-law; and
 - (b) in the event of the Municipality, in its opinion being unable to collect and remove business refuse from the space provided in terms of subsection (1), the Municipality may, having regard to the avoidance of nuisance and the convenience of collection of refuse, indicate a position within or outside the premises where the refuse bins must be placed for the collection and removal of such refuse and such refuse bins must then be placed in such position at such times and for such periods as the Municipality may determine.

Use and care of containers and bin liners

6. (1) Every occupier of premises, or in the case of premises being occupied by more than one person, the owner of such premises must ensure that-
 - (a) all the domestic or business refuse generated on the premises is placed and kept in bin liners for removal by the Municipality: Provided that the provisions of this subsection must not prevent any occupier or owner, as the case may be —
 - (i) who has obtained the Municipality's prior written consent, from selling or otherwise disposing of any swill, corrugated cardboard, paper, glass or other material being an element of business refuse, for recycling in a manufacturing process or, in the case of swill, for consumption;
 - (ii) from utilising such domestic refuse as may be suitable for making compost;
 - (b) no hot ash, unwrapped glass or other business or domestic refuse which may cause damage to bin liners or which may cause injury to the Municipality's employees while carrying out their duties in terms of this By-law, is placed in bin liners before he or she has taken such steps as may be necessary to avoid such damage or injury;
 - (c) no material, including any liquid which, by reason of its mass or other characteristics, is likely to render such bin liners unreasonably difficult for the Municipality's employees to handle or carry, is placed in such bin liners;
 - (d) every container on the premises is covered, save when refuse is being deposited therein or discharged there from, and that every container is kept in a clean and hygienic condition;
 - (e) no person deposits refuse in any other place than in the containers provided for that purpose.
 - (2) No container may be used for any purpose other than the storage of business, domestic or garden refuse and no fire may be lit in such container.
 - (3) In the event of a container having been delivered to premises in terms of subsection 4(4), the occupier of such premises must, 24 hours before the container is likely to be filled to capacity, inform the Municipality thereof.
- The owner of premises to which bins or container units have been supplied in terms of section 4 or 11, is liable to the Municipality for the loss thereof and for any damage caused thereto, except for such loss or damage as maybe caused by the employees of the Municipality.
- (5) Plastic bin liners with domestic or garden refuse, or both, must be properly closed and be placed outside the property next to the fence and near the entrance or access road before 07:00 on the day determined by the Municipality for removal of refuse.

Compaction of refuse

7. (1) Should the quantity of domestic or business refuse generated on premises be such that, in the opinion of the Municipality, the major portion of such refuse is compactable, or should the owner or occupier of premises wish to compact such refuse, such owner or occupier, as the case may be, must increase the density of that portion of such refuse as is compactable by means of approved equipment designed to shred or compact refuse and must put the refuse so treated into an approved plastic, paper or other disposable container or into a compaction unit container, and the provisions of section 4 do not apply to such compactable refuse.

- (2) The capacity of the plastic, paper or other disposable container referred to in subsection (1) must not exceed 0,1 cubic meters.
- (3) After the refuse, treated as contemplated in subsection (1), has been put into a plastic paper or other disposable container, such container must be placed in a container or container unit.
- (4) Insofar as the provisions of subsection (1) make the compaction of domestic or business refuse compulsory, such provisions must not apply until a period of 6 months has elapsed from the date of the serving of a notice to this effect by the Municipality.
- (5) "Approved" for the purpose of subsection (1), mean approved by the Municipality, regard being had to the suitability of the equipment or container for the purpose for which it is to be used, as well as the reasonable requirements of the particular case from a public health, storage and refuse collection and removal point of view.
- (6) The containers mentioned in subsection (1) must be supplied by the owner or the occupier, as the case may be.
- (7) If the container referred to in subsection (1) is made of steel, such container must, after the collection thereof and after it has been emptied by the Municipality, be returned to the premises.
- (8) The Municipality must remove and empty the containers referred to in subsection (1) at such intervals as the Municipality may deem necessary in the circumstances.
- (9) The provisions of this section must not prevent any owner or occupier of premises, as the case may be, after having obtained the Municipality's prior written consent, from selling or otherwise disposing of any swill, corrugated cardboard, paper, glass or other material being an element of business refuse, for recycling in a manufacturing process or, in the case of swill, for consumption.

Removal and disposal of garden refuse, bulky garden refuse and other bulky refuse

- 8. (1) The occupier, or in the case of premises occupied by more than one person, the owner of premises on which garden refuse, bulky garden refuse or other bulky refuse is generated, must ensure that such refuse be disposed of in terms of this By-law a reasonable time after the generation thereof.
- (2) Any person may remove and dispose of garden refuse, bulky garden refuse or other bulky refuse.
- (3) Garden refuse, bulky garden refuse or other bulky refuse removed from the premises on which it was generated, must be disposed of on a site designated by the Municipality as a disposal site for such refuse.

The Municipality's special service

- 9. At the request of the owner or any occupier of any premises, the Municipality must remove bulky garden refuse and other refuse from premises, if the Municipality is able to do so with its refuse removal equipment. All such refuse must be placed within 3 meters of the boundary loading point, but not on the sidewalk.

Responsibility for builders refuse

- 10. (1) The owner of premises on which builders refuse is generated and the person engaged in the activity, which causes such refuse to be generated, must ensure that —
 - (a) such refuse be disposed of in terms of section 12 within a reasonable time after the generation thereof;
 - (b) until such time as builders refuse is disposed of, such refuse, together with the containers used for the storing or removal thereof, be kept on the premises on which it was generated.
- (2) Any person may operate a builders refuse removal service. Should the Municipality provide such a service, it must be done at the prescribed tariff.

Containers

- 11. (1) If containers or other receptacles used for the removal of builders refuse, bulky refuse or other waste material from premises cannot, in the opinion of the Municipality, be kept on the premises, such containers or other receptacles may, with the written consent of the Municipality, be placed in the roadway for the period of such consent.
- (2) Any consent given in terms of subsection (1), must be subject to such conditions as the Municipality may deem necessary: Provided that in giving or refusing its consent or in laying down conditions, the Municipality must have regard to the convenience and safety of the public.
- (3) Every container or other receptacle used for the removal of builders refuse must -
 - (a) have clearly marked on it the name and address or telephone number of the person in control of such container or other receptacle;
 - (b) be fitted with reflecting chevrons or reflectors, which must completely outline the front and the back thereof; and
 - (c) be covered at all times, other than when actually receiving or being emptied of such refuse, so that no displacement of its contents or dust nuisance may occur.

Disposal of builders refuse

- 12. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), all builders refuse must be deposited at the Municipality's refuse disposal sites, after the person depositing the refuse has paid the tariff charge therefore.
- (2) For the purpose of reclamation of land, builders refuse may, with the written consent of the Municipality, be deposited at a place other than the Municipality's refuse disposal sites.
- (3) Any consent given in terms of subsection (2), is subject to such conditions as the Municipality may deem necessary: Provided that in giving or refusing its consent or in laying down conditions, the Municipality must have regard to —

- (a) the safety of the public;
- (b) the environment of the proposed disposal site;
- (c) the suitability of the area, including the drainage thereof;
- (d) the expected manner and times of depositing of refuse at the site;
- (e) the levelling of the site;
- (f) the control of dust; and
- (g) any other relevant factors.

Notification of generation of special industrial refuse

13. (1) The person engaged in the activity, which causes special industrial refuse to be generated, must inform the Municipality in writing of the composition thereof, the quantity generated, how it is stored and how and when it will be removed.
- (2) If so required by the Municipality, the notification referred to in subsection (1), must be substantiated by an analysis certified by a qualified industrial chemist.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of this By-law, any person duly authorised by the Municipality, may enter any premises at any reasonable time to ascertain whether special industrial refuse is generated on such premises and may take samples and test any refuse found on the premises to ascertain its composition.
- (4) The person mentioned in subsection (1), must notify the Municipality of any changes in the composition and quantity of the special industrial refuse that may occur from time to time.

Storing of special industrial refuse

14. (1) The person referred to in section 13(1), must ensure that the special industrial refuse generated on the premises is kept and stored thereon in terms of sub section (2), until it is removed from the premises in terms of section 15.
- (2) Special industrial refuse stored on premises, must be stored in such a manner that it does not become a nuisance or pollute the environment.
- (3) If special industrial refuse is not stored in terms of subsection (2) on the premises on which it is generated, the Municipality may order the owner of the premises and the person referred to in subsection 13(1), to remove such refuse within a reasonable time and, if thereafter such refuse is not removed within such time, the Municipality may remove it at the owner's expense.

Removal of special industrial refuse

15. (1) No person may remove special industrial refuse from the premises on which it was generated without or otherwise than in terms of the written consent of the Municipality.
- (2) The Municipality may give its consent in terms of subsection (1), subject to such conditions as it may deem fit. In laying down conditions, the Municipality must have regard to —
- (a) the composition of the special industrial refuse;
 - (b) the suitability of the vehicle and container to be used;
 - (c) the place where the refuse must be dumped; and
 - (d) proof to the Municipality of such dumping.
- (3) The Municipality may not give its consent in terms of subsection (1), unless it is satisfied that the person applying for such consent is competent and has the equipment to remove the special industrial refuse and complies with the conditions laid down by the Municipality.
- (4) The person referred to in subsection 13(1), must inform the Municipality, at such intervals as the Municipality may stipulate, having regard to the information to be given to the Municipality in terms of subsection 13(1), of the removal of special industrial refuse, the identity of the remover, the date of such removal, the quantity and the composition of the special industrial refuse removed.
- (5) Should any person not comply with the provisions of this section, such person must dispose of the refuse removed by him or her as directed by the Municipality.

Conduct at disposal sites

16. (1) Any person who, for the purpose of disposing of refuse, enters a refuse disposal site controlled by the Municipality may -
- (a) enter the disposal site only at an authorised access point;
 - (b) give the Municipality all the particulars required in regard to the composition of the refuse; and
 - (c) follow all instructions given to him or her in regard to access to the actual disposal point, the place where and the manner in which the refuse should be deposited.
- (2) No person may bring intoxicating liquor onto a disposal site controlled by the Municipality.
- (3) No person may enter a disposal site controlled by the Municipality for any purpose other than the disposal of refuse in terms of this By-law and then only at such times as the Municipality may from time to time determine.

Ownership of refuse

17. (1) All refuse removed by the Municipality and all refuse at disposal sites controlled by the Municipality is the property of the Municipality and no person who is not authorised by the Municipality to do so, may remove or interfere therewith.
- (2) Only refuse which is generated on premises within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction may be disposed of on the Municipality's refuse disposal sites.

Littering and dumping

18. No person may -
- (a) throw, discard, deposit or spill any refuse of any nature into or onto any public place, vacant stand, vacant erf, stream or watercourse;
 - (b) dispose of any refuse into a gutter on a public place; or
 - (c) allow any persons under his or her control to do any of the acts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Abandoned things

19. (1) Anything, other than a vehicle, left in a public place, and which may, having regard to —
- (a) the place where it was left;
 - (b) the period that it was left; and
 - (c) its nature and condition,
- be regarded as abandoned, may be removed and disposed of by the Municipality.
- (2) If the identity of the owner of the abandoned thing is known to the Municipality, the Municipality may recover the costs concerning the removal and disposal of such thing, if any, from the owner.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (1), a shop trolley is deemed not to be a vehicle.

Access to premises

20. (1) Where the Municipality provides a refuse collection service, the occupier of premises must grant the Municipality access to the premises for the purpose of collecting and removing refuse and must ensure that nothing obstructs, frustrates or hinders the Municipality in the carrying out of its service.
- (2) Where, in the opinion of the Municipality, the collection or removal of refuse from any premises is likely to result in damage to the premises or the Municipality's property, or injury to the refuse collectors or any other person, it may, as a condition for the provision of a refuse collection service to the premises, require the owner or occupier to indemnify it, in writing, in respect of any such damage or injury or any claims arising out of either.

Accumulation of refuse

21. If any category of refuse defined in this By-law accumulates on premises so as to constitute or so as to render it likely that a nuisance will be created thereby, the Municipality may make a special removal of such refuse and the owner is liable in respect of such special removal to pay the tariff charge therefore.

Charges

22. Save where otherwise provided in this By-law, the person to whom any service mentioned in this By-law has been rendered by the Municipality, is liable to the Municipality for the tariff charge in respect thereof.

Penalty clause

23. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this By-law is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine to a maximum of R2000,00 or, to imprisonment of not less than 6 months with a maximum of 12 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

Repeal of laws and savings

24. (1) Any by-laws relating to Refuse Removal adopted by the municipality or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the Municipality is repealed from the date of promulgation of these by-laws.
- (2) Any permission obtained, right granted, condition imposed, activity permitted or anything done under a repealed law, is deemed to have been obtained, granted, imposed, permitted or done under the corresponding provision; of this By-law, as the case maybe.

Short title

25. These By -laws are called the Refuse Removal By-Laws, 2015.

MOQHAKA**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT | LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality adopted Water Restrictions By-Laws in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

SCHEDULE**WATER RESTRICTIONS BY-LAW****Purpose**

To allow for the limitation and or restriction of the use of water in terms of section 21 of the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997), as read with section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

Definitions

1. In this by-law, unless the context indicates otherwise—
"Council" means the Municipality Mqohaka and includes any authorised committee, functionary or official;
"consumer" means any end user who receives water from Council, including an end user in an informal settlement;
"emergency situation" means any situation declared as such in terms of a law;
"water supply services" means the abstraction, conveyance, treatment and distribution of potable water, water intended to be converted to potable water or water for commercial use or water for industrial use.

Limitation or discontinuation of water supply services

2. (1) Council may limit, restrict or discontinue the provision of water supply services or the use of water where—
 (a) national disasters or regional disasters cause disruptions in the provision of services; or
 (b) sufficient water is not available or a shortage of water is expected or for any other reason.
 (2) Council may differentiate between types of consumers or areas within the Municipal area.
 (3) Council may determine the form and manner in which the limitation, restricting or discontinuance or use will apply.
 (4) Council must, if it intends limiting, restricting or discontinuing the provision of water supply services or the use of water in terms of subsection (1), do so in accordance with the procedure set out in section 4, unless—
 (a) other consumers would be prejudiced thereby;
 (b) there is an emergency situation; or
 (c) it intends applying the limitation, restriction or discontinuation in respect of an individual consumer who has interfered with a limited, restricted or discontinued service.

Measures for the promotion of water conservation

3. Council may impose measures to limit, discontinue and restrict the use of water for the promotion of water conservation and must do so in accordance with the procedure set out in section 4.

Procedure

4. (1) After Council has determined that it wishes to limit, restrict or discontinue the supply of water services or the use of water in terms of section 2, or wishes to impose measures to restrict, limit or discontinue the use of water for the promotion of water conservation in terms of section 3, Council must promptly cause to be conspicuously displayed at a place installed for this purpose at the offices of Council as well as at such other places within the Municipal Area as may be determined by Council, a notice stating—
 (a) the general purport of the intended limitation, restriction, discontinuation or water conservation measures, including—
 (i) the duration of the limitation restriction, restriction discontinuation or water conservation measures, if known;
 (ii) the particular use of water to be limited, restricted or discontinued or in respect of which water conservation measures are to be applied;
 (iii) the area in which the limitation, restriction and discontinuation or water conservation measures are to be applied, if they are not applicable throughout the Municipal Area;
 (iv) the circumstances in which the proposed limitation, restriction discontinuation or water conservation measures are to be applied, if they are not generally applicable;
 (b) the date on which the limitation, restriction discontinuation or water conservation measures comes into operation;
 (c) the date on which the notice is first displayed;
 (d) the penalties which will be imposed for contravention of the notice.
 (2) Council must also promptly cause a copy of the notice referred to in subsection (1) to be published in the press in the manner determined by Council.

Exemptions

5. Any person may apply in writing for exemption from the provisions of any notice published in terms of this By-law and Council may grant exemption and impose conditions in respect of the exemption.

Offences and penalties

6. Any person who—
 (1) contravenes the terms of any notice issued under this By-law; or
 (2) reconnects a water service which has been discontinued,
 is guilty of an offence and is liable to payment of a fine of maximum R2000,00 or to imprisonment for a minimum period of six months but not longer than 12 months or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Transitional provision

7. Any limitation, restriction or discontinuation of a water supply service or any measure for the promotion of water conservation imposed within the municipal area prior to the promulgation of this by-law is deemed to have been done in terms of this by-law.

Repeal

8. Any by-laws relating to Water Restrictions adopted by the municipality or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the Municipality is repealed from the date of promulgation of these by-laws.

Short title

9. These by-laws are called the Water Restrictions By -Laws, 2015.

MOQHAKA

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT | LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality adopted Dumping and Littering By-Laws as contained in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

SCHEDULE

DUMPING AND LITTERING BY-LAW

DEFINITIONS

1. In this by-law, unless the context indicates otherwise—

"council" means the Moqhaka Local Municipality or its successor(s) in-law or any officer employed by the Council or any committee designated by the Council, acting by virtue of a delegated authority vested in him or her or it by the Council in connection with these By-laws.

"dump" means to dispose of waste in any manner other than a manner permitted by law and includes, without derogating from the generality of the foregoing, to deposit, discharge, spill or release waste, whether or not the waste is in a container or receptacle, in or at any place whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, including but not limited to vacant land, rivers, waterways, catchments and sewage and storm water systems. The act of "littering", which retains its ordinary meaning, is excluded from the definition of "dump";

"municipality" means the Moqhaka Local Municipality established in terms of Section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent thereof or any employee thereof acting in connection with these by-laws by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

"person" includes a natural person, company, closed corporation, trust, association and partnership;

"waste" means any matter, whether liquid or solid or a combination thereof, which is a by-product, emission, residue or remainder of any product, process or activity and which has been discarded, but excludes any radioactive matter.

DUMPING AND LITTERING

2. (1) No person may—
- (a) litter or cause or permit littering of waste;
 - (b) dump or cause or permit the dumping of waste.
- (2) If the provisions of subsection (1) are contravened, Council may direct, by way of a written notice in terms of subsection (5),
- (a) any person who committed, or who directly or indirectly caused or permitted, the contravention;
 - (b) the generator of the waste, whether or not the generator is responsible for the contravention;
 - (c) the owner of the land or premises where the contravention took place, if the owner failed to take the steps set out in subsection (3);
 - (d) the person in control of, or any person who has or had, at the time of the contravention, a right to use, the land or premises where the contravention took place, if that person failed to take the steps set out in subsection (3);
 - (e) any person who negligently failed to prevent the contravention from taking place;
- to cease the contravention in a specified time, or to prevent a further contravention or the continuation of the contravention, and to take whatever steps Council considers necessary to clean up or remove the waste, to rehabilitate the affected facets of the environment and to ensure that the waste, and any contaminated material which cannot be cleaned or rehabilitated, is disposed of lawfully.
- (3) A person who owns land or premises, or who is in control of or has a right to use land or premises, may not use or permit the use of the land or premises for unlawful dumping of waste and must take reasonable steps to prevent the use of the land or premises for this purpose.
- (4) Council may issue notices—
- (a) for the purposes of giving directions in terms of subsection (2);
 - (b) for compelling persons to comply with their obligations under subsections (3); and
 - (c) for any other purpose under this by-law, and may, in the notice, specify a reasonable time within which the directions given in the notice must be complied with.
- (5) In addition, or as an alternative to, the steps set out in subsection (2), or if a person fails to comply with directions given in a notice issued under subsection (4), Council may itself take whatever steps it considers necessary to clean up or remove the waste, to rehabilitate the premises or place and affected facets of the environment at which the waste has been dumped and to ensure that the waste, and any contaminated material which cannot be cleaned or rehabilitated, is disposed of lawfully. Council may then recover the costs of taking these steps from any of the persons listed in subsection (2), who shall be jointly and severally liable therefore.
- (6) The costs claimed under subsection (5) must be reasonable and may include, but are not limited to, labour, administrative, overhead, investigation and prosecution costs.

OFFENCES

3. Any person who contravenes section 2 is guilty of an offence.

PENALTIES AND CONVICTIONS

4. (1) Any person guilty of an offence under section 3 is liable to a fine of maximum R2000,00 or imprisonment for a minimum period of six months but not more than 12 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.
- (2) A court convicting a person of a first offence under this by-law may impose a sentence of community service in place of a fine or imprisonment.
- (3) A court may, when considering sentence, take into account as aggravating circumstances that, inter alia—
- (a) a convicted person has delayed in complying with the terms of any notice or directions given to the person under this by-law;
- (b) a financial advantage was or would have been gained by a convicted person in consequence of the commission of the offence;
- (c) the dumped waste posed a potential or actual threat to public health, public safety or the environment.
- (4) If a person is convicted of an offence under this by-law which has caused damage to or loss of property or which has had an adverse impact on the environment then, in addition to any other sentence it imposes, the court may—
- (a) if the property belongs to another person, and on the application of the injured person or the prosecutor acting on the instructions of the injured person, order the convicted person to pay the injured person compensation for the damage or loss in accordance with section 300 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977(Act No. 51 of 1977);
- (b) order the convicted person to, at his or her cost, and to the satisfaction of the Council, repair the damage and/or make good the loss and/or rehabilitate the environment.
- (5) If a person is convicted of an offence under this by-law, the court may, in addition to any other punishment which it imposes, issue an order compelling the person to comply, within a period determined by the court, with the relevant provisions of this by-law or, where applicable, with the relevant provisions of any notice issued under this by-law.

REPEAL OF BY-LAWS

5. Any by-laws relating to dumping and littering adopted by the municipality or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the Municipality is repealed from the date of promulgation of these bylaws.

SHORT TITLE

6. These by-laws are called the Dumping and Littering By-Laws, 2015.

MOQHAKA**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT | LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality adopted Numbering of Buildings By-Laws as contained in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

SCHEDULE**NUMBERING OF BUILDINGS BY-LAW****Definitions**

1. In this by-laws, unless the context otherwise indicates –
- "building"** means, in addition to its ordinary grammatical meaning, any portion of a building which has a street entrance and is not interlinking with any other portion of the building, having a separate pedestrian street entrance and forming a self-contained unit for purposes of its intended use, whether or not a registered sectional title scheme in respect of the building exists;
- "Council"** means the municipal council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality in which the executive and legislative authority of the municipality is vested, and which is the decision making body of the municipality, and its delegates;
- "display"** means as a verb, to affix surely to, or unless otherwise authorised by the Municipal Manager in terms of section 2, to paint on a building, boundary wall, gate or other place authorised by the Municipal Manager in such a manner as to be clearly visible from the street bordered by such building, boundary wall, gate or other authorised place, and has a corresponding meaning as a noun;
- "flat building"** means a building in which several residential apartments are situated and such buildings usually consists of more than one level and for purposes of these by-laws may also refer to any sectional title complex;

"Municipal Manager" means the Municipal Manager of the Council or a person acting on the authority of that person;

"metal" means, any plastic material or any other durable material approved by the Municipal Manager;

"Municipality" means the Moqhaka Local Municipality established in terms of Section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent thereof or any employee thereof acting in connection with these by-laws by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

"occupier" means, a person who actually occupies a property or any part thereof, irrespective of the title by virtue of which he or she occupies it and, in the case of a property which have been subdivided and are being let to various lodgers or various tenants, the person or persons entitled to the rental and, if the property form part of a scheme as referred to in the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No 95 of 1986), the body corporate referred to in that Act is deemed to be the occupier of the property;

"property" means any land, building, room or structure, regardless of whether anything has been erected thereon.

Allocation of street numbers

2. (1) Street numbers are allocated or reallocated from time to time by the Council to properties within the municipality.
- (2) After service on him or her of a notice in writing by the Municipal Manager requiring him or her to do so, the owner or occupier of any such property must, within the time specified in such notice, display on such property the number allocated or reallocated thereto, in terms of this or any previous by-law by means of a metal number or metal plate bearing such number, or by means of paint if so authorised by the Municipal Manager: Provided that such number or plate must be affixed in the position indicated in such notice or, if no such position is so indicated, then in a position where it is legible from the street on which such property fronts, and its dimensions must not be less than the minimum specified in section 5 : Provided further that the Municipal Manager may prescribe the colour and finish of the digits or the type of paint that may be used, in such notice.
- (3) The provisions of subsection (2) applies to any property where such number or plate has become detached, illegible, obliterated or defaced, or does not meet the provisions of section 5, or is for any reason no longer legible from the street on which such property fronts.

Allocation and display of names on flat buildings

3. (1) After service on the owner of a notice in writing by the Municipal Manager requiring him or her to do so, the owner of any flat building must, within the time specified in such notice, display, by means of a metal sign on such building, the name that has been assigned to it, or by means of paint if so authorised by the Municipal Manager: Provided that such sign must be affixed in the position indicated in such notice or, if no such position is indicated, then in a position where it is legible from the street on which such building fronts and its dimensions shall not be less than the minimum specified in section 5: Provided further that the Municipal Manager may prescribe the colour and finish of the letters or the type of paint that may be used in connection with such name in such notice.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) applies to any flat building where such sign has become detached, illegible, obliterated or defaced, or does not meet the provisions of section 5, or is for any reason no longer legible from the street on which such flat building fronts.

Allocation of numbers and letters to Flat Buildings

4. (1) After service on the owner of a notice in writing by the Municipal Manager requiring him or her to do so, subject to the provisions of section 2, the owner of any flat building must, within the time specified in such notice -
 - (a) affix a metal number, or a metal plate, bearing a number, over the entrance to each separate flat;
 - (b) where there is more than one block of flats, or more than one main entrance to each block, affix at each main entrance to each block a metal letter or metal plate bearing a letter in either case of dimensions not less than the minimum specified in section 5;
 - (c) provide and maintain continuously in efficient working order, by means of illumination, by which the sign referred to in section 3 and the metal letter or plates referred to in subsection (1) (b) are made legible during the hours of darkness.
- (2) The numbers referred to in subsection (1)(a) must run from 1 upwards on the ground floor, from 101 upwards on the first floor, and so on.
- (3) The letters referred to in subsection (1)(b) shall run from A onwards and each block or main entrance shall be assigned a different letter.
- (4) The provisions of subsection (1) shall apply in respect of any metal number, metal plate or metal letter that has become detached, or is for any reason no longer legible.

Minimum dimensions of numbers and letters

5. (1) The minimum height of every number and letter with regard to a property within the municipality is, in respect of -
 - (a) flat buildings, office- or business buildings and shopping centres, is 150 millimetre, and
 - (b) any other property, is 75 millimetre:
 Provided that the distance between the lines which represent the actual number or letter should not be less than 10 millimetre.

Offences and penalties

6. (1) A person contravening or failing to comply with any of the provisions of these by-laws is guilty of an offence and may upon conviction by a court be liable to a fine of maximum R2000,00 or imprisonment for a period not less than 6 months with a maximum of 12 months or both a fine as well as period of imprisonment, or such other fine or period of imprisonment which the Minister of Justice may from time to time determine in terms of the provisions of section 92 of the Magistrate's Courts Act, 1944 (Act No 32 of 1944).
- (2) Any expense incurred by the Council as a result of a contravention of these by-laws or in the doing of anything which a person was directed to do under these by-laws and which he or she failed to do, may be recovered by the Council from the person who committed the contravention or who failed to do such thing.

Repeal

7. Any by-laws relating to the Numbering of Buildings adopted by the municipality or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the Municipality is repealed from the date of promulgation of these by-laws.

Short title and commencement

8. These by-laws are called the Numbering of Buildings By-Laws, 2015.

MOQHAKA**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT | LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality adopted Standard Storm Water By-Laws in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

SCHEDULE**STANDARD STORM WATER BY-LAW****Definitions**

1. In this by-law, unless inconsistent with the context -

"Council" means -

- a) the Local Municipality of Moqhaka established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, (Act No. 117 of 1998) as amended, exercising its legislative and executive authority through its Municipal Council; or
- b) its successor in title; or
- c) a structure or person exercising a delegated power or carrying out an instruction, where any power in these by-laws has been delegated or sub-delegated, or an instruction given, as contemplated in section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000); or
- d) except for the purposes of Chapters 6 and 8, a service provider fulfilling a responsibility under these By-laws, assigned to it in terms of section 81(2) of the Local Government: Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) or any other law; as the case may be;

"engineer" means the person appointed by the municipality to act as engineer for the purpose of administering this by-law

"flood level" means that level reached by flood waters resulting from a storm designated in terms of recognised engineering criteria as being of a frequency to be expected once in every 50 years;

"flood plain" means the area subject to inundation by the flood level;

"municipality" means the Municipality of Moqhaka;

"private storm water system" means a storm water system owned, operated or maintained by a person other than the Council;

"storm water" means water resulting from natural precipitation or accumulation and includes rainwater, groundwater and spring water;

"storm water system" means both the constructed and natural facilities, including pipes, culverts, watercourses and their associated floodplains, whether over or under public or privately owned land, used or required for the management, collection, conveyance, temporary storage, control, monitoring, treatment, use and disposal of storm water;

"water pollution incident" means an incident or occurrence whereby a substance or matter, other than storm water, is discharged directly or indirectly into the storm water system and which may be a danger to health or may adversely affect the general quality of water in the storm water system to such an extent that public health or the health of natural ecosystems may be threatened, and

"watercourse" means:-

- (a) a river, stream, channel or canal in which water flows regularly or intermittently, and (b) a vlei, wetland, dam or lake into which or from which water flows, and includes, where relevant, the bed and the banks of such watercourse.

Prohibited discharges

2. No person may, except with the written consent of the engineer and subject to any conditions the engineer may impose, discharge, permit to enter or place anything other than storm water into the storm water system.

Protection of storm water system

3. No person may, except with the written consent of the engineer and subject to any conditions the engineer may impose-
- (a) damage, endanger, destroy or undertake any action likely to damage, endanger or destroy, the storm water system or the operation thereof;
 - (b) discharge from any place, or place onto any surface, any substance other than storm water, where that substance could reasonably be expected to find its way into the storm water system;
 - (c) discharge, permit to enter or place anything likely to damage the storm water system or interfere with the operation thereof or contaminate or pollute the water therein;
 - (d) construct or erect any structure or thing over or in such a position or in such a manner so as to interfere with or endanger the storm water system or the operation thereof;
 - (e) make an opening into a storm water pipe, canal or culvert;
 - (f) drain, abstract or divert any water from the storm water system, or
 - (g) fill, excavate, shape, landscape, open up or remove the ground above, within, under or immediately next to any part of the storm water system.

Prevention of flood risk

4. No person may, except with the written consent of the engineer and subject to any conditions the engineer may impose-
- (a) obstruct or reduce the capacity of the storm water system;
 - (b) change the design or the use of, or otherwise modify any aspect of the storm water system, or
 - (c) undertake any activity which, alone or in combination with other existing or future activities, may cause an increase in flood levels or create a potential flood risk.

Studies and assessments

5. (1) The conditions which the engineer may impose in terms of Sections 2, 3, and 4, may include, but are not limited to-
- (a) the establishment of flood lines;
 - (b) the undertaking of impact assessments, and
 - (c) environmental impact studies or investigations which may be required by any applicable environmental legislation.
- (2) The costs of any study undertaken in terms of the provisions of subsection (1), is for the account of the applicant.

Water pollution incidents

6. (1) Whenever a water pollution or flooding incident takes place -
- (a) the owner of the property or premises on which the incident took place or from which the cause of the incident emanates, or is still in the process of taking place, or
 - (b) the person responsible for the incident, if the incident is not the result of natural causes, must immediately report the incident to the municipality, and at own cost, take all reasonable measures which will contain and minimise the effects of the pollution.
- (2) If the owner or person responsible for the pollution incident fail to introduce measures to contain and minimise the effects of the pollution or have introduced insufficient measures, the engineer may at the cost of such owner or person-
- (a) undertake cleaning up procedures;
 - (b) rehabilitate the environment;
 - (c) take any other reasonable measures to prevent flooding or neutralise the effect of the pollution incident.

Storm water systems on private land

7. (1) An owner of property on which a private storm water system is located-
- (a) may not carry out any activity which will or which, in the opinion of the engineer, will adversely affect the functioning of such storm water system;
 - (b) must keep such storm water system functioning effectively; and
 - (c) must undertake the refurbishment and reconstruction thereof if, in the opinion of the engineer, it should be reconstructed or refurbished.
- (2) In cases where the flow of storm water in a private storm water system has been increased as a result of new building developments or changes to the storm water system by the council, the council may, either on request of the owner or on own volition, decide to take over the responsibility for the private storm water system.
- (3) The provisions of sub-section (1) do not apply to the extent that the council has accepted responsibility for any of the duties contained therein, either in a formal maintenance agreement or in terms of a condition of a servitude.

Provision of Infrastructure

8. The Council has the power to-
- (a) construct, expand, alter, maintain or lay any drains, pipes or other structures related to the storm water system on or under any immovable property, and ownership of these drains, pipes or structures vests in the municipality;
 - (b) drain storm water or discharge water from any municipal service works into any natural watercourse; and

- (c) do any other thing necessary or desirable for or incidental, supplementary or ancillary to any matter contemplated by paragraph (a).

Miscellaneous powers of the engineer

9. (1) The engineer may-
- (a) demolish, alter or otherwise deal with any building, structure or other thing constructed, erected or laid in contravention with the provisions of this by-law;
 - (b) fill in, remove and make good any ground excavated, removed or placed in contravention with the provisions of this by-law;
 - (c) repair and make good any damage done in contravention with the provisions of this by-law or resulting from a contravention;
 - (d) remove anything discharged, permitted to enter into the storm water system or natural watercourse in contravention of the provisions of this by-law;
 - (e) remove anything damaging, obstructing or endangering or likely to obstruct, endanger or destroy any part of the storm water system;
 - (f) seal off or block any point of discharge from any premises if such discharge point is in contravention with the provisions of this by-law, irrespective of whether the point is used for lawful purposes;
 - (g) cancel any permission granted in terms of this by-law if the conditions under which the permission was granted are not complied with;
 - (h) by written notice, direct any owner of property to allow the owner of a higher lying property to lay a storm water drain pipe or gutter over his or her property for the draining of storm water;
 - (i) by written notice, direct any owner of property to retain storm water on such property or, at the cost of such owner, to lay a storm water drain pipe or gutter to a suitable place indicated by the Council, irrespective of whether the course of the pipe or gutter will run over private property or not. and
 - (j) discharge storm water into any watercourse, whether on private land or not.
- (2) The engineer may, in any case where it seems that any action or neglect by any person or owner of property may lead to a contravention of the provisions of this by-law, give notice in writing to such person or owner of property to comply to such requirements as the engineer may deem necessary to prevent the occurrence of such contravention.
- (3) The engineer may recover all reasonable costs incurred as a result of action taken in terms of subsection (1) from a person who was responsible for a contravention of the provisions of this by-law or the owner of the property on which a contravention occurred.

Offences and penalties.

10. Any person who-
- (a) contravenes any provision of this by-law;
 - (b) fails to comply with the terms of any notice issued in terms of this by-law;
 - (c) threatens, resists, hinders or obstructs a councillor or an employee or contractor of the municipality in the exercise of any powers or performance of any duties or function in terms of this by-law,
- is guilty of an offence and, on conviction, liable to the payment of a fine of maximum R2000,00 or imprisonment for a minimum period of six months with a maximum period of 12 months or both a fine and imprisonment.

Repeal of by-laws

11. Any by-laws relating to storm water adopted by the Council or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the Council is repealed.

Short title

12. These By-laws are called the Storm Water By-laws, 2015.

MOQHAKA

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT | LEKGOTLA LA MOTSE

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) that the Council of the Moqhaka Local Municipality adopted Water Services By-Laws in the schedule hereunder. These By-Laws are published for the purpose of general public notification and the by-laws take effect from date of publication in the Provincial Gazette. Copies of the by-laws are available at the Municipal Offices, Hill Street, Kroonstad.

SCHEDULE

WATER SERVICES BY-LAW

CHAPTER 1:

DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATION

1. Definitions

For the purpose of these by-laws, any word or expressions to which a meaning has been assigned in the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997), the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) or the National Building Regulations made in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977) bear the same meaning in these by-laws and unless the context indicates otherwise -

“**accommodation unit**” in relation to any premises, means a building or section of a building occupied or used or intended for occupation or use for any purpose;

“**account**” means an account rendered for municipal services provided;

“**Act**” means the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997);

“**agreement**” means the contractual relationship between the municipality and a customer, whether written or deemed as provided for in the municipality’s by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection;

“**approved**” means approved by the municipality in writing;

“**area of supply**” means any area within or partly within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality to which a water service is provided;

“**authorised agent**” means -

- (a) any person authorised by the municipality to perform any act, function or duty in terms of, or to exercise any power under, these by-laws;
- (b) any person to whom the municipality has delegated the performance of certain rights, duties and obligations in respect of providing water supply services; or
- (c) any person appointed by the municipality in a written contract as a service provider for the provision of water services to customers on its behalf, to the extent authorised in such contract;

“**average consumption**” means the average consumption of a customer of a municipal service during a specific period, and is calculated by dividing the total measured consumption of that municipal service by that customer over the preceding three months by three;

“**best practicable environmental option**” means the option that provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term;

“**borehole**” means a hole sunk into the earth for the purpose of locating, abstracting or using subterranean water and includes a spring;

“**Building Regulations**” means the National Building Regulations made in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards, Act 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977) as amended;

“**charges**” means the rate, charge, tariff, flat rate or subsidy determined by the municipal council;

“**cleaning eye**” means any access opening to the interior of a discharge pipe or trap provided for the purposes of internal cleaning;

“**combined installation**” means a water installation used for fire -fighting and domestic, commercial or industrial purposes;

“**commercial customer**” means any customer other than domestic consumer and indigent customers, including, without limitation, business, industrial, government and institutional customers;

“**connecting point**” means the point at which the drainage installation joins the connecting sewer;

“**connecting sewer**” means a pipe owned by the municipality and installed by it for the purpose of conveying sewage from a drainage installation on a premises to a sewer beyond the boundary of those premises or within a servitude area or within an area covered by a way-leave or by agreement;

“**connection**” means the point at which a customer gains access to water services;

“**connection pipe**” means a pipe, the ownership of which is vested in the municipality and installed by it for the purpose of conveying water from a main to a water installation, and includes a communication pipe referred to in SANS 0252 Part I;

“**conservancy tank**” means a covered tank used for the reception and temporary retention of sewage and which requires emptying at intervals;

“**customer**” means a person with whom the municipality has concluded an agreement for the provision a municipal service as provided for in the municipality’s by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection;

“**determined**” means determined by the municipality or by any person who makes a determination in terms of these by-laws;

“**domestic consumer**” means a customer using water for domestic purposes;

“**domestic purposes**” in relation to the supply of water means water supplied for drinking, ablution and culinary purposes to premises used predominantly for residential purposes;

“**drain**” means that portion of the drainage installation that conveys sewage within any premises;

“**drainage installation**” means a system situated on any premises and vested in the owner thereof; and which is used for or intended to be used for or in connection with the reception, storage, treatment or conveyance of sewage on that premises to the connecting point and includes drains, fittings, appliances, septic tanks, conservancy tanks, pit latrines and private pumping installations forming part of or ancillary to such systems;

“**drainage work**” includes any drain, sanitary fitting, water supplying apparatus, waste or other pipe or any work connected with the discharge of liquid or solid matter into any drain or sewer or otherwise connected with the drainage of any premises;

“**dwelling unit**” means an interconnected suite of rooms, including a kitchen or scullery, designed for occupation by a single family, irrespective of whether the dwelling unit is a single building or forms part of a building containing two or more dwelling units;

“**effluent**” means any liquid whether or not containing matter in solution or suspension;

“**engineer**” means the engineer of the municipality, or any other person authorised to act on his behalf;

“**emergency**” means any situation that poses a risk or potential risk to life, health, the environment or property;

“**environmental cost**” means the cost of all measures necessary to restore the environment to its condition prior to an incident resulting in damage;

“**estimated consumption**” means the consumption that a customer, whose consumption is not measured or accurately measured during a specific period, is deemed to have consumed, that is estimated by taking into account factors that are considered relevant by the municipality and which may include the consumption of water services by the totality of the users of a service within the area where the service is rendered by the municipality, at the appropriate level of service, for a specific time or the average consumption of municipal services by the customer during a prior or later period;

“**fire installation**” means a potable water installation that conveys water for fire -fighting purposes only;

“**french drain**” means a soil soak pit for the disposal of sewage and effluent from a septic tank;

“**high strength sewage**” means industrial sewage with a strength or quality greater than standard domestic effluent in respect of which a specific charge as calculated in accordance with Annexure C may be charged;

“**household**” means a family unit, as determined by the municipality as constituting a traditional household by taking into account the number of persons comprising a household, the relationship between the members of a household, the age of the persons who are members of it and any other factor that the municipality considers to be relevant;

“**illegal connection**” means a connection to any system, by means of which water services are provided that is not authorised or approved by the municipality;

“**industrial effluent**” means effluent emanating from the use of water for industrial purposes and includes for purposes of these by-laws any effluent other than standard domestic effluent or storm water;

“**industrial purposes**” in relation to the supply of water means water supplied to any factory which constitute a factory;

“**installation work**” means any work done in respect of a water installation, including construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance;

“**interest**” means interests as may be prescribed by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development in terms of section 1 of the Prescribed Rate of Interest Act, 1975 (Act No. 55 of 1975);

“**manhole**” means any access chamber to the interior of the sewer provided for the purpose of maintenance and internal cleaning;

“**main**” means a pipe, other than a connection pipe, of which the ownership vests in the municipality and which is used by it for the purpose of conveying water to a customer;

“**measuring device**” means any method, procedure, process, device, apparatus or installation that enables the quantity of water services provided to be quantified and includes any method, procedure or process whereby the quantity is estimated or assumed;

“**meter**” means a water meter as defined by the regulations published in terms of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973) or, in the case of water meters of a size greater than 100 mm, a device that measures the quantity of water passing through it, including a pre-paid water meter;

“**municipality**” means -

- (a) the Moqhaka Local municipality, a municipality established in terms of section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998) and its successors-in-title; or
- (b) subject to the provisions of any other law and only if expressly or impliedly required or permitted by these by-law the municipal manager in respect of the performance of any function, or the exercise of any duty, obligation, or right in terms of these by-laws or any other law; or
- (c) an authorised agent of the municipality;

“**municipal council**” means a municipal council as referred to in section 157(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

“**municipal manager**” means the person appointed by the municipal council as the municipal manager of the municipality in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) and includes any person to whom the municipal manager has delegated a power, function or duty but only in respect of that delegated power, function or duty;

“**municipal services**” means, for purposes of these by-laws, services provided by a municipality, including refuse removal, water supply, sanitation, electricity services and rates or any one of the above;

“**occupier**” means a person who occupies any (or part of any) land, building, structure or premises and includes a person who, for someone else’s reward or remuneration allows another person to use or occupy any (or any part of any) land, building structure or premises;

“on-site sanitation services” means any sanitation services other than water borne sewerage disposal through a sewerage disposal system;

“owner” means -

- (a) the person in whose name the ownership of the premises is registered from time to time or his agent;
- (b) where the registered owner of the premises is insolvent or dead, or for any reason lacks legal capacity, or is under any form of legal disability, that has the effect of preventing him from being able to perform a legal act on his own behalf, the person in whom the administration and control of such premises is vested as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or other legal representative;
- (c) where the municipality is unable to determine the identity of the owner, a person who has a legal right in, or the benefit of the use of, any premises, building, or any part of a building, situated on them;
- (d) where a lease has been entered into for a period of 30 (thirty) years or longer, or for the natural life of the lessee or any other person mentioned in the lease, or is renewable from time to time at the will of the lessee indefinitely or for a period or periods which, together with the first period of the lease, amounts to 30 years, the lessee or any other person to whom he has ceded his right title and interest under the lease, or any gratuitous successor to the lessee;
- (e) in relation to -
 - (i) a piece of land delineated on a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), the developer or the body corporate in respect of the common property, or
 - (ii) a section as defined in the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), the person in whose name such section is registered under a sectional title deed and includes the lawfully appointed agent of such a person; or
 - (iii) a person occupying land under a register held by a tribal authority or in accordance with a sworn affidavit made by a tribal authority;

“person” means any person, whether natural or juristic and includes, but is not limited to, any local government body or like authority, a company or close corporation incorporated under any law, a body of persons whether incorporated or not, a statutory body, public utility body, voluntary association or trust;

“plumber” means a person who has passed a qualifying Trade Test in Plumbing or has been issued with a certificate of proficiency in terms of the Skills Development Act, 1998(Act No. 97 of 1998) or such other qualification as may be required under national legislation;

“pollution” means the introduction of any substance into the water supply system, a water installation or a water resource that may make the water harmful to health or environment or impair its quality for the use for which it is normally intended;

“premises” means any piece of land, the external surface boundaries of which are delineated on -

- (a) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 1997(Act No. 8 of 1997) or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);
- (b) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986); or
- (c) a register held by a tribal authority or in accordance with a sworn affidavit made by a tribal authority;

“professional engineer” means a person registered in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000) as a professional engineer;

“public notice” means publication in the media including one or more of the following -

- (a) publication of a notice, in the official languages determined by the municipal council:
 - (i) in any local newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area of supply of the municipality;
 - (ii) in the newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area of supply of the municipality determined by the municipal council as a newspaper of record; or
 - (iii) on the official website of the municipality;
 - (iv) by means of radio broadcasts covering the area of supply of the municipality;
- (b) displaying a notice in or at any premises, office, library or pay-point of either the municipality, or of its authorised agent, to which the public has reasonable access; and
- (c) communication with customers through public meetings and ward committee meetings;

“SANS” means the South African National Standard;

“sanitation services” has the same meaning assigned to it in terms of the Act and includes for purposes of these bylaws the disposal of industrial effluent;

“sanitation system” means the structures, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other appurtenances used in the conveyance through the sewer reticulation system and treatment at the sewage treatment plant under the control of the municipality and which may be used by it in connection with the disposal of sewage;

“septic tank” means a water tight tank designed to receive sewage and to effect the adequate decomposition of organic matter in sewage by bacterial action;

“service pipe” means a pipe which is part of a water installation provided and installed on any premises by the owner or occupier and which is connected or to be connected to a connection pipe to serve the water installation on the premises;

“shared consumption” means the consumption by a customer of a municipal service during a specific period, that is calculated by dividing the total metered consumption of that municipal service in the supply zone where the customers premises are situated for the same period by the number of customers within the supply zone, during that period;

“sewage” means waste water, industrial effluent, standard domestic effluent and other liquid waste, either separately or in combination, but s all not include storm water;

- “**sewer**” means any pipe or conduit which is the property of or is vested in the municipality and which may be used for the conveyance of sewage from the connecting sewer and must not include a drain as defined;
- “**standpipe**” means a connection through which water supply services are supplied to more than one person;
- “**standard domestic effluent**” means domestic effluent with prescribed strength characteristics as determined by the municipality in respect of chemical oxygen demand and settleable solids as being appropriate to sewage discharges from domestic premises within the jurisdiction of the municipality, but must not include industrial effluent;
- “**storm water**” means water resulting from natural precipitation or accumulation and includes rainwater, subsoil water or spring water;
- “**terminal water fitting**” means water fitting at an outlet of a water installation that controls the discharge of water from a water installation;
- “**trade premises**” means premises upon which industrial effluent is produced;
- “**trap**” means a pipe fitting or portion of a sanitary appliance designed to retain water seal which serves as a barrier against the flow of foul air or gas, in position;
- “**unauthorised service**” means the receipt, use or consumption of any municipal service which is not in terms of an agreement with, or approved by, the municipality;
- “**water fitting**” means a component of a water installation, other than a pipe, through which water passes or in which it is stored;
- “**water installation**” means the pipes and water fittings which are situated on any premises and ownership thereof vests in the owner thereof and used or intended to be used in connection with the use of water on such premises, and includes a pipe and water fitting situated outside the boundary of the premises, which either connects to the connection pipe relating to such premises or is otherwise laid with the permission of the municipality;
- “**water services**” means water supply services and sanitation services;
- “**water services intermediaries**” has the same meaning as that assigned to it in terms of the Act;
- “**water supply services**” has the same meaning assigned to it in terms of the Act and includes for purposes of these bylaws water for industrial purposes and fire extinguishing services;
- “**water supply system**” means the structures, aqueducts, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other apparatus relating thereto of which the ownership vests in the municipality and which are used or intended to be used by it in connection with the supply of water, and includes any part of the system; and
- “**working day**” means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

- (2) This by-law is subject to the National Environment Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and the regulations made thereunder.

CHAPTER 2:

APPLICATION, PAYMENT AND TERMINATION

Part 1: Application

2. Application for Water Services

- (1) No person may be provided with access to water services unless application has been made to, and approved by, the municipality on the form prescribed in terms of the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.
- (2) Water services rendered to a customer by the municipality are subject to the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection, these by-laws and the conditions contained in the relevant agreement.

3. Special Agreements for Water Services

The municipality may enter into a special agreement for the provision of water services with an applicant in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.

4. Change in Purpose for which Water Services are Used

Where the purpose for, or extent to which, any municipal service is changed, the customer must promptly advise the municipality of the change and enter into a new agreement with the municipality.

Part 2: Charges

5. Prescribed Charges for Water Services

- (1) All applicable charges payable in respect of water services, including but not restricted to the payment of connection charges, fixed charges or any additional charges or interest will be set by the municipal council in accordance with –
- (a) its Rates and Tariff policy;
 - (b) any by-laws in respect thereof; or
 - (c) any regulations in terms of national or provincial legislation; but

- (2) Differences between categories of customers, users of services, types and levels of services, quantities of services, infrastructural requirements and geographic areas, may justify the imposition of differential charges.

6. Availability Charges for Water Services

The municipal council may, in addition to the charges determined for water services that have been actually provided, levy a monthly fixed charge, an annual fixed charge or an ad-hoc fixed charge where water services are available, whether or not such services are consumed.

Part 3: Payment

7. Payment for Water Services

The owner, occupier and customer are jointly and severally liable and responsible for payment of all water services charges and water services consumed by a customer, in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.

CHAPTER 3:

SERVICE LEVELS

8. Service Levels

- (1) The municipal council may, from time to time, and in accordance with national policy, but subject to principles of sustainability and affordability, by public notice, determine the service levels it is able to provide to customers.
- (2) The municipal council may in determining service levels differentiate between types of customers, domestic customers, geographical areas and socio-economic areas.
- (3) The following levels of service may, subject to subsection (1), be provided by the municipality on the promulgation of these by-laws -
 - (a) Communal water supply services and on-site sanitation services -
 - (i) constituting the minimum level of service provided by the municipality;
 - (ii) consisting of reticulated standpipes or stationery water tank serviced either through a network pipe or a water tanker located within a reasonable walking distance from any household with a Ventilated Improved Pit latrine located on each premises. Premises meaning the lowest order of visibly demarcated area on which some sort of informal dwelling has been erected;
 - (iii) installed free of charge;
 - (iv) provided free of any charge to consumers; and
 - (v) maintained by the municipality.
 - (b) Yard connection not connected to any water installation and an individual connection to the municipality's sanitation system -
 - (i) consisting of an un-metered standpipe on a premises not connected to any water installation and a pour-flush toilet pan, wash-trough and suitable toilet top structure connected to the municipality's sanitation system;
 - (ii) installed free of charge;
 - (iii) maintained by the municipality.
 - (c) a metered pressured water connection with an individual connection to the municipality's sanitation system -
 - (i) installed against payment of the relevant connection charges;
 - (ii) provided against payment of prescribed charges; and
 - (iii) with the water and drainage installations maintained by the customer.

CHAPTER 4:

CONDITIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

Part 1: Connection to Water Supply System

9. Provision of Connection Pipe

- (1) If an agreement for water supply services in respect of premises has been concluded and no connection pipe exists in respect of the premises, the owner must apply on the prescribed form and pay the determined charge for the installation of such a pipe.
- (2) If an application is made for water supply services which are of such an extent or so situated that it is necessary to extend, modify or upgrade the water supply system in order to supply water to the premises, the municipality may agree to the extension provided that the owner must pay for the cost of the extension, as determined by the engineer.
- (3) Only the engineer may install a connection pipe but the owner or customer may connect the water installation to the connection pipe.
- (4) No person may commence any development on any premises unless the engineer has installed a connection pipe and meter.

10. Location of Connection Pipe

- (1) A connection pipe provided and installed by the engineer must -
 - (a) be located in a position determined by the engineer and be of a suitable size as determined by the engineer;
 - (b) terminate at -
 - (i) the boundary of the land owned by or vested in the municipality, or over which it has a servitude or other right; or
 - (ii) at the outlet of the water meter or isolating valve if it is situated on the premises.
- (2) The engineer may at the request of any person agree, subject to such conditions as the engineer may impose, to a connection to a main other than that which is most readily available for the provision of water supply to the premises; provided that the applicant is responsible for any extension of the water installation to the connecting point designated by the municipality and for obtaining at his cost, any servitudes over other premises that may be necessary.
- (3) An owner must pay the determined connection charge in advance before a water connection can be effected.

11. Provision of Single Water Connection for supply to several customers on the same premises

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 10, only one connection pipe to the water supply system may be provided for the supply of water to any premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units, business units or customers located on such premises.
- (2) Where the owner, or the person having the charge or management of any premises on which several accommodation units are situated, requires the supply of water to such premises for the purpose of supply to the different accommodation units, the engineer may, in its discretion, provide and install either
 - (a) a single measuring device in respect of the premises as a whole or any number of such accommodation units; or
 - (b) a separate measuring device for each accommodation unit or any number thereof.
- (3) Where the engineer has installed a single measuring device as contemplated in subsection (2) (a), the owner or the person having the charge or management of the premises, as the case may be -
 - (a) must install and maintain on each branch pipe extending from the connection pipe to the different accommodation units -
 - (i) a separate measuring device; and
 - (ii) an isolating valve; and
 - (iii) will be liable to the municipality for the charges for all water supplied to the premises through such a single measuring device, irrespective of the different quantities consumed by the different customers served by such measuring device.
- (4) Where premises are supplied by a number of connection pipes, the engineer may require the owner to reduce the number of connection points and alter his or her water installation accordingly.

12. Disconnection of water installation from the connection pipe

The engineer may disconnect a water installation from the connection pipe and remove the connection pipe on termination of an agreement for the provision of water supply services .

Part 2: Standards**13. Quantity, quality and pressure**

Water supply services provided by the municipality must comply with the minimum standards set for the provision of water supply services in terms of section 9 of the Act.

14. Testing of pressure in water supply systems

The engineer may, on application by an owner and on payment of the determined charge, determine and furnish the owner with the amount of the pressure in the water supply system relating to his or her premises over such period as the owner may request.

15. Pollution of Water

An owner must provide and maintain approved measures to prevent the entry of any substance, which might be a danger to health or adversely affect the portability of water or affect its fitness for use, into -

- (a) the water supply system; or
- (b) any part of the water installation on his or her premises.

16. Water Restrictions

- (1) The municipality may for purposes of water conservation or where, in its opinion, drought conditions are imminent, by public notice -
 - (a) prohibit or restrict the consumption of water in the whole or part of its area of jurisdiction -
 - (i) in general or for specified purposes;
 - (ii) during specified hours of the day or on specified days; and
 - (iii) in a specified manner;
 - (b) determine and impose -
 - (i) a restriction on the quantity of water that may be consumed over a specified period;
 - (ii) charges additional to those determined in respect of the supply of water in excess of a restriction contemplated in subsection (1)(b)(i); and
 - (iii) a general surcharge on the determined charges in respect of the supply of water;
 - (c) impose restrictions or prohibitions on the use or manner of use or disposition of an appliance by means of which water is used or consumed, or on the connection of such appliances to the water installation.
- (2) The municipality may restrict the application of the provisions of a notice contemplated by subsection (1) to specified areas and categories of customers or users of premises, and activities, and may permit deviations and exemptions from, and the relaxation of, any of its provisions where there is reason to do so.
- (3) The municipality -
 - (a) may take, or by written notice require a customer at his or her own expense to take, such measures, including the installation of measurement devices and devices for restricting the flow of water, as may in its opinion be necessary to ensure compliance with a notice published in terms of subsection (1);
 - (b) may, subject to notice, and for such period as it may consider fit, restrict the supply of water to any premises in the event of a contravention of these by-laws that takes place on or in such premises or a failure to comply with the terms of a notice published in terms of subsection (1);
 - (c) must where the supply has been discontinued, restore it only when the determined charge for discontinuation and reconnecting the supply has been paid.

17. Specific Conditions of Supply

- (1) Notwithstanding the undertaking in section 13, the granting of a supply of water by the municipality does not constitute an undertaking by it to maintain at any time or any point in its water supply system -
 - (a) an uninterrupted supply, subject to the provisions of regulations 4 and 14 of Compulsory National Standards And Measures To Conserve Water Regulations(GN R509 in GG 22355 of 8 June 2001); or
 - (b) a specific pressure or rate of flow in such supply other than requires in terms of regulation 15(2) of Compulsory National Standards and Measures to Conserve Water regulations, 2001
- (2) The engineer may, subject to the provisions of subsection (1)(b), specify the maximum pressure to which water will be supplied from the water supply system.
- (3) If an owner or customer requires -
 - (a) that any of the standards referred to in subsection (1); or
 - (b) a higher standard of service than specified in section 13 be maintained on his or her premises, he or she must take the necessary steps to ensure that the proposed water installation is able to meet such standards.
- (4) The engineer may in an emergency or for repair and maintenance purposes interrupt the supply of water to any premises without prior notice.
- (5) If in the opinion of the engineer the consumption of water by a customer adversely affects the supply of water to another customer, he or she may apply such restrictions as he or she may consider fit, to the supply of water to customer in order to ensure a reasonable supply of water to the other customer and must inform that customer about the restrictions.
- (6) The municipality is not liable for any damage to property caused by water flowing from any water installation that is left open when the water supply is re-instated, after an interruption in supply.
- (7) Every steam boiler, hospital, industry and any premises which requires, for the purpose of the work undertaken on the premises, a continuous supply of water must have a storage tank, which must comply with the specification for water storage tanks as stipulated in SANS 0252 Part 1, with a capacity of not less than 24 hours water supply calculated as the quantity required to provide the average daily consumption, where water can be stored when the continuous supply is disrupted.
- (8) No customer must resell water supplied to him or her by the municipality except with the written permission of the municipality, which may stipulate the maximum price at which the water may be resold, and may impose such other conditions as the municipality may deem fit.

Part 3: Measurement**18 Measuring of quantity of water supplied**

- (1) The engineer must provide a measuring device designed to provide either a controlled volume of water, or an uncontrolled volume of water, to a customer.
- (2) The municipality must, at regular intervals, measure the quantity of water supplied through a measuring device designed to provide an uncontrolled volume of water.
- (3) Any measuring device and its associated apparatus through which water is supplied to a customer by the municipality, must be provided and installed by the engineer, remains the municipality property and may be changed and maintained by the engineer when he or she consider it necessary to do so.
- (4) The engineer may install a measuring device, and its associated apparatus, at any point on the service pipe.
- (5) If the engineer installs a measuring device on a service pipe in terms of subsection (4), he or she may install a section of pipe and associated fittings between the end of its connection pipe and the meter, and that section forms part of the water installation.
- (6) If the engineer installs a measuring device together with its associated apparatus on a service pipe in terms of subsection (4), the owner must -
 - (i) provide a place satisfactory to the engineer in which to install it;
 - (ii) ensure that unrestricted access is available to it for the engineer at all times;
 - (iii) be responsible for its protection and be liable for the costs arising from damage to it, excluding damage arising from normal fair wear and tear;
 - (iv) ensure that no connection is made to the pipe in which the measuring device is installed between the measuring device and the connection pipe serving the installation;
 - (v) make provision for the drainage of water which may be discharged from the pipe, in which the measuring device is installed, in the course of work done by the engineer on the measuring device; and not use, or permit to be used on any water installation, any fitting, machine or appliance;
 - (vi) which causes damage or which, in the opinion of the engineer, is likely to cause damage to any meter.
- (7) No person other than the engineer may -
 - (a) disconnect a measuring device and its associated apparatus from the pipe on which they are installed;
 - (b) break a seal which the engineer has placed on a meter; or
 - (c) in any other way interfere with a measuring device and its associated apparatus.
- (8) If the engineer considers that, a measuring device is a meter whose size is unsuitable because of the quantity of water supplied to premises, he or she may install a meter of a size that he considers necessary, and may recover the determined charge for the installation of the meter from the owner of the premises.
- (9) The municipality may require the installation, at the owners expense, of a measuring device to each dwelling unit, in separate occupancy, on any premises, for use in ascertaining the quantity of water supplied to each such unit; provided that where controlled volume water-delivery systems are used, a single measuring device may otherwise be used for more than one unit.

19. Quantity of Water Supplied to Customer

- (1) For the purposes of ascertaining the quantity of water that has been measured by a measuring device that has been installed by the engineer and that has been supplied to a customer over a specific period, it will, for the purposes of these by-laws, be presumed except in any criminal proceedings, unless the contrary is proved, that -
 - (a) the quantity, where the measuring device designed to provide an uncontrolled volume of water, is the difference between measurements taken at the beginning and end of that period;
 - (b) the quantity, where the measuring device designed to provide a controlled volume of water, is the volume dispensed by the measuring device;
 - (c) the measuring device was accurate during that period; and
 - (d) the entries in the records of the municipality were correctly made; and
- (2) Where water supplied by the municipality to any premises is in any way taken by the customer without the water passing through any measuring device provided by the municipality, the municipality may, for the purpose of rendering an account, estimate, in accordance with subsection (3), the quantity of water supplied to the customer during the period that water is so taken by the customer.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an estimate of the quantity of water supplied to a customer must, as the municipality may decide, be based either on -
 - (a) the average monthly consumption of water on the premises recorded over three succeeding measuring periods after the date on which an irregularity referred to in subsection (2) has been discovered and rectified, or
 - (b) the average monthly consumption of water on the premises during any three consecutive measuring periods during the twelve months immediately before the date on which an irregularity referred to in subsection (2) was discovered.
 - (4) Nothing in these by-laws must be construed as imposing on the municipality an obligation to cause any measuring device installed by the engineer on any premises to be measured at the end of every month or any other fixed period, and the municipality may charge the customer for an average consumption during the interval between successive measurements by the measuring device.
 - (5) Until the time when a measuring device has been installed in respect of water supplied to a customer, the estimated or shared consumption of that customer during a specific period, must be based on the average consumption of water supplied to the specific supply zone within which the customer's premises are situated.
 - (6) Where in the opinion of the engineer it is not reasonably possible or cost effective to measure water that is supplied to each customer within a determined supply zone, the municipality may determine a tariff or charge based on the estimated or shared consumption of water supplied to that supply zone.
 - (7) The municipality must within seven days, on receipt of a written notice from the customer and subject to payment of the determined charge, measure the quantity of water supplied to the customer at a time, or on a day, other than that upon which it would normally be measured.
 - (8) If a contravention of subsection (7) occurs, the customer must pay to the municipality the cost of whatever quantity of water was, in the opinion of the municipality, supplied to him or her.

20. Special Measurement

- (1) If the engineer requires, for purposes other than charging for water consumed, to ascertain the quantity of water which is used in a part of a water installation, he or she may, by written notice, advise the owner concerned of his or her intention to install a measuring device at any point in the water installation that he or she may specify.
- (2) The installation of a measuring device referred to in subsection (1), its removal, and the restoration of the water installation after such a removal must be carried out at the expense of the municipality.
- (3) The provisions of sections 18(5) and 18(6) applies, insofar as they may be applicable, in respect of a measuring device that has been installed in terms of subsection (1).

21. No reduction of Amount Payable for Water Wasted

A customer is not entitled to a reduction of the amount payable for water wasted or lost in a water installation.

Part 4: AUDIT**22. Water Audit**

- (1) The municipality may require a customer, within one month after the end of a financial year of the municipality, to undertake a water audit at his or her own cost.
- (2) The audit must at least involve and report -
 - (a) the amount of water used during the financial year;
 - (b) the amount paid for water for the financial year;
 - (c) the number of people living on the stand or premises;
 - (d) the number of people permanently working on the stand or premises;
 - (e) the seasonal variation in demand through monthly consumption figures;
 - (f) the water pollution monitoring methods;
 - (g) the current initiatives for the management of the demand for water;
 - (h) the plans to manage the demand for water;
 - (i) a comparison of the report with any report that may have been made during the previous three years;
 - (j) estimates of consumption by various components of use; and
 - (k) a comparison of the above factors with those reported in each of the previous three years, where available.

Part 5: INSTALLATION WORK**23. Approval of Installation Work**

- (1) If an owner wishes to have installation work done, he or she must first obtain the municipality's written approval: Provided that approval is not required in the case of water installations in dwelling units or installations where no fire installation is required in terms of SANS 0400, or in terms of any Municipal by-laws, or for the repair or replacement of an existing pipe or water fitting other than a fixed water heater and its associated protective devices.
- (2) Application for the approval referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the prescribed form and must be accompanied by -
 - (a) the determined charge, if applicable;
 - (b) copies of the drawings as may be determined by the municipality, giving information in the form required by Clause 4.1.1 of SANS Code 0252: Part I;
 - (c) a certificate certifying that the installation has been designed in accordance with SANS Code 0252: Part I by a professional engineer.
- (3) Authority given in terms of subsection (1) lapses at the expiry of a period of twenty-four months.
- (4) Where approval is required in terms of subsection (1), a complete set of approved drawings of installation work must be available at the site of the work at all times until the work has been completed.
- (5) If installation work has been done in contravention of subsection (1) or (2), the municipality may require the owner -
 - (a) to rectify the contravention within a specified period;
 - (b) if work is in progress, to cease the work; and
 - (c) to remove all such work which does not comply with these by-laws.

24. Persons permitted to do installation and other work

- (1) Only a plumber, a person working under the control of a plumber, or another person authorised in writing by the municipality, is permitted to -
 - (a) do installation work other than the replacement or repair of an existing pipe or water fitting;
 - (b) replace a fixed water heater or its associated protective devices;
 - (c) inspect, disinfect and test a water installation, fire installation or storage tank;
 - (d) service, repair or replace a back flow preventer; or
 - (e) install, maintain or replace a meter provided by an owner in a water installation.
- (2) No person may require or engage a person who is not a plumber to do the work referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) the municipality may permit a person who is not a plumber to do installation work on his or her own behalf on premises owned and occupied solely by himself or herself and his or her immediate household, provided that such work must be inspected and approved by a plumber at the direction of the engineer.

25. Provision and maintenance of water installations

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain his or her water installation at his or her own cost and except where permitted in terms of section 94, must ensure that the installation is situated within the boundary of his or her premises.
- (2) An owner must install an isolating valve at a suitable point on service pipe immediately inside the boundary of the property in the case of a meter installed outside the boundary, and in the case of a meter installed on the premises at a suitable point on his or her service pipe.
- (3) Before doing work in connection with the maintenance of a portion of his or her water installation, which is situated outside the boundary of his or her premises, an owner must obtain the written consent of the municipality or the owner of the land on which the portion is situated, as the case may be.

26. Technical requirements for a water installation

Notwithstanding the requirement that a certificate be issued in terms of section 25, all water installations must comply with SANS 0252 Part 1 and all fixed electrical storage water heaters must comply with SANS 0254.

27. Use of pipes and water fittings to be authorised

- (1) No person may, without the prior written authority of the engineer, install or use a pipe or water fitting in a water installation within the municipality's area of jurisdiction unless it is included in the Annexure of Approved Pipes and Fittings as compiled by the municipality.
- (2) Application for the inclusion of a pipe or water fitting in the Annexure referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the form prescribed by the municipality.
- (3) A pipe or water fitting may not be included in the Annexure referred to in subsection (1) unless it -
 - (a) bears the standardisation mark of the South African Bureau of Standards in respect of the relevant SANS specification issued by the Bureau;
 - (b) bears a certification mark issued by the SANS to certify that the pipe or water fitting complies with an SANS Mark specification or a provisional specification issued in terms of the SANS, provided that no certification marks must be issued for a period exceeding two years; or
 - (c) is acceptable to the municipality.
- (4) The municipality may, in respect of any pipe or water fitting included in the Annexure, impose such additional conditions, as it may consider necessary in respect of the use or method of installation.
- (5) A pipe or water fitting must be removed from the list in the Annexure if it -
 - (a) no longer complies with the criteria upon which its inclusion was based; or
 - (b) is no longer suitable for the purpose for which its use was accepted.
- (6) The current Annexure must be available for inspection at the office of the municipality at any time during working hours.
- (7) The municipality may sell copies of the current Annexure at a determined charge.

28. Labelling of terminal water fittings and appliances

All terminal water fittings and appliances using or discharging water must be marked, or have included within its packaging, the following information:

- (a) the range of pressure in kPa over which the water fitting or appliance is designed to operate.
- (b) The flow rate, in litres per minute, related to the design pressure range, provided that this information must be given for at least the following pressures: 20 kPa, 100kPa and 400 kPa.

29. Water demand management

- (1) In any water installation where the dynamic water pressure is more than 200 kPa at a shower control valve, and where the plumbing has been designed to balance the water pressures on the hot and cold water supplies to the shower control valve, a shower head with a maximum flow rate of greater than 10 litres per minute must not be installed.
- (2) The maximum flow rate from any tap installed on a wash hand basin must not exceed 6 litres per minute.

Part 6: Communal Water Supply Services**30. Provision of Water Supply to Several Consumers**

- (1) The engineer may install a communal standpipe for the provision of water supply services to several consumers at a location it considers appropriate, provided that a majority of consumers, who in the opinion of the engineer, constitute a substantial majority, and to whom water services will be provided by the standpipe, has been consulted by him or her or the municipality.
- (2) The engineer may provide communal water supply services through a communal installation designed to provide a controlled volume of water to several consumers.

Part 7: Temporary Water Supply Services**31. Water Supplied from a Hydrant**

- (1) The engineer may authorise a temporary supply of water to be taken from one or more fire hydrants specified by him or her, subject to such conditions and for any period that may be prescribed by him or her and payment of such applicable charges, including a deposit, as may be determined by the municipal council from time to time.
- (2) *A person who wishes to obtain a temporary supply of water referred to in subsection (1) must apply for such a water supply service in terms of section (2) and must pay a deposit determined by the municipal council from time to time.*
- (3) The engineer must provide a portable water meter and all other fittings and apparatus necessary for the temporary supply of water from a hydrant.
- (4) The portable meter and all other fittings and apparatus provided for the temporary supply of water from a hydrant remain the property of the municipality and must be returned to the municipality on termination of the temporary supply. Failure to return the portable meter and all other fittings and apparatus results in the imposition of penalties determined by the municipality from time to time.

Part 8: Boreholes**32. Notification of Boreholes**

- (1) No person may sink a borehole on premises situated in a dolomite area, and before sinking a borehole a person must determine if the premises on which the borehole is to be sunk are situated within a dolomite area.
- (2) The municipality may, by public notice, require -
 - (a) the owner of any premises within any area of the municipality upon which a borehole exists or, if the owner is not in occupation of such premises, the occupier to notify it of the existence of a borehole on such premises, and provide it with such information about the borehole that it may require; and
 - (b) the owner or occupier of any premises who intends to sink a borehole on the premises, to notify it on the prescribed form of its intention to do so before any work in connection sinking it is commenced.
- (3) The municipality may require the owner or occupier of any premises who intends to sink a borehole, to undertake an environmental impact assessment of the intended borehole, to the satisfaction of the municipality, before sinking it.
- (4) The municipality may by notice to an owner or occupier or by public notice, require an owner or occupier who has an existing borehole that is used for water supply services to obtain approval from it for the use of a borehole for potable water supply services in accordance with sections 6, 7 and 22 of the Act; and may impose conditions in respect of the use of a borehole for potable water services.

Part 9: Fire Services Connections**33. Connection to be approved by the Municipality**

- (1) The engineer is entitled in his or her absolute discretion to grant or refuse an application for the connection of a fire extinguishing installation to the municipality's main.
- (2) No water may be supplied to any fire extinguishing installation until a certificate that the municipality's approval in terms of section 25 has been obtained and that the installation complies with the requirements of these and any other by-laws of the municipality, has been submitted.
- (3) If in the engineers opinion a fire extinguishing installation, which he or she has allowed to be connected to the municipality's main, is not being kept in proper working order, or is otherwise not being properly maintained, or is being used for purpose other than fire fighting, he or she is entitled either to require the installation to be disconnected from the main or itself to carry out the work of disconnecting it at the customers expense.

34. Special Provisions

The provisions of SANS 0252-1 apply to the supply of water for fire fighting purposes.

35. Dual and Combined Installations

All new buildings erected after the commencement of these by-laws, must comply with the following requirements in relation to the provision of fire extinguishing services:

- (a) If boosting of the system is required, a dual pipe system must be used, one for fire extinguishing purposes and the other for general domestic purposes.
- (b) Combined installations are only permitted where no booster pumping connection is provided on the water installation. In such cases a fire hydrant must be provided by the municipality, at the customer's expense, within 90 metres of the property to provide a source of water for the fire tender to use in extinguishing the fire.
- (c) Combined installations where a booster pumping connection is provided, is only permitted when designed and certified by a professional engineer.
- (d) All pipes and fittings must be capable of handling pressures in excess of 1 800 kPa, if that pressure could be expected when boosting takes place and must be capable of maintaining their integrity when exposed to fire conditions.

36. Connection Pipes for Fire Extinguishing Services

- (1) After the commencement of these by-laws, a single connection pipe for both fire (excluding sprinkler systems) and potable water supply services must be provided by the engineer.
- (2) The engineer must provide and install, at the cost of the owner a combination meter on the connection pipe referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) A separate connection pipe must be laid and used for every fire sprinkler extinguishing system unless the engineer gives his approval to the contrary.
- (4) A connection pipe must be equipped with a measuring device that will not obstruct the flow of water while the device is operating.

37. Valves and Meters in Connection Pipes

Every connection pipe to a fire extinguishing installation must be fitted with valves and a measuring device which must be -

- (a) supplied by the engineer at the expense of the customer;
- (b) installed between the customers property and the main; and
- (c) installed in such position as may be determined by the engineer.

38. Meters in Fire Extinguishing Connection Pipes

The engineer is entitled to install a water meter in any connection pipe used solely for fire extinguishing purposes and the owner of the premises must be liable for all costs in so doing if it appears to the municipality that water has been drawn from the pipe for purposes other than for the purpose of extinguishing a fire.

39. Sprinkler Extinguishing Installation

A sprinkler installation may be installed directly to the main, but the municipality may not be deemed to guarantee any specified pressure at any time.

40. Header Tank or Double Supply from Main

- (1) The customer must install a header tank at such elevation as will compensate for any failure or reduction of pressure in the municipality's main for its sprinkler installation, unless this installation is provided with a duplicate supply from a separate main.
- (2) The main pipe leading from a header tank to the sprinkler installation may be in direct communication with the main, provided that the main pipe must be equipped with a reflux valve which, if for any reason the pressure in the main fails or is reduced, will shut off the supply from the main.
- (3) Where a sprinkler installation is provided with a duplicate supply from a separate main, each supply pipe must be equipped with a reflux valve situated within the premises.

41. Sealing of Private Fire Hydrants

- (1) Except where a system is a combined system with a combination meter, all private hydrants and hose-reels must be sealed by the municipality and the seals must not, except for the purposes of opening the hydrant or using the hose when there is a fire, be broken by any person other than by the municipality in the course of servicing and testing.
- (2) The customer must give the municipality at least 48 hours notice prior to a fire extinguishing installation being serviced and tested.
- (3) The cost of resealing hydrants and hose-reels must be borne by the customer except when the seals are broken by the municipality's officers for testing purposes.
- (4) Any water consumed through a fire installation or sprinkler system must be paid for by the customer at the charges determined by the municipality.

CHAPTER 5: CONDITIONS FOR SANITATION SERVICES

Part 1: Connection to Sanitation System

42. Obligation to Connect to Sanitation System

- (1) All premises on which sewage is produced must be connected to the municipality's sanitation system if a connecting sewer is available or if it is reasonably possible or cost effective for the municipality to install a connecting sewer, unless approval for the use of on-site sanitation services was obtained in accordance with section 96.
- (2) The municipality may, by notice, require the owner of premises not connected to the municipality's sanitation system to connect to the sanitation system.

- (3) An owner of premises, who is required to connect those premises to the municipality's sanitation system in accordance with subsection (1), must inform the municipality in writing of any sanitation services, provided by the municipality on the site, which will no longer be required as a result of the connection to the sanitation system.
- (4) The owner will be liable for any charge payable in respect of sanitation services on the site, until an agreement for rendering those services has been terminated in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.
- (5) If the owner fails to connect premises to the sanitation system after having had a notice in terms of subsection (2) the municipality, notwithstanding any other action that it may take in terms of these by-laws, may impose a penalty determined by it

43. Provision of Connecting Sewer

- (1) If an agreement for sanitation services in respect of premises has been concluded in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection and no connecting sewer exists in respect of the premises, the owner may apply on the prescribed form, and pay the tariffs and charges determined by the municipality for the installation of a connecting sewer.
- (2) If an application is made for sanitation services which are of such an extent or so situated that it will become necessary to extend, modify or upgrade the sanitation system in order to provide sanitation services to any premises, the municipality may agree to the extension only if the owner pays or undertakes to pay for the cost, as determined by the engineer, of the extension, modification or upgrading of the services.
- (3) Only the engineer may install or approve an installed connecting sewer; but the owner or customer may connect the sanitation installation to the connection pipe.
- (4) No person may commence any development on any premises unless the engineer has installed a connecting sewer.

44. Location of Connecting Sewer

- (1) A connecting sewer that has been provided and installed by the engineer must -
 - (a) be located in a position determined by the engineer and be of a suitable size determined by the engineer; and
 - (b) terminate at:
 - (i) the boundary of the premises; or
 - (ii) at the connecting point if it is situated on the premises.
- (2) The engineer may at the request of the owner of premises, approve, subject to any conditions that he or she may impose, a connection to a connecting sewer other than one that is most readily available for the provision of sanitation services to the premises in which event the owner is responsible for any extension of the drainage installation to the connecting point designated by the municipality and for obtaining, at his or her own cost, any servitude over other premises that may be necessary.
- (3) Where an owner is required to provide a sewage lift as provided for in terms of the Building Regulations, or the premises are at a level where the drainage installation cannot discharge into the sewer by gravitation, the rate and time of discharge into the sewer has to be subject to the approval of the municipality.
- (4) The owner of premises must pay the connection charges and tariffs determined by the municipality before a connection to the connecting sewer can be effected.

45. Provision of One Connecting Sewer for Several Consumers on Same Premises

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44, only one connecting sewer to the sanitation system may be provided for the disposal of sewage from any premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units of consumers located on such premises.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the municipality may authorise that more than one connecting sewer be provided in the sanitation system for the disposal of sewage from any premises comprising sectional title units or if, in the opinion of the municipality, undue hardship or inconvenience would be caused to any consumer on such premises by the provision of only one connecting sewer.
- (3) Where the provision of more than one connecting sewer is authorised by the municipality under subsection (2), the tariffs and charges for the provision of a connecting sewer are payable in respect of each sewage connection so provided.

46. Interconnection Between Premises

An owner of premises must ensure, unless he or she has obtained the prior approval of the municipality and complies with any conditions that it may have imposed, that no interconnection exists between the drainage installation on his or her premises and the drainage installation on any other premises.

47. Disconnection of Connecting Sewer

The engineer may disconnect a drainage installation from the connection pipe and remove the connection pipe on the termination of an agreement for the provision of water supply services in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.

Part 2: STANDARDS

48. Standards for Sanitation Services

Sanitation services provided by the municipality must comply with the minimum standards set for the provision of sanitation services in terms of the section 9 of the Act.

Part 3: Methods for Determining Charges**49. Measurement of Quantity of Domestic Effluent Discharged**

- (1) As from a date determined by the Municipality by notice, the quantity of domestic effluent discharged must be determined as a percentage of water supplied by the municipality: Provided that where the municipality is of the opinion that such a percentage in respect of specific premises is excessive, having regard to the purposes for which water is consumed on those premises, the municipality may reduce the percentage applicable to those premises to a figure which, in its opinion and in the light of the available information, reflects the proportion between the likely quantity of sewage discharged from the premises and the quantity of water supplied.
- (2) Where premises are supplied with water from a source other than, or in addition to, the municipality's water supply system, including abstraction from a river or borehole, the quantity must be a percentage of the total water used on those premises that is reasonably estimated by the municipality.

50. Measurement of Quantity and Determination of Quality of Industrial Effluent Discharged

- (1) The quantity of industrial effluent discharged into the sanitation system must be determined -
 - (a) where a measuring device is installed, by the quantity of industrial effluent discharged from the premises as measured by that measuring device; or
 - (b) until the time that a measuring device is installed, by a percentage of the water supplied by the municipality to those premises.
- (2) The municipality may require the owner of any premises to incorporate in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to a sewer, any control meter or gauge or other device of an approved type and in the control of the municipality for the purpose of ascertaining to the satisfaction of the municipality, the tempo, volume and composition of the effluent.
- (3) The municipality may install and maintain any meter, gauge or device referred to in subsection (2) at the expense of the owner of the premises on which it is installed.
- (4) Where premises are supplied with water from a source other than or in addition to the municipality's water supply system, including abstraction from a river or borehole, the quantity will be a percentage of the total water used on those premises reasonably estimated by the municipality.
- (5) Where a portion of the water supplied to the premises forms part of the end product of any manufacturing process or is lost by reaction or evaporation during the manufacturing process or for any other reason, the municipality may on application by the owner reduce the assessed quantity of industrial effluent.
- (6) The municipality may at its discretion enter into an agreement with any person discharging industrial effluent into the sanitation system, establishing an alternative method of assessing the quantity and tempo of effluent so discharged.
- (7) Charges relating to the quality of industrial effluent will be based on the formula for industrial effluent discharges as prescribed in Annexure C.
- (8) The following conditions apply in respect of the assessment of the quality of industrial effluent discharged -
 - (a) each customer must conduct the prescribed tests, as provided for in the approval to discharge industrial effluent on a regular basis, and report the results to the municipality;
 - (b) the municipality may conduct random compliance tests to correlate with those used in paragraph (a) and, if discrepancies are found, the values of the municipality must, except for the purpose of criminal proceedings, be presumed to be correct and further tests may be required by the municipality to determine, at the cost of the customer, the values for the formula;
 - (c) the average of the values of the different analysis results of 24 hourly composite or snap samples of the effluent, taken during the period of charge, will be used to determine the quality charges payable;
 - (d) in the absence of a complete daily set of 24 hourly composite or snap samples, the average of not less than two values of the sampled effluent, taken during the period of charge, will be used to determine the charges payable;
 - (e) in order to determine the strength Chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids concentration, Ammonia concentration, and ortho-phosphate concentration, in the effluent as well as the concentration of Group 1 and 2 metals, pH value and conductivity, the municipality will use the tests normally used by municipalities for these respective purposes. Details of the appropriate test may be ascertained from the municipality or the SANS. Test results from a laboratory, accredited by the municipality, will have precedence over those of the municipality;
 - (f) the formula is calculated on the basis of the different analysis results of individual snap or composite samples and the period of treatment for calculation must not be less than one full 24-hour period; unless evidence, is submitted to the municipality that a lesser period is actually applicable;
 - (g) the terms of the disincentive formula cannot assume a negative value;
 - (h) the total system values for quality charges must remain constant for an initial period of one month, but in any case not longer than twelve months from the date of commencement of these charges, after the expiry of which time they may be amended or revised from time to time depending on such changes in the analysis results or further samples, as may be determined from time to time: provided that the municipality in its discretion in any particular case, may levy the minimum charges prescribed in subsection (7)(l) without taking any samples;
 - (i) whenever the municipality takes a sample, one half of it must be made available to the customer;

- (j) for the purpose of calculating of the quantity of effluent discharged from each point of discharge of effluent, the total quantity of water consumed on the premises is allocated to the several points of discharge as accurately as is reasonably practicable;
- (k) the costs of conveying and treating industrial effluent is determined by the municipality and must apply with effect from a date determined by the municipality; and
- (l) in the discretion of the municipality, the charges for industrial effluent may be changed to a fixed monthly charge determined by taking into consideration the effluent strengths, the volume and the economic viability of micro and small industries.

51. Reduction in the Measured Quantity of Effluent Discharged

- (1) A person is entitled to a reduction in the quantity of effluent discharged, as determined in terms of sections 49 and 50, where the quantity of water, on which a percentage is calculated, was measured during a period where water was wasted or a leakage went undetected, if the consumer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the municipality that the water was not discharged into the sanitation system.
- (2) The reduction in the quantity is based on the quantity of water lost through leakage or wastage during the leak period.
- (3) The leak period must be either the measuring period immediately prior to the date of repair of the leak, or the measurement period during which the leak is repaired, whichever results in the greater reduction in the quantity.
- (4) The quantity of water lost is calculated as the consumption for the leak period less the average consumption, based on the preceding 3 (three) months, for the same length of time. In the event of no previous history of consumption being available, the average water consumption will be determined by the municipality, after taking into account all information that is considered by it to be relevant.
- (5) There is no reduction in the quantity if a loss of water, directly or indirectly, resulted from a consumers failure to comply with these or other by-laws.

52. Charges in Respect of On-Site Sanitation Services

Charges in respect of the removal or collection of conservancy tank contents, night soil or the emptying of pits will cover all the operating and maintenance costs arising from the removal of the pit contents, its transportation to a disposal site, the treatment of the contents to achieve a sanitary condition and the final disposal of any solid residues and are payable by the owner.

Part 4: DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS

53. Installation of Drainage Installations

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain his or her drainage installation at his or her own expense, unless the installation constitutes a basic sanitation facility as determined by the municipality, and except where otherwise approved by the municipality, must ensure that the installation is situated within the boundary of his or her premises;
- (2) The municipality may prescribe the point in the sewer, and the depth below the ground, at which any drainage installation is to be connected and the route to be followed by the drain to the connecting point and may require the owner not to commence the construction or connection of the drainage installation until the municipality's connecting sewer has been laid.
- (3) Any drainage installation that has been constructed or installed must comply with any applicable specifications in terms of the Building Regulations and any standard prescribed in terms of the Act.
- (4) No person must permit the entry of any liquid or solid substance whatsoever, other than clean water for testing purposes, to enter any drainage installation before the drainage installation has been connected to the sewer.
- (5) Where premises are situated in the 1 in 50 years flood plain, the top level of all service access holes, inspection chambers and gullies must be above the 1 in 50 years flood level.
- (6) After the completion of any drainage installation, or after any alteration to any drainage installation is completed, the plumber responsible for the execution of the work must submit to the building inspection section of the municipality a certificate certifying that the work was completed to the standards set out in the building regulations, these by-laws and any other relevant law or by-laws.
- (7) No rainwater or storm-water, and no effluent other than an effluent that has been approved by the municipality, may be discharged into a drainage installation.

54. Disconnection of Drainage Installations

- (1) Except for the purpose of carrying out maintenance or repair work, no drainage installation may be disconnected from the connection point.
- (2) Where any part of a drainage installation is disconnected from the remainder because it will no longer be used, the disconnected part must be destroyed or entirely removed from the premises on which it was used, unless the municipality approves otherwise.
- (3) When a disconnection has been made after all the requirements of the Building Regulations in regard to disconnection have been complied with, the engineer must upon the request of the owner, issue a certificate certifying that the disconnection has been completed in terms of the Building Regulations and that any charges raised in respect of the disconnected portion of the drainage installation must cease to be levied from the end of the month preceding the first day of the month following the issue of such certificate.
- (4) When a drainage installation is disconnected from a sewer, the engineer must seal the opening caused by the disconnection and may recover the cost of doing so from the owner of the premises on which the installation is disconnected.
- (5) Where a drainage system is connected to or disconnected from the sewer system during a month, charges will be calculated as if the connection or disconnection were made on the first day of the month following the month in which the connection or disconnection took place.

55. Maintenance of Drainage Installations

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain his or her drainage installation at his or her own cost.
- (2) Where any part of a drainage installation is used by two or more owners or occupiers, they must be jointly and separately liable for the maintenance of the installation.
- (3) The owner of any premises must ensure that all manholes and cleaning eyes on the premises are permanently visible and accessible.

56. Technical Requirements for Drainage Installations

All drainage installations must comply with SANS code 0252 and the Building Regulations.

57. Drains

- (1) Drains passing through ground which in the opinion of the engineer is liable to movement, must be laid on a continuous bed of river sand or similar granular material not less than 100 mm thick under the barrel of the pipe and with a surround of similar material and thickness, and the joints of such drains must be flexible joints approved by the engineer.
- (2) A drain or part of it may only be laid within, or either passes under or through a building, with the approval of the engineer.
- (3) A drain or part of it which it is laid in an inaccessible position under a building may not bend or be laid at a gradient.
- (4) If a drain passes through or under a wall, foundation or other structure, adequate precautions must be taken to prevent the discharge of any substance to the drain.

58. Sewer Blockages

- (1) No person may cause or permit an accumulation of grease, oil, fat, solid matter, or any other substance in any trap, tank, or fitting that may cause its blockage or ineffective operation.
- (2) When the owner or occupier of premises has reason to believe that a blockage has occurred in any drainage installation in or on it, he must take immediate steps to have it cleared.
- (3) When the owner or occupier of premises has reason to believe that a blockage has occurred in the sewer system, he or she must immediately inform the municipality.
- (4) Where a blockage occurs in a drainage installation, any work necessary for its removal must be done by, or under the supervision of, a plumber.
- (5) Should any drainage installation on any premises overflow as a result of an obstruction in the sewer, and if the municipality is reasonably satisfied that the obstruction was caused by objects emanating from the drainage installation, the owner of the premises served by the drainage installation is liable for the cost of clearing the blockage.
- (6) Where a blockage has been removed from a drain or portion of a drain which serves two or more premises, the owners are jointly and severally liable for the cost of clearing the blockage.
- (7) Where a blockage in a sanitation system has been removed by the engineer and the removal necessitated the disturbance of an owners paving, lawn or other artificial surface neither the engineer nor the municipality must be required to restore them to their previous condition and is not responsible for any damage to them unless caused by the wrongful act or negligence of the engineer.

59. Grease Traps

A grease trap of an approved type, size and capacity must be provided in respect of all premises that discharge sewage to on-site sanitation systems or where, in the opinion of the municipality, the discharge of grease, oil and fat is likely to cause an obstruction to the flow in sewers or drains, or to interference with the proper operation of any waste-water treatment plant.

60. Industrial Grease Traps

- (1) The owner or manufacturer must ensure that industrial effluent which contains, or which, in the opinion of the municipality is likely to contain, grease, oil, fat of inorganic solid matter in suspension must, before it is allowed to enter any sewer, be passed through one or more tanks or chambers, of a type, size and capacity designed to intercept and retain such grease, oil, fat or solid matter, that is approved by the engineer.
- (2) The owner or manufacturer must ensure that oil, grease or any other substance which is contained in any industrial effluent or other liquid and which gives off an inflammable or noxious vapour at a temperature of, or exceeding, 20 C must be intercepted and retained in a tank or chamber so as to prevent its entry of into the sewer.
- (3) A tank or chamber as referred to in subsection (2) must comply with the following requirements -
 - (a) it must be of adequate capacity, constructed of hard durable materials and water-tight when completed;
 - (b) the water-seal of its discharge pipe must be not less than 300 mm in depth; and
 - (c) must be provided with a sufficient number of manhole covers for the adequate and effective removal of grease, oil fat and solid matter.
- (4) Any person discharging effluent to a tank or chamber must remove grease, oil, fat or solid matter regularly from the tank or chamber and must maintain a register recording -
 - (a) the dates on which the tank or chamber was cleaned;
 - (b) the name of any the persons employed by him or her to clean the tank or chamber or, if he or she cleaned it himself or herself, that fact that he or she did so; and

- (c) a certificate from the person employed to clean it certifying that the tank or chamber has been cleaned and stating the manner in which the contents of the tank or chamber were disposed of, or, if he or she cleaned it himself his or her own certificate to that effect.

61. Mechanical Appliances for Lifting Sewage

- (1) The owner of any premise must obtain the approval of the engineer before installing any mechanical appliance for the raising or transfer of sewage in terms of the Building Regulations.
- (2) Approval must be applied for by a professional engineer and must be accompanied by drawings prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Building Regulations and must show details of the compartment containing the appliance, the sewage storage tank, the stilling chamber and their position, and the position of the drains, ventilation pipes, rising main and the sewer connection.
- (3) Notwithstanding any approval given in terms of subsection (1), the municipality is not be liable for any injury, loss or damage to life or property caused by the use, malfunctioning or any other condition arising from the installation or operation of a mechanical appliance for the raising or transfer of sewage unless the injury or damage be caused by the wrongful intentional or negligent act or negligence of an employee of the municipality.
- (4) Every mechanical appliance installed for the raising or transfer of sewage must be specifically designed for the purpose and must be fitted with a discharge pipe, sluice valves and non-return valves located in approved positions.
- (5) Unless otherwise permitted by the engineer, such mechanical appliances must be installed in duplicate and each such appliance must be so controlled that either will immediately begin to function automatically in the event of failure of the other.
- (6) Every mechanical appliance forming part of a drainage installation must be located and operated so as to not cause any nuisance through noise or smell or otherwise, and every compartment containing any such appliance must be effectively ventilated.
- (7) The maximum discharge rate from any mechanical appliance, and the times between which the discharge may take place, must be as determined by the engineer who may, at any time, require the owner to install such fittings and regulating devices as may in his or her opinion, be necessary to ensure that the determined maximum discharge rate is not exceeded.
- (8) Except where sewage storage space is incorporated as an integral part of a mechanical appliance, a sewage storage tank must be provided in conjunction with such appliance.
- (9) Every sewage storage tank required in terms of paragraph (a) must -
 - (a) be constructed of hard, durable materials and must be watertight and the internal surfaces of the walls and floor must be smooth and impermeable;
 - (b) have a storage capacity below the level of the inlet equal to the quantity of sewage discharged there into it in 24 hours or 900 litres, whichever is the greater quantity; and
 - (c) be so designed that the maximum of its sewage content must be emptied at each discharge cycle of the mechanical appliance.
- (10) Every storage tank and stilling chamber must be provided with a ventilation pipe in accordance with the engineer's specifications.

Part 5: ON-SITE SANITATION SERVICES AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES

62. Installation of On-Site Sanitation Services

If an agreement for on-site sanitation services in respect of premises has been concluded, or if it is not reasonably possible or cost effective for the municipality to install a connecting sewer, the owner must install sanitation services specified by the municipality, on the site unless the service is a subsidised service that has been determined by the municipality in accordance with the municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Bylaw.

63. Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines

- (1) The municipality may, on such conditions as it may prescribe, having regard to the nature and permeability of the soil, the depth of the water table, the size of, and access to, the site and the availability of a piped water supply, approve the disposal of human excrement by means of a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine.
- (2) A ventilated improved pit latrine must have -
 - (a) a pit of 2 m capacity;
 - (b) lining as required;
 - (c) a slab designed to support the superimposed loading; and
 - (d) protection preventing children from falling into the pit;
- (3) A ventilated improved pit latrine must conform to the following specifications -
 - (a) the pit must be ventilated by means of a pipe, sealed at the upper end with durable insect proof screening fixed firmly in place;
 - (b) the ventilation pipe must project not less than 0.5 m above the nearest roof, must be of at least 150 mm in diameter, and must be installed vertically with no bend;
 - (c) the interior of the closet must be finished smooth so that it can be kept in a clean and hygienic condition. The superstructure must be well-ventilated in order to allow the free flow of air into the pit to be vented through the pipe;
 - (d) the opening through the slab must be of adequate size as to prevent fouling. The rim must be raised so that liquids used for washing the floor do not flow into the pit. It must be equipped with a lid to prevent the egress of flies and other insects when the toilet is not in use;

- (e) must be sited in a position that is independent of the dwelling unit;
- (f) must be sited in positions that are accessible to road vehicles having a width of 3.0 m in order to facilitate the emptying of the pit;
- (g) in situations where there is the danger of polluting an aquifer due to the permeability of the soil, the pit must be lined with an impermeable material that is durable and will not crack under stress; and
- (h) in situations where the ground in which the pit is to be excavated is unstable, suitable support is to be given to prevent the collapse of the soil.

64. Septic Tanks and Treatment Plants

- (1) The municipality may, on such conditions as it may prescribe, approve the disposal of sewage or other effluent by means of septic tanks or other on-site sewage treatment plants.
- (2) A septic tank or other sewage treatment plant on a site must not be situated closer than 3 metres to any dwelling unit or to any boundary of the premises on which it is situated.
- (3) Effluent from a septic tank or other on-site sewage treatment plant must be disposed of to the satisfaction of the municipality.
- (4) A septic tank must be watertight, securely covered and provided with gas -tight means of access to its interior adequate to permit the inspection of the inlet and outlet pipes and adequate for the purpose of removing sludge.
- (5) A septic tank serving a dwelling unit must -
 - (a) have a capacity below the level of the invert of the outlet pipe of not less than 500 litres per bedroom, subject to a minimum capacity below such an invert level of 2 500 litres;
 - (b) have an internal width of not less than 1 metre measured at right angles to the direction of the flow;
 - (c) have an internal depth between the cover and the bottom of the tank of not less than 1,7 metre; and
 - (d) retain liquid to a depth of not less than 1,4 metre.
- (6) Septic tanks serving premises other than a dwelling unit must be designed and certified by a professional civil engineer registered as a member of the Engineering Council of South Africa.
- (7) No rain water, storm-water, or effluent other than that approved by the municipality may be discharged into a septic tank.

65. French Drains

- (1) The municipality may, on such conditions as it may prescribe having regard to the quantity and the nature of the effluent and the nature of the soil as determined by the permeability test prescribed by the South African Bureau of Standards, approve the disposal of waste-water or other effluent by means of french drains, soakage pits or other approved works.
- (2) A french drain, soakage pit or other similar work must not be situated closer than 5 m to any dwelling unit or to any boundary of any premises on which it is situated, nor in any such position that will, in the opinion of the municipality, cause contamination of any borehole or other source of water which is, or may be, used for drinking purposes, or cause dampness in any building.
- (3) The dimensions of any french drain, soakage pit or other similar work must be determined in relation to the absorbent qualities of the soil and the nature and quantity of the effluent.
- (4) French drains serving premises other than a dwelling house must be designed and certified by a professional Civil engineer registered as a member of the engineering Council of South Africa.

66. Conservancy Tanks

- (1) The municipality may, on such conditions as it may prescribe approve the construction of a conservancy tank and ancillary appliances for retention of sewage or effluent.
- (2) No rain water, storm-water, or effluent other than approved by the municipality may be discharged into a conservancy tank.
- (3) No conservancy tank must be used as such unless -
 - (a) the invert of the tank slopes towards the outlet at a gradient of not less than 1 in 10;
 - (b) the tank is gas and water tight;
 - (c) the tank has an outlet pipe, 100 mm in internal diameter, made of wrought iron, cast iron or other approved material, and except if otherwise approved by the municipality, terminating at an approved valve and fittings for connection to the municipality's removal vehicles;
 - (d) the valve and fittings referred to in paragraph (c) or the outlet end of the pipe, as the case may be, are located in a chamber that has hinged cover approved by the engineer and which is situated in a position required by the municipality;
 - (e) access to the conservancy tank must be provided by means of an approved manhole fitted with a removable cast iron cover placed immediately above the visible spigot of the inlet pipe.
- (4) The municipality may, having regard to the position of a conservancy tank or of the point of connection for a removal vehicle, require the owner or customer to indemnify the municipality, in writing, against any liability for any damages that may result from rendering of that service as a condition for emptying the tank.
- (5) Where the municipality's removal vehicle has to traverse private premises for the emptying of a conservancy tank, the owner must provide a roadway at least 3,5 m wide, so hardened as to be capable of withstanding a wheel load of 4 metric tons in all weather, and must ensure that no gateway through which the vehicle is required to pass to reach the tank, is less than 3,5 m wide for such purposes.
- (6) The owner or occupier of premises on which a conservancy tank is installed must at all times maintain the tank in good order and condition to the satisfaction of the municipality.

67. Operation and Maintenance of On-Site Sanitation Services

The operation and maintenance of on-site sanitation services and all costs pertaining to it remains the responsibility of the owner of the premises, unless the on-site sanitation services are subsidised services determined in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.

68. Disused Conservancy and Septic Tanks

If an existing conservancy tank or septic tank is no longer required for the storage or treatment of sewage, or if permission for its use is withdrawn, the owner must either cause it to be completely removed or to be completely filled with earth or other suitable material. Provided that the engineer may require a tank to be dealt with in another way, or approve its use for other purposes, subject to any conditions specified by him or her.

Part 6: Industrial Effluent

6. Approval to Discharge Industrial Effluent

- (1) No person may discharge or cause or permit industrial effluent to be discharged into the sanitation system except with the approval of the municipality.
- (2) A person must apply for approval to discharge industrial effluent into the sanitation system of the municipality on the prescribed form attached as Annexure B to these by-laws.
- (3) The municipality may, if in its opinion the capacity of the sanitation system is sufficient to permit the conveyance and effective treatment and lawful disposal of the industrial effluent, for such period and subject to such conditions it may impose, approve the discharge of industrial effluent into the sanitation system.
- (4) Any person who wishes to construct or cause to be constructed, a building which is to be used as a trade premises, must at the time of lodging a building plan in terms of section 4 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), also lodge applications for the provision of sanitation services and for approval to discharge industrial effluent.

70. Withdrawal of Approval to Discharge Industrial Effluent

- (1) The municipality may withdraw any approval to a commercial customer, who has been authorised to discharge industrial effluent into the sanitation system, upon giving 14 (fourteen) days notice, if the customer -
 - (a) fails to ensure that the industrial effluent discharged conforms to the industrial effluent standards prescribed in Annexure A of these by-laws or the written permission referred to in section 69;
 - (b) fails or refuses to comply with any notice lawfully served on him or her in terms of these by-laws, or contravenes any provisions of these by-laws or any condition imposed in terms of any permission granted to him or her; or
 - (c) fails to pay the charges in respect of any industrial effluent discharged.
- (2) The municipality may on withdrawal of any approval -
 - (a) in addition to any steps required by these by-laws, and on 14 (fourteen) days written notice, authorise the closing or sealing of the connecting sewer of the said premises; and
 - (b) refuse to receive any industrial effluent until it is satisfied that adequate steps to ensure that the industrial effluent that is to be discharged conforms to the standards required by these by-laws.

71. Quality Standards for Disposal of Industrial Effluent

- (1) A commercial customer, to whom approval has been granted, must ensure that no industrial effluent is discharged into the sanitation system of the municipality unless it complies with the standards and criteria set out in Annexure A.
- (2) The municipality may, in giving its approval, relax or vary the standards in Annexure A, provided that it is satisfied that any relaxation represents the best practicable environmental option.
- (3) In determining whether relaxing or varying the standards in Annexure A represents the best practicable environmental option a municipality must consider -
 - (a) whether the commercial customers undertaking is operated and maintained at optimal levels;
 - (b) whether technology used by the commercial customer represents the best available to the commercial customers industry and, if not, whether the installation of the best technology would cause the customer unreasonable expense;
 - (c) whether the commercial customer is implementing a programme of waste minimisation that complies with national waste minimisation standards set in accordance with national legislation;
 - (d) the cost to the municipality of granting the relaxation or variation; and
 - (e) the environmental impact or potential impact of the relaxation or variation.
- (4) Test samples may be taken at any time by a duly qualified sampler to ascertain whether the industrial effluent complies with Annexure A or any other standard laid down as a requisition for granting an approval.

72. Conditions for the Discharge of Industrial Effluent

- (1) The municipality may on granting approval for the discharge of industrial effluent, or at any time that it considers appropriate, by notice, require a commercial customer to -
 - (a) subject the industrial effluent to such preliminary treatment as in the opinion of the municipality will ensure that the industrial effluent conforms to the standards prescribed in Annexure A before being discharged into the sanitation system;
 - (b) install equalising tanks, valves, pumps, appliances, meters and other equipment which, in the opinion of the municipality, will be necessary to control the rate and time of discharge into the sanitation system in accordance with the conditions imposed by it;

- (c) install for the conveyance of the industrial effluent into the sanitation system at a given point, a drainage installation separate from the drainage installation for other sewage and may prohibit a commercial customer from disposing of his industrial effluent at any other point;
 - (d) construct on any pipe conveying his or her industrial effluent to any sewer, a service access hole or stop-valve in such position and of such dimensions and materials as the municipality may prescribe;
 - (e) provide all information that may be required by the municipality to enable it to assess the tariffs or charges due to the municipality;
 - (f) provide adequate facilities including, but not limited to, level or overflow detection devices, standby equipment, overflow catch-pits, or other appropriate means of preventing a discharge into the sanitation system in contravention of these by-laws;
 - (g) cause any meter, gauge or other device installed in terms of this section to be calibrated by an independent authority at the cost of the commercial customer at such intervals as may be required by the municipality and copies of the calibration must be forwarded to it by the commercial customer; and
 - (h) cause industrial effluent to be analysed as often, and in whatever manner, may be determined by the municipality and provide it with the results of these tests when they are completed.
- (2) The cost of any treatment, plant, work or analysis, which a person may be required to carry out, construct or install in terms of subsection (1), must be borne by the commercial customer concerned.
- (3) If industrial effluent that neither complies with the standards in Annexure A nor has received the approval of the municipality, is discharged into the sanitation system, the municipality must be informed and the reasons for it, within twelve hours of the discharge.

Part 7: SEWAGE DELIVERED BY ROAD HAULAGE

73. Acceptance of Sewage Delivered by Road Haulage

The engineer may, in his or her discretion, and subject to such conditions as he or she may specify, accept sewage for disposal that is delivered to the municipality's sewage treatment plants by road haulage.

74. Approval for Delivery of Sewage by Road Haulage

- (1) No person may deliver sewage by road haulage in order to discharge it into the municipality's sewage treatment plants except with the approval of the engineer and subject to any conditions, and any times, that may on reasonable grounds be imposed by him or her.
- (2) The charges for any sewage delivered for disposal to the municipality's sewage treatment plants must be assessed by the municipality in accordance with the prescribed tariffs of charges.

75. Withdrawal of Permission for Delivery of Sewage by Road Haulage

The engineer may withdraw any approval, given in terms of section 73, after giving at least 14 (fourteen) days written notice of his or her intention to do so, if a person who has been allowed to discharge sewerage by road haulage -

- (a) fails to ensure that the sewage conforms to the standards prescribed either in Annexure A, or as a condition of approval; or
- (b) fails or refuses to comply with any notice served on him or her in terms of these by-laws or contravenes any provision of these by-laws or any condition has been imposed on him or her as a condition of approval; and
- (c) fails to pay all the charges applicable to the delivery of sewage.

76. Conditions for Delivery of Sewage by Road Haulage

When sewage is to be delivered by road haulage -

- (a) the time and place when delivery is to be made must be arranged in consultation with the engineer; and
- (b) the engineer must be satisfied before a delivery can take place, that the sewerage is of a nature suitable for road haulage and that the delivery would comply with the provisions, of these by-laws.

Part 8: OTHER SANITATION SERVICES

77. Stables and Similar Premises

The municipality may approve the connection of a drainage installation to stables, cowsheds, dairies, kennels, other premises for the accommodation of animals, and tanneries, subject to the payment of all applicable charges and the fulfilment of any condition that the municipality may impose; but approval will be given only if -

- (a) the floor of the premises is paved by impervious materials that are approved by the municipality and graded to a silt trap, grease trap or gully of adequate capacity; and
- (b) every part of the floor of the premises is covered by a roof, or another protective device, in a way that adequately prevents the entry of rain or storm water into the drainage installation.

78. Mechanical Food-Waste or Other Disposal Units

The municipality may approve the connection or incorporation of a mechanical waste food disposal and any disposal unit or garbage grinder, into a drainage installation that has a capacity in excess of 500W, subject to the payment of all applicable charges and to any condition that the municipality may impose, but approval will be given only if -

- (a) a water meter is installed by the municipality;
- (b) the engineer is satisfied that the municipality's sewerage and sewage treatment system will not be adversely affected; and
- (c) the installation or incorporation is installed in conformity with the municipality's by-laws relating to electricity.

Part 9: INSTALLATION WORK

79. Approval of Installation Work

- (1) If an owner wishes to have installation work done, he or she must first obtain the municipality's written approval.
- (2) Application for the approval referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the prescribed form and must be accompanied by -

- (a) a charge determined by the municipality;
 - (b) copies of all drawings that may be required and approved by the municipality;
 - (c) a certificate by a professional engineer certifying that the installation has been designed in accordance with any applicable SANS Codes.
- (3) Approval given in terms of subsection (1) must lapse after 24 (twenty-four) months.
- (4) When approval has been given in terms of subsection (1), a complete set of the drawings that have been required and approved by the municipality must be available for inspection at the site at all reasonable times until the work has been completed.
- (5) If installation work has been done in contravention of subsections (1) or (2), the municipality may require the owner -
- (a) to rectify the contravention within a specified time;
 - (b) if work is in progress, to cease the work; and
- (c) to remove all work that does not comply with these by-laws.

80. Persons Permitted to do Installation and Other Work

- (1) No person who is not a plumber, or working under the control of a plumber, must be permitted to -
- (a) do installation work other than the replacement or repair of an existing pipe or sanitation fitting;
 - (b) inspect, disinfect and test a drainage installation, fire installation or storage tank;
 - (c) service, repair or replace a back flow preventer; or
 - (d) install, maintain or replace a meter provided by an owner in a drainage installation.
- (2) No person may require or engage a person who is not a plumber to do the work referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), the municipality may permit a person, who is not a plumber, to do installation work at his or her own premises if they are occupied by himself or herself or his or her own household, but if permission is given, the work must be inspected and approved by a plumber under the direction of or who has been nominated by, the engineer.

81 Use of Pipes and Water Fittings to be Authorised

- (1) No person may, without the prior written authority of the engineer, install or use a pipe or water fitting in a water installation within the municipality's area of jurisdiction unless it is included in the Annexure of Approved Pipes and Fittings compiled by the municipality.
- (2) Application for the inclusion of a pipe or water fitting in the Annexure referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the form prescribed by the municipality.
- (3) A pipe or water fitting may be included in the Annexure referred to in subsection (1) if -
- (a) it bears the standardisation mark of the South African Bureau of Standards in respect of the relevant SANS specification issued by the Bureau; or
 - (b) it bears a certification mark issued by the SANS to certify that the pipe or water fitting -
 - (i) complies with an SANS Mark specification; or
 - (ii) a provisional specification issued by the SANS;
 - (c) it is included in the list of water and sanitation installations accepted by Joint Acceptance Scheme for Water Services Installation (JASWIC).
 - (d) No certification marks must be for a period exceeding two years.
- (4) The municipality may impose any additional condition that it considers necessary as relating to the use, or method of installation, of any pipe or water fitting included in the Annexure.
- (5) The current Annexure must be available for inspection at the office of the municipality at any time during working hours.
- (6) The municipality may sell copies of the current Annexure at a charge determined by it.

82. Testing of Drainage Installations

- (1) No drainage installation, or any part of one, may be connected to on-site sanitation services nor may, the municipality's sanitation system be connected to an existing approved installation, unless any one or more of the following tests have been applied in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of the engineer, before the draining installation has been enclosed -
- (a) the interior of every pipe or series of pipes between two points of access must be inspected throughout its length by means of a mirror and a source of light, and during the inspection, a full circle of light must appear to the observer, and the pipe or series of pipes must be seen to be unobstructed;
 - (b) a smooth ball having a diameter 12mm less than the nominal diameter of the pipe must, when inserted at the higher end of the pipe, roll down without assistance or interruption to the lower end;
 - (c) after all openings to the pipe or series of pipes to be tested, after having been plugged or sealed and after all traps associated with them have been filled with water, air must be pumped into the pipe or pipes until a manometric pressure of 38mm of water is indicated, after which the pressure must remain greater than 25mm of water for a period of at least 3 (three) minutes without further pumping; and
 - (d) all parts of the installation are subjected to and required to withstand an internally applied hydraulic test pressure of not less than a 3m head of water for a period of not less than 10 minutes.
- (2) If the municipality has reason to believe that any drainage installation or any part of it has become defective, it may require the owner of any premises to conduct any or all of the tests prescribed in subsection (1) and, if the installation fails to pass any test, or all the tests, to the satisfaction of the municipality, the municipality may by notice require the owner to take all reasonable measures that may be necessary to enable the installation to satisfy any or all of them.

83. Water Demand Management

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 90 and 111, no flushing urinal that is not user-activated must be installed or continue to operate in any water installation. All flushing urinals that are not user-activated installed prior to the commencement of these regulations must be converted to user-activated urinals within two years of the commencement of these by-laws.
- (2) No cistern, and related pan designed to operate with such cistern, must be installed with a cistern capacity of greater than 9 litres and all cisterns not intended for public use must be fitted with flushing devices allowing interruptible or multiple flushes, provided that such flushing device is not required in cisterns with a capacity of 4,5 litres or less.

CHAPTER 6: WATER SERVICES INTERMEDIARIES**84. Registration**

The municipality may by public notice require water services intermediaries or classes of water services intermediaries to register with the municipality in a manner specified in the public notice.

85. Provision of Water Services

- (1) Water services intermediaries must ensure that water services, including basic services as determined by the municipal council, are provided to such persons it is obliged to provide with water services.
- (2) The quality, quantity and sustainability of water services provided by a water services intermediary must meet any minimum standards prescribed in terms of the Act and must at least be of the same standards as provided by the municipality to customers.

86. Charges for Water Services Provided

- (1) A water services intermediary may not charge for water services at a price which does not comply with any norms and standards prescribed under the Act and any additional norms and standards as may be set by the municipality.
- (2) A water services intermediary must provide subsidised water services, as determined by the municipal council in terms of the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection from time to time, and provided by the municipality to customers at a price that is the same or less than the charges at which the municipality provides such services.

CHAPTER 7: UNAUTHORISED WATER SERVICES**87. Unauthorised Services**

- (1) No person may gain access to water services unless it is in terms of an agreement entered into with the municipality for the rendering of those services.
- (2) The municipality may, irrespective of any other action it may take against such person in terms of these by-laws by written notice order a person who is using unauthorised services to -
 - (a) apply for such services in terms of sections 2 and 3; and
 - (b) undertake such work as may be necessary to ensure that the customer installation through which access was gained complies with the provisions of these or any other relevant by-laws.

88. Interference with Infrastructure for the Provision of Water Services

- (1) No person other than the municipality may manage, operate or maintain infrastructure through which water services are provided.
- (2) No person other than the municipality may effect a connection to infrastructure through which water services are provided.
- (3) The municipality may recover any costs associated with repairing damage caused as a result of a contravention of subsections (1) and (2). The costs recoverable by the municipality is the full cost associated with repairing the damage and includes, but is not restricted to, any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, Annexures of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitation of any part of a street or ground affected by the repairs and the environmental cost.

89. Obstruction of Access to Infrastructure for the Provision of Water Services

- (1) No person may prevent or restrict the physical access of the municipality to infrastructure through which water services are provided.
- (2) If a person contravenes subsection (1), the municipality may -
 - (a) by written notice require such person to restore access at his own expense within a specified period; or
 - (b) if it is of the opinion that the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice restore access and recover the cost from such person.
- (3) The costs recoverable by the municipality is the full cost associated with restoring access and includes, but is not restricted to, any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, Annexures of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitation of any part of a street or ground affected by restoring access and the environmental cost.

90. Waste of Water

- (1) No customer may permit -
 - (a) the purposeless or wasteful discharge of water from terminal water fittings;
 - (b) pipes or water fittings to leak;
 - (c) the use of maladjusted or defective water fittings; or
 - (d) an overflow of water to persist.
- (2) An owner must repair or replace any part of his or her water and sanitation installation which is in such a state of disrepair that it is either causing or is likely to cause an occurrence listed in subsection (1).

- (3) If an owner fails to take measures as contemplated in subsection (2), the municipality must, by written notice, require the owner to comply with the provisions of subsection (1).
- (4) The municipality may, by written notice, prohibit the use by a customer of any equipment in a water or sanitation installation if, in its opinion, its use of water is inefficient. Such equipment must not be returned to use until its efficiency has been restored and a written application to do so has been approved by the municipality.

91. Unauthorised and Illegal Discharges

- (1) No person may discharge or cause or permit any sewage to be discharged directly or indirectly into a storm water drain, river, stream or other watercourse, whether natural or artificial.
- (2) The owner or occupier of any premises on which steam or any liquid other than potable water, is stored, processed or generated must provide all facilities necessary to prevent any discharge or leakage of such liquid to any street, storm water drain or watercourse, whether natural or artificial, except where, in the case of steam, the municipality has approved such discharge.
- (3) Where the hosing down or flushing by rainwater of an open area on any premises is in the opinion of the municipality likely to cause the discharge of objectionable matter into any street, storm water drain, river, stream or other watercourse, whether natural or artificial, or to cause or contribute towards the pollution of any such watercourse, the municipality may, by notice, require the owner of the premises to take reasonable measures to prevent or minimise such discharge or pollution.
- (4) No person may discharge or cause or permit the discharge of -
 - (a) any substance, including storm water, other than sewage, to be discharged into a drainage installation;
 - (b) of water from any swimming pool directly or indirectly over any road or into a gutter, storm water drain, watercourse, open ground or private premises other than the premises of the owner of such swimming pool;
 - (c) water from artificial fountains, reservoirs or swimming pools situated on premises into a drainage installation, without the approval of the municipality and subject to the payment of relevant charges and such conditions as the municipality may impose;
 - (d) any sewage, industrial effluent or other liquid or substance which -
 - (i) in the opinion of the engineer may be offensive to or may cause a nuisance to the public;
 - (ii) is in the form of steam or vapour or has a temperature exceeding 44 C at the point where it enters the sewer;
 - (iii) has a pH value less than 6.0;
 - (iv) contains any substance of whatsoever nature likely to produce or release explosive, flammable, poisonous or offensive gases or vapours in any sewer;
 - (v) contains any substance having an open flashpoint of less than 93C or which releases a poisonous vapour at a temperature below 93 C;
 - (vi) contains any material of whatsoever nature, including oil, grease, fat or detergents capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or drains or interference with the proper operation of a sewerage treatment works;
 - (vii) shows any visible signs of tar or associated products or distillates, bitumens or asphalts;
 - (viii) contains any substance in such concentration to produce an undesirable taste after chlorination or an undesirable odour or colour, or excessive foam;
 - (ix) has either a greater PV or COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) value, a lower pH value, or a higher caustic alkalinity or electrical conductivity than specified in Annexure A, without the prior approval and subject to the payment of relevant charges and such conditions as the municipality may impose;
 - (x) contains any substance which in the opinion of the engineer -
 - (aa) cannot be treated at the sewage treatment work to which it could be discharged; or
 - (bb) will negatively affect the treatment processes at the sewage treatment work to which it could be discharged or
 - (cc) will negatively impact on the ability of the sewage treatment work to produce discharges that meet the waste water discharge standards set in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998), or
 - (xi) either alone or in combination with other substance may -
 - (aa) generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of persons employed at the sewage treatment works or entering the councils sewers or manholes in the course of their duties; or
 - (bb) be harmful to sewers, treatment plant or land used for the disposal of treated waste water; or
 - (cc) adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is treated or any re-use of sewage effluent.
- (5) No person may cause or permit the accumulation of grease, oil, fat or solid matter in any drainage installation that will adversely affect its effective functioning.
- (6) The municipality may, notwithstanding any other actions that may be taken in terms of these by-laws, recover from any person who discharges industrial effluent or any substance which is unauthorised or illegal all costs incurred, by the municipality as a result of such discharges, including costs that result from
 - (a) injury to persons, damage to the sanitation system; or
 - (b) a prosecution in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).

92. Illegal Re-Connection

A customer whose access to water supply services have been restricted or disconnected, who intentionally reconnects to services or who intentionally or negligently interferes with infrastructure through which water supply services are provided, must on written notice be disconnected from the water supply services.

93. Interference with Infrastructure

- (1) No person may unlawfully and intentionally or negligently interfere with infrastructure through which the municipality provides municipal services.
- (2) If a person contravenes subsection (1), the municipality may -
 - (a) by written notice require such person to seize or rectify the interference at his or her own expense within a specified period; or
 - (b) if it is of the opinion that the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice prevent or rectify the interference and recover the cost from such person.

94. Pipes in Streets or Public Places

No person may for the purpose of conveying water or sewage derived from whatever source, lay or construct a pipe or associated component on, in or under a street, public place or other land owned by or under the control of any municipality, except with the prior written permission of the municipality and subject to such conditions as it may impose.

95. Use of Water from Sources Other than the Water Supply System

- (1) No person may use or permit the use of water obtained from a source other than the water supply system, other than rain water tanks which are not connected to the water installation, except with the prior approval of the engineer, and in accordance with such conditions as it may impose, for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes.
- (2) Any person desiring the consent referred to in subsection (1) must provide the engineer with evidence satisfactory to it that the water referred to in subsection (1) complies, whether as a result of treatment or otherwise, with the requirements of SANS 241: Drinking Water, or that the use of such water does not or will not constitute a danger to health.
- (3) Any consent given in terms of subsection (1) may be withdrawn if, in the opinion of the engineer -
 - (a) a condition imposed in terms of subsection (1) is breached; or
 - (b) the water quality no longer conforms to the requirements referred to in subsection (2).
- (4) The engineer may take samples of water obtained from a source, other than the water supply system and cause the samples to be tested for compliance with the requirements referred to in subsection (2).
- (5) The determined charge for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in subsection (4) above must be paid by the person to whom consent was granted in terms of subsection (1).
- (6) If water obtained from a borehole or other source of supply on any premises is used for a purpose which gives rise to the discharge of such water or a portion thereof into the municipality's sewerage system, the municipality may install a meter in the pipe leading from such borehole or other source of supply to the point or points where it is so used.
- (7) The provisions of section 18 applies insofar as they may be applicable in respect of the meter referred to in subsection (4).

96. Use of On-Site Sanitation Services Not Connected to the Sanitation System

- (1) No person may use or permit the use of on-site sanitation services not connected to the municipality's sanitation system except with the prior approval of the engineer, and in accordance with such conditions as it may impose, for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes.
- (2) Any person desiring the consent referred to in subsection (1) must provide the engineer with evidence satisfactory to him or her that the sanitation facility is not likely to have a detrimental effect on health or the environment.
- (3) Any consent given in terms of subsection (1) may be withdrawn if, in the opinion of the engineer -
 - (a) a condition imposed in terms of subsection (1) is breached; or
 - (b) the sanitation facility has a detrimental impact on health or the environment.
- (4) The engineer may undertake such investigations as he or she may deem necessary to determine if a sanitation facility has a detrimental impact on health or the environment.
- (5) The person to whom consent was granted in terms of subsection (1) is liable for the costs associated with an investigation undertaken in terms of subsection (2) if the result of the investigation indicates that the sanitation facility has a detrimental impact on health or the environment.

CHAPTER 8: NOTICES

97. Power to Serve and Compliance with Notices

- (1) The municipality may, by written notice, order an owner, customer or any other person who fails, by act or omission, to comply with the provisions of these by-laws, or to fulfil any condition imposed in it, to rectify his, failure within a period specified in the notice, which period must not be less than thirty days except where a notice is issued in terms of section 16, when the period must not be less than seven days.
- (2) If a person fails to comply with a written notice served on him by the municipality in terms of these by-laws within the specified period, it may take such action that in its opinion is necessary to ensure compliance, including -
 - (a) undertaking the work necessary itself and recovering the cost of such action or work from that owner, consumer or other person;
 - (b) restricting or discontinuing the provision of services; and (c) instituting legal proceedings.

- (3) A notice in terms of subsection (1) must -
 - (a) give details of any provision of the by-laws that has not been complied with;
 - (b) give the owner, consumer or other person a reasonable opportunity to make representations and state his or her case, in writing, to the municipality within a specified period, unless the owner, consumer or other person was given such an opportunity before the notice was issued;
 - (c) specify the steps that the owner, consumer or other person must take to rectify the failure to comply;
 - (d) specify the period within which the owner, consumer or other person must take the steps specified to rectify such failure; and
 - (e) indicate that the municipality -
 - (i) may undertake any work that is necessary to rectify a failure to comply with a notice and the cost to the municipality of rectification may be recovered from the owner, consumer or other person who has failed to comply with it; and
 - (ii) may take any other action that it considers necessary for ensuring compliance.
- (4) In the event of an emergency the municipality may, without prior notice to anyone, undertake the work required by subsection (3)(e)(i) and recover the costs from a person who, but for the emergency, would have to be notified in terms of subsection (1).
- (5) The costs recoverable by the municipality in terms of subsections (3) and (4) are the full costs associated with that work and includes, but are not restricted to, any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, Annexures of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitation of any part of a street or ground affected by the work and the environmental cost.

CHAPTER 9: APPEALS

98. Appeals Against Decisions of the Municipality

- (1) A customer may appeal in writing against a decision of, or a notice issued by, the municipality in terms of these by-laws.
- (2) An appeal in terms of subsection (1) must be made in writing and lodged with the municipality within 14 (fourteen) days after a customer became aware of the decision or notice and must -
 - (a) set out the reasons for the appeal; and
 - (b) be accompanied by any security determined by the municipality for the testing of a measuring device, if it has been tested.
- (3) An appeal must be decided by the municipality within 14 (fourteen) days after an appeal was lodged and the customer must be informed of the outcome in writing, as soon as possible thereafter.
- (4) The decision of the municipality is final.
- (5) The municipality may condone the late lodging of appeals or other procedural irregularities.

CHAPTER 10: OFFENCES

99. Offences

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who -
 - (a) obstructs or hinders the municipality in the exercising of the powers or performance of functions or duties under these by-laws or the engineer;
 - (b) uses, tampers or interferes with municipal equipment, the water supply system, sanitation system and reticulation network or consumption of services rendered;
 - (c) contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of these by-laws other than a provision relating to payment for municipal services;
 - (d) fails to comply with the terms of a notice served upon him or her in terms of these by-laws;
 is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of maximum R2000,00 or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not less than 6 months with a maximum of 12 months and in the case of any continued offence, to a further fine not exceeding R50, or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding one day for every day during the continuance of such offence, after a written notice has been issued by the municipality and served on the person concerned requiring the discontinuance of such an offence.
- (2) Any person committing a breach of the provisions of these by-laws is liable to recompense the municipality for any loss or damage suffered or sustained by it in consequence of the breach.

CHAPTER 11: DOCUMENTATION

100. Signing of Notices and Documents

A notice or document issued by the municipality in terms of these by-laws and signed by a staff member of the municipality is deemed to have been duly issued and must on its mere production be accepted by a court as prima facie evidence of that fact.

101. Service of Notices

- (1) Any notice, order or other document that is served on any person in terms of these by-laws must, subject to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), be served personally, failing which it may be regarded as having duly been served -

- (a) when it has been left at a persons village, place of residence, or business or employment in the Republic, with a person apparently over the age of sixteen years;
 - (b) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to a persons last known residential address or business address in the Republic and an acknowledgement of posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
 - (c) if a persons address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that persons agent or representative in the Republic in a manner provided for in subsections (a), (b) or (d); or
 - (d) if that persons address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been placed in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates.
- (2) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served on the municipality when it is delivered to the municipal manager or a person in attendance at the municipal managers office.
- (3) When any notice or other document must be authorised or served on the owner, occupier of any property, or of any person who holds a right over, or in respect of it, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier or holder of the right over or in respect of, the property, and must not be necessary to name him or her.
- (4) Where compliance with a notice is required within a specified number of working days, the period that is required must commence on the date when the notice is served or when it has first been given in any other way contemplated in these by-laws.

102. Authentication of Documents

- (1) Every order, notice or other document requiring authentication by the municipality is sufficiently authenticated, if it is signed by the municipal manager, by a duly authorised officer of the municipality or by the Manager of the municipality's authorised agent.
- (2) Authority to authorise, as envisaged in subsection (1) must be conferred by a resolution of the municipality, by a written agreement or by a bylaw.

103. Prima Facie Evidence

In legal proceedings by or on behalf of the municipality, a certificate reflecting an amount of money as being due and payable to the municipality, must, if it is made under the hand of the municipal manager, or of a suitably qualified employee of the municipality who is authorised by the municipal manager or the Manager of the municipality's authorised agent, must upon its mere production constitute prima facie evidence of the indebtedness.

CHAPTER 12: GENERAL PROVISIONS

104. Responsibility for Compliance with these By-Laws

- (1) The owner of premises is responsible for ensuring compliance with these by-laws in respect of all or any matters relating to water and the installation and maintenance of sanitation.
- (2) The customer is responsible for compliance with these by-laws in respect of matters relating to the use of any water and the installation and maintenance of sanitation.

105. Provision of Information

An owner, occupier, customer or person within the area of supply of the municipality must provide the municipality with accurate information requested by the municipality that is reasonably required by the municipality for the implementation or enforcement of these by-laws.

106. Power of Entry and Inspection

- (1) The municipality may enter and inspect any premises for any purpose connected with the implementation or enforcement of these by-laws, at all reasonable times, after having given reasonable written notice to the occupier of the premises of the intention to do so.
- (2) Any entry and inspection must be conducted in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and any other law and, in particular, with strict regard to decency and order, respect for a persons dignity, freedom and security, and personal privacy.
- (3) The municipality official may be accompanied by an interpreter and any other person reasonably required to assist the authorised official in conducting the inspection.
- (4) A person representing the municipality must, on request, provide his or her identification.

107. Indemnification from Liability

Neither employees of the municipality nor any person, body, organisation or corporation acting on behalf of the municipality is liable for any damage arising from any omission or act done in good faith in the course of his or her duties unless the damage is caused by a wrongful and intentional act or negligence.

108. Exemption

- (1) The engineer may, in writing exempt an owner, customer, any other person or category of owners, customers, ratepayers, users of services from complying with a provision of these by-laws, subject to any conditions it may impose, if he or she is of the opinion that the application or operation of that provision would be unreasonable, provided that the engineer must not grant exemption from any section of these by-laws that may result in -
- (a) the wastage or excessive consumption of water supply services;
 - (b) significant adverse effects on public health, safety or the environment;
 - (c) the non-payment for services;
 - (d) the Act, or any regulations made in terms of it, not being complied with.
- (2) The municipality may at any time after giving written notice of at least thirty days, withdraw any exemption given in terms of subsection (1).

109. Conflict of Law

If there is any conflict between these by-laws and any other by-laws of the municipality, these by-laws will prevail.

110. Transitional Arrangements

- (1) Installation work authorised by the municipality prior to the commencement date of these by-laws or authorised installation work in progress on that date is deemed to have been authorised in terms of these by-laws; and the municipality may, for a period of 90 (ninety) days after the commencement of these by-laws, authorise installation work in accordance with the by-laws that regulated that work immediately prior to the promulgation of these by-laws.
- (2) Any reference in these by-laws to a charge determined by the municipal council is deemed to be a reference to a charge determined by the municipal council under the laws repealed by section 113, until the effective date of any applicable charges that may be determined by the municipal council in terms of these by-laws, or by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection, and any reference to a provision in the laws repealed by section 113 is deemed to be a reference to a corresponding provision in these by-laws.
- (3) Any approval, consent or exemption granted under the laws repealed by section 114 must, save for the provisions of subsection (3), remain valid.
- (4) No customer must be required to comply with these by-laws by altering a water installation or part of it which was installed in conformity with any laws applicable immediately prior to the commencement of these by-laws: Provided that if, in the opinion of the engineer, the installation, or part, is so defective or in a condition or position that could cause waste or undue consumption of water, pollution of the water supply or a health hazard, the engineer may by notice require the customer to comply with the provisions of these by-laws.

111. Repeal of Existing Municipal Water Services By-laws

The provisions of any by-laws relating to water supply and sanitation services by the municipality are hereby repealed insofar as they relate to matters provided for in these by-laws.

112. Short Title

These by-laws are called the Water Services By -laws, 2015.

ANNEXURE A:

LIMITS OF CONCENTRATION OF SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE DISCHARGED TO THE MUNICIPALITY'S SANITATION SYSTEM

Parameter Allowed

Specification

PV-not exceed 1400 ml/l

Ph within range 6,0 - 10,0

Electrical conductivity not greater than 500 m

S / m at 20 C

Caustic alkalinity (expressed as CaCO₃) 2 000 mg / l

Substance not in solution (including fat, oil, grease waxes and like substances) 2 000 mg / l

Substances soluble in petroleum ether 500 mg / l

Sulphides, hydro-sulphides and polysulphides (expressed as S) 50 mg / l

Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the drainage installation, sewer or sewage treatment works (expressed as HCN)

20 mg / l

Formaldehyde (expressed as HCHO) 50 mg / l

Non organic solids in suspension 100 mg / l

Chemical oxygen demand (CO) 5 000 mg / l

All sugars and / or starch (expressed as glucose) 1 500 mg / l

Available chlorine (expressed as Cl) 100 mg / l

Sulphates (expressed as SO₄) 1 800 mg / l

Fluorine containing compounds (expressed as F) 5 mg / l

Anionic surface active agents 500 mg / l

METALS:

Group 1:

Metal Expressed as

Manganese Mn

Chromium Cr

Copper Cu

Nickel Ni

Zinc Zn

Cadmium Cd

Iron Fe
 Silver Ag
 Cobalt Co
 Tungsten W
 Titanium Ti

The total collective concentration of all metals in Group 1 (expressed as indicated above) in any sample of the effluent, must not exceed 50 mg / l, nor must the concentration of any individual metal in a sample exceed 20 mg / l.

Group 2:

Metal Expressed as
 Lead Pb
 Selenium Se
 Mercury Hg

The total collective concentration of all metals in Group 2 (expressed as indicated above) in any sample of the effluent must not exceed 10 mg / l, nor must the concentration of any individual metal in any sample exceed 5 mg / l.

OTHER ELEMENTS

Element Expressed as
 Arsenic As
 Boron B

The total collective concentration of all elements (expressed as indicated above) in any sample of the effluent must not exceed 20 mg / l.

RADIO-ACTIVE WASTES

Radio-active wastes or isotopes: Such concentration as may be laid down by the Atomic Energy Board or any National Department:

Provided that, notwithstanding the requirements set out in this Part, the municipality reserves the right to limit the total mass of any substance or impurity discharged per 24 hours into the sanitation system from any premises.

METHOD OF TESTING

The method of testing in order to ascertain the concentration of any substance in this Annexure, must be the test normally used by the municipality for these purposes. Any person discharging any substance referred to in this Annexure must ascertain the details of the appropriate test from the municipality.

ANNEXURE B:

APPLICATION FORM FOR THE DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT TO THE MUNICIPALITY'S SANITATION SYSTEM

(Please complete application in block capitals)

I (name): _____
 the undersigned, duly authorised to set on behalf of

_____ and hereinafter referred to as the applicant, hereby apply in terms of the Water Services By-laws of the municipality for approval to discharge industrial effluent into the municipality's sanitation system in accordance with the information provided herein.

PART I

1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY CONCERNED:

 2. NAME OR STYLE UNDER WHICH THE BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS CONDUCTED:

 3. POSTAL ADDRESS OF THE BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY:

 4. PHYSICAL STREET ADDRESS:

 ERF NO OR FARM PTN: _____ TOWNSHIP OR FARM: _____

5. If the business or industry is conducted by a company or closed corporation, state the name of the secretary, and if it is a partnership state the names of the partners:

 6. IS THIS A NEW OR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS: _____

7. DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL OR TRADE PROCESS BY WHICH THE EFFLUENT WILL BE PRODUCED:

8. INFORMATION RELATING TO EMPLOYEES:

- (1) Total number of daily employees (not included in (4)):
Office Factory
- (2) Number of shifts worked per day:
- (3) Number of days worked per week :
- (4) Number of persons resident on the premises:
- (5) Is a canteen provided?

PART II

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CONSUMPTION OF WATER

1. TOTAL NUMBER OF LITRES OF WATER CONSUMED IN SIX MONTHS:

- Meter No. Meter No. Meter No. Total
- Water purchased from the municipality
- Water from borehole or other source
- Water entering with raw materials
- Section of plant served by meter

TOTAL A _____

2. WATER CONSUMPTION

- (1) Industrial kl/Month
 - (i) Quantity of water in product
 - (ii) Quantity of water lost by evaporation
 - (iii) Quantity of water used as boiler make -up
 - (iv) Quantity of water for other uses (e.g. cooling, gardens, etc)

TOTAL B _____

(2) Domestic use kl/Month

- (i) Total number of employees (Allow 1 kilolitre/person/month)
- (ii) Total number of employees permanently resident on the premises eg. hostels (Allow 1 kilolitre/person/month)

TOTAL C _____

3. EFFLUENT DISCHARGE INTO SANITATION SYSTEM

- (1) Metered volume (if known)kl/ Month
- (2) Estimated un-metered volume (see below*)kl/ Month
- (3) Estimated rate of discharge
- (4) Period of maximum discharge (eg. 07:00 to 08:00)

* In the event that no effluent meter is installed on the premises, the estimated volume of un-metered effluent discharge to sewer is calculated as follows:

A (B + C) =Kilolitre /Month

PART III

INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

Information relating to the chemical and physical characteristics of the effluent to be discharged:

- (1) Maximum temperature of effluent C
- (2) pH value Ph
- (3) Nature and amount of settleable solids
- (4) Organic Content (Expressed as Chemical Oxygen Demand)
- (5) Maximum total daily discharge (kilolitres)
- (6) Maximum rate of discharge (kilolitres / hr)
- (7) Periods of maximum discharge, (e.g. 7:00 am to 8:00 am)
- (8) If any of the substances or their salts, specified in the table, are formed on the premises, a cross must be placed in the space in which the substance appears, and, if possible, the average concentration of this substance likely to be present in any effluent must also be stated.

TABLE

ELEMENTS COMPOUNDS OTHER SUBSTANCES

- Arsenic mg/l Ammonium mg/l Grease and / or oil mg/l
- Boron mg/l Nitrate mg/l Starch and / or sugars mg/l
- Cadmium mg/l Sulphide mg/l Synthetic detergents mg/l
- Chromium mg/l Sulphate mg/l Tar and / or tar oils mg/l
- Cobalt mg/l Others (Specify) mg/l Volatile Solvents mg/l
- Copper mg/l Others (Specify) mg/l
- Cyanide mg/l
- Iron mg/l
- Lead mg/l
- Manganese mg/l

- Mercury mg/l
- Nickel mg/l
- Selenium mg/l
- Tungsten mg/l
- Titanium mg/l
- Zinc mg/l
- Other (Specify) mg/l

(9) Any further information as to kind or character, chemical compositions, concentrations or other properties peculiar to the industrial effluent to be furnished on a separate sheet and attached hereto.

PART IV

CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

1. The applicant must attach descriptions and a statement of the dimensions of grease and oil traps, screens, dilution and neutralising tanks and any other provision made for the treatment of the effluent prior to discharge to the sanitation system.
2. The applicant must submit to the municipality, if requested, plans showing the reticulation systems on his premises for water and industrial effluent.
3. The applicant must, in addition to complying with the provisions of the municipality's Water Services By-laws aimed at the protection of its employees, sewers and treatment plant from damage, comply with any direction concerned with such protection given by the engineer verbally or in writing for the purpose of ensuring the applicants compliance with the said by-laws.
4. The applicant must notify the municipality, as soon as possible after he or she becomes aware thereof, or at least 14 days before anything is done to cause material alteration in the nature or quantity of the industrial effluent specified in this application or in any of the facts stated by him or her therein.
5. The applicant must, within 30 days from the date of signature of this application, procure an accurately representative sample of not less than 5 litre of the industrial effluent to be discharged into the sewer, which sample must be free of domestic sewage, and must submit one half thereof to the municipality for analysis and also submit to the engineer a report on the sample made by an analyst appointed by him or her: Provided that in the case of a newly established industry the period specified may be extended by the municipality for a period not exceeding six months or such further extended periods as the municipality in its discretion may approve.
6. The applicant hereby declares and warrants that the information given by him or her in this form, or otherwise, in connection with this application is, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, in all respects correct.
7. The applicant agrees that the said information, being in all respects correct, must form the basis on which this application is granted by the municipality.

Thus done at by the applicant this day of20

Signature and capacity of the applicant

ANNEXURE C:

FORMULA FOR THE CALCULATION OF EFFLUENT DISCHARGE CHARGES

1. The additional charge for industrial effluent for the disposal of high strength sewage to a waste water treatment plant must be determined in accordance with the following formula:

- Where Tc = Extraordinary Treatment Cost to Consumer
- Qc = Waste water Volume discharged by consumer in kl
- t = Unit Treatment cost of waste water in R/kl
- CODc = Total COD of waste water discharged by consumer in milligrams/litre and is inclusive of both the biodegradable and non-biodegradable portion of the COD
- CODd = Total COD of domestic waste water in milligrams per litre
- Pc = Ortho-phosphate concentration of waste water discharged by consumer in milligrams phosphorus per litre
- Pd = Ortho-phosphate concentration of domestic waste water in milligrams phos phorus per litre
- Nc = Ammonia concentration of waste water discharged by consumer in milli grams of nitrogen per litre
- Nd = Ammonia concentration of domestic waste water in milligrams of nitrogen per litre
- a = Portion of the costs directly related to COD
- b = Portion of the costs directly related to the removal of phosphates
- c = Portion of the costs directly related to the removal of nitrates
- Different terms Value
- T R0.82/kl
- CODd 600 mg/l

- 10 mg/l
- Nd 25 mg/l
- A 0.6
- B 0.25
- C 0.15

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE
(Published every Friday)

All correspondence, advertisements, etc. must be addressed to the Officer in charge of the Provincial Gazette, P.O. Box 517, Bloemfontein, Tel.: (051) 403 3139. Free Voucher copies of the Provincial Gazette or cuttings of advertisements are NOT supplied.

Subscription Rates (payable in advance)

The subscription fee for the Provincial Gazette (including all Extraordinary Provincial Gazettes) are as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION: (POST)

PRICE PER COPY	R 20.90
HALF-YEARLY	R523.70
YEARLY	R1 047.20

SUBSCRIPTION: (OVER THE COUNTER / E-MAIL)

PRICE PER COPY	R 12.40
HALF-YEARLY	R 310.00
YEARLY	R 619.90

Stamps are not accepted

Closing time for acceptance of copy

All advertisements must reach the Officer in Charge of the Provincial Gazette **not later than 16:00, three workings days** prior to the publication of the Gazette. Advertisements received after that time will be held over for publication in the issue of the following week, or if desired by the advertiser, will be inserted in the current issue as a "Late Advertisement". In such case the advertisement must be delivered to the Officer in Charge **not later than 08:00 on the Tuesday** preceding the publication of the Gazette and double rate will be charged for that advertisement.

A "Late Advertisement" will not be inserted as such without definite instructions from the advertiser.

Advertisement Rates

Notices required by Law to be inserted in the Provincial Gazette: **R29.50** per centimeter or portion thereof, single column.

Advertisement fees are payable in advance to the Officer in charge of the Provincial Gazette, P.O. Box 517, Bloemfontein, 9300, Tel.: (051) 403 3139.

NUMBERING OF PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

You are hereby informed that the numbering of the Provincial Gazette /Tender Bulletin and notice numbers will from 2010 coincide with the relevant financial year. In other words, the chronological numbering starting from one will commence on or after 1 April of every year.

Printed and published by the Free State Provincial Government

PROVINSIALE KOERANT
(Verskyn elke Vrydag)

Alle korrespondensie, advertensies, ens. moet aan die Beamppte Belas met die Provinsiale Koerant, Posbus 517, Bloemfontein, Tel.: No. (051) 403 3139 geadresseer word. Gratis eksemplare van die Provinsiale Koerant of uitknipsels van advertensies word NIE verskaf nie.

Intekengeld (vooruitbetaalbaar)

Die intekengeld vir die Provinsiale Koerant (insluitend alle Buitengewone Provinsiale Koerante) is soos volg:

INTEKENGELD: (POS)

PRYS PER EKSEMPLAAR	R 20.90
HALFJAARLIKS	R523.70
JAARLIKS	R1 047.20

INTEKENGELD: (OOR DIE TOONBANK / E-POS)

PRYS PER EKSEMPLAAR	R 12.40
HALFJAARLIKS	R 310.00
JAARLIKS	R 619.90

Seëls word nie aanvaar nie.

Sluitingstyd vir die Aannee van Kopie

Alle advertensies moet die Beamppte Belas met die Provinsiale Koerant bereik **nie later nie as 16:00 drie werksdae** voordat die Koerant uitgegee word. Advertensies wat na daardie tyd ontvang word, word oorgehou vir publikasie in die uitgawe van die volgende week, of as die adverteerder dit verlang, sal dit in die Koerant wat op die pers is as 'n "Laat Advertensie" geplaas word. In sulke gevalle moet die advertensie aan die Beamppte oorhandig word **nie later nie as 08:00 op die Dinsdag** voordat die Koerant gepubliseer word en dubbeltarief sal vir dié advertensie gevra word.

'n "Laat Advertensie" sal nie sonder definitiewe instruksies van die Adverteerder as sodanige geplaas word nie.

Advertensietariewe

Kennisgewings wat volgens Wet in die Provinsiale Koerant geplaas moet word: **R29.50** per sentimeter of deel daarvan, enkel-kolom.

Advertensiegelde is vooruitbetaalbaar aan die Beamppte belas met die Provinsiale Koerant, Posbus 517, Bloemfontein 9300, Tel.: (051) 403 3139.

NOMMERING VAN PROVINSIALE KOERANT

U word hiermee in kennis gestel dat die nommering van die Provinsiale Koerant / Tender Bulletin en kennisgewingnummers vanaf 2010 met die betrokke boekjaar sal ooreenstem. Met ander woorde, die kronologiese nommering beginnende met een, sal op of na 1 April van elke jaar begin.

Gedruk en uitgegee deur die Vrystaatse Provinsiale Regering