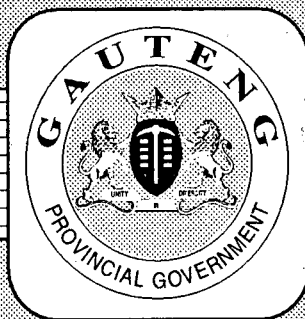


EVLE

**THE PROVINCE OF  
GAUTENG**



**DIE PROVINSIE  
GAUTENG**

**Provincial Gazette Extraordinary  
Buitengewone Provinsiale Koerant**

Selling price • Verkoopprys: **R2,50**  
Other countries • Buitelands: **R3,25**

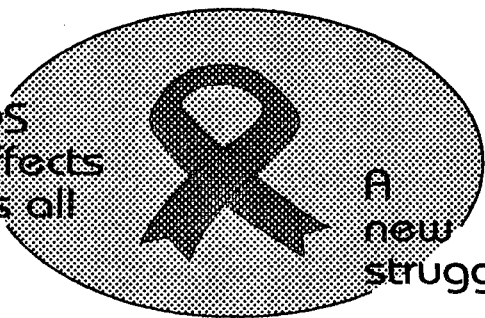
**Vol. 11**

**PRETORIA, 9 FEBRUARY 2005  
FEBRUARIE**

**No. 42**

**We all have the power to prevent AIDS**

AIDS  
affects  
us all



A  
new  
struggle

**Prevention is the cure**

**AIDS  
HELPLINE**

**0800 012 322**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



9771682452005

05042

---

**CONTENTS • INHOUD**

| <i>No.</i>                     |   | <i>Page<br/>No.</i> | <i>Gazette<br/>No.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| <b>LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICES</b> |   |                     |                        |
| 264                            | Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (32/2000): City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality: Parking Meter By-laws ..... | 3                   | 42                     |
| 265                            | do.: do.: Public Amenities By-laws.....   | 6                   | 42                     |
| 266                            | do.: do.: Cemetery and Crematorium By-laws.....   | 19                  | 42                     |
| 267                            | do.: do.: Fire Brigade Services By-laws.....  | 33                  | 42                     |

---

## LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICES

### LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 264

#### CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

#### PUBLICATION OF THE CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY PARKING METER BY-LAWS

The Acting Municipal Manager of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality hereby publishes in terms of section 13 of the Local Government; Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), read with section 162 of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), the CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY: PARKING METER BY-LAWS, 2005 as contemplated in the SCHEDULE hereafter and shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

The following by-laws are herewith repealed.

1. The Municipality of Pretoria Parking Meter by-laws, Local Authority Notice 2180, 06 October 1993.

**MR BLAKE MOSLEY-LEFATOLA**  
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

9 February 2005  
(Notice No 359/2005)

#### CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

#### PROPOSED PARKING METER BY-LAWS

##### 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these By-laws unless the context otherwise indicates –

- 1.1 “**Act**” means the National Road Traffic Act, Act No 93 of 1996 as amended;
- 1.2 “**demarcated parking place**” means the relevant demarcated parking place in conjunction where a parking meter has been installed as contemplated in section 80A of the Act;
- 1.3 “**metro police officer**” means an officer as defined in section 64G of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995), as amended;
- 1.4 “**Municipality**” means the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality;
- 1.5 “**parking meter**” means a device used by the Municipality for the purposes of registering and recording the parking period in a demarcated parking place and it includes any post or fixture to which it is attached;
- 1.6 “**parking meter road sign**” means a road traffic sign erected for the purpose of regulating the parking of a vehicle in a demarcated parking place;
- 1.7 “**parking period**” means that period of time of parking in a demarcated parking place for vehicles, which is determined by the putting into operation of a parking meter in accordance with the directions set out on such meter;
- 1.8 “**vehicle**” means a vehicle as defined in the Act.
- 1.9 “**Regulation**” means the National Road Traffic Act Regulations, 2000 published under Government Gazette No 20963 of 17 March 2000 as amended.

Any other word or expression has the meaning assigned thereto in the Act.

## **2. PARKING**

- 2.1.1 It is unlawful to park or leave any vehicle in any demarcated parking place without at the same time having effected operation of the parking meter as prescribed in section 3(1) of these by-laws.
- 2.1.2 The obligation to make payment as provided in section 3(1) of these by-laws, will apply only between such hours as the Municipality may by resolution determine and as indicated on the parking meter or parking meter road sign.
- 2.1.3 The provision of sub-section 2.1.1 does not apply where the parking meter indicates unexpired parking meter time.

## **3. PARKING METER OPERATION**

- 3.1 No person may park or leave any vehicle in a demarcated parking place, unless he/she puts into operation the parking meter allocated to the relevant demarcated parking place and such operation has been effected for the full duration of usage thereof.
- 3.2 The provisions of subsection 3.1 of these by-laws do not apply where a vehicle is parked in a vacant demarcated parking place for the unexpired parking time indicated by the parking meter.
- 3.3 It is unlawful, either with or without again putting such meter into operation, to leave any vehicle in a demarcated parking place after the expiry of a parking period as indicated by the parking meter or parking meter road sign, or after that expiry to obstruct the use of that demarcated parking place by any other means.
- 3.4 It is unlawful to interfere, hinder or attempt to hinder or interfere with a driver or passenger of a vehicle when such driver or passenger puts or attempts to put a parking meter into operation.

### **4.1 PROHIBITED ACTIONS**

It is a criminal offence -

- a) to insert or attempt to insert into a parking meter any coin other than a coin of South African currency of a denomination as indicated by the legend on the parking meter;
- b) to insert or attempt to insert into a parking meter any false or counterfeit coin or any foreign object;
- c) to damage or deface, soil, obliterate or otherwise render less visible the face or dial of a parking meter or to write or draw on, or to affix any handbill, poster, placard or other article, whether or not of an advertising nature to a parking meter or to the pole on which it is mounted, except as provided in section 5 of these by-laws;
- d) in any way whatsoever to cause or attempt to cause a parking meter to record the parking period otherwise than in accordance with section 3(1) of these by-laws;
- e) to jerk, knock, shake or in any way interfere with a parking meter, whether it is in working order or not;
- f) to deface, soil, obliterate or otherwise render less visible or interfere with any mark painted on the roadway, or any legend, sign or notice affixed or erected for the purposes of these by-laws;
- g) to attach any device to any part of a parking meter;
- h) to place any advertisement on any part of a parking meter without prior consent from the Municipality and the payment of any fees as determined by the Municipality;
- i) to park or leave a vehicle in contravention of a road traffic sign or Regulation 305 of the Act;
- j) to park, place or leave any device, object or thing, other than a vehicle, in any demarcated parking place without the prior written consent of the Chief of the Tshwane Metropolitan Police and/or rental of the applicable parking subject to the written policy directives and conditions from the Chief of the Tshwane Metropolitan Police or his/her representative, proof of which must be produced on demand;
- k) to damage or dirty a demarcated parking place in any manner whatsoever;

- l) to provide any parking facilities, road markings, signs, cones and barriers on any part of a public road without the prior written consent of the Municipality.

#### 4.2 UTILISATION OF MULTIPLE PARKING BAYS

Where by reason of the length of any vehicle such vehicle cannot be parked wholly within a demarcated parking place it shall be a criminal offence to park such vehicle by encroaching upon any adjacent demarcated parking place without having effected the operation of the parking meter in respect of the relevant adjoining demarcated parking place or places for the full duration of having such vehicle parked.

### 5. PRESUMPTIONS

#### 5.1 Presumption that owner drove or parked vehicle

- 5.1.1 Whenever a vehicle is parked in contravention of any provision of these by-laws, it shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that such vehicle was parked by the owner thereof.

- 5.1.2 For the purposes of subsection (5.1.1) it shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that, where the owner of the vehicle concerned is a corporate body, such vehicle was driven or parked, as contemplated in those subsections, or used as contemplated in that section by a director or servant of the corporate body in the exercise of his or her powers or in the carrying out of his or her duties as such director or servant or in furthering or endeavouring to further the interests of the corporate body.

- 5.1.3 Whenever an advertisement is placed on any part of a parking meter it shall be presumed that the owner or director of a business or organisation advertising goods or services personally placed the advertising sign, poster, notice, banner or similar object on the parking meter.

#### 5.2 Presumption regarding officers

In any prosecution in terms of these by-laws, the fact that any person purports to act or has purported to act as a metro police officer or a peace officer, shall be *prima-facie* proof of his or her appointment and authority so to act: Provided that this section shall not apply to a prosecution on a charge for impersonation.

### 6. PENALTIES

Any person contravening any provisions of these by-laws shall be liable on conviction to a fine as determined from time to time by the chief magistrate of the magisterial area and/or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

### 7. SEIZURE OF VEHICLE

Any vehicle, object, device or thing which is parked, placed, abandoned or left in a position or in circumstances which in the opinion of a metro police officer, is likely to cause a danger or an obstruction to pedestrians or vehicles on any part of a public road may be confiscated and placed in a storage facility designated for these purposes. Failure to retrieve the property by the lawful owner thereof will result in disposal thereof by the Chief of the Tshwane Metropolitan Police or his/her delegate.

### 8. EXEMPTIONS

- 8.1 Emergency and other vehicles exempted by the Act are exempted from the provisions of these by-laws.
- 8.2 Disabled persons are exempted from these by-laws provided that they are in possession of a disability permit issued by the Tshwane Metropolitan Police subject to such conditions as it may impose and that such permit is clearly displayed on the windshield or dashboard of the vehicle.

**LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 265****CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY****PUBLICATION OF THE CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY  
BY-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC AMENITIES**

The Acting Municipal Manager of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality hereby publishes in terms of section 13 of the Local Government; Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), read with section 162 of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), the CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY: BY-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC AMENITIES, 2005 as contemplated in the SCHEDULE hereafter and shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

The following by-laws are herewith repealed:

All other by-laws relating to public amenities that were in effect prior to the promulgation of these by-laws within the jurisdiction of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, including all clauses relating to public amenities as appears in other by-laws that were in effect prior to the promulgation of these by-laws.

**MR BLAKE MOSLEY-LEFATOLA**  
**MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

9 February 2005  
(Notice No 360/2005)

**CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY****BY-LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC AMENITIES****Definitions**

1. In these by-laws, unless the context otherwise indicates -

"boat" means any vessel, punt, raft, canoe or windsurfer which is used to carry persons and which is moved or propelled by oars, poles or sails or any combination of oars, poles and sails;

"distribute" means to plant, sow seed or throw away;

"hunt" means to chase, track, shoot at, kill, follow, look for or lie in wait with the intention of killing with equipment, resources or dogs;

"lake" means any natural or man-made lake which is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality and which is owned, leased, administered, managed or controlled by the Municipality and includes the banks or shores of the lake and the adjacent land to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission fees or not;

"Municipality" means the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality established by General Notice 6770 in *Provincial Gazette Extraordinary* 141 of 1 October 2000 in terms of the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998), and includes the Municipality's Council, Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee and any other committee established by the Council and any employee or official of the Municipality duly authorised to perform any duty, power or function in terms of these by-laws;

"nature conservation area" means any area classified as such according to the method used by the Nature Conservation and Resorts Section of the Municipality to classify nature conservation areas and includes the following, as well as any new areas which may be classified as such at any future stage:

- (a) Austin Roberts Bird Sanctuary;
- (b) Chamberlains Bird Sanctuary;
- (c) Colbyn Valley Wetland;
- (d) Faerie Glen Nature Reserve;
- (e) Groenkloof Nature Reserve;
- (f) Hennops River;
- (g) Klapperkop;

- (h) Magaliesberg Nature Area;
- (i) Moreleta Kloof Nature Area;
- (j) Moreleta Spruit;
- (k) Rietvlei Nature Reserve;
- (l) Struben Dam Bird Sanctuary;
- (m) Strubenkop;
- (n) Tweefontein Spruit;
- (o) Wonderboom Nature Reserve; and
- (p) Frank Struben Bird Sanctuary;

"notice" means a clearly visible notice in one official language or more which is exhibited at or in a public amenity by or under the authority of the Municipality;

"pick" means to gather, cut off, chop down, root out, damage or destroy;

"plant" means any indigenous, exotic or endemic tree, shrub, grass or flower;

"public amenity" means -

- (a) any land, square, camping site, swimming-bath, public resort, recreation site, zoological, botanical or other garden or park, or hiking trail, including any portion of and any facility or apparatus in or on the land, square, camping site, swimming-bath, public resort, recreation site, zoological, botanical or other garden or park or hiking trail, which is owned, leased, administered, managed or controlled by the Municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission fees or not;
- (b) any public road, road reserve, street, lake, dam, river, stream or spruit which is owned, leased, administered, managed or controlled by the Municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission fees or not;
- (c) any building, structure, hall, room or office, including any part of and any facility or apparatus in the building, structure, hall, room or office, which is owned, leased, administered, managed or controlled by the Municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission fees or not;
- (d) any public amenity contemplated in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) which is lawfully administered, managed or controlled by a person other than the Municipality in terms of an agreement between such person and the Municipality; and
- (e) any nature conservation area, including -
  - (i) any nature reserve;
  - (ii) any protected natural area;
  - (iii) any nature conservation-worthy area; and
  - (iv) any natural open space,

which is owned, leased, administered, managed or controlled by the Municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission fees or not;

"public gathering or procession" means a public gathering or procession of 12 persons or more;

"river" or "dam" means any natural or man-made water surface which is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality and which is owned, leased, administered, managed or controlled by the Municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission fees or not, and includes the banks or shores of the river or dam and adjacent land to which the general public has access; and

"wild animal" means any wild animal found within the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including mammals, invertebrates, reptiles, birds and insects.

"Strategic Executive officer (SEO)", means the person appointed by Council as the Head of the Housing, City Planning and Environmental Management department or his/her duly authorised representative

**Maximum number of visitors**

2. (1) The Municipality through the SEO or his nominated representative may determine the maximum number of visitors who may be present in or at a public amenity at a specific time, provided that different numbers of visitors may be determined for different public amenities.
- (2) The numbers of visitors contemplated in subsection (1) must be made known by the Municipality by means of a notice.

**Admission to and stay in a public amenity**

3. (1) A public amenity is, subject to the provisions of these by-laws, open to the public during the times determined by the Municipality, provided that different times may be determined for different public amenities.
- (2) No person may, where a public amenity is enclosed by a wall, fence, barrier or trellis, enter or leave the public amenity other than by way of a gate or entrance which serves as an entrance or exit.
- (3) No person may climb, sit, stand or lie on, or climb over or crawl through any wall, fence, barrier or trellis which serves as the fence of a public amenity.
- (4) No person may enter or remain in a public amenity or portion of a public amenity in conflict with a notice which restricts access to specific times.
- (5) The Municipality may temporarily close a public amenity to visitors in the event of an emergency or for the purposes of repairs to or maintenance of the public amenity.
- (6) The times and places contemplated in subsections (1) and (2) must be made known by the Municipality by means of a notice.
- (7) All persons must leave the public amenity promptly at the time of the closing of the gates of the public amenity, and no person may -
  - (a) enter or remain in or at the public amenity after the gates have been closed;
  - (b) climb through or over the gates or fences enclosing the public amenity; or
  - (c) enter or leave the public amenity other than through an authorised entrance or exit.
- (8) Any person entering a public amenity through a gate which was closed must close the gate again.

**Animals**

4. (1) No person may bring any living or non-living animal, whether wild or tame, into a public amenity, except in accordance with the directions of the Municipality, provided that different directions may be determined in respect of different public amenities and different types of animals, including birds, fish, reptiles and poultry.
- (2) No person may take any dog or permit any dog to be taken into a public amenity unless the dog is allowed in accordance with the directions of the Municipality and is secured to a leash and under the control of its owner. The owner of such a dog is obliged to promptly remove all excreta of the dog under his or her control from the public amenity.
- (3) The directions contemplated in subsections (1) and (2) must be made known by means of a notice in or at the public amenity.
- (4) An animal which is found in a public amenity and causes a nuisance to or instils fear in visitors may be impounded or destroyed by a duly authorised official of the Municipality.
- (5) No person may hunt any wild animal in a public amenity, unless he or she is the holder of a valid permit and has the necessary permission.



- (6) No person may, at or in any nature conservation area, be in possession of or place equipment or devices with the intention of hunting or catching a wild animal.
- (7) No person may make an opening in the fence of a public amenity with the intent to entice an animal through the fence.
- (8) No person may, in or at a public amenity, receive, be in possession of or trade with or trade in any wild animal product, whether or not such wild animal product is alive.
- (9) No person may disturb, entice or feed any animal in or at a public amenity, unless permission to do so has been granted by the Municipality.

**Plants**

- 5. (1) No alien plants as contemplated in the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983), may be planted in any nature conservation area.
- (2) No person may, in or at any public amenity, pick any indigenous plant without -
  - (a) being in possession of the necessary permit authorising the picking; and
  - (b) the written permission of the Municipality.
- (3) No person may, in or at any public amenity, receive, be in possession of or trade with or trade in any indigenous plant or product, whether alive or not, without the necessary permit authorising the receipt, possession or trading.
- (4) No person may distribute any plant, whether indigenous or exotic, in any nature conservation area without the necessary permission.

**Entrance fees**

- 6. (1) A visitor to a public amenity must pay the entrance fees determined from time to time by the Municipality, and such entrance fees must be made known by the Municipality by means of a notice.
- (2) The Municipality may determine different entrance fees at public amenities in respect of visitors of different ages.
- (3) No person or private organisation may change any entrance fees at any public amenity without the permission of the Municipality.
- (4) No person may enter a public amenity unless he or she has paid the approved tariff of the Municipality or has an approved permit.

**Use of play apparatus and playground equipment**

- 7. (1) No person over the age of 14 years may climb onto any play apparatus or playground equipment supplied by the Municipality in or at a public amenity or use such play apparatus or playground equipment in any way whatsoever.
- (2) Not more than the maximum number of persons for which play apparatus or playground equipment in or at a public amenity is designed is allowed on the play apparatus or playground equipment at any given time.
- (3) All play apparatus and playground equipment in or at a public amenity are used at the users' own risk.

**Prohibited acts**

- 8. (1) No person may, in or at any public amenity -
  - (a) in respect of any item, article, structure or thing that is the property of the Municipality, such as a fountain, statue, monument, bust, post, chain, railing, fence, seat, barrier, gate, lamp-post, electrical appliance, noticeboard or notice plate, house, building, shed, urinal, closet, flag or mark -

- (i) remove or damage any such item, article, structure or thing;
  - (ii) disfigure or deface any such item, article, structure or thing by pasting or affixing in any way bills, papers, placards or notices on or to the item, article, structure or thing or by cutting, writing on, stamping, painting, drawing on or marking the item, article, structure or thing;
  - (iii) interfere with any such item, article, structure or thing in any manner whatsoever;
- (b) saw, cut, gather, remove, dig up, fill in, burn, pick or break any timber, tree, shrub, brushwood, fencing pole, lawn, plant, fruit, flower or equipment or climb on or do any damage to any timber, tree, shrub, brushwood, fencing pole, lawn, plant, fruit, flower or equipment;
  - (c) enter or attempt to enter into any enclosure, plantation, garden or temporary enclosure that is the property of the Municipality, or walk over, stand on or recline in any flower bed;
  - (d) erect a shelter, house, shack or structure with the intention to live or reside in the shelter, house, shack or structure;
  - (e) hawk or display for sale any goods whatsoever without the prior written consent of the Municipality;
  - (f) erect or cause to be erected any post, rail, fence, tent, screen, stand, swing, structure, building or construction of whatever nature without the prior written consent of the Municipality;
  - (g) drive, park or place a vehicle on or over any part of a flower bed or lawn, except in the spaces that are specially reserved for the purpose of driving, parking or placing a vehicle;
  - (h) wash clothes or other articles in a river, pond or fountain or otherwise pollute the water in a river, pond or fountain or contaminate or waste any water source;
  - (i) wash, polish, service or repair a vehicle;
  - (j) bath or wash himself or herself or any other person or any animal in a river, or allow any animal belonging to him or her or under his or her control to be in the river;
  - (k) use or try to use or enter or try to enter any water closet, toilet facility, urinal, bathing booth, change-room or other place of convenience provided for the opposite sex, indicated by means of a notice erected in a conspicuous place, provided that this restriction does not apply to children under the age of five years;
  - (l) cause unpleasant or offensive smells;
  - (m) dump or burn or allow to be dumped or burned any wood, grass, garden refuse, packaging material or any flammable material;
  - (n) present any public entertainment or make use of a loud speaker, amplifier or any other audio equipment without the prior written permission of the Municipality;
  - (o) deliver, utter or read aloud any public address, prayer or speech of whatever nature or sing any song or hold or participate in any public meeting or function except with the prior written consent of the Municipality;
  - (p) engage in any activity related to the practising of the occult, drug abuse or drug dealing;
  - (q) assault or assist, aid or incite any person to assault or resist an official of the Municipality or other person in the execution of his or her duty or the lawful exercise of any authority in terms of these by-laws;

- (r) refuse to leave the public amenity at or after the time of the closing of the gates when requested to do so by any official of the Municipality or member of the police service, or unlawfully remain in the public amenity after the gates have been closed or climb through or over the gates, fences or railings, or enter or leave other than through one of the authorised entrances or exits;
  - (s) smoke in a place or building in which smoking is forbidden by a notice affixed in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such place or building;
  - (t) obstruct, disturb, interrupt or annoy any person in the proper use of the public amenity;
  - (u) brawl; fight; use profane, indecent or improper language; be intoxicated; bet; gamble; beg; lay down on any seat; or behave in an indecent or offensive manner; or commit any nuisance;
  - (v) contravene or act contrary to any notice by the Municipality;
  - (w) play or make preparations to play any game, except at the places and at the times indicated and set apart for such a game by the Municipality;
  - (x) fire any firearm; discharge any fireworks, catapult or sling; throw any stone, stick or other object or missile; use any squirt, syringe or other instrument; or do anything which may endanger or be deemed a nuisance, obstruction or annoyance to the public;
  - (y) be in possession of a firearm without the necessary permission;
  - (z) swim in a river, dam or lake, unless the necessary permission has been granted;
  - (aa) allow a child under the age of 13 years to enter a swimming-bath area unless the child is accompanied by an adult, provided that all swimming-bath facilities are used at the users' own risk; and
  - (bb) utilise a booked facility unless the facility has been booked in advance and the hiring fees have been paid in full.
- (2) (a) Any person who, in or at any public amenity -
- (i) contravenes the provisions of these by-laws or does not comply with a condition imposed in connection with the use of the public amenity; or
  - (ii) acts in such a manner as to be a nuisance to other users of the public amenity and refuses to discontinue such conduct after being requested to do so by a duly authorised official of the Municipality,
- may be instructed by the authorised official to leave the public amenity.
- (b) Any person who has in terms of subsection (2)(a) been instructed to leave the public amenity and refuses to do so or returns to the public amenity within 24 hours is guilty of an offence.

**Health matters**

9. No person may, in or at a public amenity -
- (1) dump, drop or place any refuse, rubble, material or any other object or thing or permit such dumping, dropping or placing to be done, except in a container provided for that purpose by the Municipality;
  - (2) pollute or contaminate in any way the water in a bath, swimming-bath, lake, dam, river or water-course;
  - (3) enter a bath or swimming-bath while suffering from an infectious or contagious disease or while having an open wound on his or her body;
  - (4) perform any act which may detrimentally affect the health of a visitor to the public amenity; or

- (5) use any soap or substance which will make the water of a swimming-bath muddy, murky or unacceptable for swimming purposes.

**Liquor, food and fires**

10. (1) No person may, contrary to a provision in a notice, bring to or into a public amenity any alcoholic beverage or any other liquor or any food of whatever nature.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), no person may, contrary to a provision in a notice, cook or prepare any food whatsoever in or at a public amenity, except at places set aside for that purpose by a notice, provided that -
- (a) the cooking or preparation of the food is done in a clean and sanitary manner so as not to give rise to excessive smoke or other nuisances or pose any danger to health; and
- (b) no live animals, poultry or fish are killed or skinned in or at the public amenity unless authorised by the SEO or his nominated representative
- (3) No person may, in or at a public amenity, make a fire or braai except at places where braai facilities are provided or at places so indicated by a notice.

**Loitering**

11. No loitering or lingering about which may infringe on the use of a public amenity by the general public is permitted.

**Gatherings and processions**

12. (1) No person may, without the prior written consent of the SEO: Housing, City Planning and Environmental Management or his/her nominated representative, or contrary to any conditions which the Municipality may have imposed when granting such consent, in or at any public amenity -
- (a) arrange, present or attend any public entertainment;
- (b) collect money or any other goods for charity or any other purpose from the general public;
- (c) display or distribute any pamphlet, placard, painting, book, handbill or any other printed, written or painted work;
- (d) arrange, hold, address or attend a meeting;
- (e) arrange, hold, address or attend a public gathering or procession, exhibition or performance;
- (f) conduct any trade, occupation or business;
- (g) display, sell or rent out or present for sale or rent any wares or articles;
- (h) hold or attend an auction; or
- (i) tell fortunes for a fee.
- (2) Any person who requires the Municipality's written consent for any act contemplated in subsection (1) must apply in writing to the Municipality at least 21 days before the date of such act.
- (3) No person may use a public amenity that is hired out to a person, school, sport club or association of persons, except where there is a written agreement with the Municipality to use the public amenity and the hiring fees (if any) have been paid in full.

**Vehicles**

13. (1) No person may bring into a public amenity any truck, bus, motor car, motorcycle, motor tricycle, bicycle or any other vehicle, craft or aeroplane, whether driven by mechanical, animal, natural or human power, except in accordance with the directions of the SEO or his/her nominated representative, provided that different directions may be determined for different public amenities and for different vehicles, craft or aeroplanes.
- (2) The Municipality may determine the speed limit applicable to a public amenity, provided that different speed limits may be determined for different public amenities and for different vehicles, craft or aeroplanes.
- (3) The directions contemplated in subsection (1) and the speed limits contemplated in subsection (2) must be made known by the Municipality by way of a notice.
- (4) Road signage erected in or at a public amenity has the same significance and authority as road signs erected in terms of the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1966, and any person who fails to comply with the road signage in or at the public amenity is guilty of an offence.
- (5) No person may drive a vehicle or ride a bicycle in a nature conservation area unless otherwise specified.
- (6) No person is allowed to drive on the indicated roads of a public amenity unless he or she is in possession of a valid driving licence.
- (7) No person is allowed to drive a vehicle in such a manner that it will endanger the lives or safety of people or animals in the public amenity.

**Improper or indecent behaviour**

14. No person may, in or at a public amenity -
- (1) perform an indecent act, or conduct himself or herself improperly by exposing himself or herself or otherwise acting in an improper manner, or make improper gestures or incite or urge someone else to perform a disorderly or indecent act;
- (2) write, paint, draw or in any way make an obscene, offensive or immoral figure, writing, drawing or representation;
- (3) defecate, urinate or undress, except in a building or on premises intended or indicated by a notice for such purposes, or enter or use a toilet facility intended or indicated as such by a notice for members of the opposite sex; and
- (4) not be clothed as decency requires.

**Powers of municipal personnel**

15. (1) A person appointed by the Municipality to control a public amenity may -
- (a) at any time enter onto or into any place, land, premises or building in a public amenity to conduct an investigation in order to determine whether the provisions of these by-laws are being complied with;
- (b) for the better exercising of any power or the performance of any function or duty assigned or granted to him or her, take along an interpreter to assist him or her; and
- (c) banish from the public amenity any person committing a breach of any provision of these by-laws or order him or her to leave the public amenity.
- (2) Any person who has in terms of subsection (1)(c) been banished or ordered to leave a public amenity and refuses to do so or returns to the public amenity within 24 hours is guilty of an offence.
- (3) (a) The Municipality may appoint nature conservationists, honorary conservationists and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary for a public amenity, and the Municipality must determine their powers, functions and duties.

- (2) Nature conservation personnel appointed in terms of paragraph (a) must be dressed in the uniform determined by the Municipality.

**Furnishing of name and address**

16. No person may, when in a public amenity and when requested to do so, refuse to furnish his or her correct name and address to a duly authorised official of the Municipality.

**Boats**

17. (1) No person may place or use a boat or cause or permit a boat to be placed or used on the water in a lake, dam or river unless a permit in respect of the boat, if required by the Municipality, has been obtained from the Municipality and the fees determined by the Municipality in respect of the permit have been paid in full.
- (2) A permit referred to in subsection (1) must clearly specify the number of persons who may at any one time be conveyed in the boat, and the person to whom the permit is issued must retain the permit and present it to a duly authorised official of the Municipality when requested to do so.
- (3) The Municipality may at any time suspend a permit issued in accordance with these by-laws, and the Municipality is not obliged to refund the fees paid in respect of the permit.
- (4) The Municipality has the right to refuse to issue a permit in respect of a boat if the Municipality or its duly authorised official or representative is of the opinion that the boat is not sound in construction or is not in a proper and suitable condition.
- (5) Before or after the issue of any permit in respect of a boat, the Municipality may, through its duly authorised official or representative, enter into or onto or board the boat and take any other steps which such official or representative may consider necessary for the purpose of inspecting the boat.
- (6) No person may, without the permission of the Municipality, place or use on the water or cause to be placed or used on the water in a lake, dam or river a boat propelled by an engine of any kind whatsoever. The Municipality reserves the right to prescribe and limit the number and type of boats which may at any time be allowed on a lake, dam or river.
- (7) No person who is the owner of a boat, has the use or control of a boat or is in possession or in charge of a boat may at any time permit the boat to be used in or at a public amenity by a number of persons in excess of the number stipulated on the permit for the boat.
- (8) No person may, without the written permission of the Municipality, ply boats for hire from the public piers at a public amenity or transport any persons at a fee on a boat at a public amenity. The Municipality may, on granting such permission -
- (a) impose any condition which it deems fit, and such a person must comply with the condition; and
- (b) determine the charges payable by such a person.
- (9) No person under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a narcotic drug may -
- (a) enter into or onto, remain in or occupy any boat at a public amenity; and
- (b) at any time enter any landing stage at the waterfront at a public amenity.
- (10) No person may, during the hours from half an hour after sunset until sunrise, use any boat on the water in a lake, dam or river unless the boat is fitted with at least one lamp that is lighted and placed in such a manner as to show a bright light which can continuously be seen from the shore. Any owner or occupant of a boat which is not provided with such a light is guilty of an offence under these by-laws.
- (11) The Municipality may cancel a permit in respect of a boat or refuse to renew the permit if the person who is in charge of the boat, has supervision of the boat or is an occupant of the boat at a public amenity -
- (a) uses the boat in a negligent manner;

- (b) due to negligence or misconduct, injures or damages any person, animal or object; or
  - (c) is guilty of any negligence or misconduct whatsoever which will damage, injure or endanger or be likely to damage, injure or endanger any other boat or any person, animal or object on the water or shore.
- (12) No person may paint, repair, dry or beach any boat at a public amenity or cause or allow such painting, repairing, drying or beaching to be done at a public amenity, except in places provided or indicated for that purpose by the Municipality. The appearance of a boat must at all times be neat and to the satisfaction of the Municipality, failing which the boat must be removed from the shore.
  - (13) No sports or games may take place in or on the water in a lake, dam or river without the consent of the Municipality, and no person may participate in or assist at any sports or games on a lake or dam or in a river if such sports or games have not been approved by the Municipality.
  - (14) No person may, without the consent of the Municipality, enter or land upon any island in the water in a lake, dam or river if the island is not connected by a bridge with the mainland.
  - (15) No person may, at any public amenity, dive from a boat or swim in the water from a boat.
  - (16) No person may board or moor a boat at any place in or at a public amenity other than a duly authorised mooring place, and no person who is in charge of a boat, has a boat in his or her care, has control of a boat or is an occupant of a boat may permit or allow any of the other occupants of the boat to moor the boat in a place other than such an authorised mooring place.
  - (17) No person may board a boat in or at a public amenity if he or she is not wearing a life-jacket, and any person who has a boat under his or her control and allows another person who is not wearing a life-jacket to board the boat is guilty of an offence.
  - (18) Children under the age of 17 years may not embark or board a boat in or at a public amenity, except under the supervision of an adult.
  - (19) Permits are issued in terms of subsection (1), and the Municipality is not liable whatsoever for any claim for damages which may result from the activities of the holder of a permit on a lake, dam or river. Any person who sets foot in a lake, dam or river or on its shore does so at his or her own risk.

**Angling**

18. (1) Angling in or at a public amenity is permitted at the times and places determined under these by-laws or by notices affixed or erected on the banks or shores.
- (2) Angling is not permitted in or at a public amenity during the hours of darkness, unless an entrance permit has been obtained from the Municipality and the prescribed fees have been paid.
- (3) Any person who is not in possession of a provincial angling licence is not permitted to angle in or at a public amenity.
- (4) An entrance permit referred to in subsection (2) may only be issued after the prescribed fees have been paid.
- (5) Angling competitions are permitted in or at public amenities only with the consent of the Municipality and after the prescribed fees have been paid.
- (6) No person is permitted to feed any fish in or at a public amenity without the prior approval of the Municipality.
- (7) No person is permitted to introduce or release fish of any kind into a lake, dam or river without the prior approval of the Municipality.

- (8) No person may, in or at any public amenity, angle with more than two lines with more than two single hooks with natural bait or one artificial bait medium or one spoon bait on each line.
- (9) No person may, in or at a public amenity, catch fish with a net or any other apparatus other than an angling device subject to the provisions of these by-laws.
- (10) No bait boats or canoes for the taking in of lines or feeding places are allowed in or at a public amenity.
- (11) The amount and size of fish which may be angled in or at a public amenity are determined by the relevant legislation.
- (12) No person over the age of 16 years may fish in or at a public amenity unless he or she is in possession of a valid angling licence.

#### Camping

19. (1) No person may, in a camping site of a public amenity -
  - (a) camp on a stand other than the stand allocated to him or her; or
  - (b) do washing or hang out washing other than at or in a place specifically provided for such purpose.
- (2) No person may camp in a camping site of a public amenity unless he or she has paid the charges laid down by the Municipality.
- (3) If a person is instructed to leave a camping site of a public amenity and such a person has paid camping charges in advance for a period, he or she must be refunded the portion of the camping charges for the unexpired period.
- (4) Any vehicle or caravan which is parked, any tent which is pitched or any other article which is left in a camping site of a public amenity for a period in excess of seven days and in respect of which the prescribed charges have not been paid may be removed by or at the instruction of a duly authorised official of the Municipality, and such a vehicle, caravan, tent or other article may be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 20.

#### Lost property

20. (1) A duly authorised official of the Municipality may take into safekeeping any vehicle or other article found in a public amenity or on any other property belonging to the Municipality if -
  - (a) the vehicle or article is, on reasonable grounds, presumed to be abandoned or lost; or
  - (b) the vehicle or article is found to be in conflict with these by-laws, except a vehicle found in a street,

provided that, should the head of the section of the authorised official be of the opinion that the vehicle or article is of no value, the vehicle or article may be regarded as refuse and be discarded as such.
- (2) Any vehicle or article which is taken into safekeeping in accordance with subsection (1), which is not regarded as refuse and which is not claimed within one month from the date on which it was taken into safekeeping must be sold by public auction after at least 14 days' prior notice of the auction has been given in at least two newspapers circulating within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality.
- (3) Any person claiming as his or her lawful property any vehicle or article taken into safekeeping in accordance with subsection (1) may take back possession of the vehicle or article only after -
  - (a) proving his or her ownership of the vehicle or article to the satisfaction of the head of the section referred to in subsection (1); and



- (b) paying to the Municipality -
  - (i) the costs of the removal, the safekeeping and the tracing of the owner; and
  - (ii) the costs relating to the notice of the auction if notice was given in accordance with subsection (2),

provided that, notwithstanding payment of such costs, the owner remains liable to prosecution for any contravention of the provisions of these by-laws.

- (4) The proceeds of a public auction held in terms of subsection (2) must be appropriated by the Municipality to recover -
  - (a) the costs incurred in finding the owner of a vehicle or article;
  - (b) the costs incurred in removing a vehicle or article to a place of safekeeping;
  - (c) the costs of keeping a vehicle or article in a place of safekeeping; and
  - (d) the costs incurred in connection with the arranging and advertising of the public auction.
- (5) Any balance remaining after appropriation of the amounts contemplated in subsection (4) must be paid by the Municipality to the owner of the vehicle or article if ownership has been proved to the satisfaction of the head of the section referred to in subsection (1).
- (6) If a vehicle or article contemplated in subsection (2) is not sold, the head of the section referred to in subsection (1) may deal with the vehicle or article in a manner which he or she deems appropriate in the circumstances.

**Caves**

- 21. (1) No person may pollute the atmosphere inside a cave in or at a public amenity by, for example, the burning of combustible material.
- (2) No person may break or tamper with or remove any barrier or obstacle which has been erected in front of a cave in or at a public amenity.
- (3) No person may break, break off or damage any rock formation in a cave or anywhere else in or at a public amenity.

**Exploitation/collection**

- 22. (1) No person may pump water out of any lake, dam or river without the necessary permission.
- (2) No archaeological, geological or historical material in or at a public amenity may be disturbed or removed.

**Development**

- 23. No person or institution may plan or execute any activity, development or improvement in or at a public amenity without the necessary approval.

**Erosion**

- 24. (1) No person or institution may, without the necessary permission, undertake in or at a public amenity any activity where ground works are involved.
- (2) No person may remove any soil, stones or sand from a public amenity without the necessary permission.

**Offences and penalties**

25. (1) Any person who -

- (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these by-laws, a condition imposed under these by-laws or a direction adopted by the Municipality under these by-laws and made known by a notice, irrespective of whether or not such contravention or failure has been declared an offence elsewhere in these by-laws;
- (b) deliberately obstructs, hampers or handicaps another person in the execution of a power or the performance of a duty or function in terms of any provision of these by-laws; or
- (c) furnishes false, incorrect or misleading information when applying for permission from the Municipality in terms of a provision of these by-laws,

is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 000,00 or, in default of payment of the fine, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months.

- (2) Should a person be found guilty of an offence which, in terms of these by-laws is a continuous offence, such a person is liable to a proportionate part of the fine contemplated in subsection (1) for each day during which the offence continues after the date on which notice in writing has been given to perform or to discontinue a specific act or, in default of payment of the proportionate fine, to imprisonment for a proportionate part of the period contemplated in subsection (1).
-

**LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 266****CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY****PUBLICATION OF THE CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY  
CEMETERY AND CREMATORIUM BY-LAWS**

The Acting Municipal Manager of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality hereby publishes in terms of section 13 of the Local Government; Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), read with section 162 of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), the CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY: CEMETERY AND CREMATORIUMS as contemplated in the SCHEDULE hereafter and shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

The following bylaws are herewith repealed:

1. Verwoerdburg Cemetery by-laws published on the 09<sup>th</sup> December 1992 under Local Authority Notice 99 of 1992.
2. The City of Pretoria Cemetery and Crematorium by-laws published on the 30<sup>th</sup> January 1957 under Local Authority Notice 82 of 1957 as amended.

**MR BLAKE MOSLEY-LEFATOLA  
MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

9 February 2005  
(Notice No 361/2005)

---

**CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY****CEMETERY AND CREMATORIUM BY-LAWS****CHAPTER I****DEFINITIONS, ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL****DEFINITIONS**

1. In these by-laws, unless the context indicates otherwise -
  - "ashes" means the remains of a corpse that are the end-product of cremation;
  - "berm" means a concrete strip constructed by the Municipality's contractor at a grave plot on which only a headstone may be erected, and includes an ash berm;
  - "burial" means the burying of a corpse or ashes in earth or any other form of interment, and "bury" has a corresponding meaning;
  - "burial order" means an order issued in terms of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act 51 of 1992), whereby authorisation is granted for the burial or cremation of a corpse;
  - "cemetery" means an area of land which has been duly set apart by the Municipality for interment purposes within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality;
  - "corpse" means the body of a dead human being, including the body of a stillborn child;
  - "cremation" means the disposal of a corpse by means of incineration, and "cremate" has a corresponding meaning;
  - "crematorium" means that section of a cemetery that is used for the cremation of corpses;
  - "General Manager" means the person appointed by the Municipality as General Manager: Environmental Management or his or her duly authorised representative;
  - "headstone" means a commemorative stone erected on a berm;

"**interment**" means burial or cremation or any other mode of disposal of a corpse;

"**Manager: Cemetery Services**" means the person appointed by the Municipality as head of all the cemeteries under the control of the Municipality or his or her duly authorised representative;

"**memorial**" means any tombstone, monument, kerbing, graveguard, bed and chips, plaque, and inscription on it, or other similar work erected or intended to be erected in any cemetery or crematorium to commemorate a deceased person;

"**Municipality**" means the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality established by General Notice 6770 in Provincial Gazette Extraordinary 141 of 1 October 2000 in terms of the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998);

"**niche**" means a space in a columbarium or in a wall of remembrance in which a funeral urn containing ashes can be placed and over which a memorial is erected;

"**reservation certificate holder**" means a person to whom the right to bury a corpse in a certain grave has been granted;

"**Senior Administrative Officer**" means the person appointed by the Municipality to be the officer in charge of a cemetery or his or her duly authorised representative; and

"**stillborn**", in relation to a child, means viable but having showed no sign of life at birth.

"**Strategic Executive Officer (SEO)**", means the person appointed by Council as the Head of the Housing, City Planning and Environmental Management Department or his/her duly authorised representative.

#### ESTABLISHMENT

2. The Municipality may from time to time set apart for the purpose of a cemetery any piece of land within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction and may set apart separate areas for different religious denominations within a cemetery, and may also establish a monumental section and a berm section within a cemetery.

#### CONTROL

3. All the cemeteries which have been established or which may be established within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality must be under the control of the Municipality.

#### CHAPTER II

#### CEMETERIES

#### GENERAL

4. No person may bury a corpse or cause a corpse to be buried within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction, other than in a cemetery.
5. The Senior Administrative Officer must keep a burial register in duplicate.
6. The burial register must, as far as possible, be filled in immediately after a burial has taken place.
7. One copy of the burial register must be kept up to date at the office of the Senior Administrative Officer and the other copy at a place that the Municipality may determine from time to time.
8. A corpse may not be buried in a cemetery without the permission of the Municipality, granted in writing by the Senior Administrative Officer.
9. Permission in terms of section 8 is not granted unless -
  - (1) a burial order authorising the burial is submitted to the Strategic Executive Officer or any employee appointed by him/her; and
  - (2) the relevant fees, as determined by the Municipality from time to time, have been paid.
10. Where a grave has been reserved in terms of section 24, the reservation certificate must be produced in lieu of the payment of the reservation fees, and only the grave service fee is levied.

11. The office of the Senior Administrative Officer must be open on official working days from 07:30 to 15:45.
12. Entrances at every cemetery must be open from 07:00 to 18:00 daily during the months of September to March and from 07:00 to 17:00 daily during the months of April to August.
13. Burials must take place from Monday to Thursday from 08:00 to 14:30 and on Fridays from 08:00 to 13:30 in the presence of the Senior Administrative Officer.
14. With the special permission of the SEO or his nominated representative, burials may take place after hours or on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.
15. No person may -
  - (1) enter or exit any cemetery except through the gates provided for that purpose; and
  - (2) enter any office or enclosed area in a cemetery except to undertake a lawful activity in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws.
16. No person may place any articles outside of or on the sidewalks at a cemetery with the intention of selling the articles.
17. No person may carry on an occupation or solicit any orders for any business, or exhibit, distribute or leave any business card or advertisement inside or outside a cemetery, except on sites specifically determined and set aside for that purpose.
18. No person may sit, stand, walk or climb on or over any grave, memorial, gate, wall, fence or building in a cemetery, except in the case of graves furnished with a berm.
19. No person may bring any animal or animal-drawn vehicle into a cemetery without the permission of the Senior Administrative Officer. Any animal found in a cemetery may be impounded or removed by the Senior Administrative Officer without rendering the Municipality liable to pay any compensation.
20. No person may -
  - (1) wantonly destroy or damage or cause to be destroyed or damaged any grave, memorial, wall, building, fence, railing, path or other construction in a cemetery;
  - (2) place, draw or erect any advertisement, poster or placard on any grave, memorial, wall, building, fence, railing, path or other construction in a cemetery; or
  - (3) in any other way deface any grave, memorial, wall, building, fence, railing, path or other construction in a cemetery.
21. No person may, unless expressly permitted to do so by these by-laws or unless the consent of the SEO or his nominated representative has been obtained -
  - (1) disturb the soil in a cemetery;
  - (2) plant or uproot any plant, shrub or flower in a cemetery; or
  - (3) in any way interfere with any grave or construction in a cemetery.
22. No person may -
  - (1) play any game or sport in a cemetery;
  - (2) discharge any firearms in a cemetery (except as a salute at a military funeral);
  - (3) discharge any air gun or catapult in a cemetery;
  - (4) disturb or annoy any person in a cemetery; or
  - (5) do anything which might disturb the peace or undermine propriety in a cemetery.

23. No person may -
- (1) obstruct, resist or oppose the SEO or his nominated representative and/or the Senior Administrative Officer or any other official of the Municipality in the course of the performance of his or her duties; or
  - (2) refuse to comply with any order or request that the SEO or his nominated representative and/or the Senior Administrative Officer may issue under these by-laws.

#### RESERVATION OF GRAVE PLOTS

24. A grave plot in respect of which a burial is authorised in terms of these by-laws must be reserved in the name of the next of kin and, if there is no known next of kin, in the name of the person who applied for the grave. Where a burial is authorised at the request of an organisation, association, institution or a government, the grave plot allotted for the burial must be reserved in the name of that organisation, association, institution or government.
25. Grave plots may only be reserved when they are needed for a burial, except where a grave plot has been reserved in advance through an application submitted to and approved by the Senior Administrative Officer, provided that -
- (1) only one grave plot within the monumental section of the cemetery is reserved;
  - (2) the reservation is valid for a period of 25 years only and is renewed every five years thereafter, by application;
  - (3) the grave plot reserved is adjacent to that of the deceased; and
  - (4) the reservation certificate holder pays the tariff as prescribed by the Municipality from time to time.
26. Reservation certificates must be issued by the SEO or his nominated representative for grave plots reserved in terms of section 24.
27. No reservation is necessary if a person wishes to bury ashes only.
28. The Municipality may -
- (1) on application by a religious denomination, and in the manner the Municipality deems fit, allocate in a cemetery a piece of ground that the Municipality deems necessary for the interment of the corpses of people who belonged to that denomination or for a purpose that is, at the discretion of the Municipality, incidental to the purposes of a cemetery; and
  - (2) after a period of 25 years, and at its own discretion, use for other purposes the ground that has been allocated in terms of subsection (1).
29. No person may acquire any title, ownership or dominium in respect of any reserved ground. The reservation certificate holder acquires only the right to bury a corpse in the reserved grave and the right to erect a memorial on the reserved grave.
30. Reservation certificates that have been issued may only be transferred, assigned or alienated if the written permission of the SEO or his nominated representative and of the reservation certificate holder or the duly authorised representative of the reservation certificate holder has been obtained.
31. Reservation certificates may, with the special permission of the SEO or his nominated representative, be transferred from one cemetery to another cemetery, when needed for a burial. The reservation certificate holder is required to pay the difference should the cemetery to which he or she intends to transfer the reservation levies higher fees.

#### ORDERS FOR BURIAL

32. The notice of a burial, together with the relevant burial order, must be submitted to the office of the Senior Administrative Officer not later than eight working hours before the burial is to take place, except by written permission of the SEO or his nominated representative.

33. A person applying for the reopening of a grave for a second interment must sign a reopening document granting permission for the opening of the grave at the cemetery. The funeral director may only reserve the funeral formally once the reopening document has been signed.
34. If a memorial or any other structure has to be removed for the purpose of a burial, the person applying for the burial or his or her duly authorised representative must remove the memorial or structure not less than 12 working hours before the burial is to take place. If the memorial or structure has not been removed within eight working hours before the burial is to take place, the burial must be postponed to give the cemetery staff sufficient time to prepare the grave.
35. If a grave needs to be made bigger, wider or deeper, the funeral director must notify the Senior Administrative Officer in writing of this and of the proposed measurements not less than 18 working hours before the burial is to take place.
36. No person may bury a corpse in any grave other than in that allotted by the Senior Administrative Officer.

#### **DIMENSIONS OF GRAVE PLOTS AND GRAVES**

37. The dimensions of a grave plot for a deceased person of the age of nine years or older must be 2 500 mm x 1 500 mm, and the excavation for a single grave must be not less than 2 000 mm deep, 2 200 mm long and 750 mm wide.
38. The dimensions of a grave plot for a deceased person under the age of nine years must be 1 500 mm x 1 000 mm, and the excavation for a single grave must be not less than 1 500 mm deep, 1 200 mm long and 750 mm wide.
39. The Senior Administrative Officer must have all graves prepared, with the exception of brick-lined or concrete-lined graves in respect of which the brickwork or concrete work must be carried out by the funeral director in accordance with the specifications applicable to ordinary graves.

#### **BURIAL OF HUMAN REMAINS**

40. The SEO or his nominated representative may in special circumstances grant permission for the burial of two or three corpses in one grave, provided that the lid of the last coffin placed in the grave is at least 1 000 mm below the natural surface of the ground.
41. No person may, without first obtaining permission in writing from the SEO or his nominated representative, conduct a religious ceremony or service according to the rites of a religious denomination in a portion of a cemetery which is reserved by the Municipality for use by another religious denomination.
42. No person may cause any vehicle, including a hearse, to leave the roads while inside the cemetery. A hearse must leave the cemetery as soon as possible after the funeral for which it was engaged.
43. Any person taking part in a funeral procession or ceremony must comply with the directions of the SEO or his nominated representative in respect of the route to be taken inside the cemetery.
44. Only a memorial may be placed on a grave plot. The Municipality may remove any other object placed on such a grave plot. No boulders and no stacked stones will be allowed, unless the desired permission and authorisation is sought from the SEO or his nominated representative.

#### **FUNERALS FOR DESTITUTE PEOPLE**

45. The removal and burial of the corpse of a destitute person who has died within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality is the responsibility of -
  - (1) the Municipality if -
    - (a) the destitute person's corpse has not been claimed by a competent person; or
    - (b) a competent person has undertaken to bury the corpse of the destitute person but has not done so; or
  - (2) a State hospital or other institution in terms of the provisions of section 48(2) of the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), if the destitute person died in that State hospital or other institution.

46. In terms of section 48(2A)(a) of the Health Act, 1977, the Municipality may, as it deems fit, cremate the corpse of a destitute person instead of burying the corpse.
47. Permission for the burial or cremation of the corpse of a destitute person must be obtained from the SEO or his nominated representative.
48. The corpses of more than one destitute person may, at the discretion of the SEO or his nominated representative, be buried in one grave.
49. In the case of the burial of the corpse of a destitute person, the Municipality remains the reservation certificate holder.
50. In the case of the cremation of the corpse of a destitute person, the Municipality must bury the ashes in an area specifically set aside for that purpose.
51. A person applying for the burial or cremation of the corpse of a destitute person must -
  - (1) make an affidavit or have a letter from the relevant ward councillor to the effect that -
    - (a) the applicant cannot afford to pay for the burial or cremation; and
    - (b) the deceased destitute person left no money or policy to pay for the funeral or cremation; and
  - (2) submit the affidavit or signed letter from the relevant ward councillor, which must be to the satisfaction of the SEO or his nominated representative: Cemetery Services, to the Municipality.
52. The SEO or his nominated representative reserves the right to refuse to bury or cremate the corpse of a destitute person if the requirements set out in section 51 are not met.

#### EXHUMATION OF HUMAN REMAINS

53. Human remains may be exhumed only if -
  - (1) the Premier of Gauteng, the Attorney-General or a magistrate and the reservation certificate holder authorise the exhumation in writing;
  - (2) the authorisation contemplated in subsection (1) is handed to the SEO or his nominated representative in advance;
  - (3) the family of the deceased person or the funeral director notifies the SEO or his nominated representative or the General Manager not less than three working days in advance of the date and time proposed for the exhumation;
  - (4) the Senior Administrative Officer is present at the exhumation; and
  - (5) at least one member of the South African Police Service, who must be notified by the family of the deceased person or the funeral director, is present at the exhumation.
54. The Senior Administrative Officer may require that a screen be erected around the area where the exhumation is to take place so that members of the public cannot view the exhumation.
55. The Municipality or the Municipality's contractor may open a grave up to the coffin, being the reopening level, but may not remove the remains.
56. Only members of the family of a deceased person are permitted at the exhumation of the remains of that deceased person. If members of an organisation wish to attend an exhumation, the organisation must obtain permission from the Senior Administrative Officer in writing at least three working days before the proposed exhumation, failing which the members may be refused access to the exhumation.
57. All exhumations must, if possible, start before 09:00 or as soon as possible after 09:00 at a time that the SEO or his nominated representative may at his or her discretion allow.
58. All persons present at an exhumation must obey the instructions of the Senior Administrative Officer and any member of the South African Police Service.



59. If an exhumation takes place to remove a corpse from a grave, the reservation certificate holder retains his or her rights in respect of the grave if the corpse is to be returned to that grave. If the corpse is not to be returned to the same grave, the reservation certificate holder relinquishes his or her rights in respect of that grave, and the grave may be used again as the SEO or his nominated representative deems fit.

**WORK IN CONNECTION WITH MEMORIALS**

60. No person may bring any materials or cause any materials to be brought into a cemetery for the purpose of carrying out work in connection with memorials or for the purpose of carrying out any brickwork or stonework in any grave, and no person may erect any memorial, or carry out any construction of any kind on any grave unless and until the following requirements have been met:
- (1) The person who applies for the work or construction must in every respect accept full liability for the memorial.
  - (2) The proposed work or construction must be approved by SEO or his nominated representative. The following documentation in respect of the proposed work or construction must be handed to the SEO or his nominated representative in duplicate not less than three working days before it is proposed that the materials be brought into the cemetery:
    - (a) A plan indicating the dimensions and the position of the proposed work;
    - (b) a specification of the materials to be used; and
    - (c) a document setting out the proposed inscription or ornamentation.
  - (3) Only an original of the plan referred to in subsection (2) is acceptable. A photocopy or faxed copy of a plan may be accepted in the interim period, but the original must be submitted when the memorial is erected.
  - (4) The written approval of the SEO or his nominated representative must be handed to the person who applied for the work or construction or his or her duly authorised representative.
61. The graves of people who fell in conflict, which graves are cared for or maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in terms of the Commonwealth War Graves Act, 1992 (Act 8 of 1992), or the South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), or by any other recognised body, or by any foreign government, may, on application being made to the Municipality, be exempted from the requirements of section 60, but exemption from the payment of the grave fees determined by the Municipality from time to time is not granted.
62. The SEO or his nominated representative may refuse to grant permission for proposed work in respect of a memorial if the documentation referred to in section 60 reveals that -
- (1) the work or the memorial will be of such an inferior quality that the work or the memorial is likely to cause damage, pose a danger, or in some way disfigure the cemetery; or
  - (2) the memorial will bear an inscription that is likely to cause offence to users of the cemetery or visitors to the cemetery.
63. No person may convey stones, bricks or monuments or any part of any stone, brick or monument in any cemetery on a vehicle or truck which -
- (1) is not fitted with wheels that have pneumatic tyres; and
  - (2) is of a kind that is likely to cause damage to the paths and grounds of the cemetery.
64. No person who is carrying out any work in respect of a memorial may -
- (1) at any time disturb an adjacent grave plot; or
  - (2) on completing the work, leave the grave plot until it is in a clean and tidy condition.

65. All work in connection with memorials that is carried out in a cemetery must be completed in accordance with the plan and specification, as approved by the Senior Administrative Officer under section 60.
66. The monumental mason and monumental constructor must report to the cemetery office to verify that all the information with regard to the number and location of the grave is correct. Only information given in writing by the cemetery staff will be accepted for this purpose.
67. Memorials in the monumental section of a cemetery must meet the following requirements:
- (1) Full kerbing must be constructed at the grave plot. A grave plot may not have a headstone on its own.
  - (2) All separate parts of a memorial, apart from the brickwork, must be affixed with copper or galvanised iron pins that are of a length and thickness sufficient to ensure the permanent stability of the work.
  - (3) Any part of a memorial that rests on a stone or other foundation must be completely squared and jointed.
  - (4) The undersides and the base of a memorial or headstone must be set at least 50 mm below the natural level of the ground.
  - (5) All headstones must be securely attached to the base.
  - (6) On every grave plot, the memorial in its entirety must be made of granite, marble or another material that bears an SABS certificate which specifies that the material will not erode or become discoloured for at least 30 years. The SABS certificate must be submitted to the SEO or his nominated representative before the memorial is erected.
  - (7) All memorials on all grave plots must be erected on concrete foundations that are at least 610 mm wide and 205 mm deep across the full width.
  - (8) All memorials on grave plots larger than single grave plots must be made of granite or marble and must be fixed to solid concrete mats at the four corners and where joints occur.
  - (9) The width of a memorial on a grave plot must be at least 100 mm.
  - (10) The Senior Administrative Officer may require that a concrete foundation on a grave plot be reinforced if, in the interests of safety, reinforcement is necessary owing to the weight of the memorial.
68. No person may erect a memorial in a cemetery unless the number and section letters of the grave plot on which the memorial is to be erected are indelibly engraved on the memorial. The number and section letters must be engraved in such a position that the number and letters are legible at all times from the pathway. With the consent of the person who has applied for the memorial to be erected, only the name of the maker of the memorial may be placed on the foot stone. The figures and letters may not exceed a height of 50 mm.
69. No person may do any work in connection with the erection of a memorial in a cemetery from 14:00 on a Friday until 07:30 on the following Monday. The Manager: Cemetery Services may, in consultation with the Senior Administrative Officer, in exceptional cases allow such work to be carried out on a Saturday.
70. While in the cemetery, vehicles of monumental masons may under no circumstances leave the roads of a cemetery.
71. Even after approval for the erection of a memorial has been granted to a particular firm, the person who applied for the erection of the memorial may use any other firm of his or her choice for the erection of the memorial as approved.
72. Any person carrying out work in a cemetery must comply in every respect with the instruction or instructions of the Senior Administrative Officer.
73. Every monumental mason must, when erecting a memorial, put up land surveyor lines in line with the other memorials, from north to south and from east to west, so as to ensure that the memorials are erected in straight lines.

74. A monumental mason must remove all excess soil and waste from the cemetery and leave the grave plot in a clean and tidy condition.
75. A memorial in a cemetery may not be higher than 1 200 mm. If a special request is made to and the written permission of the SEO or his nominated representative is obtained, a memorial may be higher than 1 200 mm, but not higher than 1 800 mm. When a special request is acceded to, a fee as determined from time to time by the Municipality is payable.
76. When permission is granted for a memorial to be higher than 1 500 mm, the person applying for the memorial must submit to the Municipality an engineer's report and an indemnity letter, as prescribed by the Municipality.
77. Section 75 and section 76 do not apply to the berm section of a cemetery. In the berm section, memorials may not be higher than 1 200 mm.
78. Once a memorial has been erected, the monumental mason must inform the Senior Administrative Officer that the erection has been completed.

#### **GRAVE PLOTS FURNISHED WITH A BERM**

79. A grave plot furnished with a berm is, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these by-laws, subject to the following conditions:
  - (1) No kerbing may be constructed on the grave plot.
  - (2) Only grass may be planted in the areas between the memorials.
  - (3) The dimensions of the base of a memorial for a deceased person of the age of nine years or older must be from 800 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm to 1 000 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm.
  - (4) The dimensions of the base of a memorial for a deceased person younger than nine years of age must be from 600 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm to 750 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm.
  - (5) A memorial may have more than one vase for flowers, provided that one of the vases stands on the right-hand side on the base of the memorial.
  - (6) A memorial may not extend over the foot and must be at least 50 mm from the front edge of the berm.

#### **MAINTENANCE OF GRAVES**

80. Any memorial erected on a grave must at all times be maintained in good order and condition by the family of the deceased person. If a memorial is allowed to fall into a state of disrepair or to constitute a danger or to disfigure the cemetery, the Municipality may, by means of a written notice to the reservation certificate holder, require the reservation certificate holder to have the required repairs carried out. The written notice must be sent by registered mail to the reservation certificate holder at the address given in the register or at any other address that the reservation certificate holder may have given the Senior Administrative Officer in writing. If the reservation certificate holder fails to have the required repairs carried out within one month of the date of the notice, the reservation certificate holder is guilty of contravening these by-laws, in which case the Municipality may -
  - (1) have the memorial removed as it deems fit; and
  - (2) recover from the reservation certificate holder or his or her successor the expenses incurred in removing a memorial.
81. A memorial that has been dismantled for the purpose of a further interment must be re-erected or removed by the reservation certificate holder within two weeks of the date of the dismantling. If the reservation certificate holder fails to do so, he or she is guilty of contravening these by-laws, in which case the Municipality is entitled to -
  - (1) remove the dismantled memorial from the cemetery without further notice to the reservation certificate holder; and
  - (2) recover from the reservation certificate holder the expenses incurred in removing the dismantled memorial.

82. The Municipality is not liable for -
- (1) any loss of or damage to a memorial or an article placed on a grave plot, irrespective of the time or cause of the loss or damage; and
  - (2) any compensation in respect of any memorial that has been repaired or removed.
83. No person may -
- (1) without first obtaining the written permission of the SEO or his nominated representative, plant any tree, shrub, bush or any other plant in the area of a grave plot; and
  - (2) plant any tree, shrub, bush or plant on any portion of a grave plot other than that indicated by the SEO or his nominated representative.
84. No reservation certificate holder may allow any shrub, bush or plant to hang over or extend beyond the limits of a grave plot.
85. Municipality has the right to remove, trim or prune any plants which extend beyond the limits of the grave plot on which they are planted or any plants that are untidy.

### CHAPTER III

#### CREMATIONS

86. A cremation in the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality may only take place -
- (1) under the supervision of the SEO or his nominated representative or the Senior Administrative Officer or officials appointed for that purpose by the Municipality;
  - (2) on payment of the fees determined from time to time in the tariff structure of the Municipality; and
  - (3) in a registered crematorium.
87. A cremation must be reserved with the Senior Administrative Officer not later than 13:00 on the day before the day on which the cremation is to take place.
88. The Senior Administrative Officer may at his or her discretion refuse to allow a cremation if the requirements of these by-laws are not complied with.
89. In connection with any cremation, a member of a religious denomination may conduct a funeral service in the crematorium chapel, provided that the duration of the funeral service does not exceed 30 minutes. If the organ is used during the funeral service, it may only be played by an organist.
90. Services in the crematorium chapel may only be held from Mondays to Thursdays between 09:00 and 14:30 and on Fridays between 09:00 and 13:30. With the special permission of the Senior Administrative Officer, services may be held on Saturdays and on Sundays.
91. In the case of private cremations without a service in the crematorium chapel, the corpses must be delivered to the crematorium from Mondays to Fridays between 08:00 and 10:00.
92. A container for receiving the ashes must be supplied with each corpse presented for cremation.
93. If a cremation service is reserved but the required documents prescribed in sections 94 and 96 cannot be presented on time, the hearse may park in front of the crematorium chapel without the corpse being removed from the hearse. After the funeral service, the undertaker must take the corpse back and present it for a private cremation at a later stage.
94. Where a cremation is desired, one of the following persons must give notice of the cremation by completing the prescribed form, having the form affirmed or sworn to and submitting the form, together with the other prescribed documents, to the office of the Senior Administrative Officer:
- (1) The nearest surviving relative of the deceased person; or

- (2) the executor of the estate of the deceased person, if there is no surviving relative, or another person who can provide a satisfactory reason for completing the form and documents and handing them in.
95. No person may -
- (1) wilfully conceal the fact that a deceased person has left directions that he or she not be cremated;
  - (2) wilfully conceal any other material fact; or
  - (3) wilfully make any false statement.
96. Every notice submitted to the Senior Administrative Officer in terms of section 94 must be accompanied by -
- (1) the following documents in the case of a natural death:
    - (a) Schedule A - Application for cremation;
    - (b) Schedule B - Certificate of Medical Attendant;
    - (c) Schedule C - Confirmatory medical certificate;
    - (d) Schedule E - Authority to cremate; and
    - (e) burial order;
  - (2) the following documents in the case of an unnatural death:
    - (a) Schedule A - Application for cremation;
    - (b) Schedule D - Certificate after post-mortem examination;
    - (c) Schedule E - Authority to cremate; and
    - (d) burial order; or
  - (3) the following documents if the corpse of the deceased person was handed over in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act 65 of 1983), to an authorised person or institution:
    - (a) Schedule A - Application for cremation;
    - (b) burial order; and
    - (c) a covering letter from the medical referee.
97. All cremations are subject to approval by a medical referee appointed by the Premier of Gauteng.
98. The coffin in which a corpse is presented for cremation must -
- (1) be made of natural, combustible material (such as wood);
  - (2) contain no metal nails;
  - (3) have a bottom with no projections;
  - (4) be perfectly smooth; and
  - (5) contain no pitch, sawdust or glass.
99. If a coffin is fitted with handles that are made of synthetic material, the handles and the breastplate must be removed from the coffin and handed to the next of kin of the deceased person. If the handles and breastplate are not claimed by the next of kin, the Municipality may dispose of the handles and breastplate as it deems fit.
100. Where a metal case is necessary in a coffin, only a thin zinc lining may be used.
101. If a service in the crematorium chapel is desired, the authorised representative of the deceased person must provide bearers to carry the coffin into the chapel and deposit it on the catafalque.
102. The viewing of a corpse may under no circumstances be permitted on the cemetery premises or on the crematorium premises.
103. All persons present in a crematorium are subject to the orders and control of the SEO or the representative nominated by him/her. The SEO or his nominated representative has the authority to -

- (1) exclude any person from the crematorium if that person's presence, in the opinion of the SEO or his nominated representative, is likely to cause pain or annoyance to other persons attending the cremation; and
  - (2) have any person removed from the crematorium if that person refuses to comply with any order or instruction given by the SEO or his nominated representative in the course of the performance of his or her duties.
104. A corpse may not be removed from a coffin for the purpose of incineration. No coffin may be opened in the crematorium, except if the SEO or his nominated representative has authorised its opening.
105. No person except authorised officials may be in the furnace chamber at any time without the special permission of the SEO or his nominated representative.
106. The ashes of a cremated corpse must be handed over to the next of kin of the deceased person or to the authorised representative of the next of kin on the first working day after the cremation took place.
107. No ashes may be scattered on any premises of the Municipality.

#### **DUTIES OF THE SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

108. The Senior Administrative Officer must -
- (1) keep a register which reflects the information in respect of every interment by cremation performed in each cemetery under his or her control; and
  - (2) make the entries for all cremations immediately after the cremations, with the exception of those entries which cannot be made immediately and can only be made after the ashes of the deceased persons have been -
    - (a) handed to the person who signed the required notice or to his or her duly authorised representative; and
    - (b) otherwise disposed of.
109. In the case of the cremation of a corpse in the Hindu Crematorium, the SEO or his nominated representative must give permission for -
- (1) the cremation to take place on a Sunday or public holiday if necessary; and
  - (2) the corpse to be removed from the coffin.

#### **POST-CREMATION SERVICES**

110. The conditions in respect of burials and exhumations apply *mutatis mutandis* to the burial and exhumation of ashes.
111. For the purpose of the burial of ashes in the ground, a garden of remembrance for ashes is laid out and is furnished with a berm with grave plots of 600 mm x 600 mm.
112. The ashes of no more than two deceased persons may be buried in a grave plot referred to in section 113.
113. The ashes of a deceased person may, on payment of the prescribed fees -
- (1) be placed in the wall of the columbarium;
  - (2) be buried in a grave in the cemetery; or
  - (3) be buried in the garden of remembrance for ashes.
114. If a person applies for the reservation of a niche in the columbarium or a plot in the garden of remembrance for ashes, the applicant must be in possession of ashes which must be placed in the niche or plot within three months of the date of the reservation. If the applicant fails to comply with this section, the niche or ash plot may be forfeited.

115. In the case of niches in the columbarium and plots in the garden of remembrance, the erection of a memorial must take place at the same time as the placing of the ashes.
116. A funeral urn which has to be placed in a niche in the columbarium or in a plot in the garden of remembrance must be made of terracotta or another approved material. The size and design of a funeral urn are subject to the approval of the SEO or his nominated representative.
117. If a funeral urn, as contemplated in section 116, is removed from a niche in the columbarium or plot in the garden of remembrance, the person in whose name the niche or plot is reserved forfeits all rights in respect of the niche or plot, and the SEO or his nominated representative may re-use the niche or plot as he or she deems fit.

#### MEMORIAL WORK

118. A memorial plaque placed on the wall of the columbarium must be made of granite or marble and must have a recess of 7 mm on the front edge.
119. The dimensions of memorial plaques contemplated in section 118 must be as follows:
- (1) For half a space on the wall, the dimensions of the memorial plaque must be 240 mm x 170 mm.
  - (2) For three-quarters of a space on the wall, the dimensions of the memorial plaque must be 240 mm x 260 mm.
  - (3) For a full space on the wall, the dimensions of the memorial plaque must be 240 mm x 330 mm.
120. A memorial in a garden of remembrance must be erected during the placing of the ashes in the garden of remembrance. Memorials in a garden of remembrance must -
- (1) be manufactured from granite or marble;
  - (2) be uniform;
  - (3) have a base of 550 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm and a headstone of 350 mm x 350 mm with a thickness from 80 mm to 100 mm; and
  - (4) have an opening in the base in which a vase for flowers can be placed.
121. A memorial must be erected at least 50 mm from the front edge of the berm.
122. A small vase for flowers may be mounted on the right-hand side of the memorial plaque on the memorial wall of the columbarium. Vases for flowers must be uniform and are subject to the approval of the SEO or his nominated representative.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED OUTSIDE THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

123. The provisions of these by-laws apply *mutatis mutandis* to any interment, whether by burial or cremation, within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality of the human remains of any person who has died outside the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality, subject to the condition that a burial order in terms of section 20(3) of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1992 (Act 51 of 1992), is handed to the SEO or his nominated representative.

#### GENERAL

124. Every application and every document relating to any interment, whether by burial or cremation, must be -
- (1) furnished with a number from the register;
  - (2) filed in sequence; and
  - (3) preserved by the Municipality for a period of at least ten years.

125. All fees in respect of interments, whether by burial or cremation, must be set out in the Municipality's tariff structure.
126. Any person contravening the provisions of these by-laws is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to -
- (1) a fine not exceeding R5 000,00 or, in default of payment of the fine, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months; and
  - (2) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding R3 000,00 or, in default of payment of the fine, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months for each day that the offence continued.
127. The Municipality is indemnified against any loss, damage or claim of whatever nature, including legal costs, owing to a negligent act or omission of the Municipality, its officials or agents.
-



**LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 267**

**CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

**PUBLICATION OF THE CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY  
FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES BY-LAWS**

The Acting Municipal Manager of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality hereby publishes in terms of section 13 of the Local Government; Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), read with section 162 of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), the CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY: FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES BY-LAWS, 2005 as contemplated in the SCHEDULE hereafter and shall come into operation on the 01<sup>st</sup> July 2005.

The following by-laws will with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2005 be repealed;

1. The Municipality of Pretoria; Fire Brigade By-laws published under Administrator's Notice 3 of 8 January 1964 as amended.
2. The Municipality of Pretoria: By-laws relating to inflammable Liquids and Substances, published under Administrator's notice 708 of 7 October 1959 as amended.
3. The Verwoerdburg Municipality Fire Brigade By-laws: published under Administrator's Notice 1093 of 1969, as amended, dated the 01<sup>st</sup> October 1969.
4. The Verwoerdburg Municipality By-laws relating to the Control of Inflammable Liquids and Substances, as amended, published under Administrator's Notice 160 of 1969, dated the 19<sup>th</sup> February 1969.
5. Rosslyn Municipality Fire Brigade By-Laws as amended, published under Administrator's Notice 1116 of 1984, dated 11<sup>th</sup> July 1984.

**MR BLAKE MOSLEY-LEFATOLA  
MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

9 February 2005  
(Notice No 362/2005)

---

**CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

**FIRE BRIGADE SERVICE BY-LAWS**

**CONTENTS**

**PART 1**

1. Definitions

**PART II**

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

2. Organisation of the Service
3. Driving Service vehicles
4. Procedure and duties during an emergency situation
5. Pretending to be a member
6. Powers of members and designated officers
7. Making Service equipment and manpower available

**PART III****FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE-FIGHTING**

8. Combustible materials and refuse
9. Making fires
10. Firebreaks
11. Inspection of properties and instructions to occupiers
12. Accessibility of fire-fighting equipment
13. Fire protection requirements for premises
14. Access for fire-fighting and rescue purposes
15. Upkeep and maintenance of fire-fighting equipment
16. Extractor fan systems
17. Rational designs
18. Dumping sites
19. Emergency evacuation plans
20. Certificates of fitness for all public buildings
21. Water supply for fire-fighting
22. Registration applications for existing premises

**PART IV****HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

23. Application for approval of plans
24. Issuing of certificates of registration
25. Supply of hazardous substances
26. Exemptions
27. Renewal of spraying permits and/or certificates of registration
28. Temporary storage of hazardous substances
29. Delivery of hazardous substances
30. Prohibition of certain actions
31. "No smoking" signs
32. Fire-fighting equipment
33. Reporting of fires, accidents and dumping
34. Sampling
35. Storage tanks and devices that have become obsolete
36. Access to storage tanks for repairs and maintenance
37. Installation, erection, removal and demolition
38. Group I hazardous substances
39. Group II hazardous substances
40. Group III hazardous substances
41. Installation of storage tanks

**PART V****CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES, AS WELL AS  
TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSPORT PERMITS**

42. Construction of vehicles for Groups I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX hazardous substances
43. Duties, responsibilities and skills of a driver of a vehicle for hazardous substances
44. Service transport permit
45. Exceptions with regard to transport permits

**PART VI****STOREROOMS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

46. Requirements for storerooms
47. Keeping and handling hazardous substances in a storeroom

**PART VII**

**SPRAY-PAINTING MATTERS AND SPRAYING PERMITS**

- 48. Registration of spray-painting rooms
- 49. Construction and design of spray-painting rooms

**PART VIII**

**ANIMALS**

- 50. Handling animals during emergencies

**PART IX**

**PENALTIES**

- 51. Penalties for contraventions

**PART X**

**GENERAL**

- 52. Operation of these by-laws in relation to other laws
- 53. Repeal of by-laws
- 54. Short title

**PART XI**

**ANNEXURES**

|              |                                       |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Annexure I   | Tariffs                               |
| Annexure II  | Official documents                    |
| Annexure III | Emergency evacuation plans            |
| Annexure IV  | Identification of designated officers |
| Annexure V   | Normative reference list              |

---

**FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES BY-LAWS**

The purpose of these by-laws is to regulate all fire service and related matters in the jurisdiction of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

Be it enacted by the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality as follows

**PART I**

**DEFINITIONS**

- 1. In these by-laws, unless the context indicates otherwise -

**"access door"** means any door that provides access to an emergency route;

**"activity"** means any work that needs to be performed to test, to service, to renew and/or to replace an extinguisher, hose reel, fire installation and/or service installation;

**"animal"** means any animal that is kept for domestic or agricultural purposes within the area of the controlling authority;

**"area"** means any residential area or any other area within the boundaries of the Municipality;

**"authorised officer"** means a member of the Service authorised by the Chief Fire Officer to conduct certain duties;

**"building"** includes -

- (a) any structure, whether temporary or permanent, irrespective of the materials used in its erection, erected or used for or in connection with -
- (i) the accommodation or convenience of human beings and animals;
  - (ii) the manufacture, processing, storage, display or sale of any goods;
  - (iii) the provision of any service;
  - (iv) the destruction or treatment of refuse or other waste materials; and
  - (v) the cultivation of any plant or crop;
- (b) any wall, swimming-bath, swimming-pool, reservoir or bridge, or any other structure connected with it;
- (c) any fuel pump or any tank used in connection with it;
- (d) any part of a building, including a building as defined in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); and
- (e) any facility or system, or part or portion of it, within or outside but incidental to a building, used for the provision of a water supply, drainage, sewerage, stormwater discharge, electricity supply or other similar service in respect of the building;

**"Building Control Officer"** means the person appointed or deemed to be appointed as a building control officer by a local authority in terms of section 5 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977);

**"certificate of appointment"** means an identification document issued by the Commissioner of the Metro Police to a member as set out in Annexure IV to these by-laws;

**"certificate of fitness"** means a certificate contemplated in section 20 of these by-laws, which certificate has been issued by the Service and authorises a person to occupy designated premises (which are a public building);

**"certificate of registration"** means a certificate issued by the Service in terms of section 24 of these by-laws which authorises a person to occupy registered premises, or to use the premises for spray-painting activities or for the storage or handling of hazardous substances;

**"Chief Fire Officer"** means the person appointed by the controlling authority in terms of section 5(1) of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act 99 of 1987), and includes any member who exercises any power or performs any duty delegated by the Chief Fire Officer to the member under section 19 of the Act, and also includes an Acting Chief Fire Officer appointed in terms of section 5(3) of the Act, and "Manager: Fire Services" has a corresponding meaning;

**"code of practice"** means the code of practice as defined in section 1 of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act 29 of 1993);

**"controlling authority"** means the local authority in control of the Service as defined in the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987;

**"control room"** means a room on any premises which is specifically designed, built and equipped to coordinate and control an emergency situation in or on the premises in question;

**"designated officer"** means the person designated in terms of section 22 of the Rationalisation of Local Government Affairs Act 1998, (Act No. 10 Of 1998); and a designated officer also means a metro police officer as defined in section 64G of the South African Police Services Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) as amended

**"designated premises"** means any premises designated by the Service with a view to an emergency evacuation plan as contemplated in section 19 of these by-laws;

**"device"** means any vehicle, mechanical or electrical implement, electrical motor, machine, instrument, apparatus or other implement of which the whole or any part is used or is capable of being used for, in or in connection with the manufacture, treatment, provision, delivery, supply, packaging, labelling, storage, conveyance, loading and unloading, handling, preparation, serving or administering of any grouped hazardous substance, and includes any delivery pump, filling device, spray-painting device and mechanical hoist;

**"discharge"** means the ignition or activation of any fireworks whatsoever;

**"distance to be covered"** means the distance that a person would in normal circumstances have to cover to exit a room, measured from the furthest point in the room;

**"dump"**, in relation to a grouped hazardous substance, means to deposit, discharge, spill or release that substance (whether or not the substance in question is enclosed in a container), or to have it or permit it to be deposited, discharged, spilled or released, or to deposit, discharge, spill or release it in such a way or place, or under such circumstances or for such a period, or to have it or permit it to be so deposited, discharged, spilled or released in a manner that reasonably indicates the intention to abandon or discard the substance, and "dumping", "spilling" and "spill into" have a corresponding meaning;

**"emergency"** means an incident or eventuality that poses or may pose a serious threat to any person or property, and "emergency situation" has a corresponding meaning;

**"emergency evacuation plan"** means a written procedure and a set of detailed plans as contemplated in Annexure III to these by-laws;

**"emergency route"** means that part of an escape route which provides the occupiers of any building with protection from fire and which leads to an escape door;

**"escape door"** means any door at the end of an emergency route, and includes any door leading from the inside to the outside of a building;

**"escape route"** means the entire path of travel, measured from an escape door to the furthest point in any room in a building;

**"explosive(s)"** means -

- (a) gunpowder, nitroglycerine, dynamite, gun cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those herein mentioned or not, which is used or manufactured with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect;
- (b) any fuse, rocket, detonator, cartridge, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive;
- (c) any other substance which the President may from time to time by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* declare to be an explosive;
- (d) a petrol bomb; and
- (e) any container, apparatus, instrument or article which -
  - (i) contains any inflammable substance and can be used or adapted so that it can be used to cause an explosion or a fire; or
  - (ii) was made or can be adapted to cause, in combination with or by means of any inflammable substance, an explosion or a fire;

**"extinguishing stream"** means the amount of water that the Service needs to extinguish a fire;

**"facility"** means any storage tank, whether above ground or below ground, or any transportable or refillable container that can be used for the keeping of hazardous substances, and includes the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, ship or boat;

**"feeder route"** means that part of an escape route which allows travel in two different directions to access doors of at least two emergency routes;

**"fire area"** means the area of jurisdiction of the controlling authority in which provision is made for fire protection as defined in SABS 090;

**"fire-fighting equipment"** means any portable fire extinguisher, mobile fire extinguisher, hose reel or fire hydrant;

**"fire grading"** means, with regard to materials, components and elements used in the construction and finishing of buildings, those materials, components and elements which have been tested and classified in accordance with SABS 0177, Parts II to V, as amended;

**"fire incident"** means a fire on any premises in the area;

**"fire installation"** means any water installation which conveys water solely for fire-fighting;

**"fire risk category"** means a fire area being divided into sub-areas which fall into one of the following fire-risk categories:

- Category A:** Central business districts and extensive commercial and industrial areas normally found in cities and large towns (areas where the risk to life and property are likely to be high due to fire occurrence and spread).
- Category B:** Limited central business districts, smaller commercial or industrial areas normally associated with small towns and decentralised areas of cities and large towns (areas where the risk to life and property is likely to be moderate due to fire occurrence and spread).
- Category C:** Residential areas of conventional construction.
- Category D:** Rural risks of limited buildings and remote from urban areas.
- Category E:** Special risks. Individual risks requiring a pre-determined attendance over and above the predominant risk category in an area. Includes large shopping/entertainment centres, informal settlements, harbours, hospitals, prisons, large airport buildings, high-rise buildings and petrochemical plants.

NOTE: High-rise buildings, as defined in SANS 10400, are an integral part of central business districts and would therefore be included in Category A. Buildings with major fire safety deficiencies may, however, be classed as special risks.

**"fireworks"** means explosives under Class 7, Division 2, shop goods only, as contemplated in Regulation 9.1 under the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956);

**"grouped hazardous substance"** means a group of hazardous substances as contemplated in section 1 of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973);

**"hazardous substance"** means any substance, mixture of substances, product or material that has been declared to be a Group I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII or IX hazardous substance in terms of section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973;

**"inspector"** means a member appointed as an inspector in terms of section 2(5) of the Explosives Act, 1956, to control fireworks in so far as the storage, use and sale of fireworks are concerned;

**"major hazardous installation regulations"** means the regulations published in Government Gazette No. R 60 dated 16 January 1998, as amended;

**"member"** means a member of the Service as contemplated in section 6 and 6A(5) of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987;

**"Municipality"** means the duly constituted City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality;

**"National Building Regulations"** means the regulations published by Government Notice R2378 of 12 October 1990 in *Government Gazette* 12780, as amended;

**"normative reference list"** means the list of South African National Standards, SABS specifications or codes of practice and other legislation which are contained in Annexure V to these by-laws;

**"occupancy"**, in relation to any public building, means the assembly of people in or on any premises or the participation of people in any activity in or on any premises contemplated in the definition of "public building";

**"occupier"** means any person who actually occupies or has control over any premises, irrespective of the title under which he/she occupies or has control over the premises;

**"owner"**, in relation to land or premises, means the registered owner of the land or premises, and includes any person who receives the rental or profit from the land or premises from any tenant or occupier, whether for his/her own account or as an agent for a person who is entitled to the rental or profit or who has an interest therein, and, in relation to a sectional title scheme in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986), for the purposes of section 18 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, the body corporate as contemplated in the Sectional Titles Act, 1986, and, in the case of a deceased or insolvent estate, the executor or the curator respectively;

**"power insulating switch"** means a bipolar switch that can be activated with an L-type key of which one end is fitted with a bayonet-type socket switch;

**"premises"** means land, a building or other construction or structure, or any part of it, and includes -

- (a) a train, boat, ship, aircraft or other vehicle, excluding, where applicable, the fuel tank of any such vehicle; and
- (b) any building or room in which explosives are stored, kept or handled for the purpose of sale: Provided that if a building is divided into more than one room, each room used for the storing, keeping or handling of explosives is considered to be separate premises;

**"public building"** means any building where people gather to view theatrical and operatic performances, orchestral and choral recitals, and cinematographic screenings, or to attend or participate in indoor sports activities, including any place where people dance or practise or perform any physical activity;

**"public place"** means a public place as defined in section 63 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance 17 of 1939);

**"rational design"** means any design involving a process of reasoning and calculation, and includes any such design which is appropriate in the application of a code of practice or other similar design;

**"registered premises"** means premises in respect of which the Service has issued a certificate or permit for spray-painting activities and the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, as well as a certificate or permit to occupy premises;

**"retail dealer"** means a person or concern that, for the purposes of dealing in explosives, supplies such explosives to any other person for use by that person and not for resale;

**"room"** means any room or other partitioning in a building;

**"Service"** means the Fire Brigade Service established by the controlling authority as contemplated in section 1 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987;

**"service installation"** means any automatic extinguishing installation, fire pump connector, fire pump, emergency power and/or standby generator, fire detection system, fire locating system, fire alarm system, emergency lighting system, emergency evacuation communication system, mechanical ventilation system, pressure regulating system, smoke ventilation system, hoists and symbolic safety signs, and includes smoke and fire door assemblies;

**"spill into"** (see the definition of "dump");

**"spraying permit"** means a permit issued by the Service in terms of section 48(1)(a) of these by-laws;

**"spraying room"** means any room, building or structure that is designed, built, equipped or erected solely for spraying or coating vehicles, parts of vehicles, or any other objects with Group III hazardous substances and/or combinations of Group III hazardous substances, or with any other substance, to form a decorative and/or corrosion resistant layer, or for any purpose incidental thereto, and "spraying booth" and "submersion tank", as well as any related process involving electrolysis, have a corresponding meaning;

**"storeroom"** means a room which is constructed, equipped and maintained as contemplated in section 46 of these by-laws;

**"storey"** means that part of a building which is situated between the top of any

floor and the top of the floor above it or, if there is no floor above it, that portion between such floor and the ceiling above it (any mezzanine floor, open work

floor, catwalk or gallery is regarded as part of the storey in which it is situated): Provided that, in relation to a building -

- (a) the ground storey will be regarded as the storey in which there is an entrance to the building from the level of the adjoining ground or, if there is more than one such storey, the lower or lowest of these storeys;
- (b) a basement will be regarded as any part of the building which is below the level of the ground storey;
- (c) an upper storey will be regarded as any storey of the building which is above the level of the ground storey; and
- (d) the height, expressed in storeys, will be regarded as that number of storeys which includes all storeys other than a basement;

**"temporary structure"** means any structure that is apparently temporary in nature;

**"vehicle"** includes a semi-trailer or trailer which has at least four wheels with independent axles and suspension systems and can be hitched to a truck-tractor, a tank truck or any other motor vehicle as contemplated in the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996), as the case may be;

**"wheel blocks"** means wedge-shaped blocks, manufactured from material which, when scraped against the surface of any other object or material, does not produce sparks or generate static electricity; and

**"wholesale dealer"** means a person or concern that, for the purposes of trade, supplies explosives to any other dealer for resale.

## PART II

### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

#### ORGANISATION OF THE SERVICE

2. (1) The controlling authority may, subject to section 3(3) of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, establish and maintain a Service within its area, which includes the appointment of personnel and the acquisition of vehicles, machinery, equipment, devices and accessories that may be necessary to operate the Service efficiently, and the Service is intended to be used for -
  - (a) preventing the outbreak or spread of a fire;
  - (b) fighting or extinguishing a fire;
  - (c) the protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger;
  - (d) the rescue of life or property from a fire or other threatening danger;
  - (e) subject to the provisions of the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), the provision of an ambulance service as an integral part of the Service; or
  - (f) the performance of any other function connected with any of the matters referred to in subsection (1)(a) to (e).



- (2) (a) The Chief Fire Officer is in charge of the Service.
- (b) Whenever the Chief Fire Officer is for any reason unable to perform his/her duties of office, the controlling authority will appoint a member as Acting Chief Fire Officer to perform the duties and functions of the Chief Fire Officer.
- (3) The controlling authority may, in terms of an agreement as contemplated in section 12 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, employ its Service within or outside its area of jurisdiction, or within or outside the Province of Gauteng, against payment of the tariffs determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, or against payment in terms of or on the conditions contained in the agreement concerned.

**DRIVING SERVICE VEHICLES**

- 3. (1) Any member may, with the written authority of the Chief Fire Officer, drive a Service vehicle if he/she has the applicable driving licence for the vehicle in question as required by the National Road Traffic Act, 1996.
- (2) A member who is duly authorised to do so, as contemplated in subsection (1), must drive a Service vehicle in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, and any regulations made under the Act.
- (3) Any member who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**PROCEDURE AND DUTIES DURING AN EMERGENCY SITUATION**

- 4. (1) The Chief Fire Officer or a member who is in charge of an emergency situation must, in respect of every emergency situation in which he/she is in charge, ensure that -
  - (a) adequate manpower and the appropriate apparatus and equipment are made available and are used without delay;
  - (b) the emergency situation is assessed on arrival at the premises in question and that additional equipment and/or assistance that he/she may deem necessary is sent for without delay, where applicable, as agreed upon in and subject to the agreement as referred to in section 2(3) of these by-laws; and
  - (c) all pertinent information, including information about places and times and relevant particulars, is recorded during the emergency situation or as soon as possible after the emergency situation, and that the recorded information is preserved in accordance with the provisions of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996), and any regulations made under the Act.
- (2) All persons and/or bodies, including any State department as contemplated in section 17 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, the South African Police Service and the Department of Justice, who wish to inspect any information referred to in subsection (1)(c) must send a written application to the Chief Fire Officer, accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws, together with an appropriate substantiation as to why the information is required.
- (3) Any press release concerning emergency situations or any matter connected with an emergency situation must be in accordance with the policy guidelines determined by the controlling authority.

**PRETENDING TO BE A MEMBER**

- 5. (1) No person, except a member, may wear any official clothing, uniform, badge or insignia of the Service which creates or may create the impression that he/she is a member.
- (2) No person may falsely present himself/herself as a member or pretend to be a member.
- (3) Any person who so pretends to be or presents himself/herself as a member must, irrespective of whether he/she has been requested to do so, identify himself/herself by producing the relevant certificate of appointment and/or mark of appointment, as prescribed in Annexure IV to these by-laws, or by furnishing proof of identity within a reasonable period.

- (4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with this section is guilty of an offence.

**POWERS OF MEMBERS AND DESIGNATED OFFICERS**

6. (1) Every member, including the Chief Fire Officer, has all the powers provided for in the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987.

- (2) A designated officer may -

- (a) seize any certificate of fitness, certificate of registration or spraying permit provided for in these by-laws if the conditions of or endorsements in the document are not being complied with, or if the member has reasonable grounds to suspect that unauthorised changes have been made to the document;
- (b) institute the relevant prosecution in connection with subsection (2)(a) or have the prosecution instituted, as the case may be; and
- (c) seize anything (hereinafter called "object") on any premises that is connected with a spraying permit, certificate of registration or certificate of fitness, but must provide reasonable proof of a contravention of any condition of or endorsement in such permit or certificate and must remove the object or have the object removed to a place of safe custody: Provided that the seizure

does not exempt any person from any other relevant provisions of these by-laws: Provided further that the seizure is, subject to section 20 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, made in accordance with the following conditions:

- (i) The Chief Fire Officer must grant prior approval in writing for the seizure.
- (ii) Official proof of seizure must be issued to the person from whom the object has been seized, together with a description of the object.
- (iii) After an order issued in terms of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, or these by-laws has been complied with in full or after a prosecution in terms of section 21 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, has been instituted and finalised, as the case may be, any object seized must be returned to the person from whose possession it was taken.
- (3) Any officer may seal off any building or premises by temporarily closing a street, passage or place which he/she deems necessary for public safety or for effectively fighting a fire or dealing with any other emergency that may give rise to a fire or explosion, and the member may remove, using no more force than is reasonably necessary, any person who refuses to leave the street, passage or place after having been requested by the member to do so.
- (4) (a) Designated officers must be -
- (i) suitably trained and certified as law enforcement officers and be appointed as such in terms of Government Notice R159 of 2 February 1979, as amended;
- (ii) appointed as deputy messengers of the court in terms of section 15(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944);
- (iii) appointed as inspectors of explosives in terms of section 2(5) of the Explosives Act, 1956, regarding the storage, sale and use of fireworks; and
- (iv) appointed as inspectors in terms of section 8 of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973.

- (b) All designated officers have the power -
- (i) in terms of the provisions of section 56, read with section 57, of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), to issue summons involving a spot fine;
  - (ii) in terms of the provisions of section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to issue spot fines for certain minor offences;
  - (iii) in terms of the provisions of section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to issue a warrant of arrest;
  - (iv) in terms of the provisions of section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to ask certain persons for their names and addresses and to arrest persons without a warrant if duly authorised to do so; and
  - (v) in terms of the provisions of section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to serve summons in order to secure the attendance of the accused in a magistrate's court.

**MAKING SERVICE EQUIPMENT AND MANPOWER AVAILABLE**

7. (1) With the approval of the controlling authority, the Service may, at the request of any body or person and at the tariffs determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, use any equipment and/or manpower at its disposal to provide any special service in connection with the aims of the Service.
- (2) The said equipment and/or manpower may be withdrawn summarily if the equipment and/or manpower is required elsewhere for or in connection with an emergency situation.

**PART III**

**FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE-FIGHTING**

**COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS AND REFUSE**

8. (1) No person may store any combustible materials of whatever nature, or have them stored or permit them to be stored in such a manner and in such a position as to likely pose a fire hazard to any human being, animal, building or premises.
- (2) No person may allow grass, weeds, reeds, shrubs, trees or any like vegetation to become overgrown on premises to such an extent that it may pose a fire hazard or a probable fire hazard to any adjacent premises and/or any other person's property.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**MAKING FIRES**

9. (1) No person may, within the area, make an open, uncontrollable or unattended fire or permit a fire to be made in such a place and/or in such a manner as to pose a real or potentially real threat to any human being, animal, building, premises or other property: Provided that this prohibition is not applicable to -
- (a) a fire in an approved, purpose-made stove, fireplace or hearth which is an integral part of a structure;
  - (b) a fire for preparing food on private premises or premises set aside for that purpose; and
  - (c) a device for preparing food, which device is heated by means of electricity or liquid petroleum gas and is positioned in such a way that the device poses no threat to life or property on any premises.

- (2) No person may, without the written authority of the Service, burn any refuse, wood, straw or other combustible materials within the area, or have them burnt or permit them to be burnt within the area, unless the refuse, wood, straw or other combustible materials are burnt inside an approved purpose-made incinerator or incinerating device, subject to the provisions of subsection (1).
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### FIREBREAKS

10. (1) The owner or occupier of premises in the area may not permit the premises to be or become overgrown with grass, weeds, reeds, shrubs and trees to the extent that the grass, weeds, reeds, shrubs and trees may pose a real or potentially real fire hazard to any adjoining premises or other premises or property.
- (2) The owner or occupier of -
- (a) an erf or premises situated within a proclaimed township in the area must remove the fire hazard or ensure that the fire hazard is removed by -
- (i) cutting to a maximum height of 150 mm above ground level any grass, reeds and/or weeds which may reasonably be connected with the fire hazard;
- (ii) cutting around any shrubs and/or trees which may be standing in the area being cut;
- (iii) pruning, chopping down or sawing off such shrubs and/or trees, as the case may be; and
- (iv) removing all chopped and/or sawn off residue from the erf or premises or ensuring that the residue is removed; and
- (b) an agricultural holding or farm situated in the area must reduce the potential fire hazard by physically clearing a safety fire belt, at least 5 m wide (measured parallel from each boundary line which borders the premises to the inside of the premises) so that no vegetation or residue whatsoever remains on this belt, and the owner or occupier must at all times maintain the belt or ensure that the belt is maintained in such condition: Provided that where obstructions occur within the 5m belt, a 5m belt is also maintained around those obstructions.
- (3) Notwithstanding the above, the provisions of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act 101 of 1998) and the regulations there-under, apply *mutatis mutandis* to the application of this section.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### INSPECTION OF PROPERTIES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO OCCUPIERS

11. (1) Any officer contemplated in section 6(4) of these by-laws may, in executing all powers delegated in terms of relevant and applicable legislation, enter any premises at any reasonable time to conduct inspections to determine whether there is any fire hazard on the premises.
- (2) An officer contemplated in subsection (1) may, arising from a condition referred to in subsection (1), serve on the occupier of the premises or any other premises a written instruction and fire protection directives and requirements that are necessary to rectify the condition on or in the premises in order to reduce the fire risk and/or to protect life and property, which instruction must determine a deadline for compliance with the directives and requirements.

- (3) (a) Whenever a condition exists or is found in or on any premises, whether or not structural in nature, or anything else exists that may increase the fire risk or pose a threat to life or property, and the condition or anything else cannot be rectified immediately, or if costs need to be incurred to rectify it, the owner of the premises must, after receiving the rectification directives referred to in subsection (2), inform the Chief Fire Officer forthwith in writing about the measures which the owner intends taking to rectify the condition and must submit a programme with a deadline to the Service for approval.
- (b) The Chief Fire Officer may approve the proposed measures and deadline with or without amendments and may give instructions for compliance with the measures.

- (4) Any person who fails to comply with a written instruction referred to in this section is guilty of an offence.

**ACCESSIBILITY OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

- 12. (1) Fire-fighting equipment and the appropriate service installations must be installed so as to be readily accessible at all times.
- (2) Any person who, in whatever way, causes or permits fire-fighting equipment and the appropriate service installations not to be readily accessible is guilty of an offence.

**FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR PREMISES**

- 13. (1) In addition to any other provisions contained in these by-laws, the Building Regulations, published under Government Notice R2484 of 26 October 1990, as amended, which are contained in Code of Practice SANS 10400 and called "The Application of the National Building Regulations", and any additional building regulations published for application in the area, are, for the purposes of the enforcement of these by-laws in relation to fire protection requirements, applicable *mutatis mutandis* to premises in the area.
- (2) If any superfluous water unavoidably spills into or is collected in a basement for whatever reason during fire extinguishing activities, adequate means must be provided to convey the water so spilled or collected to a stormwater drain.
- (3) No high- and/or low-voltage transformer room(s) in any building may be situated on any level other than the ground level: Provided that -
  - (a) the access to the transformer room(s) is situated on the outside of the building; and
  - (b) provision is made for adequate access to the transformer room(s) for fire-fighting activities and/or maintenance.
- (4) Whenever an approved sprinkler system is required in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10400; SABS 087, Part III; and SABS 089, Part I, the sprinkler system must be planned, designed and installed in accordance with the guidelines of SABS 0287 for automatic sprinkler installations and in consultation with the Service.
- (5) Any person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) or any provisions contained in Part A, Part K, Part M, Part O, Part T, Part V and Part W of SANS 10400, as amended, where the provisions relate to fire protection matters, is guilty of an offence.

**ACCESS FOR FIRE-FIGHTING AND RESCUE PURPOSES**

- 14. (1) All premises in the area must be planned, designed and constructed so as to ensure that
  - (a) provision is made (in addition to the street reserve) on the premises for the parking and operating of Service machines and/or equipment on a climate-proof and weatherproof parking surface that is at least 10m wide and runs the full length of the side elevation which borders the surface;

- (b) if a building does not front onto a street, an access road is provided, the dimensions and carrying capacity of which must be suitable for the fire engines used by the Service (dimensions obtained from statistics of the Service's fire engines), with specific reference to the length, width and tonnage of the fire engines: Provided that the dimensions must be equal to the largest fire engine that is likely to be used on the premises in question; and
  - (c) whenever any entrance arch spans a driveway to a group housing, cluster housing or townhouse complex or is constructed over an access to a shopping centre or office complex, the dimensions of the opening of the arch must be at least 3,5m wide and 4,2m high and there must be nothing causing an obstruction of the opening: Provided that if the dimensions of the entrance arch are less, another access or service gate to the premises must be provided, which access or gate is capable of being opened to 3,5 m.
- (2) (a) The appropriate street number of every built-up premises within the area must be displayed clearly on the street boundary of the premises in question. This number must be not less than 75mm high and must be visible from the street.
  - (b) The owner or occupier of any premises must maintain the street number to ensure that it is legible at all times.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### **UPKEEP AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

- 15. (1) The owner of any premises must ensure that -
  - (a) all fire-fighting equipment or other appropriate service installations that have been provided or installed on or in connection with the premises are maintained in a good working condition by a competent person and/or firm approved by the SABS as contemplated in SABS 1475 and registered in terms of SABS 1475;
  - (b) portable and mobile fire extinguishers and hose reels are serviced and maintained in accordance with the provisions of SABS 0105 and SABS 1475;
  - (c) fire installations and any other relevant service installations are inspected and serviced in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturers of the installations; and
  - (d) installations are inspected by a registered person at least every twelve calendar months.
- (2) Any person who checks, services, renews, replaces or works on any fixed service installation must -
  - (a) on completing the work, certify that the service installation is fully functional; and
  - (b) notify the Service immediately in writing if he/she finds that the service installation cannot, for whatever reason, be readily repaired to its functional state.
- (3) The owner of any premises must keep a comprehensive service record of all fire-fighting equipment and any other appropriate service installation on his/her premises and submit the record to the Service every twelve months.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### **EXTRACTOR FAN SYSTEMS**

- 16. (1) Extractor fan systems and related ducts or similar chimney systems must be designed and installed in accordance with SANS 1850, (Standard for the design and manufacture of commercial kitchen extraction systems) and in such a manner as to grant adequate access (that is clearly marked) for trouble-free inspection and maintenance of and repairs to the relevant mechanisms.

16

- (2) Every filter, damper, screen or conduit that forms an integral part of a system referred to in subsection (1) must be regularly cleaned, maintained and checked to ensure that fatty residues or any other combustible residues do not accumulate.
- (3) The conduit and outlet of any system referred to in subsection (1) must be installed so as not to pose a fire hazard or probable fire hazard to any premises or property.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**RATIONAL DESIGNS**

- 17. (1) The construction, design and/or erection of -
  - (a) hangars;
  - (b) helipads;
  - (c) grain silos;
  - (d) atriums;
  - (e) air traffic control towers;
  - (f) towers for communications or other uses;
  - (g) military structures or buildings;
  - (h) thatched structures larger than 20 m<sup>2</sup> and situated within 4,5 m of any boundary line;
  - (i) tents and any other temporary structures for holding public gatherings;
  - (j) open-plan commercial and industrial premises, of which the distance to be covered to escape doors and/or exit doors exceeds 45 m; and
  - (k) any other structure or building identified at the discretion of the Chief Fire Officer,

in the area must comply with an acceptable rational design which meets all the applicable requirements of Regulation T1(1) of the National Building Regulations.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), provision must also be made, in the case of hangars or helipads, for -
  - (a) the drainage of any liquid from the floor of the hangar or helipad and/or approach to the hangar;
  - (b) the channelling of any liquid to a drainage area which is effectively connected to a separator well;
  - (c) the prevention of any liquid from spreading from the floor of the hangar or helipad to any rooms, adjacent buildings or to the outside of the hangar; and
  - (d) earthing devices for discharging static electricity.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**DUMPING SITES**

- 18. (1) The design, layout and construction of any dumping site of whatever nature must be done in conjunction with the instructions of the national Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and the national Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and those of the Service.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS**

19. (1) The owner or occupier of designated premises must -
- (a) within 30 days after the premises have been designated by the Service, prepare a comprehensive emergency evacuation plan for the premises, in triplicate, and must have it ready for inspection and approval by the Service, which plan must be in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in Annexure III to these by-laws;
  - (b) constitute an internal fire protection committee from among the internal staff and occupiers to assist with the planning and organisation of a fire protection programme, which programme includes regular, scheduled fire evacuation drills on the premises;
  - (c) ensure that -
    - (i) the emergency evacuation plan is revised and updated whenever the floor layout changes or whenever the Service requires revision or updating, but in any case at least every twelve months;
    - (ii) updated records of revised emergency evacuation plans, fire protection programmes, evacuation drills and related documents are kept and maintained at all times; and
    - (iii) the emergency evacuation plan and relevant documents are at all times available in a control room for inspection by the Service; and
  - (d) identify a predetermined place of safety outside, but in the vicinity of, the designated premises, where occupiers may gather during an emergency situation for the purpose of compiling a list of survivors.
- (2) The Service may from time to time -
- (a) provide directives for updating and/or amending an emergency evacuation plan;
  - (b) instruct the owner or occupier of designated premises in writing to implement such fire protection programmes that, in the opinion of the Chief Fire Officer, are necessary to ensure the safety of the occupiers of the designated premises; and
  - (c) require the owner or occupier of designated premises to furnish the Service with a certified copy of any emergency evacuation plan and/or relevant documents on such day and at such time and place as the Service may determine.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS FOR ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS**

20. (1) The owner of any public building, or of any temporary structure which is erected or intended for holding public gatherings, must apply in writing to the Service for the issuing of a certificate of fitness for every type of gathering or for the proceedings envisaged in the premises or structure, and must pay the fees, as determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, when submitting the application form (the design guidelines appear in Annexure II to these by-laws).
- (2) No certificate of fitness will be issued for a public building unless the relevant provisions of these by-laws have been complied with.
- (3) A certificate of fitness issued to the owner of a public building will be endorsed with the following information, where applicable:
- (a) The trade name and street address of each occupier
  - (b) The type of activity of each occupier
  - (c) The name of the persons on the executive



- (d) The permissible number of people in proportion to the usable floor area
  - (e) The number of emergency exits and their widths
  - (f) A cancellation clause in the event of any applicable provision of these by-laws being disregarded
  - (g) An obligation on the part of the holder of the certificate to -
    - (i) display the certificate prominently on the premises at all times; and
    - (ii) maintain the certificate in a legible condition at all times
  - (h) A date, year and serial number
  - (i) The date of expiry of the certificate.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of section 22 of these by-laws, a certificate of fitness is not required for a public building which has been legally erected on commencement of these by-laws.
- (5) If the trade name of a public building changes, the holder of the certificate of fitness must ensure that the change is brought to the attention of the Service immediately and in writing.
- (6) No certificate of fitness will be issued or renewed, as the case may be, unless and until the controlling authority -
- (a) is in possession of a set of plans referred to in section 23 of these by-laws and approved by the Service; and
  - (b) has received the prescribed application form defined in Annexure II to these by-laws, which form has been completed in full and correctly.
- (7) The holder of a certificate of fitness must ensure that he/she is at all times in possession of a valid certificate of fitness.
- (8) (a) Any expansion or removal of or change in anything relating to or in connection with premises for which a certificate of fitness has been issued will result *ipso facto* in the cancellation of the certificate of fitness, including any other authorisation granted in terms of these by-laws.
- (b) The provisions of this subsection are not applicable to any action which results in the temporary removal of something for the purpose of effecting repairs or replacements in respect of the premises.
- (9) (a) The owner must submit, on or before the first working day of December of each year, together with the prescribed fees determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, an application for the renewal of the certificate of fitness to the Service on the prescribed form: Provided that if the Service for some reason requires plans of the premises in question for the purposes of the renewal application, the plans must accompany the application.
- (b) The Service may send a reminder in respect of the renewal.
- (10) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section or who alters or attempts to alter a certificate of fitness, or knowingly allows the certificate to be altered, is guilty of an offence.

**WATER SUPPLY FOR FIRE-FIGHTING**

21. (1) In any township development, a township developer must provide as follows for water supply for fire-fighting purposes as provided for in SANS 10090 (Community Protection against Fire).
- (2) Fire hydrants must be inspected by the Service at the intervals as provided for in SANS 10090, and a flow and pressure test must be conducted on the stream to determine whether the stream complies with the said code of practise.
- (3) The position of all fire hydrants must be properly plotted for operational use by the Service.
- (4) If any risk area is developed or redeveloped in such a manner that the risk area falls into the high-risk category, the water reticulation must be adapted accordingly without delay, by the developer.
- (5) Any building developer who requires water supply on to the water reticulation system of the controlling authority must submit a complete set of approved fire protection plans for the premises to the Service, as contemplated in Regulation A9 of the National Building Regulations, to obtain a water connection form, as set out in Annexure II to these by-laws, from the Service, for submission to the Water Supply Division of the controlling authority: Provided that -
- (a) if the premises are protected by a sprinkler installation, the water supply requirement must be calculated and designed for each sprinkler installation in accordance with appropriate design criteria, and the size, delivery pressure and flow of the water supply requirement must be calculated in advance by the engineer responsible;
- (b) if the Service requires a larger water supply for the premises to ensure that fire-fighting equipment functions in accordance with the appropriate design requirements as set out in Part W of SANS 10400, the owner of the premises must provide the required water supply; and
- (c) the size, work pressure and delivery flow of any water supply, excluding a water supply as contemplated in subsection (10)(a), must be calculated and designed according to the provisions of Part W of SANS 10400 and SABS 0252, Part 1.

**REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS FOR EXISTING PREMISES**

22. (1) If an owner rebuilds, alters, extends or changes the floor layout of an existing public building that has been legally erected and used, or if ownership or control of the premises changes, no existing certificate of fitness, certificate of registration or spraying permit, as prescribed in Annexure II to these by-laws, will be renewed, unless and until all the appropriate provisions of these by-laws regarding an original application have been complied with.
- (2) No additions or alterations may be made to any existing registered premises unless and until -
- (a) the owner of the premises has submitted to the Building Control Officer and the Chief Fire Officer a plan of the existing premises and of the proposed work, as required in terms of Regulation A2 of the National Building Regulations; and
- (b) the Building Control Officer and the Chief Fire Officer have approved the plan.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**PART IV**

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

**APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF PLANS**

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977, every owner of premises on which there is a building in respect of which a floor layout change, addition, alteration, upgrading and/or renovation is envisaged, or the owner of premises on which bulk, above-ground and underground installations and any other structures are to be erected for the use, storage or handling of hazardous substances or erected in connection with such use, storage or handling, must submit plans in triplicate to the controlling authority on the prescribed form obtainable from the office of the Building Control Officer.
- (2) The prescribed fees payable to the Service for the approval of plans are determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, but these fees do not include the fees charged by the Building Control Officer for the approval of plans.
- (3) The Service will not accept any plan (except for a plan regarded by the Building Control Officer to be that of "minor building work") unless the official certification of submission of the Building Control Officer appears on it.
- (4) No construction work may be started on any premises unless the building contractor is in possession of the relevant plans that have been officially certified as approved by the Building Control Officer and positive comment has been given by the Fire Safety Section of the Service. For the duration of construction work on the premises the plans in question must be available for inspection by the Service.
- (5) The provisions of section 23 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977, are applicable to the approval of plans as regulated in this section.
- (6) The approval of any plan by the controlling authority will be null and void if, within one year of the date of such approval, the buildings or constructions have not been erected in accordance with the approved plans.
- (7) Any owner of premises who fails to comply with the provisions of this section or any person who on behalf of the owner is involved in any activity contemplated in this section and fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**ISSUING OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION**

24. (1) No person may on any premises use, handle or store quantities of hazardous substances in excess of the quantities referred to below or permit them to be used, handled or stored, unless and until the person is in possession of a certificate of registration as provided for in Annexure II to these by-laws and issued in respect of the specific quantities and appropriate devices on approved premises: Provided that if only one of the groupings referred to below is present on the premises and the applicable maximum permissible quantity is not exceeded, the provisions of this section are not applicable:

|                  |                                |   |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Group I:</b>  | <b>Explosives</b><br>Fireworks | No exemption                                  |
| <b>Group II:</b> | <b>Gases</b>                   |   |
|                  | 2.1 Flammable gases            | Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 100Kg  |
|                  | 2.2 Non-flammable gases        | Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 333 Kg |
|                  | 2.3 Toxic gases                | No exemption                                  |

|                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>Group III:</b>  | <b>Flammable liquids</b>                      |   |
| 3.1                | With flash points $\geq 18$ °C                | Total quantity may not exceed 100 Litre   |
| 3.2                | With flash points $> 18$ °C but $\leq 23$ °C  | Total quantity may not exceed 420 Litre   |
| 3.3                | With flash points $> 23$ °C but $\leq 61$ °C  | Total quantity may not exceed 1 100 Litre |
| 3.4                | With flash points $> 61$ °C but $\leq 100$ °C | Total quantity may not exceed 1 100 Litre |
| <b>Group IV:</b>   | <b>Flammable solids</b>                       |   |
| 4.1                | Flammable solids                              | Total quantity may not exceed 250 Kg      |
| 4.2                | Pyrophoric substances                         | No exemption                              |
| 4.3                | Water-reactive substances                     | No exemption                              |
| <b>Group V:</b>    | <b>Oxidising agents and organic peroxides</b> |   |
| 5.1                | Oxidising agents                              | Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg      |
| 5.2                | Group I organic peroxides in packets          | No exemption                              |
| 5.3                | Group II organic peroxides in packets         | Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg      |
| <b>Group VI:</b>   | <b>Toxic/infective substances</b>             |   |
| 6.1                | Group I toxic substances in packets           | Total quantity may not exceed 5 Kg        |
| 6.2                | Group II toxic substances in packets          | Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg       |
| 6.3                | Group III toxic substances in packets         | Total quantity may not exceed 500 Kg      |
| 6.4                | Infective substances                          | No exemption                              |
| <b>Group VII:</b>  | <b>Radioactive materials</b> No exemption     |   |
| <b>Group VIII:</b> | <b>Corrosive/caustic substances</b>           |   |
| 8.1                | Group I acids in packets                      | Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg       |
| 8.2                | Group II acids in packets                     | Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg      |
| 8.3                | Group III acids in packets                    | Total quantity may not exceed 1 000 Kg    |
| 8.4                | Group I alkaline substances in packets        | Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg       |

8.5 Group II alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg

8.6 Group III alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 1 000 Kg

**Group IX: Miscellaneous substances**

9.1 Liquids Total quantity may not exceed 210 Litre

9.2 Solids Total quantity may not exceed 210 Kg

(2) No person may, on any unregistered premises, store, use or handle any of the hazardous substances referred to in subsection (1), or have them stored, used or handled, or permit them to be stored, used or handled, unless the hazardous substances are stored, used or handled in such place or in such manner as to ensure that -

(a) no hazardous substance or fumes of the substance come into contact or are likely to come into contact with any fire, flame, naked light or other source of ignition that may cause the hazardous substance or fumes to catch fire; and

(b) the escape of human beings or animals is not hindered or obstructed in the event of a fire or an emergency situation.

(3) No person may, on any unregistered premises, use or handle hazardous substances, or have them used or handled or permit them to be used or handled on the premises, except in a suitable place out of doors to ensure that any fumes can escape freely, or in a properly and naturally ventilated room to ensure that any fumes or gas does not collect in the room but is effectively disposed of.

(4) Hazardous substances may be stored on unregistered premises only if the hazardous substances are, when not in use, stored in strong, labelled containers that seal tightly.

(5) No certificate of registration will be issued in respect of premises for the use, handling or storage of hazardous substances, unless all the applicable provisions of these by-laws have been complied with and a written application for registration, on the prescribed form, as described

in Annexure II to these by-laws, has been submitted to the Service, together with the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws.

(6) When a certificate of registration is issued, the certificate must be endorsed with the following conditions, namely that the certificate -

(a) must at all times be displayed in a weatherproof container in a conspicuous place on the premises designated by a member of the Service;

(b) must be maintained in a legible condition at all times;

(c) must reflect the groups and the quantities of hazardous substances for which the premises have been registered;

(d) must reflect the number of above-ground and/or underground storage tanks or storage facilities, and the capacity of each such storage tank or storage facility;

(e) must reflect the number of storerooms and the total capacity of each storeroom;

(f) must reflect the number of gas installations, the type of gas installation and the total volume and/or delivery capacity of each installation;

(g) must specify the number of storage facilities for other hazardous substances and reflect the volumes intended for each facility;

(h) must reflect a serial number;

- (i) must indicate whether the issue of such certificate is permanent or temporary;
- (j) must reflect the period of validity and the expiry date of the certificate: Provided that the period of validity will be only twelve calendar months, calculated from the date of issue, and written application for renewal of the certificate reaches the Service at least one calendar month prior to the expiry date;
- (k) is not transferable from premises to premises;
- (l) must, subject to the provisions of section 22 of these by-laws, be transferable from owner to owner and/or from control to control on the same premises: Provided that –
  - (i) application for such transfer is made to the Service on the prescribed form; and
  - (ii) if the trade name of the premises changes, the holder of the spraying permit and/or certificate of registration must ensure that the change is immediately brought to the attention of the Service;
- (m) will not be issued unless the Service is in possession of a set of approved plans as required by section 23 of these by-laws; and
- (n) will not be issued or renewed unless the prescribed application form has been completed in full and has been submitted.
- (7) (a) Any person who has a legal certificate of registration in his/her possession may apply in writing on the prescribed form to have the total quantity of flammable liquids and number of underground tanks, storerooms, gas installations and other storage areas amended, according to need, and the form must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (b) The Service will approve an application only if the proposed amendments comply with the provisions of these by-laws.
- (c) If the application is approved, the applicant must submit his/her certificate of registration to the Service for amendment.
- (8) The Service may send a holder of a certificate of registration a reminder for renewal of registration. A holder of a certificate who has not received a reminder is not indemnified from possible prosecution.
- (9) The holder of a certificate of registration must ensure that he/she is at all times in possession of a valid certificate of registration.
- (10) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section or who alters a certificate of registration or who attempts to alter the certificate or permits the certificate to be altered is guilty of an offence.

#### SUPPLY OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

25. (1) No person may -
- (a) supply more hazardous substances than the quantities referred to in section 24(1) of these by-laws to any unregistered premises, or have them supplied or permit them to be supplied;
  - (b) deliver or supply more hazardous substances than the quantity specified in the applicable certificate of registration or hazardous substances of a group other than that specified in such certificate of registration to any premises or person, or have them delivered or supplied or permit them to be delivered or supplied.
- (2) No person may handle any container containing a hazardous substance in a manner that will damage or may damage that container, or permit the container to be damaged.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**EXEMPTIONS**

26. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these by-laws -
- (a) flammable liquids are not deemed to be stored, handled or transported whenever the liquids are, for normal use, in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle;
  - (b) flammable liquids are not deemed to be stored, handled or transported if the liquids are in the fuel tank of a stationary engine: Provided that the volume of the fuel tank does not exceed 1 000 litre and the fuel tank is surrounded by a liquid-proof bund wall, volumetrically be capable of containing the maximum proposed quantity of liquid, plus 10% of the volume of the tank.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**RENEWAL OF SPRAYING PERMITS AND/OR  
CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION**

27. (1) Any holder of a certificate of registration or spraying permit must, before the first working day of December each year, submit an application for renewal of the certificate or permit to the Service on the prescribed form, which form must be accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws: Provided that the Service may require further, additional and/or amended plans of the premises in question for the purposes of renewal.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**TEMPORARY STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

28. (1) The Service may grant a temporary certificate of registration for a period of not more than six months to any person who, for bona fide reasons, requires more hazardous substances on the premises than the quantities contemplated in section 24(1) of these by-laws: Provided that -
- (a) if the hazardous substances are required for, or in connection with, excavations, construction work and road construction, the quantity must be limited to 14 000 Litre;
  - (b) an application is submitted on the prescribed form, accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws, together with the plans required by section 23 of these by-laws; and
  - (c) the duration of the temporary storage is at the discretion of the Chief Fire Officer.
- (2) Any person whose application for a temporary storage tank is approved must ensure that the storage tank is surrounded by a liquid-proof bund wall, volumetrically capable of containing the maximum proposed quantity of liquid, plus 10% of the volume of the tank;
- (b) provision is made for the run-off of any possible rainwater from the retaining walls or retaining embankments;
  - (c) the storage tank is not erected within 5 m of any erf boundary, building, excavation, road and/or driveway;
  - (d) no source of ignition or potential ignition is brought within 5 m of the storage tank;
  - (e) symbolic signs prohibiting smoking and open flames, at least 300 mm x 300 mm in size, are affixed to all sides of the temporary installation; and
  - (f) a minimum of two 9kg dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed within 10 m of the temporary installation.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**DELIVERY OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

29. (1) Any person delivering hazardous substances to any supplier or user –
- (a) may not, while delivering, park any delivery vehicle on or across a pavement or on or across a public road;
  - (b) may not, while delivering, let any delivery hose lie on or across a pavement, public road or other premises, or go through or over a building or have it lying there;
  - (c) must ensure that, while delivering, a 9kg dry chemical fire extinguisher is ready at all times;
  - (d) must ensure that, during the transferral of hazardous substances, the delivery vehicle is physically earthed with the storage facility to which the hazardous substances are being transferred;
  - (e) must ensure that, while delivering, the delivery vehicle is in such a position that it can be removed quickly and easily in the event of an emergency situation without exacerbating the situation; and
  - (f) must ensure that no hazardous substance is transferred from a delivery vehicle to a facility that is leaking or broken.
- (2) The owner of any device connected with or used for the delivery of a hazardous substance must ensure that the device is designed for the specific purpose and is in a safe and good working condition.
- (3) The person in charge of any delivery process of a hazardous substance must take reasonable precautionary measures to ensure that no hazardous substance is spilled during delivery on any surface when the substance is transferred from a delivery vehicle to a storage facility.
- (4) No person may transfer any hazardous substance to a motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, ship or boat while the power source thereof is in operation or permit the substance to be transferred.
- (5) No person may transfer a hazardous substance to an aircraft unless and until the aircraft has been earthed with the transferral device by means of an earth cable.
- (6) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN ACTIONS**

30. (1) Any person who stores, uses or handles hazardous substances on premises or has them stored, used or handled or permits them to be stored, used or handled on the premises may not –
- (a) perform any act or action, or have any act or action performed or permit any act or action to be performed that may reasonably result in or cause a fire or an explosion; and
  - (b) perform any act or action, or have any act or action performed or permit any act or action to be performed that may reasonably obstruct the escape to safety of any human being or animal during an emergency situation.
- (2) No person may dump any hazardous substance in or spill any hazardous substance into any borehole, pit, sewer, drain system or surface water, or permit any hazardous substance to be dumped in or spilled into any borehole, pit, sewer, drain system or surface water.
- (3) No person may discard hazardous substances in any manner other than by having the substances removed or permitting the substances to be removed by an organisation which is fully equipped to do so.



- (4) No person may light, bring or use, within 5 m of any area where, to his/her knowledge, hazardous substances are stored, used or handled, any fire or anything else that produces or is capable of producing an open flame or permit the fire to be lit, brought or used within 5 m of such area.
- (5) No person may use any device in connection with hazardous substances in any basement level in a building, excluding a gas welding device and/or gas cutting device for the sole purpose of welding and/or cutting in connection with the maintenance of that building, or have the device used or permit the device to be used in any basement level.
- (6) No person may, while there is another person in or on a bus (except for the driver of the bus, or any other person in charge of the bus), fill the fuel tank of that bus, or have it filled or permit it to be filled, or transport any hazardous substances in or on such bus, except in the fuel tank, or have it transported or permit it to be transported.
- (7) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**"NO SMOKING" SIGNS**

- 31. (1) The owner of a building must, in areas where flammable and/or explosive hazardous substances are used, stored and handled, display symbolic signs prohibiting smoking and open flames, as the case may be. These signs must conform with SABS 1186 and be of the appropriate size as specified by the Service and must be displayed prominently in appropriate places.
- (2) Any owner who fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.
- (3) Any person who disregards the prohibition in subsection (1) or permits the prohibition to be disregarded is guilty of an offence.

**FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

- 32. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these by-laws, the person to whom the certificate of registration in terms of section 24 of these by-laws and/or spraying permit in terms of section 48(1) of these by-laws has been issued must ensure that all premises to which such certificate of registration and/or spraying permit applies are equipped with -
  - (a) portable fire extinguishers, as specified in SABS 1567 (carbon dioxide type), SANS 1910 (dry chemical powder, foam and water types) and SABS 1571 (transportable type), of a minimum capacity of 9 kg or 9 Litre, as the case may be, in a ratio of one fire extinguisher to every 100 m<sup>2</sup> or part of it: Provided that the Service may specify the type of fire extinguisher to be provided and, if the Service is of the opinion that exceptional hazards or risks necessitate a larger number of fire extinguishers, the Service may require that more fire extinguishers, in a consequential smaller ratio than the ratio stated above, be installed;
  - (b) hose reels, as specified in SABS 543 (hose reels), connected to a water supply as reflected in Part W of SANS 10400, enabling each hose reel to maintain a flow of 0,5 Litre per second at a work pressure of 300 kPa;
  - (c) fire hydrants, with couplings as specified in SABS 1128, Part II (Fire fighting equipment - Couplings), in a ratio of at least one to every 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> or part of it; and
  - (d) approved sprinkler systems in any above-ground facility, of which the capacity is 9 m<sup>3</sup> or larger, with the exception of temporary storage facilities as referred to in section 28 of these by-laws, and installed in positions indicated on the plans referred to in section 23 of these by-laws.
- (2) Fire-fighting equipment must be inspected and maintained by a registered person in accordance with the provisions of SABS 0105 and SABS 1475 at least once every twelve months to the satisfaction of the Service.

- (3) If fire-fighting equipment is not positioned prominently, the position of the equipment must be indicated by symbolic safety signs in accordance with the specifications of SABS 1186 and to the satisfaction of the Service.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### **REPORTING OF FIRES, ACCIDENTS AND DUMPING**

33. (1) The occupier of any premises must immediately report any fire, accident or dumping involving hazardous substances on the premises that has caused damage to property, the ecology of the environment or injury to human beings or animals to the Service.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### **SAMPLING**

34. (1) Whenever a member inspects any premises and suspects that a substance on the premises is hazardous, the member may take a sample of any relevant substance for analysis: Provided that -
- (a) any sample so taken must be taken in the presence of the owner, occupier or any other third party;
- (b) any sample must be divided into two equal parts and be sealed in similar containers with the following information on the containers:
- (i) The address and the location of the premises
- (ii) The trade name of the premises or concern
- (iii) The name and signature of the persons who are present, as contemplated in subsection (1)(a)
- (iv) The date on which and time at which the sample was taken
- (v) A description of the exact location on the premises where the sample was taken; and
- (c) any sample so taken must, at the expense of the owner of the premises, be taken immediately to an accredited institution as determined by the Service for an analysis and a report: Provided further that the results of the analysis may, subject to the rules of the law of evidence, be used as evidence in any potential legal steps that the Service may consider and/or deem necessary, as the case may be.

#### **STORAGE TANKS AND DEVICES THAT HAVE BECOME OBSOLETE**

35. (1) The owner or user of any storage tank and/or related device that has become obsolete must, in accordance with the provisions of section 37 of these by-laws, remove the tank or device or have the tank or device removed, or fill up the tank with matter as provided for in SANS 10089-3.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### **ACCESS TO STORAGE TANKS FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**

36. (1) No person may enter or permit any other person to enter any storage tank which contained Group III hazardous substances, unless that person is wearing an effective self-supporting breathing apparatus or until such tank has been de-aerated and made free of gas and fumes, as provided for in SANS 10089-1, as amended.
- (2) No person may enter any storage tank which contained Group III hazardous substances unless that person is attached to a rescue rope controlled by a responsible person who is at all times taking appropriate measures to ensure the safety and welfare of all persons involved.

- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**INSTALLATION, ERECTION, REMOVAL AND DEMOLITION**

37. (1) In addition to any other applicable legislation, any person who intends to erect, install, remove, demolish, extend or change any delivery pump, storage tank, storeroom, spraying room, gas installation, storage facility, fire protection arrangement and floor layout in respect of premises or anything connected with the premises, or have any of the above erected, installed, removed, demolished, extended or changed, must notify the Service of his/her intentions at least three working days prior to the commencement date and estimated completion date, and this notification must be made on the form described in Annexure II to these by-laws.
- (2) Any failure to act as contemplated in subsection (1) will *ipso facto* cancel the certificate of registration and/or spraying permit, as the case may be, in so far as such failure is connected with the matter, as well as any other authorisation, including an exemption granted in terms of these by-laws: Provided that the provisions of this section are not applicable whenever -
- (a) anything is removed temporarily for carrying out repairs thereto or in connection therewith;
- (b) any above-ground or underground equipment and/or parts of the equipment are replaced; and
- (c) any above-ground or underground storage tanks are replaced with tanks of the same capacity.
- (3) (a) No structure, installation or building may, after completion of the action referred to in subsection (1), be erected again on the premises in question, unless application for the approval of plans, as contemplated in section 23 of these by-laws, is made again.
- (b) After completion of the structure, building or installation, application must be made again for a certificate of fitness, spraying permit and/or certificate of registration in accordance with the provisions of PART IV, HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, of these by-laws.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**GROUP I HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

38. (1) All Group I hazardous substances (explosives) must be handled, used, stored and transported in accordance with the provisions of SABS 0228, 0229, 0232 and 0263, the Explosives Act, 1956, and the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, and any regulations made under these Acts, as the case may be.
- (2) (a) No person may use or explode any explosives within the area unless the Chief Fire Officer has been notified of this in writing at least seven days prior to its commencement.
- (b) The Chief Fire Officer may impose any fire protection measures he/she deems necessary according to the circumstances in question.
- (3) No person may discharge any fireworks or permit the discharge of any fireworks within the area without the permission of the Chief Fire Officer.
- (4) Any person who by any act or omission commits a breach of any provision of this section is guilty of an offence, and the explosives or fireworks, if any, may be confiscated, in which case the cost of disposal thereof will be borne by the accused person.

**GROUP II HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES****Portable containers**

39. (1) All portable metal containers and related devices for Group II hazardous substances must be manufactured, marked, maintained, filled and stored in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10019, SABS 0228, SABS 0229 and SABS 0238, as the case may be.
- (2) All portable metal containers for liquid petroleum gas must be stored, filled and/or installed in accordance with the provisions of SABS 0228, SABS 0229, SABS 0238, SANS 10019 and SANS 10087, Parts 1 to 10, as the case may be.
- (3) All portable containers for Group II hazardous substances must at all times be transported, stored and/or installed in a vertical position.

**Bulk containers**

- (4) All bulk containers for Group II hazardous substances must be designed, manufactured, maintained and installed in terms of the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), and any regulations made under the Act; SANS 10019; SANS 10087-3; and the provisions of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977, and any regulations made under the Act, as the case may be.

**Manifold installations**

- (5) (a) No Group II hazardous substance may, for any reason whatsoever, be used, stored, handled or installed indoors in any manifold installation or otherwise on any premises.
- (b) The provisions of this section are not applicable to the storage, use, handling or installation of a portable liquid petroleum gas container of a maximum water capacity of 45 Litre inside a detached private dwelling-house (H4 occupancy classification in terms of Regulation A20 of the National Building Regulations), on condition that the container is used solely for bona fide residential purposes: Provided that such cylinders are installed in accordance with the requirements of SANS 10087-1.
- (i) Any person who furnishes proof, as contemplated in subsection (5)(b), must be an approved professional engineer or other registered competent person and, in terms of Regulation A19 of the National Building Regulations, be appointed by the owner or occupier of the building in question.
- (ii) Scientifically based detailed calculations and tests must be the basis of such proof.
- (6) (a) No person may, without the permission of the Chief Fire Officer, use, handle, display or apply any hydrogen-filled portable containers, hydrogen devices and/or hydrogen balloons indoors, for whatever purpose.
- (b) In enforcing this subsection, the concept of "hydrogen gas" includes any gas compound containing hydrogen gas, unless the non-flammable nature and/or non-explosiveness of the gas compound can be certified scientifically.
- (c) The provisions of section 39(5)(b) of these by-laws are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to this subsection.
- (7) Whenever any person uses acetylene welding devices and/or cutting devices indoors, the devices must be used strictly in accordance with the requirements of SABS 0238: Provided that the Chief Fire Officer may prescribe fire protection requirements concerning the installation, storage and use of the devices.

- (8) The installation within the area of underground pipelines for any Group II hazardous substance, and branches or manifolds of pipelines, as the case may be, is *mutatis mutandis* subject to the provisions of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 31 of these by-laws.

**Underground pipelines**

- (9) Any underground pipeline for a Group II hazardous substance must comply with the following requirements:
- (a) The owner of the pipeline must provide fire hydrants, of which the required delivery of each individual fire hydrant must be at least 1 600 litre per minute at a work pressure of 300 kPa, and these fire hydrants must be parallel to the pipeline at every pump station within the area. The owner must maintain the fire hydrants in a working condition at all times.
  - (b) The owner of the pipeline must provide sufficient cathodic protection for the pipeline and maintain the cathodic protection in a working condition at all times.
  - (c) The pipeline must be marked with markers approved by the Chief Fire Officer and must be maintained in a functional condition at all times by the owner of the pipeline.
  - (d) The installation and extension of the pipeline and/or branches to consumers' premises, and the maintenance of the pipeline within the area, must *in toto* be done according to a recognised standard approved by the Chief Fire Officer.
  - (e) No construction work above or below the ground may be done within 16 m of the pipeline reserve, unless the construction company is in possession of written authorisation to do so, which authorisation has been issued by the controlling authority and the owner of the pipeline.
- (10) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**GROUP III HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

**Tank manufacture**

40. (1) No person may install, use or utilise or attempt to install, use or utilise any storage tank for the underground storage of Group III hazardous substances, unless the tank has been manufactured in accordance with the provisions of SABS 1535.
- (2) Any person who installs, uses or utilises or attempts to install, use or utilise any underground storage tank which does not comply with the requirements of SABS 1535 is guilty of an offence.

**INSTALLATION OF STORAGE TANKS**

41. (1) Any storage tank for Group III hazardous substances must be installed in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10400; SABS 1089, Parts I, II and III; SABS 10131, Parts I, II and III; SABS 0108 and SABS 086, as the case may be: Provided that -
- (a) all storage tanks installed indoors must be installed in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10131;
  - (b) all pumps and filling devices installed indoors must be in purpose-built, registered premises;

- (c) all installations, as contemplated in subsection (1)(a) and  
(b), as the case may be, are subject *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of section 23 and section 24 of these by-laws, as the case may be; and
  - (d) all above-ground storage tanks may be installed in bulk depots only, except those storage tanks contemplated in section 28 of these by-laws.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

#### PART V

### CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES, AS WELL AS TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSPORT PERMITS

#### CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES FOR GROUPS I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII AND IX HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

42. (1) Any road tanker for the transportation of Groups II, III, V, VI, VIII and IX hazardous substances must be constructed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of SABS 0189, SABS 1398 and SABS 0233, as the case may be, and must be labelled in accordance with the provisions of SABS 0232, the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, and any regulations made under the Act.
- (2) Any vehicle other than a road tanker used for transporting any hazardous substance, as contemplated in section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, must -
- (a) be built large and strong enough to transport the quantity of hazardous substances intended to be transported in or on the vehicle;
  - (b) have at least two independent axle systems, each with its own suspension system, excluding a trailer that forms part of an articulated vehicle;
  - (c) be equipped with a safe mechanical lifting device for loading and offloading containers that contain or have contained hazardous substances of which the gross mass is 25 kg or more;
  - (d) be equipped with a strong safety edge or safety railing of at least 1 m high, measured from the surface of the body to the top of the body;
  - (e) be provided with strong, durable straps to fasten containers that contain or have contained hazardous substances securely to the body: Provided that the said straps must be anchored firmly to the bodywork of the vehicle and be fitted with a reversible cog winch mechanism that can be locked;
  - (f) have electrical wiring that complies with the requirements of SABS 314 and be maintained in accordance with SABS 314;
  - (g) have at least two static-free wheel blocks;
  - (h) have a power insulating switch, excluding the ignition switch, close to the battery in a position that is readily accessible in an emergency;
  - (i) have a spark-proof and static-free tank that has been designed, constructed and equipped to protect the consignment optimally from shock during an accident so that there is little likelihood of the hazardous substance catching alight in transit: Provided that portable containers that contain or have contained Group II hazardous substances may only be transported in an open-bodied vehicle; and
  - (j) have a valid roadworthy certificate as prescribed by the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, and any regulations made under the Act.

- (3) Any vehicle transporting hazardous substances for which a transport permit is required as contemplated in section 44 of these by-laws must be equipped with at least two 9kg dry chemical fire extinguishers, which extinguishers must be -
- (a) designed and manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in SANS 1910;
  - (b) maintained in accordance with SABS 0105 and SABS 1475; and
  - (c) so positioned and installed on either side of the vehicle that they can quickly and easily be reached in the event of a fire.
- (4) The cabin, body, cargo space or tank, as the case may be, fuel tank, chassis and engine of any vehicle that transports hazardous substances must be permanently and effectively earthed electrically with each other.
- (5) Any person who, in the area, transports any group of hazardous substance in a road tanker or in any other vehicle contrary to any requirements contained in this section, or has it so transported or permits it to be so transported, is guilty of an offence.

**DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND SKILLS OF A DRIVER  
OF A VEHICLE FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

43. (1) Any driver of a vehicle referred to in section 42 of these by-laws must have the skills and appropriate documents in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, and the Road Transportation Act, 1977 (Act 74 of 1977), and must act in accordance with SABS 0189, SABS 0232, the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, and the regulations made under the Act.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**SERVICE TRANSPORT PERMIT**

44. (1) The owner of any vehicle used for transporting hazardous substances in the area must, subject to section 45 of these by-laws, have a valid transport permit in terms of this section for transporting hazardous substances: Provided that -
- (a) each vehicle for which such a permit has been issued must comply with the provisions of section 42 of these by-laws;
  - (b) the application form, provided for in Annexure II to these by-laws and obtainable from the Service, must be completed correctly and in full;
  - (c) the application form must be accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws; and
  - (d) the application must be submitted for processing to the hazardous substances registration office of the Service at least five days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) prior to the proposed test date.
- (2) The transport permit must -
- (a) indicate the date of issue and the date of expiry;
  - (b) be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue;
  - (c) indicate the name, in block letters, of the issuing officer and bear the officer's signature;
  - (d) indicate a year-linked serial number;
  - (e) indicate the group and quantity of hazardous substances to be transported;

- (f) indicate the registration number of the vehicle in question;
  - (g) be displayed in a purpose-made waterproof container attached to the side of the chassis frame supporting the tank, load level or load space; and
  - (h) at all times be maintained in a legible condition.
- (3) The Service may send a reminder for renewal of the transport permit to the owner of the vehicle(s). A transport permit holder who has not received a reminder is not indemnified from possible prosecution.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or who alters or attempts to alter a transport permit or who permits it to be altered, is guilty of an offence.

#### EXCEPTIONS WITH REGARD TO TRANSPORT PERMITS

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 44 of these by-laws, the following quantities of hazardous substances are not, while in transit (except where otherwise indicated), subject to the issuance of a transport permit as contemplated in the said section 44:

(a) **Single-load hazardous substance(s)**

- |     |                            |   |
|-----|----------------------------|---|
| 1.  | <b>Group I: Explosives</b> | No exemption                                  |
| 2.  | <b>Group II: Gases</b>     |   |
| 2.1 | Flammable gases            | Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 100 Kg |
| 2.2 | Non-flammable gases        | Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 333 Kg |
| 2.3 | Toxic gases                | No exemption:                                 |

Provided that any gas cylinders which are inside a framework attached to a heavy goods vehicle and which are intended for heating the product being transported are exempt from these provisions.

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 3.  | <b>Group III: Flammable liquids</b>                                     |   |
| 3.1 | With flash points $\leq 18^{\circ}\text{C}$                             | Total quantity may not exceed 100 Litre   |
| 3.2 | With flash points $> 18^{\circ}\text{C}$ but $\leq 23^{\circ}\text{C}$  | Total quantity may not exceed 420 Litre   |
| 3.3 | With flash points $> 23^{\circ}\text{C}$ but $\leq 61^{\circ}\text{C}$  | Total quantity may not exceed 1 100 Litre |
| 3.4 | With flash points $> 61^{\circ}\text{C}$ but $\leq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ | Total quantity may not exceed 1 100 Litre |
| 4.  | <b>Group IV: Flammable solids</b>                                       |   |
| 4.1 | Flammable solids  | Total quantity may not exceed 250 Kg      |
| 4.2 | Pyrophoric substances   | No exemption                              |



34

- 4.3 Water-reactive substances No exemption
- 5. Group V: Oxidising agents and organic peroxides**
  - 5.1 Oxidising agents Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg
  - 5.2 Group I organic peroxides in packets No exemption
  - 5.3 Group II organic peroxides in packets Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg
- 6. Group VI: Toxic/infective substances**
  - 6.1 Group I toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 5 Kg
  - 6.2 Group II toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg
  - 6.3 Group III toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 500 Kg
  - 6.4 Infective substances No exemption
- 7. Group VII: Radioactive materials** No exemption
- 8. Group VIII: Corrosive/caustic substances**
  - 8.1 Group I acids in packets Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg
  - 8.2 Group II acids in packets Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg
  - 8.3 Group III acids in packets Total quantity may not exceed 1 000 Kg
  - 8.4 Group I alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg
  - 8.5 Group II alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg
  - 8.6 Group III alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 1 000 Kg
- 9. Group IX: Miscellaneous substances**
  - 9.1 Liquids Total quantity may not exceed 210 Litre
  - 9.2 Solids Total quantity may not exceed 210 Kg

(b) **Multiple-load hazardous substances** No exceptions.

**PART VI****STOREROOMS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES****REQUIREMENTS FOR STOREROOMS****Capacity**

46. (1) The certificate of registration issued for any storeroom for hazardous substances as contemplated in section 47 of these by-laws must indicate the group and the largest quantity of hazardous substances which may be kept in the storeroom.

**Danger notices in storeroom**

- (2) No person may use any storeroom or permit any storeroom to be used for Group III hazardous substances, unless -
- (a) symbolic safety signs prohibiting open flames and smoking, at least 290 mm x 290 mm in extent, manufactured in accordance with the provisions of SABS 1186, are affixed in the storeroom; and
  - (b) the relevant groups of hazardous substances and the corresponding quantities of the substances which may be stored in the storeroom are indicated in 75mm high red letters against a white background on the outside of the door(s) to the storeroom.

**Display of certificate of registration**

- (3) The certificate of registration for a storeroom, with the contents of the certificate clearly visible, must be kept and maintained in a legible condition in a weatherproof container on the outside of a door normally used as the entrance to the storeroom.

**Construction of storerooms (excluding storerooms in recognised bulk depots and bulk installations)**

- (4) The construction of any storeroom must be in accordance with the following requirements:
- (a) (i) The walls must be of brick or concrete.
  - (ii) The floor must be of concrete.
  - (iii) The roof must be of reinforced concrete of which the composition must offer fire resistance of at least 120 minutes.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4)(a)(iii), the roof of a storeroom may be manufactured from any other non-combustible material if -
- (i) the storeroom adjoins a higher wall that has no opening at any place within 10 m above the storeroom and has no openings within 5 m of any side thereof; and
  - (ii) the storeroom is not situated within 5 m of any adjacent building and/or boundary of any premises.

**Doors**

- (5) Any storeroom must be equipped with Class B-type fire doors manufactured and installed in accordance with SABS 1253: Provided that -
- (a) the said doors must open to the outside and have a lock or locks as are approved by the Chief Fire Officer;

- (b) whenever the distance to be covered from any storeroom is 4 m or more, the storeroom must have at least two Class B-type fire doors, which doors must be installed as far from each other as is practicable; and
- (c) any door providing access to a storeroom must at all times be capable of being opened easily from the inside without the use of a key.

**Windows**

- (6) All window frames must be manufactured of steel and must -
  - (a) be fitted with wire glass with a minimum thickness of 8 mm; and
  - (b) have window panels with a maximum size of 450 mm x 450 mm:

Provided that no window must be capable of being opened.

**Catch pit**

- (7) Any storeroom must be designed and constructed so that the floor of the storeroom is recessed below the level of the door sill to form a catch pit: Provided that -
  - (a) the catch pit formed by such recessed floor or sill must have a capacity capable of accommodating the total quantity of hazardous substances able to be stored in the storeroom, plus 10%;
  - (b) the catch pit must be covered at door sill level with a strong, stable, non-combustible and oxidation-free grill, which grill must serve as a floor on which corrosion-free shelves and/or the contents of the storeroom must be placed;
  - (c) an access hatch for cleaning purposes must be placed in a suitable position on the grill floor; and
  - (d) the catch pit must, at its lowest level, have a non-corrosive drainage valve for cleaning purposes and for product recovery.

**Ventilation**

- (8) Any storeroom must be so designed and constructed to ensure that the collection of fumes of hazardous substances is effectively ventilated, whether naturally or mechanically, in all parts of the storeroom. The fumes must be released into the open air at a place or places where the fumes are not likely to come into contact with any source of ignition which may ignite such fumes.

**Natural ventilation**

- (9) The owner or person in charge of any storeroom must effectively ventilate the storeroom at a minimum cycle of 30 total air changes per hour by installing non-combustible airbricks, at least 140 mm x 215 mm in extent, with non-corrosive gauze wire of which the nominal opening diameter must be at least 0,5 mm: Provided that the airbricks are -
  - (a) provided in at least three external walls; and
  - (b) positioned 100 mm above the level of the sill and 100 mm below the roof and not more than 450 mm apart.

**Mechanical ventilation**

- (10) Whenever natural ventilation as contemplated in subsection (9) cannot be effected and the depth of the sill level exceeds 300 mm, the owner or the person in charge of a storeroom must equip the storeroom with a mechanical inlet and outlet ventilation system designed and installed for this purpose: Provided that -

- (a) the capacity of the system must be able to change the cubic air content in the storeroom at least 30 times an hour;
- (b) the vanes of the system must be manufactured from a static-free material;
- (c) the fumes must be released into the open air and the outlets must not be within 5 m of any opening of a building or erf boundary;
- (d) all ventilators must be attached firmly to the inside of the walls;
- (e) the bottom ventilators must be affixed as close as possible to the level of the sill; and
- (f) all ventilation openings and/or air duct openings must be installed in the opposite wall, 100 mm above the level of the sill to ensure cross-ventilation in conjunction with the said mechanical ventilator.

#### **Electrical equipment**

- (11) The owner or person in charge of a storeroom must ensure that -
  - (a) all electrical apparatus, fittings and switchgear used or installed in any storeroom are protected and installed in accordance with the equipment of the appropriate class and division type for the particular area in terms of the provisions of SABS 0108;
  - (b) all switchgear, distribution boxes, fuses and any other electrical equipment not in compliance with the provisions contained in SABS 0108 must be situated outside the storeroom and positioned so as not to come into contact or possibly come into contact with fumes escaping from the storeroom;
  - (c) all metal parts and electrical fittings and any device in or in connection with a storeroom are earthed effectively with each other and the ground;
  - (d) switches actuating any mechanical ventilation system are situated outside the storeroom;
  - (e) any mechanical ventilation system is on at all times, except whenever the system is switched off for repairs and/or replacement purposes: Provided that if the mechanical ventilation system breaks down, the system must be repaired without delay, and if the system breaks down irreparably, the system must be replaced without delay; and
  - (f) whenever any storeroom is not staffed, all electrical apparatus and fittings, with the exception of the mechanical ventilation system, are switched off.

#### **Electrical installations installed by qualified electricians**

- (12) All electrical installations must be installed and certified by a suitably qualified electrician: Provided that the certificate must be submitted to the Service for record purposes immediately after installation.

#### **Storerooms constructed from other, non-combustible materials**

- (13) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a storeroom may be constructed from other, non-combustible materials: Provided that -
  - (a) the storeroom is not constructed within 30 m of any other building and/or the boundary of premises;

38

- (b) the storeroom is surrounded with liquid-proof retaining walls or embankments that are capable of accommodating the quantity of hazardous substances able to be stored in the storeroom, plus 10%; and
- (c) the floor of or space within these retaining walls or embankments is also liquid-proof to prevent ecological contamination.

**Unauthorised access**

- (14) No person may enter, have any other person enter or permit any other person to enter any storeroom without the express permission of the occupier or any other responsible person who is in charge of such storeroom.

**Abuse of a storeroom**

- (15) No person may -
  - (a) use any storeroom, or have the storeroom used or permit the storeroom to be used for any purpose other than for the storage, use or handling of hazardous substances in the storeroom;
  - (b) employ any other person in any storeroom or permit the person to work in the storeroom unless all the doors of the storeroom are wide open and/or the mechanical ventilation system is on; and
  - (c) place any obstruction or hindrance, or have any hindrance or obstruction placed or permit any hindrance or obstruction to be placed in the passages or in front of any door(s) of any storeroom.
- (16) Any person who uses a storeroom or permits a storeroom to be used and does not comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**KEEPING AND HANDLING HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN A STOREROOM**

- 47. (1) Any storeroom referred to in section 46 of these by-laws may be used for keeping any grouped hazardous substance, with the exception of Group I hazardous substances (explosives), as defined in section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973: Provided that all chemically reactive hazardous substances must be separated from each other by means of compartmental liquid-proof fire partition walls to the satisfaction of the Service, which fire partition walls must extend from the bottom of the catch pit to 1 m above the highest stack of each group inside the storeroom.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 46 of these by-laws, any grouped hazardous substance contemplated in this section, with the exception of Group I hazardous substances (explosives), may also be stored, handled and used inside any structure contemplated in SABS 0263 and kept in terms of SABS 0263: Provided that any storeroom will be subject *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of sections 22, 23 and 24 of these by-laws, as the case may be.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**PART VII**

**SPRAY-PAINTING MATTERS AND SPRAYING PERMITS**

**REGISTRATION OF SPRAY-PAINTING ROOMS**

- 48. (1) No person may spray, coat, plate or epoxy-coat any vehicle, or parts of a vehicle, or any other articles, objects or buildings, or parts thereof, or permit them to be sprayed, coated, plated or epoxy-coated, whether indoors or outdoors, with a Group III hazardous substance or with liquid compounds of a Group III hazardous substance, or with any other hazardous substance, unless such person is in possession of a spraying permit in accordance with the requirements of Annexure II to these by-laws.

**Prohibition of certain actions**

- (2) No person may use or handle hazardous substances, or permit hazardous substances to be used or handled, on unregistered premises, unless a member is satisfied that the hazardous substances will be used or handled in a place and in a manner that will ensure that -
- (a) no hazardous substance or fumes come or are able to come into contact with any fire, flame or naked light, or any other source of ignition which is likely to set the hazardous substance or fumes alight; and
  - (b) the escape of human beings or animals is not hampered or hindered in the event of a fire or an emergency situation.

**Display and conditions of spraying permit**

- (3) A spraying permit is issued on the following conditions:
- (a) The spraying permit must at all times be displayed prominently in a weatherproof container on the premises in a place designated by a member.
  - (b) The spraying permit must be legible at all times.
  - (c) The number of spraying rooms and/or spraying booths must be indicated on the spraying permit.
  - (d) A serial number must be indicated on the spraying permit.
  - (e) The spraying permit must reflect the period of validity and the date of expiry: Provided that the period of validity will, notwithstanding the date of issue of the permit, expire on 31 December of each year.
  - (f) The spraying permit is not transferable from premises to premises.
  - (g) In the case of reconstructing, the spraying permit is, subject to the provisions of section 22 of these by-laws, transferable from control to control or from owner to owner on the same premises: Provided that -
    - (i) application must be made for transfer to the Service on the prescribed form; and
    - (ii) if the trade name of the premises changes, the holder of the spraying permit must ensure that the change is immediately brought to the attention of the Service.
  - (h) The Chief Fire Officer must be in possession of a set of approved plans as referred to in section 23 of these by-laws.
  - (i) The spraying permit will not be issued or renewed unless the prescribed application form has been completed in full and has been submitted to the Chief Fire Officer.
  - (j)
    - (i) Any person who is legally in possession of a spraying permit must apply to the Chief Fire Officer in writing on the prescribed form if that person wishes to amend the number of spraying rooms and/or spraying booths, according to need.
    - (ii) The fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws must accompany an application. The Chief Fire Officer will grant the spraying permit only if the proposed amendments comply with the relevant provisions of these by-laws.

- (iii) Whenever the Chief Fire Officer approves such an application, the person concerned must hand the spraying permit to the Chief Fire Officer to be amended.
- (4) The Chief Fire Officer may send a reminder for the renewal of registration to the owner or occupier of registered premises. An owner or occupier who has not received a reminder is not indemnified from possible prosecution.
- (5) The holder of a spraying permit or certificate of registration must ensure that he/she is always in possession of a valid spraying permit and/or certificate of registration.
- (6) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or who alters a spraying permit or attempts to alter a spraying permit or permits a spraying permit to be altered is guilty of an offence.

**CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN OF SPRAY-PAINTING ROOMS**

- 49. (1) The construction of a spraying room and/or spraying booth must be in accordance with the following requirements:
  - (a) The floor must be of concrete.
  - (b) The walls must be of brick and/or concrete.
  - (c) The roof must be of reinforced concrete.
  - (d) The doors must be Class B-type fire doors as contemplated in SABS 1253.
  - (e) The window frames must be of steel and have window panels that cannot be opened, which panels must be a maximum size of 450 mm x 450 mm and fitted with wire glass with a minimum thickness of 8 mm.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) are not applicable to the erection of a spraying room and/or spraying booth if, in terms of the design thereof, the room or booth complies with the following requirements:
  - (a) The framework of the entire structure, including the door assemblies, must have a sturdy steel profile with a minimum wall thickness of 2,5 mm.
  - (b) The framework, including any doors, must be clad on both sides with sheet metal with a minimum thickness of 1,3 mm.
  - (c) If the sheet metal is joined, the joins and/or joints of the sheet metal so joined, including any door assembly forming an integral part of the whole, must be fume-, flame- and liquid-proof.
  - (d) The floor must be of concrete or metal.
  - (e) The window frames must be of steel with window panels that cannot be opened, which panels must be a maximum size of 450 mm x 450 mm and fitted with wire glass with a minimum thickness of 8 mm.
  - (f) All materials used must have a fire integrity grading of at least 60 minutes.
- (3) The unit formed through the combination of components referred to in subsections (1) and (2), including any services constituting an integral part of the unit or required in the unit, must be constructed, installed and finished so that all surfaces are smooth to prevent any furring which may hamper the ventilation, washing and cleaning processes.

- (4) A prefabricated unit is suitable only if such a unit is evaluated by the SABS or CSIR and is found to be suitable for the particular intended purpose.

**Location of and access to a spraying room**

- (5) (a) Notwithstanding the door(s) granting access for motor vehicles or other objects to be sprayed in any spraying room, a spraying room must have at least two hinged doors for the purposes of escaping, which doors must
- (i) open to the outside;
  - (ii) be at least 800 mm x 2 000 mm in extent;
  - (iii) be positioned in opposite sides, provided that, whenever there is any object in the spraying room for processing, the distance to be covered to any of the doors may not exceed 4 m; and
  - (iv) be fitted with locking mechanisms that can be opened easily from the inside without the use of a key.
- (b) Any spraying room must be located so that it is at all times separated from other activities and/or areas by means of an escape opening of at least 1 200 mm wide, which escape opening must at all times be kept free of any obstruction, refuse or combustible materials.
- (c) If any activity and/or process which is operated adjacent to a spraying room may pose a probable fire danger to the spraying room, the said escape opening of 1 200 mm must be identified by fire partition walls with a fire resistance of at least 60 minutes, and the height of these walls must be at least 300 mm higher than the roof of the spraying room.
- (d) Any spraying room contemplated in subsection (2) may be erected indoors and outdoors against fire walls: Provided that not more than two sides of the spraying room may border the fire walls.

**Water floors**

- (6) (a) A spraying room may have a sunken water-filled floor covered at the level of the sill by a sturdy, stable, non-combustible and corrosion-free grill that is capable of bearing the weight of the heaviest object in the spraying room.
- (b) The water in the sunken floor must be circulated through an effective non-combustible and cleanable filtering system by means of a closed-circuit pump circulation system of non-corrosive metal pipes with a suitable diameter and wall thickness.

**Electrical equipment**

- (7) All electrical apparatus, lights, fittings and switchgear used or installed in any spraying room must be protected and installed in accordance with the provisions for equipment of the appropriate class and division type for the particular area in terms of SABS 0108.
- (8) All switchgear, distribution boxes, fuses and any other electrical equipment not in compliance with the provisions contained in SABS 0108 must be situated outside the spraying room and positioned so as not to come into contact or possibly come into contact with fumes escaping from the spraying room.
- (9) Switches actuating any mechanical ventilation system must be situated outside the spraying room.
- (10) All metal parts and electrical fittings and any device in or in connection with a spraying room must be earthed effectively with each other and the ground.



- (11) A suitably qualified electrician must install and certify all electrical installations: Provided that the certificate must be submitted to the Chief Fire Officer for record purposes immediately after installation.

**Mechanical ventilation**

- (12) (a) Any spraying room must be equipped with a mechanical inlet and outlet ventilation system designed and installed for this purpose: Provided that -
- (i) the capacity of the system must be able to change the cubic air content in the spraying room at least 30 times an hour;
  - (ii) the vanes of the system must be manufactured from static-free materials;
  - (iii) the fumes must be released into the open air and the outlets must not be within 5 m of any opening of a building or erf boundary;
  - (iv) all ventilators must be attached firmly to the inside of the walls;
  - (v) the bottom ventilators must be affixed as close as possible to the level of the sill; and
  - (vi) all ventilation openings and/or air duct openings must be installed in the opposite wall, door(s) or roof to ensure cross-ventilation in conjunction with the said mechanical ventilation system.

**Fire dampers, fire detectors and fire alarms**

- (b) A fire damper must be affixed in front of any air purification filter, or any part of a filter forming an integral part of the ventilation system, on the inside of the spraying room, which fire damper must be manufactured and installed in accordance with the provisions of SABS 193: Provided that the fire damper must -
- (i) close automatically by means of a sensor that is suitably located and actuated by a rise of more than 10 °C in the predetermined working temperature;
  - (ii) be so installed that the damper will remain in position even if the air duct distorts during a fire; and
  - (iii) be provided with an overriding fusible link.
- (c) The sensor contemplated in subsection (12)(b)(i) must also -
- (i) be capable of turning off the ventilation system and any heating device used in connection with the spraying room in the event of a fire or whenever there is a rise of more than 10 °C in the predetermined working temperature inside the spraying room; and
  - (ii) activate a visual and audible alarm inside and outside the spraying room.

**Positioning of ventilation outlets**

- (13) All outlet openings must be designed and positioned so as to release all fumes into the open air at a place at least 1 m above a roof or 4 m above the ground level and at least 5 m from any opening of a building.

- (14) The ventilation system must function whenever any activities related to spray-painting take place in the spraying room.

**Display of signs prohibiting open flames and smoking**

- (15) No person may use any spraying room or permit any spraying room to be used, unless and until symbolic signs prohibiting open flames and smoking, at least 290 mm x 290 mm in extent, manufactured and installed in accordance with the provisions of SABS 1186, are affixed to the inside and outside of all doors of the spraying room.

**Maintenance of spraying rooms**

- (16) All spraying rooms must be maintained at all times in accordance with the provisions of this section.

**Unauthorised access**

- (17) No person may enter a spraying room or permit any other person to enter a spraying room without the express permission of the owner and/or occupier or any other responsible person in charge of the spraying room.

**Abuse of spraying room**

- (18) No person may -
- (a) use any spraying room or permit any spraying room to be used for any purpose other than for practising or exercising activities related to spray-painting in the spraying room;
  - (b) employ any other person in a spraying room or permit any other person to work in the spraying room unless the mechanical ventilation system is on; and
  - (c) place any obstruction or hindrance, or have any hindrance or obstruction placed or permit any hindrance or obstruction to be placed in the escape openings or in front of any doors of the spraying room.

**Provision of fire-fighting equipment**

- (19) (a) Any spraying room must have a 9kg dry chemical fire extinguisher on the inside, as well as a 9kg dry chemical fire extinguisher and a 9kg carbon dioxide-type fire extinguisher on the outside, which extinguishers must be installed in positions determined by the Chief Fire Officer.
- (b) All spraying rooms must be protected by a fire hose reel referred to in section 32(1)(b) of these by-laws.

**Drying kiln/heating devices**

- (20) Whenever any manifold installation of a Group II hazardous substance forms an integral part of the heating of a spraying room, the manifold installation must be in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10087-1, and the relevant provisions of these by-laws will apply *mutatis mutandis* in the application of this section.
- (21) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**PART VIII**

**ANIMALS**

**HANDLING ANIMALS DURING EMERGENCIES**

50. (1) Provision must be made for the professional handling of animals during an emergency on any premises, but particularly at zoological gardens, feedlots, stables, research institutions, veterinary practices and/or places of veterinary science study: Provided that the Service may -
- (a) authorise a suitably qualified person to handle and/or put down the animals during an emergency situation, as the case may be; and
  - (b) recover all costs involved in the matter from the owner or the institution responsible for the care of the animals.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of an offence.

**PART IX**

**PENALTIES**

**PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENTIONS**

51. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these by-laws, including any condition or requirement for a certificate of registration or spraying permit, or any instruction by a member of the Service, is guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding R5 000,00 or, in default of payment, liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

**PART X**

**GENERAL**

**OPERATION OF THESE BY-LAWS IN RELATION TO OTHER LAWS**

52. The provisions of these by-laws are in addition to and not a substitution for any other law which is not in conflict or inconsistent with these by-laws.

**REPEAL OF BY-LAWS**

53. The following by-laws are hereby repealed:
- (a) the Municipality of Pretoria: Fire Brigade By-laws, published under Administrator's Notice 3 of 8 January 1964, as amended;
  - (b) the Municipality of Pretoria: By-laws relating to Inflammable Liquids and Substances, published under Administrator's Notice 708 of 7 October 1959, as amended;
  - (c) the Verwoerdburg Municipality Fire Brigade By-Laws, published under Administrator's Notice 1093 of 1 October 1969, as amended;
  - (d) the Verwoerdburg Municipality By-laws relating to the Control of Inflammable Liquids and Substances published under Administrator's Notice 160 of 19 February 1969, as amended; and
  - (e) the Transvaal Peri-Urban Fire Brigade By-Laws published under Administrator's Notice 1116 of 11 July 1984, as amended, in so far as they apply to the area.

**SHORT TITLE**

54. These by-laws are called the City of Tshwane: Fire Service By-laws and their provisions come into operation on the 01<sup>st</sup> July 2005.

**PART XI****ANNEXURES****ANNEXURE I****TARIFFS****FEES PAYABLE TO THE SERVICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 10 OF THE FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES ACT, 1987 (ACT 99 OF 1987), FOR PROVIDING EMERGENCY SERVICES****A. FEES FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES**

| 1. DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE   | TARIFF<br>(payable annually) |
|---|------------------------------|
| (1) Registration of bulk depots   | R972,00                      |
| (2) Issuing of a spraying permit  | R270,00                      |
| (3) Issuing of a certificate of registration for the storage, handling and use of any hazardous substance contemplated in section 24 of these by-laws | R270,00                      |
| (4) Issuing of a transport permit   | R270,00                      |
| (5) Issuing of a certificate of fitness for a public building   | R270,00                      |
| (6) Approval of plans in respect of hazardous substances  | R55,00                       |
| (7) Inspection of a building for the issuing of a certificate of occupancy  | R44,00                       |
| (8) Release of information contemplated in section 2 of these by-laws   | R50,00                       |

**2. GENERAL DIRECTIVES FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ABOVE FEES**

- (1) All certificates of registration, certificates of fitness and/or spraying permits will be valid for twelve calendar months. A written application for the renewal of the certificate or permit must reach the Service at  
  
least one calendar month prior to the expiry thereof.
- (2) When application is made for registration, the appropriate application form, correctly completed in full, must be accompanied by the prescribed fees.
- (3) All the appropriate application forms are available from the Service and must be completed in full and, where applicable, be duly signed.
- (4) If, for whatever reason, the Service rejects an application for any certificate of registration, certificate of fitness or any permit, the applicant must, within 14 days (excluding weekends and public holidays) of the date of rejection, take corrective steps to ensure that the document in question is issued at no additional cost, failing which the applicant must pay the prescribed fees again.
- (5)
  - (a) The tariff for premises that are liable to registration in respect of paragraph 1(2) or (3), or a combination of them, will be a single fee of R270,00, irrespective of the combination of items: Provided that such combination applies to one premises and is under the same control.
  - (b) If there are different divisions and/or affiliates within a business and/or company situated on the same premises but each division and/or affiliate is managed separately, each division and/or affiliate is liable to registration separately.

**B. RENTAL PAYABLE FOR MAKING SERVICE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE**

**1. USE OF VEHICLES**

| <b>(1) CALL OUT TARIFF</b>                                   |  |               |
|--|--|---------------|
| <b>TYPE OF VEHICLE</b>                                       |  | <b>TARIFF</b> |
| (a) Light  |  | R42,00        |
| (b) Medium   |  | R105,00       |
| (c) Heavy  |  | R118,00       |
| (d) Rescue   |  | R77,00        |
| (e) Special  |  | R130,00       |
| <b>(2) TARIFF PER VEHICLE PER HOUR OR PORTION OF AN HOUR</b> |  |               |
| <b>TYPE OF VEHICLE</b>                                       |  | <b>TARIFF</b> |
| (a) Light  |  | R120,00       |
| (b) Medium   |  | R306,00       |
| (c) Heavy  |  | R358,00       |
| (d) Rescue   |  | R227,00       |
| (e) Special  |  | R387,00       |

(The time is calculated from arrival up to departure.)

**2. USE OF CREW MEMBERS**

Tariff per member per hour or portion of an hour R50,00

(The time is calculated from arrival up to departure.)

**3. USE OF MATERIALS**

The tariff that is levied is that of materials used, at cost, plus an administrative levy of 10% of the cost of such materials: Provided that if any materials for which the controlling authority has prescribed a tariff are used, such tariff will apply.

**4. USE OF THE SERVICE OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY**

The tariffs set out in this annexure, plus a surcharge of 50%, will be levied if the Service is used outside the area of jurisdiction.

**5. REBATE**

If the Service is used for a building that is used exclusively for residential purposes, the Chief Fire Officer may, at his/her sole discretion, limit the total amount payable in respect of paragraphs 1 and 2 above to a maximum of R2 000,00.

**6. EXEMPTIONS**

The fees payable in terms of paragraphs 1 to 5 above are not applicable to property of the controlling authority, unless the property is leased. The fees are also not applicable to grass fires, veld fires and refuse fires on empty erven within the area of the controlling authority.

**C. ADJUSTMENT IN FEES PAYABLE TO THE SERVICE AS CONTEMPLATED IN CLAUSES A AND B OF THIS ANNEXURE**

The Service must ensure that all fees referred to in clauses A and B of this annexure are adjusted to keep trend with inflation according to the consumer price index.

**ANNEXURE II**

**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS**

**A. GENERAL**

1. The Service must design and draw up all official documents in connection with these by-laws in accordance with the prevailing policy, and the documents must comply with the specific needs and requirements of the Service and the controlling authority, but must not detract from the directives and provisions of these by-laws.

2. All official documents must at all times be completed in triplicate; the original copy is for the client and the remaining two copies for the Service for administration purposes.

**B. STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTS**

The following must be indicated in all documents:

1. The logo of the Service and/or controlling authority
2. The full name of the premises in question
3. The name of the suburb in question
4. The street address of the premises in question, in full
5. The postal address of the premises in question, in full, including the postcode (on all application forms)
6. Full particulars of the occupier of the premises or the firm on the premises
7. The telephone and fax numbers of the business in question (on all application forms)
8. The signature of the issuing officer
9. The date on which the document was issued
10. The expiry date of the document
11. The type of document, such as:
  - (1) "Application for a bulk depot certificate of registration" or "Bulk depot certificate of registration"
  - (2) "Application for a certificate of fitness" or "Certificate of fitness"
  - (3) "Application for a certificate of registration/spraying permit" or "Certificate of registration/Spraying permit"
  - (4) "Application for a transport permit" or "Transport permit"
  - (5) "Application for approval of plans" or "Application for inspection for the issuing of a certificate of occupancy"
12. Any other relevant information, such as:
  - (1) The groups and subgroups of hazardous substances for which registration is required
  - (2) The required quantity of each group of hazardous substance
  - (3) The manner in which the substances are to be stored, for example -
    - (a) in an underground storage tank;
    - (b) in an above-ground storage tank;
    - (c) in a hazardous substance store; or
    - (d) in a manifold installation
  - (4) An indication of all spray-painting rooms and submersion tanks, as the case may be
13. A watermark (on all permits and certificates)
14. A serial number (on all permits and certificates)

15. A receipt number (on all permits and certificates)
16. The official stamp of the Service.

### C. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THESE BY-LAWS

#### 1. APPLICATION FORMS

- (1) The purpose for which application forms are to be used must appear at the top of all application forms.
- (2)
  - (a) All application forms must have all the administrative information as contained in paragraph **B (STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTS)**.
  - (b) On all application forms, space must be left in which the correct application fee, as contained in Annexure I to these by-laws, can be indicated prominently in red figures.
  - (c) A warning must appear below the space for the application fee to the effect that the applicant is granted only 14 working days (weekends and public holidays excluded) to make any corrections that may be indicated on the checklist, without any additional cost, but that if the said period of 14 days is exceeded, the prescribed fee must be paid again before any permit or certificate will be issued.
- (3) A suitable checklist must form part of each application form and must be drawn up chronologically in accordance with the appropriate requirements contained in these by-laws and/or relevant SABS codes of practice and/or specifications, as the case may be.
- (4) At the top of each checklist -
  - (a) it must be stated that the checklist is for office use only;
  - (b) space must be set aside for the date, time and place of the appointment for an inspection; and
  - (c) space must be set aside for particulars of the contact person who will represent the applicant during the inspection.
- (5) At the end of each checklist, space must be set aside for -
  - (a) the signature of the member of the Service who completed the checklist;
  - (b) the date on which the checklist was completed; and
  - (c) an indication of whether or not the application is successful.
- (6) Provision must also be made on each application form for -
  - (a) full particulars of the registration officer who received the application fee;
  - (b) the method of payment, for example cash, postal order or cheque; and
  - (c) an official receipt number.

#### 2. PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

- (1) The purpose for which permits and certificates are to be used, as contemplated in paragraph **A.1 (DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE)** in Annexure I to these by-laws must appear at the top of all permits and certificates.
- (2) All permits and certificates must have all the applicable administrative information as contained in paragraph **B (STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTS)**.

**3. TRANSPORT PERMIT**

In addition to the contents in terms of the administrative provisions contained in paragraph B (STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTS), a round disc with the following information must form part of the official documentation of the Service in the case of transport permits:

- (1) The registration number of the vehicle in question
- (2) The chassis number of the vehicle in question
- (3) The type of vehicle, for example a semi-trailer, trailer, flat-deck truck or tanker
- (4) The gross vehicle mass of the vehicle in question
- (5) The tare of the vehicle in question
- (6) The type of load to be transported, for example a single load or a multiple load, and the quantity to be transported in litres or kilograms, as the case may be
- (7) The group of hazardous substance(s) to be transported, for example Group I, II or III, or a combination of them, as the case may be
- (8) Where applicable, the make of the vehicle
- (9) The date of issue of the permit
- (10) The date of expiry of the permit
- (11) The signature of the issuing officer
- (12) A serial number
- (13) A watermark.

**ANNEXURE III****EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS****A. GENERAL**

1. Any emergency evacuation plan must contain at least the following information under the headings listed below. All emergency evacuation plans must be updated at least once a year or, alternatively, whenever the key staff member referred to in the plan leaves the employ of the employer.
2. All emergency evacuation plans must be drilled at least twice a year, and all the staff members must participate. The employer must also ensure that all the disciplines involved are notified in writing of an emergency evacuation plan drill at least 21 calendar days prior to the proposed date of the drill.
3. All staff members of an employer must be aware of the emergency evacuation plan of the employer. Whenever an emergency evacuation plan is updated, the designated person responsible must collect and destroy all old plans that the emergency management members have in their possession to eliminate confusion as to the validity and accuracy of the emergency evacuation plan.
4. Any emergency evacuation plan must be compiled in the dominant, official language(s) (which must be an official language of the Republic) of the employer.

**B. IMPLEMENTATION OF EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS**

1. The emergency evacuation plan must be drawn up so that any sensitive information that may appear in the document can easily be removed to make it available to specific persons in the emergency management team.



**2. DEALING WITH AND FURNISHING INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN****(1) THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN IN ITS ENTIRETY**

- (a) The entire emergency evacuation plan must be made available to every member of the emergency management team.
- (b) A number of copies must be kept in a safe in the control room.

**(2) EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND BOMB THREAT QUESTIONNAIRE**

Emergency telephone numbers and the bomb threat questionnaire must be on hand at all telephones on the premises.

**(3) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMERGENCY PERSONNEL**

All staff members involved must be informed in writing of their particular duties and responsibilities in this regard.

**(4) ACTION PLANS AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS**

Action plans must be available to all staff members to ensure that every staff member knows exactly what to do in an emergency.

**(5) PLANS OF THE LAYOUT OF PREMISES AND ESCAPE ROUTES**

Plans of the layout of the premises and escape routes must be put up permanently at all exits and strategic points on the premises.

**3. TRAINING OF STAFF MEMBERS**

Staff members must be trained in the following:

- (1) First aid and/or fire fighting
- (2) Emergency aid
- (3) Emergency evacuation procedures
- (4) Emergency management techniques

(Drills of the emergency evacuation plan are an excellent training programme and offer the opportunity for the improvement of the plan.)

**C. THE CONTENT OF AN EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN**

Any emergency evacuation plan must contain the following:

- (1) Emergency telephone numbers
- (2) The following general information:
  - (a) The address of the premises in question
  - (b) The nature of the activities on the premises
  - (c) The number of staff members present on the premises at any time
  - (d) An indication of whether or not there is a control room on the premises
  - (e) An indication of whether or not there is an alarm system on the premises
  - (f) Particulars of contact persons

- (3) An area study with the following information:
  - (a) History of incidents on the premises in question
  - (b) Important features/landmarks with regard to the location of the premises
  - (c) Key information of adjacent premises
- (4) Particulars regarding socioeconomic or other threats and the potential impact of these threats on premises
- (5) Particulars of the following equipment available on the premises:
  - (a) Equipment in the control room
  - (b) Fire-fighting and first-aid equipment throughout the premises
  - (c) Any other equipment
- (6) The following information on manpower:
  - (a) Emergency management
  - (b) Continuity officers
  - (c) Fire teams
  - (d) First-aid teams
- (7) The duties and responsibilities of members of the emergency team
- (8) Action plans and emergency procedures
- (9) Plans of the buildings and topographical maps of the premises
- (10) An emergency plan register with the following information:
  - (a) Updated register of emergency evacuation plan
  - (b) Drill register of emergency evacuation plan
- (11) A bomb threat questionnaire

#### ANNEXURE IV

##### IDENTIFICATION OF DESIGNATED OFFICERS

###### 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

The following particulars, as prescribed in section 3 of Government Notice R159 of 2 February 1979, must appear on the certificate of appointment in at least two of the official languages of the Republic, where applicable:

- (1) The full name of the person appointed;
- (2) the person's identity number;
- (3) the person's signature;
- (4) the person's photograph;
- (5) a description of the capacity in which the person is appointed;
- (6) the name of the employer who made the appointment; and
- (7) the signature and official stamp of the employer or responsible person.

###### 2. POWERS OF DESIGNATED OFFICERS

The powers of designated officers must appear on the reverse of the certificate of appointment or, alternatively, on a supplementary card of the same size, and this card must be attached to the certificate of appointment, with the following information, in at least two of the official languages of the Republic, where applicable:

**POWERS**

The bearer of this certificate is a **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER** in terms of Government Notice R159 of 2 February 1979, as amended, and has been appointed a **DEPUTY MESSENGER OF THE COURT** in terms of section 15(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944).

**3. APPOINTMENT AS INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES**

- (1) All designated officers must also possess certificates of appointment, issued by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in terms of section 2(5) of the Explosives Act, 1956, for the purposes of policing and enforcing the law with regard to the storage, sale and use of fireworks.
- (2) The layout details of the certificate of appointment must correspond *in toto* to the layout details set out in clauses 1 and 2 above, and the bearer must produce this certificate as identification together with the certificate of appointment referred to in clause 1.
- (3) The following information, in at least two of the official languages of the Republic, where applicable, must appear on the certificate:

**POWERS**

The bearer of this certificate is an **INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES** in terms of section 2(5) of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956), with regard to the **STORAGE, SALE AND USE OF FIREWORKS**.

**ANNEXURE V**

**NORMATIVE REFERENCE LIST**

**1. NORMATIVE REFERENCES**

**1.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

Where reference is made in these by-laws to a National Act, the reference relates to the latest amended version of an Act bearing the number and title indicated in the following table –

| No | ACT No      | Title of Act   |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1  | 63 of 1977  | Health Act, 1977   |
| 2  | 99 of 1987  | Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987                                |
| 3  | 32 of 2000  | Municipal Systems Act, 2000                                    |
| 4  | 117 of 1998 | Municipal Structures Act, 1998                                 |
| 5  | 103 of 1977 | National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 |
| 6  | 101 of 1998 | National Veldt and Forest Fire Act, 1998                       |
| 7  | 10 of 1998  | Rationalization of Local Governments Affairs Act, 1988         |
| 8  | 15 of 1973  | Hazardous Substances Act, 1973                                 |
| 9  | 85 of 1993  | Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1985                       |
| 10 | 93 of 1996  | National Road Traffic Act, 1996                                |
| 11 | 68 of 1995  | South African Police Service Act, 1995                         |
| 12 | 32 of 1944  | Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944                                  |
| 13 | 26 of 1956  | Explosives Act, 1956   |
| 14 | 74 of 1977  | Road Transportation Act, 1977                                  |
| 15 | 43 of 1996  | National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996                    |

## 1.2 SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS AS WELL AS SABS CODES OF PRACTICES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Where reference is made in these by-laws to an SABS or SANS number, the reference relates to the latest amended version of a document bearing the number and title indicated in the following table –

| No | No of Standard | Title of Standard / Code of Practice / Specification   |
|----|----------------|--|
| 1  | SABS 193       | Fire Dampers   |
| 2  | SABS 314       | ELECTRICAL WIRING  |
| 3  | SABS 541       | Fire Hose Reels (with hose)  |
| 4  | SABS 1186      | Symbolic Safety Signage  |
| 5  | SABS 1128-1    | Fire Fighting Equipment Part 1: Components of underground and above-ground hydrant systems   |
| 6  | SABS 1128-2    | Fire Fighting Equipment Part 1: Hose couplings, connectors and branch pipe and nozzle connections  |
| 7  | SABS 1253      | Fire Door Assemblies   |
| 8  | SABS 1398      | Road Tank Vehicles for Petroleum-Based Flammable Liquid  |
| 9  | SABS 1475-1    | The Production of Reconditioned Fire-Fighting Equipment Part 1: Portable Rechargeable Fire Extinguishers   |
| 10 | SABS 1475-2    | The Production of Reconditioned Fire-Fighting Equipment Part 2: Fire Hose Reels  |
| 11 | SABS 1535      | Glass-Reinforced polyester-coated steel tanks for the underground storage of hydrocarbons and oxygenated solvents and intended for burial horizontally   |
| 12 | SABS 1567      | Portable Rechargeable Fire Extinguishers - Carbon Dioxide type   |
| 13 | SANS 1910      | Portable Rechargeable Fire Extinguishers – Dry Chemical Powder, Water and Foam type  |
| 14 | SANS 10087-1   | The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 1 : Liquid Petroleum Gas Installations involving gas storage containers of individual water capacity not exceeding 500 Litre and a combined water capacity not exceeding 3 000 Litre per installation |
| 15 | SANS 10087-2   | The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 2 : Installations in mobile units and small non-permanent buildings   |
| 16 | SANS 10087-3   | The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 3 : Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 500 Litre  |
| 17 | SANS 10087-4   | The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 4 : Transportation of LPG in bulk by road   |
| 18 | SANS 10087-6   | The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 6 : The application of liquefied petroleum gas as an engine fuel for internal combustion engines  |
| 19 | SANS 10087-7   | The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 7 : Storage and filling sites for refillable liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) containers of capacity not exceeding 9 Kg  |
| 20 | SANS 10087-8   | The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 8 : The fuelling of fork lift trucks and other gas operated vehicles  |
| 21 | SABS 089-1     | The petroleum industry Part 1 : Storage and distribution of petroleum products in above-ground bulk installations  |
| 22 | SABS 089-2     | The petroleum industry Part 2 : Electrical code  |
| 23 | SANS 10089-3   | The petroleum industry Part 3 : The installation of underground storage tanks, pumps / dispensers and pipe work at service stations and consumer installations   |
| 24 | SABS 086-1     | The installation, inspection and maintenance of equipment used in explosive atmospheres Part 1 : Installations other than in mines   |
| 25 | SABS 0105-1    | The classification, use and control of fire-fighting equipment Part 1 : Portable fire extinguishers  |
| 26 | SABS 0105-2    | The classification, use and control of fire-fighting equipment Part 2 : Fire hose reels  |

|    |             |   |
|----|-------------|---|
| 27 | SABS 0108   | The classification of hazardous locations and the selection of apparatus for use in such locations                              |
| 28 | SABS 0189   | The operation, handling and maintenance of road tank vehicles for flammable liquid  |
| 29 | SANS 10019  | Portable metal containers for compressed gases: Basic design criteria, use and maintenance                                      |
| 30 | SANS 10090  | Community Protection Against Fire   |
| 31 | SANS 10131  | The Storage and Handling of Liquid Fuel   |
| 32 | SANS 10400  | The Application of the National Building Regulations  |
| 33 | SANS 1850   | The Design and Manufacture of Commercial Kitchen Extraction Systems   |
| 34 | SABS 0228   | The Identification and Classification of Dangerous Substances and Goods   |
| 35 | SABS 0229   | Packaging Of Dangerous Goods For Road Traffic And Rail Transportation In South Africa   |
| 36 | SABS 0230   | Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Inspection Requirements for Road Vehicles   |
| 37 | SABS 0231   | Transportation Of Dangerous Goods – Operational Requirements For Road Vehicles  |
| 38 | SABS 0232-1 | Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Emergency Information Systems – Part1: Emergency Information System for Road Transportation |
| 39 | SABS 0232-2 | Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Emergency Information Systems – Part2: Emergency Information System for Rail Transportation |
| 40 | SABS 0232-3 | Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Emergency Information Systems – Part3: Emergency Action Codes                               |
| 41 | SABS 0233   | Intermediate bulk containers for dangerous substances   |
| 42 | SABS 0252-1 | Water supply and drainage for buildings Part 1 : water supply installations for buildings                                       |
| 43 | SABS 0263   | The Warehousing of Dangerous Goods – Enclosed storage areas and covered and uncovered outdoor storage yards                     |
| 44 | SABS 0287   | Automatic sprinkler installations for fire fighting purposes  |

# Looking for out of print issues of Government and Provincial Gazettes

We can provide photocopies

## **Contact**

The National Library of South Africa,  
Pretoria Campus  
PO Box 397  
0001 PRETORIA

## **Physical address**

C/o Andries and Vermeulen Streets  
Entrance in Andries Street

## **Contact details**

Tel: (012) 321-8931  
Fax: (012) 325-5984  
E-mail: [infodesk@nlsa.ac.za](mailto:infodesk@nlsa.ac.za)



