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# LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE

## LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 716

WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

WASTE MANAGEMENT BY-LAWS

The Municipal Manager of West Rand District Municipality hereby, in terms of Section 13(a) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), publishes the Waste Management By-laws of the West Rand District Municipality, as approved by its Council, as set out hereunder.

### BY-LAWS FOR THE WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY WASTE MANAGEMENT BY-LAWS

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**CHAPTER 1**

**INTERPRETATION, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS**

**Definitions and interpretation**

1. (1) In these By-laws, unless the context otherwise indicates-

“**agricultural and farm waste**”, means all waste generated on farms as part of agricultural processes or through ordinary domestic and business activities and may include different types of waste;

“**applicable charge**”, means the rate, charge, tariff, flat rate, subsidy or any other cost prescribed by the Council from time to time;

“**approved**”, in relation to bins, bin liners, containers, receptacles and wrappers means approved by the Council for the collection and storage of waste;

“**authorised person/s**” means any person/s of the Council who has been authorised by the Council to administer, implement and enforce the provisions of these By-laws and acting within the scope of the powers, functions and duties assigned to that person/s by Council in terms of section 81(2) of the Systems Act or another applicable bylaw;

“**best practicable environmental option**” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, namely the option that provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term.

“**Bill of Rights**” means chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, No. 108 of 1996;

**“bin”** means an approved receptacle for the storage of less than 1, 5 cubic metres of waste which may be supplied by the Council to premises in terms of these By-laws;

**“bin liner”** means an approved loose plastic or other suitable material liner for use in the interior of a bin;

**“building waste”** means all waste produced during the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of any structure, and includes building rubble, earth, vegetation and rock displaced during such construction, alteration, repair or demolition;

**“bulky waste”** means business waste or domestic waste which by virtue of its mass, shape, size or quantity is inconvenient to remove in the routine door-to-door municipal service provided by the Council;

**“business waste”** means waste, other than hazardous waste, healthcare risk waste, building waste, industrial waste, garden waste, bulky waste, recyclable waste and special industrial waste, generated on premises used for non-residential purposes;

**“by-product”** means a substance that is produced as part of a process that is primarily intended to produce another substance or product and that has the characteristics of an equivalent virgin product or material;

**“collection”**, means the act of collecting general domestic or general waste at the place of generation of storage be the council or a licensed service provider and removal has a similar meaning;

**“commercial service”** means any service, excluding the municipal service, relating or connected with accumulating, collecting, managing, recycling, sorting, storing, treating, transporting, disposing, buying or selling of waste or any other manner of handling waste;

**“container”** means an approved receptacle with a capacity greater than 1, 5 cubic metres for the temporary storage of waste in terms of these By-laws;

**“compostable garden waste”**, means organic waste which emanate from normal domestic gardening activities, including grass cuttings, leaves, plants, flowers and other similar small and light biodegradable material that could easily be accumulated in a refuse bag, but not excluding non-compostable garden waste of waste generated as a result of garden waste services activities;

**“Council”** means -

a) the West Rand District Municipality established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, (Act 117 of 1998) as amended, exercising its legislative and executive authority through its Municipal Council; or

b) its successor in title; or

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

d) except for the purposes of Chapters 6 and 8, a service provider fulfilling a responsibility under these By-laws, assigned to it in terms of section 81(2) of the Systems Act, 2000, or any other law; as the case may be;

**“Criminal Procedure Act”** means the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act 51 of 1997);

**“damage to the environment”** means any pollution, degradation or harm to the environment whether visible or not;

**“dailies”** means putrescible waste generated by hotels, restaurants, food shops, hospitals, and canteens that must be collected on a daily basis, to prevent the waste from decomposing and presenting a nuisance or an environmental or health risk;

**“discharge”** means the release, advertently or inadvertently, of any waste into, or onto, any water resource;

**“domestic waste”** means waste generated on premises used solely for residential purposes and purposes of public worship, including halls or other buildings used for religious purposes, but does not include business waste, building waste, garden waste or bulky waste;

**“DWA”** means the National Department of Water Affairs;

**“dump”** means placing waste anywhere other than an approved receptacle or a place designated as a waste handling facility or waste disposal facility by the Council;

**“EIA”** means environmental impact assessment as contemplated in NEMA;

**“enforcement notice”** means any notice issued by an authorized person/s under this Bylaw which instructs the person to whom it is issued to comply with the terms of the notice, and include a compliance notice contemplated in section 58 and 59;

**“environment”** means the surroundings within which humans exist made up of–

(a) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth,

(b) micro-organisms, plant and animal life,

(c) any part or combination of (a) and (b) and the interrelationships among and between them, and

(d) the physical, chemical aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being;

**“environmental emergency”** means any unexpected or sudden occurrence, both natural and man-induced, that may cause or has caused harm to human health or pollution of natural resources or environmental damage or degradation, regardless of whether the potential for harm or damage is immediate or delayed;

**“environmentally sound management”** means the taking of all practicable steps to ensure that waste is managed in a manner that will protect health and the environment;

**“event waste”** means waste that originates from the activities related to an event that is held in the municipality;

**“environmental emergency”** means any unexpected or sudden occurrence resulting from any act or omission relating to waste which may cause or has caused serious harm to human health or damage to the environment, regardless of whether the potential for harm or damage is immediate or delayed;

**“e-waste”** means electric and electronic equipment waste such as lighting equipment, circuit boards, mobile phones, computers, television sets and audio visual equipment that are still mainly treated as domestic or business waste but with a high need and potential for recycling;

**“garden service”** means the provision of gardening services by a licensee including the cutting of grass, pruning of trees or any other horticultural activity including landscaping, in respect of any domestic, business, commercial or industrial premises;

**“garden waste”** means waste generated as a result of normal domestic gardening activities, including grass cuttings, leaves, plants, flowers and other similar small and light organic matter, but does not include tree branches with a diameter thicker than 40 mm at any point of its length, bulky waste, building waste or any waste generated as a result of garden service activities;

**“garden waste handling facility”** means a waste handling facility in or on which garden waste or any other recyclable waste is received and temporarily stored;

**“GWIS”** means Gauteng waste information system established by the provincial government in accordance with NEMWA;

**“hazardous waste”** means waste containing, or contaminated by, poison, any corrosive agent, any flammable substance having an open flash-point of less than 90 deg C, an explosive, radioactive material, any chemical or any other waste that has the potential even in low concentrations to have a significant adverse effect on public health or the environment because of its inherent toxicological, chemical and physical characteristics;

**“health care risk waste”** means all hazardous waste generated at any health care facility such as a hospital, clinic, laboratory, medical research institution, dental or medical practitioner or veterinarian;

**“holder of waste”** means any person or entity that imports, generates, collects, handles, accumulates, stores, transports, transfers, processes, treats trades, exports, recovers, recycles, re-uses or disposes of waste including sorters of waste such as recycling or waste minimization groups, scrap dealers and buy-back centres;

**“Incident”** means an unexpected sudden occurrence, including a major emission, fire or explosion, with the potential to cause harm to human health or safety, or potential pollution of, or detriment to the environment, whether immediate or delayed or that may cause an environmental emergency.

**“inert waste”** means waste that does not –

- (a) undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation;
- (b) burn, react physically or chemically biodegrade or otherwise adversely affect any other matter or environment with which it may come into contact; and
- (c) impact negatively on the environment, because of its pollutant content and because the toxicity of its leachate is insignificant;

**“integrated waste management plan”** means an integrated waste management plan required by the Council in terms of any other applicable legislation;

**“industrial waste”** means waste generated as a result of manufacturing, maintenance, fabricating, processing or dismantling activities, but does not include building waste, business waste, dailies, special industrial waste, hazardous waste, health care risk waste or domestic waste;

**“land reclamation”** means the planned and engineered disposal of inert or other appropriate waste for the purpose of constructing any facility or changing the natural features of any piece of land;

**“level of service”** means the frequency of the municipal service and the type of service point;

**“licensee”** means any person who has obtained a license in terms of Chapter 6;

**“litter”** means any object or matter which is discarded by a person in any place except in an approved receptacle provided for that purpose or at a waste handling facility or waste disposal facility;

**“local community”** in relation to the Council means that body of persons comprising-

- (a) the residents in the municipal area,
- (b) the ratepayers of the Council,
- (c) any civic organisation and non-governmental, private sector or labour organisation or body which is involved in local affairs within the municipal area, and
- (d) visitors and other people residing outside of the municipal area who, because of their presence in that area, make use of services or facilities provided by the Council;

**“Local Council”** means the Local Council of the West Rand District Municipality/Municipal Council, elected or appointed as executive officer for the West Rand District Municipality/Municipal Council, as explained in section 56 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998;

**“major event”** means any event held within the West Rand District Municipality’s area of jurisdiction where a large gathering of people (more than 100 persons) congregate for special public activities, whether held during one whole day or part thereof or for more than one day.

**“material recovery facility”** means any process where material is removed from the waste stream with the purpose to re-use, recycle or treat the material so removed;

**“minimisation”** means the steps taken by the Council, residents, businesses and industries to avoid and reduce the amount and toxicity of waste generated and disposed of;

**“municipal manager”** means the municipal manager appointed in terms of section 82(1)(a) of the Structures Act;



“**municipal service**” means the municipal service relating to the collection of waste, including domestic waste, business waste and dailies, provided exclusively by the Council in accordance with Chapter 3 of these By-laws, and which in the case of business waste extends only to waste deposited in bin liners, bins and 240 litre wheeled bins;

“**NEMA**” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998);

“**NEMWA**” means the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act no 59 of 2008);

“**nuisance**” means any injury, harm, damage, inconvenience or annoyance to any person which is caused in any way whatsoever by the improper handling or management of waste, including but not limited to, the storage, placement, collection, transport or disposal of waste, or by littering;

“**occupier**” includes any person in actual occupation of land or premises without regard to the title under which he or she occupies, and, in the case of premises let, includes the person receiving the rent payable by the lodgers or tenants whether for his own account or as an agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein;

“**owner**” includes any person who has the title to land or premises or any person receiving the rent or profits of land or premises, or who would receive such rent or profits if such land or premises were let, whether for his own account or as an agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein and in relation to premises on a sectional title register opened in terms of section 12 of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), means the body corporate as defined in that Act;

“**person**” means any natural person, local government body, or like authority, a company incorporated under any law, a body of persons whether incorporated, or not, a statutory body, public utility body, voluntary association or trust;

“**pollution**” means any change in the environment caused by –

- (a) any substance; or
- (b) noise, odour, dust or heat, emitted from any activity, including the storage or treatment of any waste or substance, construction and the provision of any service, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state; if that change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of a natural or managed ecosystem, or on material useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future;

“**premises**” means an erf or any other portion of land, including any building thereon or any other structure utilised for business, industrial, agricultural or residential purposes;

“**prescribed fee**” means a fee determined by the Council by resolution in terms any applicable legislation;

“**public place**” includes any public building, public road, overhead bridge, subway, pavement, footpath, sidewalk, lane, square, open space, garden, park or enclosed space, vested in the Council, and any road, place or thoroughfare however created which is in the undisturbed use of the public or which the public has the right to use or the right to access;

“**public road**” means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place, whether a thoroughfare or not, which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access and includes –

- (a) the verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;
- (b) any bridge or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare; and
- (c) any other work or object forming part of or connected with or belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare;

“**radioactive material**” means any substance consisting of, or containing, any radioactive nuclide, whether natural or artificial;

“**radioactive waste**” means any radioactive material which is, or is intended to be, disposed of as waste;

**“recovery”** means a process where the waste is reclaimed, which process could involve the separation of waste from a waste stream for further use;

**“recyclable waste”** means waste which has been separated from the waste stream, and set aside for purposes of recycling;

**“recycling”** means the use, re-use or reclamation of material so that it re-enters an industrial process rather than becoming waste;

**“refuse”** means any radioactive material which is, or is intended to be, disposed of as waste;

**“resident”**, in relation to the municipal area, means a person who is ordinarily resident within that area

**“road reserve”** means that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare improved, constructed or intended for vehicular traffic which is between the edges of the roadway or that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare, including the sidewalk, which is not the roadway or the shoulder;

**“SANS Codes”** means the South African National Standards Codes of Practice or the South African Bureau of Standards Codes of Practice as contemplated in Government Notice No. 1373 published in Government Gazette 24002, dated 8 November 2002 in terms of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act No. 29 of 1993);

**“special industrial waste”** means waste consisting of a liquid, sludge or solid substance, resulting from a manufacturing process, industrial treatment or the pre-treatment for disposal purposes of any industrial or mining liquid waste;

**“storage”** means the storage of waste for a period of less than 90 days;

**“Structures Act”** means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

**“sustainable development”** means the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision-making so as to procure that development serves present and future generations;

**“Systems Act”** means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

**“target”** means any desired air quality, water quality or waste standard contained in any legislation;

**“verge”** means a verge as defined in the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996);

**“waste”** means any undesirable or superfluous matter, material, by-product or residue of any process or activity that has been discarded, accumulated or stored for the purpose of treatment, discarding or recycling and may be liquid or solid, may include products that contain a gaseous component and may originate from domestic, commercial, medical or industrial activities, but does not include any gas or gaseous product which may be regulated by national legislation;

**“waste disposal facility”** means any facility or site which receives waste for treatment or disposal thereof, and which is operated in terms of a permit obtained from the National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry or any other competent authority or if such a facility is an incinerator, subject to registration or such permission as is required by law, and includes a garden waste handling facility;

**“waste generator”** means any person who generates or produces waste;

**“waste handling facility”** means any facility on or in which waste is accepted, accumulated, handled, recycled, sorted, stored or treated prior to its transfer for treatment by way of incineration or for final disposal;

**“waste management activity”** means any activity listed in Schedule 1 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 or published by notice in the *Gazette* under section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008, and includes—

- (a) the importation and exportation of waste;
- (b) the generation of waste, including the undertaking of any activity or process that is likely to result in the generation of waste;
- (c) the accumulation and storage of waste;
- (d) the collection and handling of waste;
- (e) the reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste;
- (f) the trading in waste;
- (g) the transportation of waste;
- (h) the transfer of waste;
- (i) the treatment of waste; and
- (j) the disposal, discharge or emission of waste;

**“Waste Management Officer”** means a person from the administration of the West Rand District Municipality designated in writing to be responsible for co-ordinating matters pertaining to waste management in that municipality in accordance with section 10(3) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2009;

**“waste service”** includes any service relating to or connected with the accumulation, storage, collection, handling, transport, treatment, sorting, recycling or disposal of solid or liquid waste, that for commercial purposes or otherwise, can legally be disposed of on land, and for the purpose of this By-law, excludes waste discharged to water resources, regulated under the West Rand District Municipality Water By-law, and excludes waste emitted to the atmosphere, regulated under the West Rand District Municipality Air By-law;

**“waste service provider”** means any service provider who renders a service with regards to the treatment, segregation, collection, removal, transportation, recycling and/or disposal of waste which was generated on premises which are not owned or operated by the service provider.

**“waste stream”** means a type of waste, including building waste; business waste; bulky waste; dailies; domestic waste; garden waste; hazardous waste; health care risk waste; industrial waste; recyclable waste and special industrial waste;

**“waste tyre”** means new, used, retreaded, or unroadworthy tyre, not suitable to be retreaded, repaired or sold as a part worn tyre and not fit for its original intended use and the storage, stockpiling and disposal;

**“workplace”** means any place within the municipal area on or in which or in connection with which, a person undertakes the municipal service or a commercial service;

**“wrapper”** means a plastic or other approved material covering that totally encloses bales or slugs of compacted waste.

### Principles

2. (1) The Council has the responsibility to ensure that all waste generated within the municipal area is—
  - (a) collected, disposed of or recycled in accordance with these By-laws; and
  - (b) that such collection, disposal or recycling takes account of the waste management hierarchy set out in subsection (2).
- (2) The underlying principle of these By-laws is to establish a waste management hierarchy in the following order of priority:
  - (a) Avoidance, waste minimisation and waste reduction;
  - (b) re-use;
  - (c) recycling, reprocessing and treatment; and
  - (d) disposal.
- (3) Any authorised person/s must, as far as reasonably possible, take into account the hierarchy specified in subsection (2).

### Main objects

3. (1) The main objects of these By-laws are—
  - (a) the regulation of the collection, disposal, treatment and recycling of waste;

(b) the regulation of the provision of the municipal service by a service provider and commercial services by licensees; and

(c) enhancing sustainable development.

(2) In pursuing the main objects of these By-laws, and in particular the object set out in subsection (1) (c), the Council must-

(a) endeavour to minimise the consumption of natural resources;

(b) promote the re-use and recycling of waste;

(c) encourage waste separation to facilitate re-use and recycling;

(d) promote the effective resourcing, planning and delivery of the municipal service and commercial services;

(e) endeavour to achieve integrated waste planning and services on a local basis;

(f) promote and ensure an environmentally responsible municipal service and commercial service; and

(g) endeavour to ensure compliance with the provisions of these By-laws.

#### **Duty of care**

4. (1) Every person has a duty to manage any waste generated by his activities or the activities of those persons working under his direction in such a manner that the waste does not cause harm to human health or damage to the environment. In particular –

(a) no person may engage in council services or commercial services in a manner that results in, or creates a risk of harm to human health or damage to the environment, except insofar as such risk of harm or damage is an unavoidable aspect of the council services or waste management service and has been authorised by the council; and

(b) every person who generates waste or engages in council services or commercial services must take all reasonable measures to prevent any other person from contravening subsection (1) (a) above in relation to that waste.

(2) Without limiting its generality, subsection (1) applies to an owner of land, premises or equipment, a person in control of land, premises or equipment or a person who has a right to use the land, premises or equipment on which or in which –

(a) any activity or process is or was performed or undertaken; or

(b) any other situation exists, which causes, or is likely to cause, harm to human health or damage to the environment.

(3) Any person subject to the duty imposed in subsection (1) may be required by the council or an authorised person/s to take measures to ensure compliance with the duty.

(4) The measures referred to in subsection 3 that a person may be required to undertake include –

(a) investigation, assessment and evaluation of the impact that their activities, the process or a situation have on the environment;

(b) informing and educating employees about the environmental risks of their work and the manner in which their tasks must be performed in order to avoid causing damage to the environment;

(c) ceasing, modifying or controlling any act, process, situation or activity which causes damage to the environment;

(d) containing or preventing the movement of pollutants or other causes of damage to the environment;

(e) eliminating or mitigating any source of damage to the environment; or

(f) rehabilitating the effects of the damage to the environment.

## **CHAPTER 2 INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **5. Provision of information**

(1) The Council may, subject to the provisions of any other law including the common law, require any waste generator, licensee, service provider or person involved in or associated with the provision of the municipal service or any commercial service within the municipal area to furnish information to the Council which may reasonably be required for the information system, and which may concern-

(a) significant sources of waste generation and the identification of the generators of waste;

(b) quantities and classes of waste generated;

(c) management of waste by waste generators;

(d) waste handling, waste treatment and waste disposal facilities;

- (e) population and development profiles;
  - (f) reports on progress in achieving waste management targets;
  - (g) the management of radioactive waste;
  - (i) markets for waste by class of waste or category; and
  - (j) any other information required by legislation, regulations or guidelines.
- (2) The Council may determine when and how often information must be furnished.

## **6. Waste minimisation and recycling**

(1) The Council shall in accordance with its responsibilities and its resources progressively implement measures to reduce waste and promote the recovery, re-use and recycling of waste including waste separation at source in respect of appropriate levels of services.

## **CHAPTER 3 MUNICIPAL SERVICE**

### **Part 1: Providing access to municipal services**

#### **7. Duty to provide access to municipal service**

- (1) The Council has a duty to the local community progressively to ensure efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to the municipal service.
- (2) The duty referred to in subsection (1) is subject to –
- (a) the obligation of the members of the local community to pay the prescribed fee, for the provision of the municipal service, which must be in accordance with any nationally prescribed norms and standards for rates and tariffs; and
  - (b) the right of the Council to differentiate between categories of users and geographical areas when setting service standards and levels of service for the provision of the municipal service.
- (3) The Council must take the following factors into account in ensuring access to the municipal service:
- (a) The waste management hierarchy;
  - (b) the need to use resources efficiently;
  - (c) the need for affordability;
  - (d) the requirements of operational efficiency;
  - (e) the requirements of equity; and
  - (f) the need to protect human health and the environment.

#### **8. The provision of the municipal service**

- (1) The Council must as far as reasonably possible and subject to the provisions of these By-laws, provide for the collection of domestic waste, business waste and dairies on a regular basis and at a cost to end users determined in accordance with the prescribed fee.
- (2) In relation to the municipal service, the Council may determine-
- (a) the quantities of waste that will be collected;
  - (b) which residential or commercial premises require an increased frequency of the municipal service for reasons of health, safety or environmental protection;
  - (c) the maximum amount of waste that may be placed for collection without the provision of an additional service or payment of an additional prescribed fee; and
  - (d) requirements for the provision of waste storage areas and access to such areas in respect of premises which are constructed or reconstructed after the commencement of these By-laws.
- (3) The Council may provide, or instruct a generator of waste to provide, an approved receptacle for the storage of domestic waste, business waste and dairies pending collection or the Council may provide such receptacle which remains the property of the Council.
- (4) In providing the municipal service, the Council may determine or designate-
- (a) collection schedules;
  - (b) locations for placing approved receptacles for collection;
  - (c) which types of waste generated by the occupier of any premises are separable for the purposes of recycling and the conditions for their separation, storage or collection; and

(d) which waste items are unsuitable for collection because they do not constitute domestic waste, and if waste is determined to be unsuitable for collection, a process for collection of such waste should be recommended to the owner of the waste.

(5) The Council may require a generator of dailies or business waste to compact that portion of the waste that is compactable, if the quantity of dailies or business waste generated on premises requires daily removal of more than the equivalent of eight 240-litre bins and if, in the opinion of the Council, the major portion of such waste is compactable.

(6) An occupier of premises may elect to compact any volume of waste referred to in subsection (5), and place it into an approved receptacle or wrapper, provided-

(a) the capacity of the wrapper does not exceed 85 litres and the mass of the wrapper and contents does not exceed 35 kilograms; and

(b) after the waste has been compacted and put into the wrapper, it is placed in an approved receptacle and stored so as to prevent damage to the wrapper or any nuisance arising until it is collected.

(7) Any approved receptacle used in terms of subsection (6) may be collected, emptied and returned to the premises by the Council at such intervals as it may consider necessary.

(8) The Council may at any time review any decision taken by it in terms of subsection (4).

(9) The Council must in writing notify every generator of domestic waste, business waste and dailies of any decision taken in terms of subsection (2) or (3) relating to his or her premises.

(10) Non-receipt of a notice contemplated in subsection (9), does not affect the application of any provision of these By-laws nor the liability to pay any prescribed fee provided for in these By-laws.

### **9. Collection in rural areas**

(1) The Council, where it deems necessary, declare certain rural areas as suitable for on-site disposal if no feasible alternatives exist; in which case the Council will monitor such practices and exercise control over it.

### **10. Recycling**

(1) Any owner or occupier of a business or residential premise or any other holders of waste as determined by the council and in areas as determined by council may be required to-

(a) separate their compostable garden waste from the remainder of their domestic or business waste using receptacles prescribed by this bylaw;

(b) divide their waste in recyclable, e.g. e-waste and non-recyclable waste in accordance with the directives of the council;

(c) use different receptacles for waste so separated;

(d) drop these recyclable waste receptacles off at places as directed by council ; and

(e) follow any other reasonable prescribed procedures.

(2) The council will locate drop-off centres for recyclables in all the towns and places ensuring easy and safe access for the public.

## **Part 2: Using municipal service**

### **11. Obligations of generators of domestic waste, business waste and dailies**

(1) Any person generating domestic waste, business waste and dailies, other than waste which has been designated by the Council as recyclable as contemplated in section 13 must place such waste, in an approved receptacle.

(2) No person may allow an animal in his or her control to interfere with, overturn or damage a receptacle, which has been placed for collection.

(3) The occupier of premises must ensure that -

(a) no hot ash, unwrapped glass or other domestic waste, business waste or dailies which may cause damage to approved receptacles or which may cause injury to the Council's employees while carrying out their duties in terms of these By-laws, is placed in an approved receptacle before suitable steps have been taken to avoid such damage or injury;

(b) no material, including any liquid, which by reason of its mass or other characteristics is likely to render an approved receptacle unreasonably difficult for employees of the Council to handle or carry, is placed in an approved receptacle;

(c) every approved receptacle on the premises is kept closed save when waste is being deposited in it or discharged from it, and every approved receptacle is kept in a clean and hygienic condition;

- (d) no approved receptacle delivered by the Council is used for any purpose other than the storage of domestic waste, business waste and dailies and, in particular, that no fire is lit in such receptacle;
- (e) an approved receptacle is placed outside the entrance to the premises before a time and on a day of the week specified by the Council by written notice to the owner or occupier of the premises, except where, on written application to the Council, the Council has indicated in writing that it is satisfied that a person is physically infirm or otherwise incapable of complying with the notice;
- (f) an approved receptacle, placed in accordance with paragraph (e) is not damaged and properly closed so as to prevent the dispersal of its contents; and
- (g) dailies are not placed in a receptacle or compactor where they are able to contaminate another waste stream.
- (4) The owner or occupier of premises must provide space and any other facility considered necessary by the Council on the premises for the storage of approved receptacles.
- (5) The space provided in terms of subsection (4), must -
  - (a) be in a position on the premises which will allow the storage of any approved receptacle without it being visible from a public road or public place;
  - (b) if dailies are generated on premises -
    - (i) be in a position which will allow the collection and removal of that waste by the Council's employees without hindrance; and
    - (ii) not be more than 20 metres from the entrance to the premises used for the collection of waste by the Council;
  - (c) be so located as to permit convenient access to and egress from such space for the Council's waste collection vehicles;
  - (d) comply with any further requirements imposed by the Council by written notice to the owner or occupier of the premises; and
  - (e) be constructed in accordance with the requirements of any applicable legislation relating to buildings.
- (6) The occupier of premises must place or cause the approved receptacles to be placed in the space provided in terms of subsection (4) and must at all times keep them there.
- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (6)-
  - (a) in the case of a building erected, or a building, the building plans of which have been approved, prior to the commencement of these By-laws; or
  - (b) in the event of the Council being unable to collect and remove waste from the space provided in terms of subsection (4), the Council may, having regard to the avoidance of a nuisance and the convenience of collection of waste, indicate a position within or outside the premises concerned where approved receptacles must be placed for the collection and removal of waste and such receptacles must then be placed in that position at such times and for such period as the Council may require.

## **12. Liability to pay for municipal service**

- (1) The owner of premises is liable to pay to the Council the prescribed fee for the provision of the municipal service, and is not entitled to exemption from, or reduction of the amount of such fee by reason of not making use, or of making a partial or limited use, of the municipal service.
- (2) (a) A prescribed fee becomes due and payable on the due date for payment stipulated in the account.
- (b) Non-receipt of an account does not relieve the person concerned of the liability to pay a prescribed fee before or on the due date.

## **CHAPTER 4 COMMERCIAL SERVICES**

### **Part 1: Provision of commercial services by licensees and flow control**

#### **13. Provision of commercial services by licensees**

- (1) Except in the case of garden waste, only a licensee may provide a commercial service.
- (2) Any person requiring a commercial service must satisfy himself that the contractor is licensed to collect and dispose of the category of waste that has been generated.

#### **14. Provision for Council co-ordination of waste disposal**

- (1) The Council may by a notice published in the Gauteng Provincial Gazette, direct that a category of waste be disposed of at a particular waste disposal facility or waste handling facility.

(2) No person may dispose of a category of waste at a waste disposal facility or waste handling facility which is not designated for receipt of that category of waste in a notice in terms of subsection (1) or designated by the Council under other empowering legislation prior to the commencement of these By-laws.

#### **Part 2: Business, industrial and recyclable waste**

##### **15. Storage of business, industrial and recyclable waste**

(1) The owner or occupier of premises on which business, industrial or recyclable waste is generated, must ensure that until such time as such waste is collected by a licensee from the premises on which it was generated-

- (a) the waste is stored in a bulk container or other approved receptacle; and
- (b) no nuisance or health risk, including but not limited to dust, is caused by the waste in the course of generation, storage or collection.

##### **16. Collection and disposal of industrial, business and recyclable waste**

(1) The owner or occupier of premises generating business, industrial or recyclable waste must ensure that-

- (a) the container in which the waste is stored, is not kept in a public place except when so required for collection;
- (b) the waste is collected by a licensee within a reasonable time after the generation thereof; and
- (c) that the service rendered by the licensee is only in respect of that portion of the business, industrial or recyclable waste authorised in the license concerned.

(2) A licensee must dispose of business, industrial and recyclable waste at an appropriately permitted waste handling facility or waste disposal facility in compliance with the provisions of this bylaw.

#### **Part 3: Garden waste and bulky waste**

##### **17. Storage, collection and disposal of garden waste and bulky waste**

(1) The owner or occupier of premises on which garden waste is generated may compost garden waste on the property, provided such composting does not cause a nuisance or health risk.

(2) The occupier of the premises on which garden waste is generated and not composted or on which bulky waste is generated must ensure that such waste is collected and disposed within a reasonable time after the generation thereof.

(3) Any person or licensee may remove garden waste and bulky waste, provided once such waste has been collected from the premises on which it was generated, it is deposited at a garden waste handling facility in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw.

(4) (a) At the written request of the occupier of premises, the Council may deliver an approved receptacle to the premises for the purpose of storing garden waste in addition to any approved receptacle delivered to the premises for the storage of domestic waste.

(b) The provisions of section 9, read with the necessary changes, apply to an approved receptacle delivered in terms of paragraph (a).

(5) If, in the course of providing the municipal service, the Council is of the opinion that it would cause inconvenience to members of the public not, at the same time, to remove garden and bulky waste, the Council may remove such waste if such waste has been placed in an approved receptacle in the space designated for domestic waste, in which event the prescribed fee for domestic waste, read with the necessary changes, applies.

#### **Part 4: Building waste**

##### **18. Generation of building waste**

(1) The owner or occupier of premises on which building waste is generated, must ensure that –

- (a) until disposal, all building waste, together with the containers used for the storage, collection or disposal thereof, is kept on the premises on which the waste was generated;
- (b) the premises on which the building waste is generated, does not become unsightly or cause a nuisance as a result of accumulated building waste;
- (c) any building waste which is blown off the premises, is promptly retrieved; and
- (d) pursuant to any instruction from the Council, any structure necessary to contain the building waste is constructed.

##### **19. Storage of building waste**



- (1) The Council may, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), determine conditions to place a receptacle for the storage and removal of building waste on a verge.
- (2) Every receptacle used for the storage and removal of building waste must -
- (a) have clearly marked on it the name, address and telephone number of the person in control of that receptacle;
  - (b) be fitted with reflecting chevrons or reflectors which must completely outline the front and the back thereof; and
  - (c) be covered at all times other than when actually receiving, or being emptied of, waste so that no displacement of its contents can occur.

## **20. Collection and disposal of building waste**

- (1) The owner or occupier of premises on which building waste is generated must ensure that the waste is disposed of by a licensee.
- (2) All building waste must be disposed at a waste disposal facility designated for that purpose by the Council, unless the Council has given written consent for the building waste to be used for the purpose of land reclamation or for recycling.

### **Part 5: Special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste**

#### **21. Generation of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste**

- (1) No person may carry on an activity which will generate special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, without notifying the Council in writing, prior to the generation of such waste, of the composition of such waste, the estimated quantity to be generated, the method of storage, the proposed duration of storage, the manner in which it will be collected and disposed of, and the identity of the licensee who will remove such waste: Provided that if such waste is being generated as a result of activities which commenced prior to the commencement of these By-laws, the generator must notify the Council as contemplated in this subsection within 180 days of the commencement of these By-laws.
- (2) If so required by the Council, the notification referred to in subsection (1) must be substantiated by an analysis of the composition of the waste concerned, certified by an appropriately qualified industrial chemist.
- (3) The person referred to in subsection (1), must notify the Council in writing of any change occurring with respect to the generation, composition, quantity, method or location of disposal of the special industrial, hazardous, or health care risk waste.

#### **22. Storage of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste**

- (1) Any person carrying on an activity which generates special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, must ensure that such waste generated on the premises is kept and stored thereon until it is collected from the premises.
- (2) Special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste stored on premises, must be stored in such a manner that it does not become a nuisance or causes harm to human health or damage to the environment, and in accordance with the requirements of any applicable legislation relating to buildings.
- (3) Special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste must be stored in an approved receptacle and for a period not exceeding 90 days or any other maximum period stipulated by the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs, Gauteng provincial government or Council, before collection.

#### **23. Collection and disposal of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste**

- (1) Only a licensee may transport special industrial, hazardous and health care risk waste and must do so in accordance with the requirements of the conditions of the license issued to him or her under Chapter 6 as well as in the relevant SANS codes, in respect of the type of vehicle, the markings and manner of construction of such vehicle, procedures for safety and cleanliness, and documentation relating to the source, transportation and disposal of such waste, and subject to the requirements of any other legislation.
- (2) A licensee licensed to collect and dispose of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, must inform the Council at intervals stipulated in the license issued under Chapter 6, of each removal of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste, the date of such removal, the quantity, the composition of the waste removed and the waste disposal facility at which the waste has been disposed of.
- (3) A licensee must dispose of special industrial, hazardous or health care risk waste at a waste disposal facility designated by the Council as a waste disposal facility and in accordance with the provisions of section 23.

**Part 6: Tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal****24. Generation of Tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste**

- (1) The owner or occupier of premises on which tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste is generated, must ensure that –
- (a) until disposal, all tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste, together with the containers used for the storage, collection or disposal thereof, is kept on the premises on which the waste was generated;
  - (b) the premises on which the tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste is generated, does not become unsightly or cause a nuisance as a result of accumulated tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste;
  - (d) pursuant to any instruction from the Council, any structure necessary to contain the tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste is constructed.

**25. Storage of tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste**

- (1) No owner or occupier of premises or any other person may temporarily accumulate, sort, store or stockpile waste tyres, disused vehicles or machinery or scrap metal unless licensed to do so in terms of national legislation.
- (2) Waste tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal are not accepted at any of the Councils's own waste handling facilities. Any person giving to dispose of any of these materials must dispose thereof at a waste disposal site as directed by the Council and in terms of conditions determined for such waste disposal site
- (3) the council may enter the premises of any person involved in the storage or stockpiling of waste tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste and request proof of any plans, licenses or other applicable documents to verify compliance with applicable legislation

**26. Collection and disposal of tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste**

- (1) The owner or occupier of premises on which tyres, disused vehicles or machinery and scrap metal waste is generated, must ensure that the waste is disposed of by a licensee.

**Part 7: Recyclable waste****27. Generation of recyclable waste**

- (1) The owner or occupier of premises on which recyclable waste is generated, must ensure that –
- (a) until disposal, recyclable waste, together with the containers used for the storage, collection or disposal thereof, is kept on the premises on which the waste was generated;
  - (b) the premises on which recyclable waste is generated, does not become unsightly or cause a nuisance as a result of recyclable waste;
  - (d) pursuant to any instruction from the Council, any structure necessary to contain the recyclable waste is constructed.

**28. Storage of recyclable waste**

- (1) No owner or occupier of premises or any other person may temporarily accumulate, sort, store or stockpile recyclable waste on any premises within the municipal area unless acting in accordance with subsection (2)
- (2) The owner or occupier of premises or any person must prior to commencing an activity involving the re-use, reclamation or recycling of waste, obtain a waste management license in terms of national legislation, and if applicable, provincial legislation, for such activity and provide the council with a copy of the waste management plan submitted as part of the license and such other information as the council may require;
- (3) only a licensed service provider may collect recyclable waste from premises where it is generated and/or separated from other waste and transport and dispose of it at a waste handling facility or a waste disposal facility licensed and designated by the council to receive such waste.

**29. Collection and disposal of recyclable waste**

- (1) The owner or occupier of premises on which recyclable waste is generated, must ensure that the waste is disposed of by a licensee.

**Part 8: Agricultural and farm waste**

**30. Disposal**

- (1) An owner or occupier of farmland may use on-site disposal of waste but burning of waste is strictly prohibited without written approval of the council
- (2) an owner or occupier of farmland may not dispose any quantity of hazardous waste, which may be present in agricultural waste, to the land unless in possession of a waste management license in terms of national, and if applicable, provincial legislation
- (3) the general waste, which may include agricultural and farm waste, disposed by an owner or occupier of farmland may not exceed the quantity of such waste allowed for disposal in terms of national and/or provincial legislation unless authorized thereto by a valid waste management license as required by said legislation
- (4) an authorized person/s of the council may request an owner or occupier of farmland to provide proof of the licenses referred to in subsection (2) and (3);
- (5) an owner or occupier of farmland may apply in writing to make use of the council's waste handling and waste disposal facilities, approval of which will provide the applicant access to the council's waste handling and waste disposal facilities for disposal of waste excluding hazardous and health care waste at waste handling or a waste disposal facilities as directed by the council in its approval.

**CHAPTER 5  
TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE**

**130. Transportation of waste**

- (1) No person may-
  - (a) operate a vehicle for the conveyance of waste upon a public road unless the vehicle has a body of adequate size and construction for the type of waste being transported;
  - (b) fail to maintain a vehicle used for the conveyance of waste in a clean, sanitary and roadworthy condition at all times;
  - (c) fail to cover loose waste on an open vehicle with a tarpaulin or suitable net; and
  - (d) cause or permit any waste being transported in or through the municipal area to become detached, leak or fall from a vehicle transporting it, except at a waste disposal facility.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), all transportation of waste must comply with the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996).

**32 Collection of waste**

- (1) No person may collect waste for removal from premises unless such person is—
  - (a) a municipality or municipal service provider;
  - (b) authorised by law to collect that waste,

**33. Duties of persons transporting waste**

- (1) The municipality may, by notice in the *Gazette*, require any person or category of persons who transports waste for gain to—
  - (a) register with the relevant waste management officer in the municipality, as the case may be; and
  - (b) furnish such information as is specified in that notice or as the waste management officer may reasonably require.
- (2) Any person engaged in the transportation of waste must take all reasonable steps to prevent any spillage of waste or littering from a vehicle used to transport waste.
- (3) Where waste is transported for the purposes of disposal, a person transporting the waste must, before offloading the waste from the vehicle, ensure that the facility or place to which the waste is transported, is authorised to accept such waste.
- (4) Where hazardous waste is transported for purposes other than disposal, a person transporting the waste must, before offloading the waste from the vehicle, ensure that the facility or place to which the waste is transported, is authorised to accept such waste and 10 must obtain written confirmation that the waste has been accepted.
- (5) In the absence of evidence to the contrary which raises a reasonable doubt, a person who is in control of a vehicle, or in a position to control the use of a vehicle, the is used to transport waste for the purpose of offloading that waste, is considered to knowingly cause the waste to be offloaded at the location where the waste is deposited.

### 34. Disposal of waste

- (1) (a) Waste generated in the municipal area must be disposed of at a waste disposal facility where such disposal is permitted by the Council.
- (b) In disposing of waste, a licensee must comply with the provisions of this bylaw and with the provisions of any other law regulating the disposal of waste.
- (2) No person may burn waste either in a public or private place, for the purpose of disposing of that waste.
- (3) No person may incinerate waste either in a public or private place, except in an incinerator at a place where the relevant national or Gauteng provincial authorities permit such incineration, or at a place designated by the Council for that purpose.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), a person may dispose of those forms of recyclable waste specified by the Council in a notice in terms of this bylaw at a designated garden waste handling facility, but may do so only if all such waste is brought to the facility in a vehicle able to carry a maximum load of one tonne or less.
- (5) The disposal of waste at any waste disposal facility is, in addition to any condition imposed by the National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, subject to such conditions as the Council may impose, including the hours of opening and closing, the nature of the waste which may be disposed of, the position in any such waste disposal facility in which the waste may be placed and any other matter which the Council considers necessary to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste.
- (6) Every person who enters a waste disposal facility must -
- (a) enter a waste disposal facility at an access point determined by the person in charge of the waste disposal facility;
- (b) at the request of the person in charge of a waste disposal facility, provide the Council or that person with any information regarding the composition of the waste disposed of or to be disposed of; and
- (c) comply with any instruction by the person in charge of a waste disposal facility in regard to access to, the actual place where, and the manner in which, waste must be deposited.
- (7) No person may-
- (a) bring any liquor or intoxicating or narcotic substance onto a waste disposal facility or enter such facility under the influence of liquor or such substance;
- (b) enter a waste disposal facility for any purpose other than the disposal of waste in terms of these By-laws, unless authorised to do so by the person in charge of the waste disposal facility or the Council and then only at such times and subject to such conditions as the Council or such person may impose;
- (c) dispose of waste at a waste disposal facility where the disposal of the waste concerned is not permitted; or
- (d) light a fire on a waste disposal facility without the prior written consent of the person in charge of that facility.
- (8) Any person who contravenes subsection (7) (c) is liable for all costs reasonably incurred by the Council in removing or otherwise dealing with the waste concerned.
- (9) The person in charge of a waste disposal facility may at any time require a vehicle or a container on a vehicle brought into the waste disposal facility for the purposes of disposing of waste, to be weighed at a weighbridge.
- (10) The person in charge of a waste disposal facility or an authorised person/s may, at a waste disposal facility, inspect the content and nature of waste to be disposed of or processed and may take samples and test any waste found on any vehicle to ascertain its composition.
- (11) Any person contravening any preceding provision of this section, may be refused entry or instructed by the person in charge to leave a waste disposal facility and if such person fails or refuses to comply with such instruction, he or she may be removed from such facility by a member of the Municipality.
- (12) No person may store waste for more than 90 consecutive days, unless the person has a permit in respect of the premises concerned for a waste disposal facility from the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs in terms of section 20(1) of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989).

## CHAPTER 6 LICENSEES

### 35. License requirements

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this bylaw, no person may collect or transport any of the following waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation:

- (a) business (bulk containerised) waste;
  - (b) industrial waste;
  - (c) special industrial waste;
  - (d) hazardous waste;
  - (e) recyclable waste
  - (f) health care risk waste; and
  - (g) building waste.
- (2) A license issued under this Chapter -
- (a) is incapable of cession or assignment without the prior written consent of the Council;
  - (b) is valid only for the category of waste specified therein; and
  - (c) expires one year after the date of issue subject to the provisions of this bylaw.

### 36. License applications

- (1) An application for a license to provide a commercial service must be
- (a) made in writing on a form prescribed by the Council and accompanied by the documentation specified in that form; and
  - (b) accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (2) The Council must consider each application, having regard to the following:
- (a) The applicant's compliance, where relevant, with the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, and with these By-laws;
  - (b) the environmental, health and safety record of the applicant; and
  - (c) the nature of the commercial service to be provided.
- (3) Before considering an application made in terms of subsection (1), the Council may require the applicant to furnish such information as it may require.
- (4) After considering the application in terms of subsection (2), the Council must either—
- (a) approve the application by issuing a license subject to any condition it may impose; or
  - (b) reject the application.
- (5) If the Council fails to consider and grant or reject a license application within 60 days of its receipt of the application, it must inform the applicant in writing that the period for consideration is extended and must inform the applicant of the date by which a decision will be made.

### 37. Suspension and revocation of licenses

- (1) A license issued under this Chapter may be suspended or revoked by the Council on the grounds that the license holder—
- (a) has failed to comply with any provision of these By-laws;
  - (b) has failed to comply with any provision of any national or Gauteng provincial legislation which regulates the collection, transportation or disposal of waste;
  - (c) has failed to comply with any license condition contemplated in this bylaw; or
  - (d) on any other ground which the Council considers relevant, which is fair and reasonable in the circumstances.
- (2) A license may only be suspended or revoked after -
- (a) the license holder has been given written notice that the Council is considering the suspension or revocation of the license; and
  - (b) after the license holder has been given a period of 30 days after service of the notice to make representations to the Council as to why the license should not be suspended or revoked.
- (3) The Council must -
- (a) make a decision within 14 days of receipt of the representations contemplated in subsection (2) (b), if any, or within 14 days after the license holder informed the Council that he or she does not wish to make representations, or if no representations are received, within 14 days of the expiry of the period referred to in subsection (2) (b); and
  - (b) inform the license holder of its decision in writing within seven days of making it.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000), the Council may not disclose any confidential commercial information submitted as part of a license application procedure to any person other than a Council person/s requiring such information to perform his functions for the purposes of these By-laws.

### **38. License terms and conditions**

- (1) When issuing a license under this Chapter, the Council may, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), impose any reasonably necessary condition in furthering national, Gauteng provincial or Council, waste management policy.
- (2) Any license issued under this Chapter must
- (a) specify the license period contemplated in this bylaw and the procedure for renewal of the license;
  - (b) specify every category of waste which the license holder may collect and transport;
  - (c) contain a requirement that the license holder must comply with, and ensure compliance by his or her employees, agents and sub-contractors, with these By-laws and applicable national and Gauteng provincial legislation; and
  - (d) require the license holder to keep monthly written records on a form prescribed by the Council of the quantities of each category of waste collected and transported during the license period.

### **39. Renewal of licenses**

- (1) A license holder who wishes to renew his or her license must apply to renew the license concerned at least 90 days prior to the expiry of the existing license.
- (2) The Council must consider and grant or reject a license renewal application within 60 days of the receipt of the application subject to the provisions of sections of this bylaw.
- (3) If the Council fails to consider and grant or reject a license renewal application within 60 days, it must inform the applicant in writing that the period for consideration is extended and must inform the applicant of the date by which a decision will be made.
- (4) A license in respect of which application for renewal has been made in terms of subsection (1) remains valid until a final decision has been made in respect of that application.

### **40. Display of licenses**

- (1) Upon issuing a license under this Chapter, the Council must issue to the license holder a numbered sticker for each vehicle to be used for the purpose concerned confirming that the license holder is authorised to collect and transport the category of waste specified on the sticker.
- (2) The stickers must vary in colour for each category of waste.
- (3) The license holder must affix such sticker to each vehicle to be utilised to provide the service and display the sticker at all times.
- (4) Waste for processing or disposal at a waste disposal facility will be only be received at such facility from a contractor who is licensed and on whose vehicle a sticker required in terms of subsection (3), is displayed.

### **41. Prohibited conduct**

No license holder may -

- (a) intentionally or negligently operate in contravention of any condition of the license concerned;
- (b) intentionally or negligently fail or refuse to give information, when required to do so in terms of these By-laws, or give false or misleading information;
- (c) intentionally or negligently fail to take all reasonable steps to prevent a contravention of these By-laws, by any act or an omission of his or her employee acting in the course and scope of his or her duties, or
- (d) collect or transport any waste except in a properly constructed, watertight vehicle or in a suitable container that prevents spillage of waste, the suitability of the vehicle to be dependant on the waste stream contemplated in this bylaw to be collected or transported, as specified in the National Road Traffic Act, 1996.

### **42. Exemptions**

The Council may, having regard to the main objects of these By-laws contemplated in section 3(1), and its local waste plan, by notice in the Gauteng Provincial Gazette, exempt any type of commercial service from any provision of this Chapter to the extent and subject to the terms specified in such notice.

### **43. Transitional provisions**

- (1) Any person who is at the commencement of these By-laws lawfully providing a commercial service for which a license is required under this Chapter, must within 90 days of such commencement, make application for a license in terms of this bylaw., failing which such person's right to provide such service lapses.

(2) If an application is submitted in terms of subsection (1), the applicant may continue to provide the commercial service in respect of which the application has been made until a final decision has been taken in respect of that application.

## **CHAPTER 7 ACCUMULATING WASTE, LITTERING, DUMPING AND ABANDONED ARTICLES**

### **44. Accumulating waste**

(1) Every owner and occupier of premises must keep those premises clean and free from any waste which is likely to cause a nuisance, harm to human health or damage to the environment.

### **45. Duty to provide facilities for litter**

(1) The Council, or owner in the case of privately owned land, must take reasonable steps to ensure that a sufficient number of approved receptacles are provided for the discarding of litter by the public, on any premises to which the public has access.

(2) The Council, or owner of privately owned land, must ensure that every receptacle provided in terms of subsection (1), is –

- (a) maintained in good condition;
- (b) suitably weighted or anchored so that it cannot be inadvertently overturned;
- (c) constructed in such a manner as to ensure that it is weatherproof and animal proof;
- (d) of a suitable size so that the receptacles on the premises are capable of containing all litter likely to be generated on the premises;
- (e) placed in a location convenient for the use by users and occupants of the premises to discourage littering or the accumulation of waste; and
- (f) emptied and cleansed periodically to ensure that no receptacle or its contents become a nuisance.

### **46. Prohibition of littering**

(1) No person may -

- (a) cause litter;
- (b) sweep any waste into a gutter, onto a road reserve or onto any other public place;
- (c) disturb anything in, or remove anything from any receptacle which has been placed for the purposes of collecting litter in such a manner as to cause any of the contents of the receptacle to spill from it; or
- (d) allow any person under his or her control to do any of the acts referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Council, or the owner in the case of privately owned land to which the public has access, must within a reasonable time after any litter has been discarded, dumped or left behind, remove such litter or cause it to be removed from the premises concerned to prevent the litter from becoming a nuisance.

### **47. Prohibition of dumping and abandoning articles**

(1) No person may deposit or permit the depositing of any waste, whether for gain or otherwise, upon any land or in any building of which he is the owner or occupier except if such deposit is made in accordance with the provisions of these By-laws.

(2) Subject to any provision to the contrary contained in these By-laws, no person may leave any article or allow any article under his or her control to be left at a place with the intention of abandoning it.

(3) No person may dump waste.

(4) Any article, other than a motor vehicle deemed to have been abandoned as contemplated in regulation 320 of the National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000, made under the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, which, in the light of such factors as the place where it is found, the period it has been at such place and the nature and condition of such article, is reasonably considered by the Council as having been abandoned, may be removed and, subject to the provisions subsection (6), disposed of by the Council as it deems fit.

(5) The Council may remove and, subject to the provisions of subsection (6), dispose of any article which is chained or fastened to any pole, parking meter or any other property of the Council as it deems fit.

(6) If an article contemplated in subsection (4) or (5), is, in the opinion of the Council, of significant financial value, the Council may not dispose of it unless it has published a notice in a newspaper circulated in the area where the



article was found, describing the article, stating the Council's intention to dispose of it and inviting the owner, or person legally entitled thereto, to claim the article within 30 days of the date of publication of the notice and such article may only be disposed of if no valid claim is made during such period.

#### **48. Burning of waste**

(1) Burning of waste is strictly prohibited unless the written approval of council has been obtained.

### **CHAPTER 8 Enforcement and legal services**

#### **49. Compliance of this by-law and other laws**

(1) the owner or occupier of premises is responsible for ensuring compliance with this bylaw in respect of all or any of its stipulations;  
(2) any person who, or an entity which, requires a waste related license or authorization in terms of national, provincial or municipal legislation will have to prove on request, to authorized person/s that such person or entity has obtained the appropriate license by submission thereof to the council within 30 days or such other period as specified by the authorized person/s.

#### **50. Identification documents**

(1) An authorised person/s must, upon appointment, be issued with an identification document by the Council which must state the name and powers and function of that person/s, and include a photograph of the person/s.  
(2) An authorised person/s, exercising his powers or performing his functions and duties for the purposes of these By-laws, must present an identification document issued in terms of subsection (1) on demand by a member of the local community.

#### **51. Powers of authorised person/s**

(1) In addition to the powers, functions and duties an authorised person/s or designated officer has by virtue of his appointment as such, an authorised person/s, may with the consent of the owner or person in charge of a vehicle or other mode of conveyance, search that vehicle or other mode of conveyance found in any place other than on premises not belonging to the Council.  
(2) If consent is not obtained in terms of subsection (1), a vehicle or other mode of conveyance may be searched or stopped and searched, only pursuant to a warrant issued by a justice of the peace as contemplated in sections 3 and 4 of the Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Oaths Act, 1963 (Act No. 16 of 1963).  
(3) (a) If, in the opinion of an authorised person/s, any search of a vehicle or other mode of conveyance, in terms of subsection (1) or (2), gives rise to the reasonable apprehension that the presence of waste in or on such vehicle or other mode of conveyance is a serious and immediate danger to human health or to the environment, the authorised person/s must instruct the owner or person in control of the vehicle concerned in writing to take the steps specified in that instruction which, in the opinion of such person/s or officer, are necessary to mitigate harm to human health or damage to the environment.  
(b) In the event of a refusal or failure to comply with an instruction given in terms of paragraph (a), the authorised person/s concerned may report the matter to the Municipality with a view to seizure of the vehicle concerned in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977).

#### **52. Powers of entry and inspection**

(1) an owner or occupier must, on request, allow an authorized person/s access to premises to carry out such inspection and examination as he or she may deem necessary to investigate any contravention of this bylaw and ensure compliance therewith;  
(2) when accessing the premises, the authorized person/s must if requested, identify him or herself through written proof of authorization.



**53. Using force to enter**

(1) Force may not be used to effect entry to execute work or conduct an inspection on any premises in terms of section 112 of the Systems Act, unless an emergency arises.

**54. Powers to question**

(1) For the purposes of administering, implementing and enforcing the provisions of these By-laws, an authorised person/s may require a licensee or any other person to disclose information, either orally or in writing, and either alone or in the presence of a witnesses, on any matter to which these By-laws relate and require that the disclosure be made on oath or affirmation.

(2) An authorised person/s may for the purposes of subsection (1) be accompanied by an interpreter and any other person reasonably require to assist that person/s or officer.

(3) No person may make a false statement or furnish false information to the municipality, authorized person/s or and employee of the municipality, or falsify a document issued in terms of this bylaw

**55. Liabilities and compensation**

(1) The council will not be liable for damages or compensation arising from anything done by it in terms of this bylaw

**Service of notices and documents****56. Enforcement notices**

(1) If, in the opinion of the authorised person/s, a person is –

(a) causing a nuisance, harm to human health or damage to the environment; or

(b) as licensee, is failing to comply with the terms of a license granted in terms of these By-laws; or

(c) as owner or occupier, has failed to satisfy an obligation in terms of these by-laws; or

(d) the authorised person/s may issue or cause to be issued on that person an enforcement notice in terms of this section.

(2) An enforcement notice issued under this section must state–

(a) the name and also the residential and postal address, if either or both of these be known, of the affected person;

(b) the nature of the nuisance, harm to human health or damage to the environment that the affected person is causing or is likely to cause;

(c) the steps required to forestall or remediate the nuisance, harm to human health or damage to the environment in sufficient detail to enable compliance with the enforcement notice;

(d) that the affected person must not later than 21 calendar days from the date on which the enforcement notice is issued take steps to comply with the notice;

(e) that failure to comply with the requirements of the enforcement notice within the period contemplated in paragraph (d) may result in civil liability; and

(f) that written representations may be made to the council, or a designated committee or internal functionary to which powers under these By-laws have been delegated, at a specified place, within 21 calendar days of receipt of the notice.

(3) If an affected person fails to comply with an enforcement notice, the council or anyone authorised by the council, may perform the steps required in the enforcement notice, provided that council does so in conformity with the requirements of the Bill of Rights and any other law, in particular, an authorised person/s must act with strict regard to decency and order, respect for a person's dignity, freedom and security, and personal privacy.

(4) Where the council incurs any expenditure as a result of performing such steps, the council may recover any reasonable expenditure from the person who failed to act as directed or, where criminal proceedings have not been instituted, by means of civil proceedings.

(5) Any licensee which commits an offence in terms of subsection 1(1)(b) and has, within the last five years, been convicted of the same offence, may be declared a serial offender under these By-laws and have its license revoked immediately.

**57. Compliance notices –**

(1) If, in the opinion of the authorised person/s, a person is-

(a) Contravening subsections 34(1) (a) - (g), 37(1) (a) – (d), 38(1) – (5), 44(1) (a) – (c) of these By-laws; or

(b) allowing waste other than domestic waste or dailies to remain uncollected, the authorised person/s may serve or cause to be served on that person a compliance notice in terms of this section instead of a notice contemplated in section 56 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

(2) The compliance notice must –

(a) specify, at the time when the notice is issued, the name and also the residential and postal address, if either or both of these be known, of the person on whom the compliance notice is served;

(b) state the particulars of the compliance;

(c) specify the amount of the penalty payable in respect of that compliance and the place where the penalty may be paid which penalty may not exceed R5000,00 (five thousand rand); and

(d) inform the person on whom the compliance notice is served that, not later than 28 calendar days after the date of service of the compliance notice, he may –

(i) pay the penalty; or

(ii) inform the council in writing that he elects to be tried in court on a charge of having committed an offence under section 51.

(3) Where a person makes an election under subsection (2) (d) (ii), the procedure set out in section 46 applies.

### 58. Offences and penalties

Any person, who –

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this by-law;

(b) refuses or fails to comply with any notice addressed to him or her in terms of or for the purposes of this by-law;

(c) refuses or fails to comply with the terms or conditions of any permit issued or otherwise imposed in terms of this by-law;

(d) obstruct, hinders or interferes with an authorised person/s in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty under this by-law;

(e) fails or refuses to furnish the authorised person/s with any documentation or information required for the purposes of this by-law or furnishes a false or misleading document or information;

(f) fails or refuses to comply with any instruction given by the authorised person/s for the purposes of this by-law;

(g) pretends to be an authorised person/s; is guilty of an offence and –

i. liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R3 000 or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years or both a fine and imprisonment; and

ii. in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding R3 000 or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one day for every day during the continuance of such offence after a written notice has been served on him or her by the Council requiring the discontinuance of such offence.

### 59. Enforcement

(1) The Council may appoint so many authorised person/s as it may consider necessary to be responsible for the enforcement of this by-law.

(2) The authorised persons shall take all lawful, necessary and practicable measures to enforce the provisions of this by-law.

### 60. Appeals

(1) Any person may appeal against a decision taken by an authorised person under this by-law by giving written notice of the appeal in accordance with the provisions of section 62 of the Municipal System Act, 2000.

### 61 Exemptions

(1) Any person may, in writing, apply for exemption from the provisions of this by-law to the Council.

(2) An application in terms of subsection (1) above must be accompanied by reasons.

(3) The Council may grant a temporary exemption in writing from one or all of the provisions of this by-law, provided that the Council:

- (a) Is satisfied that granting the exemption will not significantly prejudice the objectives referred to in section 2(1) of this by-law; and
  - (b) Grants any exemption subject to conditions that promote the attainment of the objectives referred to in section 4(1) of the by-law.
- (4) The Council must not grant an exemption under subsection (1) until the Council has:
- (a) Taken measures to ensure that all persons whose rights may be significantly detrimentally affected by the granting of the exemption, including but not limited to adjacent land owners or occupiers, are aware of the application for exemption and how to obtain a copy of it;
  - (b) Proof that all interested & affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to raise their comments or objections to the application; and
  - (c) Duly considered and taken into account any objections raised.
- (5) The Council may –
- (a) From time to time review any exemptions granted in terms of this section; and
  - (b) On good grounds withdraw any exemption.

## **62. Severability**

If a section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this by-law is declared invalid by a competent court, the invalid portion shall be severed and shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this by-law.

## **63. Complaints –**

Any person may lodge a complaint with an authorised person/s, or through any other channel established by the council, that any other person is causing harm to human health or damage to the environment by engaging in council services or commercial services, in which event the authorised person/s, unless he has reasonable grounds to believe that the complaint is frivolous or an abuse of the main objects of these By-laws set out in section 3, must investigate the complaint and must, if he is satisfied that such harm is or is likely to be caused, issue an enforcement notice or compliance notice, whichever be appropriate.

## **64. Representations –**

- (1) Any affected person may make representations to the council, or a designated committee or internal functionary of the council to which the council has delegated its powers, in the manner specified in the enforcement notice.
- (2) Representations must be made by submitting a sworn statement or affirmation to the council, designated committee or internal functionary within 21 calendar days of the service of the notice.
- (3) Any representation not lodged within 21 calendar days must not be considered, save where the affected person has shown good cause and the council, the designated committee or internal functionary condones the late lodging of the representation.
- (4) The council, or designated committee or internal functionary, must duly consider the representations and any response thereto by an authorised person/s or any other person, if there be such a response; and may, on its own volition, conduct any further investigations to verify the facts if that, in its opinion, is necessary. If the council, or designated committee or internal functionary, should conduct any further investigations, the results of such investigation must be made available to the affected person, who must be given an opportunity of making a further response if he so wishes, and the council, or designated committee or internal functionary, must also consider such further response.
- (5) After the council, or designated committee or internal functionary, is satisfied that the requirements of subsection (4) have been satisfied, the council, or designated committee or internal functionary, must make an order in writing and give a copy of it to the affected person setting out its findings. Such an order may –
  - (a) confirm, alter or set aside in whole or in part, an enforcement notice; and
  - (b) must specify the period within which the affected person must comply with any order made by it.
- (c) If the enforcement notice is confirmed, in whole or in part, or is altered but not set aside, the council, or designated committee or internal functionary, must inform the affected person that he may elect to be tried in court, or must discharge the obligations set out in the enforcement notice.
- (6) If the affected person elects to be tried in court, he must notify the council, or designated committee or internal functionary of his election within seven calendar days, and on receipt of such notification by the council, or designated committee or internal functionary, the provisions of section 48 apply.

(7) If the affected person does not elect to be tried in court, he must discharge his obligations under the enforcement notice within the prescribed manner and time.

(8) If the affected person lodges a representation or elects to be tried in Court, any requirement in terms of section 44 of these By-laws requiring compliance with an enforcement notice, may be suspended unless, in the opinion of the council, the affected person has caused an environmental emergency in which event and without derogation from any right that the affected person may have, or may in the future have, at common law or under any other law, to any relief of whatever nature, the affected person must immediately comply with any such requirement on being ordered, orally or in writing, by the council to do so.

(9) If there is an environmental emergency and if the affected person, despite receiving a lawful order made in terms of subsection (8), fails to comply with such an order, the council may itself cause the environmental emergency to be stopped, reversed or abated, in which event the council may institute civil proceedings for the recovery of any reasonable and necessary expenditure which it has incurred or may incur in effecting such a stoppage, reversal or abatement.

## **CHAPTER 9 JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS**

### **65. Service of documents and process**

For the purposes of the service of any notice, order or other document relating to non-payment for the provision of council services, the address of the owner of the premises on which domestic waste and dailies is generated is deemed to be the place for service of documents and process of such owner.

### **66. Service of notices –**

(1) Where any notice or other document is required by these By-laws to be served on any person other than for the purpose of criminal proceedings-

(a) it must be served on him personally, failing which if it be served on any member of his household, 16 years or older, who signs for the receipt of such notice at his place of residence or business; and

(b) if sent by registered post to the person's address as contemplated in section 48, it constitutes service in terms of section 7 of The Interpretation Act, 1957 (Act 33 of 1957).

### **67. Trial –**

If a person who elects to be tried in court in terms of subsection 47(6) or 47(8), notifies the council of his election, the authorised person/s must within 10 calendar days take all necessary steps, as envisaged in the Criminal Procedure Act, in order to secure the attendance and prosecution of the accused, in which event the enforcement notice or compliance notice must be cancelled.

## **CHAPTER 10 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **68. Ownership**

(1) The person holding a permit to operate a waste disposal facility becomes the owner of all waste upon disposal thereof at that facility.

(2) A person who generates domestic waste is the owner thereof until it is collected by the Council which then becomes the owner thereof.

(3) A person who abandons any article is liable for any damage which that article may cause as well as for the cost of removing that article, notwithstanding the fact that such person may no longer be the owner thereof.

### **69. State and Council Bound**

(1) This by-law is binding on the state and the Council except so far as any criminal liability is concerned.

**70. Repeal of by-laws**

(1) Any by-laws relating to waste management adopted by the Council or any municipality now comprising an administrative unit of the Council is repealed from the date of promulgation of these by-laws.

**71. Short title**

(1) These By-laws are called the West Rand District Municipality Standard Waste Management By-laws, 2011.

**72. Commencement Date**

(1) This by-law will come into operation on a date or dates to be determined by the Council through publications in the Provincial Gazette.

**SCHEDULE OF FINES**

<b>OFFENCE CODE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF SECTION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE</b>	<b>FINE</b>
		<b>Operate a vehicle for the conveyance of waste upon a public road unless the vehicle has a body of adequate size and construction for the type of waste being transported.</b>	<b>R2000</b>
		<b>Fail to maintain a vehicle used for the conveyance of waste in a clean, sanitary and roadworthy condition at</b>	<b>R2500</b>

		all times.	
		Failure to cover loose waste on an open vehicle with a tarpaulin or suitable net.	R2000
		Cause or permit waste being transported in or through the municipal area to become detached, leak or fall from a vehicle transporting it, except at a waste disposal facility.	R2000
		Burning waste either in a public or private place, for the purpose of disposing of that waste.	Refer to Air Quality by-laws
		Incinerate waste either in a public or private place, except in an incinerator at a place where the relevant National or Gauteng Provincial authorities permit such incineration, or at a place designated by the Council for that purpose.	R2000
		Bring liquor or intoxicating or narcotic substance onto a waste disposal facility or enter such facility under the influence of liquor or such substance.	R200

OFFENCE CODE	NUMBER OF SECTION	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	FINE
		Enter a waste disposal of waste in terms of these By-Laws, unless authorised to do so by the Council then only at such times and subject to such conditions as the Council or such person may impose.	R500
		Dispose of waste at a disposal facility where the disposal of the waste concerned is not permitted.	R1500
		Light a fire on a waste disposal facility without the prior written consent of the person in charge of that facility.	R1000
		Storing waste for more than 90 consecutive days.	R2000
		Collect or transport of Business (bulk containerised waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation.	R2000
		Collect or transport of Industrial waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation.	R2000
		Collect or transport of Special Industrial waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation.	R2000

		<b>Collect or transport of hazardous waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation.</b>	<b>R2000</b>
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<b>OFFENCE CODE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF SECTION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE</b>	<b>FINE</b>
		<b>Collect or transport of recyclable waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation.</b>	<b>R2000</b>
		<b>Collect or transport of health care risk waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation.</b>	<b>R2000</b>
		<b>Collect or transport of building waste streams listed in subsection (2) without having obtained permission from the Council, and being in possession of a license authorising such collection and transportation.</b>	<b>R1000</b>
		<b>License holder intentionally or negligently operate in contravention of condition of the license concerned.</b>	<b>R1500</b>
		<b>Failure or refuse to give information, when required to do so in terms of these By-Laws, or give false or misleading information.</b>	<b>R1500</b>
		<b>Failure to take all reasonable steps to prevent a contravention of these By-Laws, by act or an omission of his or her employee acting in the course and scope of his or her duties.</b>	<b>R1500</b>
		<b>Collect or transport waste except in a properly constructed, watertight vehicle or in a suitable container that prevents spillage of waste, the suitability of the vehicle to be dependant on the waste stream contemplated in section 24(1), to be collected or transported, as specified in the National Road Act, 1996.</b>	<b>R1500</b>