

LIMPOPO PROVINCE
LIMPOPO PROVINSIE
XIFUNDZANKULU XA LIMPOPO
PROFENSE YA LIMPOPO
VUNDU LA LIMPOPO
IPHROVINSI YELIMPOPO

**Provincial Gazette • Provinsiale Koerant • Gazete ya Xifundzankulu
Kuranta ya Profense • Gazethe ya Vundu**

(Registered as a newspaper) • (As 'n nuusblad geregistreer)
(Yi rhijistarwile tanihi Nyuziphapha)
(E ngwadisitšwe bjaio ka Kuranta)

POLOKWANE,

29 MAY 2008
29 MEI 2008
29 MUDYAXIHI 2008
29 MEI 2008
29 SHUNDUNTHULE 2008

Vol. 15
Extraordinary

**Ku katsa na Tigazete to
Hlawuleka hinkwato**

No. 1502
Buitengewoon
**Hu tshi katelwa na
Gazethe dza Nyingo**

CONTENTS

<i>No.</i>		<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Gazette No.</i>
LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICES			
145	Municipal Systems Act (32/2000): Greater Letaba Municipality: Meetings, Processions and Public Participation By-Laws	3	1502
146	do.: do.: Noise Abatement and Prevention of Nuisance By-laws	27	1502
147	do.: do.: Hair Salon and Barbershop By-laws	39	1502

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICES

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 145

BY – LAWS RELATING TO MEETINGS, PROCESSIONS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Municipal Manager of Greater Letaba Local Municipality hereby, in terms of section 13(a) in conjunction with section 75 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), publishes the By-Law Relating to Meetings, Processions and Public Participation for the Greater Letaba Local Municipality, to be approved by the Council, as set out hereunder.

1. DEFINITION

For the purposes of the present Law the following main terms and definitions are used:

- 1.1. **“Meetings and/or processions”** — a gathering, meeting, street rally, demonstration, picketing and other meeting and/or procession;
- 1.2. **“Other Meeting and/or procession”** — a sport, cultural or other entertaining activity or religious activity held in places specially designed for this purpose in open air or in a building;
- 1.3. **“Gathering”** — a joint presence of communities in an earlier determined place in open air or in a building in the fixed time gathered for collective discussion and solution of questions effecting their interests;
- 1.4. **“Meeting”** — a mass presence of citizens in a certain place in open air gathered for public discussion and expression of their attitude towards actions (inaction) of persons and organizations, events of public and political life, and also for solving the problems effecting their interests;
- 1.5. **“Street Rally”** — an organized mass movement of a group of citizens on pedestrian or traffic area of a street (road), boulevard, prospect or square for the purposes of drawing attention to any problems or for public expression of their public and political moods or for a protest;

1.6. "Demonstration" — an organized mass movement of a group of citizens on pedestrian or traffic area of a street (road), boulevard, prospect or square including the one with the usage of vehicles and other transportation means for the purposes of drawing attention to any problems or for public expression of their public and political moods or for a protest with the usage of posters, transparencies or other means;

1.7. "Municipality" means –

(a) Greater Letaba Municipality which as a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998); exercising its legislative and executive authority through its Municipal Council; or

Its successor in title; or

(b) A structure or person exercising a delegated power or carrying out an instruction, where any power in this By-Law has been delegated or sub-delegated, or an instruction given, as contemplated in section 59 of the Act; or

(c) A service provider fulfilling a responsibility under this By-Law, assigned to it in terms of section 81(2) of the Act, or any other law, as the case may be;

1.8. "Municipal Manager" means –

(a) The person appointed by the Municipality as the Municipal Manager in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), and includes any person acting in that position; or

(b) In relation to a service provider referred to in paragraph (d) of the definition of "Municipality", the chief executive officer of that service provider.

1.9. "Municipal Council" or "Council" means – a Municipal Council referred to in section 157(1) of the Constitution. According to section 157(1) of the Constitution, a Municipal Council consists of –

Members elected in accordance with subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5); or

If provided for by national legislation –

Members appointed by other Municipal Councils to represent those other Councils; or

Both members elected in accordance with paragraph (a) and members appointed in accordance with subparagraph (i) of this paragraph.

1.10. "Picketing" — a public expression by a citizen or by a group of citizens of public and political, group or individual and other interests or the protest (without a procession), including by a hunger-strike, on any problems with the usage or without usage of posters, transparencies and other means;

1.11. "Substantial harm caused to rights and legal interests of citizens, organizations or state or public interests" — a failure of meeting and/or procession, temporal termination of activity of organizations or violation of transport traffic, death of people, causing a severe physical injury to one or several victims;

2. THE OBJECTS OF THIS BY-LAW

2.1. The objects of this By-Law are --

- (a) To recognise the right of peaceful assembly; and
- (b) To ensure, so far as it is appropriate to do so, that persons may exercise the right to participate in public assemblies; and
- (c) To ensure that the exercise of the right to participate in public assemblies is subject only to such restrictions as are necessary and reasonable in a democratic society in the interests of-
 - (i) Public safety; or
 - (ii) Public order; or
 - (iii) The protection of the rights and freedoms of other persons;
- (d) To ensure that the right of persons to participate in public assemblies may be exercised without fear, prejudice and harassment.

2.2. This is in line with the Section 17 of the Chapter 2: Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa that states that ***"Everyone has the right, peacefully and unarmed, to assemble, to***

demonstrate, to picket and to present petitions.” Section 18 points out that everyone has a right to freedom of association.

- 2.3. (a) This Meetings and/or Procession By-Law expressly states that a person has the right to peacefully assemble with others in a public place.
- (b) This right is subject to the restrictions set out in the Bill of Rights Limitation Clause. Accordingly, the rights in the Bill of Rights may be limited only in terms of law of general application to the extent that the limitation is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including –
- (i) The nature of the right;
 - (ii) The importance of the purpose of the limitation;
 - (iii) The nature and extent of the limitation;
 - (iv) The relation between the limitation and its purpose; and
 - (v) Less restrictive means to achieve the purpose.
- (c) This By-Law provides that the right to peaceful assembly is subject only to such restrictions as are necessary and reasonable in a democratic society in the interests of:
- Public safety; or
 - Public order; or
 - The protection of the rights and freedoms of other persons.

3. THE SCOPE OF THIS BY-LAW

- 3.1. The By-Law relating to Meetings and Procession deals with the procedure for organising and holding of local meetings and processions.

- 3.2. The procedure of organization and holding of other meetings and/or processions established by the present Law is not extended on meetings and/or processions held under the decision of state bodies on the days of state holidays and memorial dates celebrated in the Republic of South Africa

CHAPTER 1

MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

4. PROCEDURE FOR ORGANISING AND HOLDING OF MEETINGS AND/OR PROCESSIONS:

ORGANISERS OF MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

- 4.1. Organisers of a gathering, meetings and processions within the Municipality shall citizens of the Republic of South Africa permanently residing within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality with one of the following:
- (a) Have reached the majority age;
 - (b) Have been mentioned in the given number in the application on holding a meeting and/or procession and who have taken in writing the obligation on its organisation and holding of the meeting or procession.

5. APPLICATION ON HOLDING A MEETING AND/OR PROCESSION

- 5.1. Application on holding a meeting and/or a procession is submitted by the organiser(s) to the Municipality offices.
- 5.2. The application is submitted in writing not later than 15 days before the supposed date of holding the meeting and/ or procession.

5.3. The following shall be indicated in the application:

- (a) purpose, kind, place of holding the meeting and/or procession;
- (b) date of its holding, time of its beginning and end;
- (c) routes of movement in case of a procession;
- (d) expected/ supposed number of participants;
- (e) name, middle and last name of an organizer (organisers), his (their) place of residency and work (study);
- (f) measures connected with medical service (in extreme cases), cleaning the territory after holding the meeting and/or procession;
- (g) date of submitting the application.

5.4. The term of submitting the application is calculated from the day of its registration in the Municipality.

6. PROCEDURE OF CONSIDERATION OF THE APPLICATION AND PASSING OF THE DECISION

- 6.1. The Municipal Manager or any delegated authority is obliged to consider the application and not later than 5 days before the date of holding the meeting to notify in writing the organiser(s) about the decision taken.
- 6.2. A permission or ban to hold the meeting and/or procession shall be indicated in the decision and also the motives for banning the meeting and/or procession.
- 6.3. The decision of the Municipal Manager or any delegated authority on permitting or banning the meeting and/or procession is taken with consideration of the date, place, time of its holding, number of participants, weather conditions, payment of expenses connected with protection of public safety, medical services, cleaning of the territory after holding the meeting and/or procession and other

circumstances influencing the securing of public safety upon the agreement with the republican state bodies responsible for securing the public safety.

- 6.4. The Municipal Manager or any delegated authority at consideration of the application for the purposes of securing the rights and freedoms of citizens, public safety and also of normal functioning of transport and organizations has the right to suggest the change of date, place and time of its holding upon the agreement with the organizer(s).

7. APPEALING THE DECISION ON BANNING TO HOLD THE MEETING AND/ OR PROCESSION OR ON CHANGING THE DATE, PLACE AND TIME OF ITS HOLDING

7. The decision of the Municipal Manager or any delegated authority on banning to hold the meeting and/or procession or on changing the date, place and time of its holding can be appealed in writing to the Mayor and Municipal Council.

8. PREPARATION OF A MEETING AND/OR PROCESSION

- 8.1. Preparation of a meeting and/or procession remains the responsibility of the meeting organisers.
- 8.2. Before the permission to hold the meetings and/or procession is received, its organiser(s) and also other persons do not have the right to announce in mass media the date, place and time of its holding, prepare and distribute the leaflets, posters and other materials for this purpose.

9. PLACE AND TIME OF HOLDING A MEETING AND/OR PROCESSION

- 9.1. A meeting and/or procession can be held in any places suitable for this purpose.

9.2. Permanent places for holding meeting and/or procession and also places, where their holding is prohibited, can be determined by the Municipality, with announcing about it in mass media.

9.3. Holding of meeting and/or procession is not allowed:

- (a) In places, the usage of which for such purposes is prohibited by the decisions of the Municipality (e.g. Council Chambers);

9.4. Gatherings, meetings, street rallies, demonstrations and picketing can be held from 8 to 22 O'clock.

10. THE PROCEDURE OF HOLDING MEETINGS AND/OR PROCESSIONS

10.1. Meetings and/or processions, and also speeches of their participants are held in certain fixed place in accordance with the purposes mentioned in the application.

10.2. Organizer(s) of the meeting and/or procession or the person(s) responsible for organization and holding the meetings and/or processions are obliged:

- (a) to be constantly present at the meetings and/or processions held;
- (b) to provide observance of conditions and order of holding the meetings and/or processions, safety of citizens, safety of buildings, constructions, vehicles and other property and also of green plants;
- (c) to carry out all legal requirements of employees of internal affairs bodies and representatives of public, carrying out the duties on securing the public order and to assist them in securing the public order;
- (d) in extreme cases of termination of the held meetings and/or processions, to inform the

participants about it;

10.3. The Municipality shall and can additionally regulate the order of holding the meeting and/or procession with the consideration of local conditions and requirements of the present Law.

11. OBSERVANCE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AT HOLDING OF MEETINGS AND/OR PROCESSIONS

11.1. At holding a meeting and/or procession its participants shall observe the public order and shall fulfill all legal requirements of the organisers of the meeting and/or procession being held, requirements of the employees of internal affairs bodies and representatives of public fulfilling the duties on protection of public order.

11.2. At the course of the gathering, meeting, street rally, demonstration or picketing it is prohibited to their organisers and participants to:

- (a) To impede the traffic of vehicles and pedestrians;
- (b) To create obstacles for uninterrupted functioning traffic signs;
- (d) To set tents or other temporal structures;
- (e) To influence in any form on employees of militia for the purposes to impede their fulfillment of service duties, and also on representatives of public fulfilling the duties on protection of public order;
- (f) To have cold steel, fire, gas or other weapon, explosives and ammunition, their imitations or casts, and also specially produced or equipped articles the usage of which can threaten life and health of people or can cause material damage to citizens and organizations;
- (g) To act in a manner that is inciting public violence
- (h) To act in a manner that is creating the threat to public safety, life and health of participants of the mentioned meetings and/or processions or of other persons, or to hide their faces under masks;

- (i) To carry out the sale of alcohol drinks and beer in place of holding such activities and within the radius of 500 meters of adjacent territories.

11.3. The sale of alcohol drinks and beer in places of holding other meetings and/or processions and within the radius of 500 meters of adjacent territories is prohibited for the period of holding such meetings and/or processions also to the organizations and persons not being their organisers and participants except for the sale of alcohol drinks and beer in organizations (restaurants, cafes, etc) having the right to sale them in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of South African for the celebration and ritual activities planned earlier.

12. PROHIBITIONS OF WEAPONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

12.1. Any person, who, while present at any public meeting or on the occasion of any public meeting and/or procession, has with him any lethal weapon, other than in pursuance of lawful authority shall be guilty of an offence.

12.2. For the purposes of this section, a person shall not be deemed to be acting in Pursuance of lawful authority unless he is acting in his capacity as a police officer (South, or as a member of a fire brigade.

13. TERMINATION OF A MEETING AND/OR PROCESSION

13.1. A meeting and/or procession and also preparation to it shall be terminated under the demand of the head (his deputy) of the relevant local executive and administrative body, body of internal affairs, organizer(s) of the mentioned meeting and/or procession in cases:

- (a) If there has been no application submitted or the decision on banning to hold the meeting and/or procession has been taken;
- (b) If provisions of articles 9-11 of the present Law are infringed;

(c) Of appearance of the threat to life and health of citizens.

13.2. In case of refusal of participants of meeting and/or procession to fulfill the demand of the head (his deputy) of the relevant executive and administrative body, internal affairs body, organizer(s) or person(s) responsible for organization and holding of the meeting and/or procession to stop meeting and/or procession, the bodies of internal affairs in accordance with legislation of the Republic of South Africa take necessary measures on termination of meeting and/or procession.

14. NON-INTERFERENCE OF STATE BODIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND ALSO OF CITIZENS IN HOLDING MEETINGS AND/OR PROCESSIONS

14.1. State bodies, political parties, trade unions and other organizations and also citizens have no right to interfere and impede holding the meetings and/or processions held within the Municipality and held with observance of the requirements of the present By-Law and other acts of legislation of the Republic of South Africa.

15. DISRUPTING OF MEETINGS AND/OR PROCESSIONS

15. A person is guilty of disrupting meetings and processions when with intent to prevent or disrupt a lawful meeting, procession or gathering, he does any act tending to obstruct or interfere with it physically or makes any utterance, gesture or display designed to outrage the sensibilities of the group.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

16. THE OBJECTS OF THIS BY-LAW

16.1. The objects of the Public Participation is to provide for mechanisms by which the public may participate in the affairs of the municipality; openness, transparency and accountability on the part of the council, its political structures and its administration by providing for citizens to exercise their right to public participation

17. PREAMBLE

17.1. The municipality acknowledges that it is committed to the development of a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance.

17.2. The Municipality has executive authority to make by-laws about public participation pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000)

18. DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

18.1. In giving effect to section 16 of the Systems Act and as set out in the Schedule hereto, the Municipal Manager must ensure that for this purpose:-

(a) the Municipality employs sufficient staff members, other than Councillors, who may help in informing and educating the local community about the affairs of the Municipality;

- (b) that all the staff members, including Councillors referred to in Subsection 18.1(a), are trained in the basic knowledge of the areas referred to;
- (c) the Municipal Manager may establish a working group, consisting of Councillors and previously trained staff members, to administer the training of new staff members and Councillors under section 16 of the Systems Act.

19. MECHANISMS, PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

19.1. As provided for in section 17 of the Systems Act and elsewhere in these by-laws, the Municipal Manager must establish methods for public participation as set out in section 21.

19.2. (a) The Municipal Manager must notify the public of all available methods for participation.

(b) Notification may take the form as provided for in these by-laws.

19.3. The Municipality must, when implementing methods for public participation, provide:-

(a) for a qualified person to help members of the community who cannot read or write;

(b) appropriate access to public meetings and hearings for people with physical disabilities; and

(c) a translator, after having assessed the language preferences and usage and where appropriate.

20. COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The provisions of subsections 19.2(a) and (b) shall apply to this subsection.

21. METHODS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

21.1. The Municipal Manager must inform the community of any public comment procedures available through which the members of the community can voice their opinions and views on any other affairs of the Municipality on which the community's input is required, which may include, but are not limited to:-

(a) public meetings and hearings by the Council and other political structures and office bearers of the Municipality as provided for in subsection 21.4;

(b) consultative sessions with locally recognised community organisations and traditional authorities; and the submissions of written public comment.

21.2. Petitions and Complaints

- (a) Petitions and complaints lodged by the local community will be received by the Council at a facility provided at the Council's offices.
- (b) The Municipal Manager must notify the community of all important petitions and complaints lodged with it within 7 (seven) days of having processed and considered the petitions and complaints referred to in this subsection.
- (c) Any petition or complaint must comply with the following requirements:-

- (i) it must be in legible writing or typed;
- (ii) the document must clearly indicate the topic; and
- (iii) indicate the relevant department or official wherever possible.

21.3. Invitations for public comment and open sessions

- (a) When the Municipality considers and deliberates on any of the issues set out hereunder, it must hold open sessions to which members of the public and interested organisations must be invited to submit their views and comments:-
 - (i) the identification of the needs of the community in the municipal area, including the prioritisation of those needs for the purpose of helping the Council;
 - (ii) the views of the public and interested organisations on strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the integrated development plan for the purpose of helping the Council;
 - (iii) the involvement of the community in the development, implementation and review of the Council's performance management system, including the setting of appropriate key performance indicators and performance targets for the Municipality for the purpose of helping the Council;
 - (iv) the views and comments of the public and interested organisations on a proposed tariff policy as contemplated in section 74 of the Systems Act as well as its debt collection policy;

- (v) decisions on mechanisms for the provision of services through service delivery agreements.
- (b) In giving effect to subsection 21.3(a), the Municipal Manager, together with the Councillors and officials, must hold an open session on any of the issues referred to in subsection 21.2 when any issue arises, however, the open sessions should fall outside the framework of the sessions held in respect of the development of the Municipality's integrated development programme and its performance management system and as required by the Systems Act.
- (c) The Municipal Manager must, after the Council has held an open session on any of the matters contemplated in subsection 21.3(a), and after the conclusion of the session concerned:-
- (i) formulate a full report thereon together with any advice or recommendations the Council may deem necessary or desirable;
- (ii) make copies of the report available to the community in one or more of the following manners:-
- (aa) by application in the local newspaper;
- (bb) leaving a copy at all the libraries in their municipal area;
- (cc) posting a copy on the notice board on the council's offices;
- (dd) providing every Councillor of each ward, where wards exist, with copies for distribution to the Communities; and
- (ee) Sending the message in the website.

- (d) the Municipal Manager must ensure that the report is published according to the Council's language policy for the municipal area.

21.4. Public meetings and hearings by the Council

- (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 22, the Municipal Manager must, on appropriate notice and in a manner provided for in these by-laws, notify the community of any public meeting and/ or hearing arranged to discuss and consider any of the petitions and complaints lodged by members of the local community under subsection 21.2.
- (b) Any such public meeting and/ or hearing must take place within 14 (fourteen) days of the Municipal Manager having notified the community of the important issues raised and considered by the Council and after it has called for any comment under subsection 21.3.

21.5. Comments via electronic mail

- (a) The Municipal Manager, if it is in the confines of the Municipality's resources and capacity, provide the public with a central e-mail address, whereby members of the local community may submit written comment directly to the Municipality on any matter referred to in these by-laws and/ or other relevant legislation.
- (b) The Municipal Manager must ensure that the comments are accessed regularly and collated by a staff member specifically allocated to this task.

21.6. Referenda and opinion polls

(a) To gain the local community's input on any issue provided for in these by-laws, the Municipal Manager may call for a referendum or opinion poll, if the local community is notified in the manner provided therefor, of the following:-

(i) the specific issue that calls for a referendum or opinion poll;

(ii) the manner in which the referendum or opinion will take place;

(iii) where and when the referendum or opinion poll will take place;

(iv) the date on which the result of the referendum or opinion poll will be made public to the community.

(b) The date referred to in subsection 21.6(iv) may not be later than 2 (two) working days after referendum or 7 (seven) working days after the opinion poll itself.

21.7. Notification

(a) Whenever the Council:-

(i) holds a public meeting as provided under these by-laws;

(ii) holds a session about any matter contemplated in subsection 21.3; or

(iii) holds a public meeting on any other matter decided by the Council that warrants notification to the community, the aforesaid matters must be advertised once in two of the daily newspapers as well as community newspapers circulating in the municipal area according to the Council's language policy for a reasonable period before the event.

(b) Copies of all notices contemplated in subsection 21.7(a) must be posted at:-

(i) the notice board at the Council's offices;

(ii) all libraries in the municipal area; and

(iii) other places as may be available.

22. PUBLIC NOTICE OF MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

22.1. The Municipal Manager must give notice to the public in the manner provided for in section 25 of the time, date and venue whenever there is a scheduled:-

(a) ordinary meetings of the Council; and

(b) special urgent meeting of the Council, except when time constraints make this impossible.

23. VENUE FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

23.1. The Municipal Manager must ensure that the council makes use of an appropriate venue for any

public meeting and/ or hearing as provided for in these by-laws in terms of :-

- (a) the size of the venue after gauging and taking into consideration the approximate number of people who might be attending;
- (b) the location of the venue and access to it via public and private transport;
- (c) the amount of staff members of the Council to be made available to ensure the smooth administration of the meeting; and
- (d) the provision of security for both members of the Municipality as well as members of the local community attending the meeting.

24. COMMUNICATIONS TO LOCAL COMMUNITY

24.1. When anything must be notified by the Municipality through the media to the local community under these by-laws of any other applicable legislation, it must be done through one or more of the following:-

- (a) in the local newspaper or newspapers of its area and in the appropriate language for its area;
- (b) in a newspaper or newspaper circulating in its area and decided by the Council as a newspaper of record;

(c) by means of radio broadcasts covering the area of the Municipality;

(d) by means of the distribution of flyers and pamphlets; or

(e) by means of sending a message in a website.

24.2. When the Municipality invites the local community to submit written comments or representations on any matter before the Council, it must be stated in the invitation that any person who cannot write may come during office hours to a place where a staff member of the Municipality named in the invitation, will help that person to transcribe that person's comments or representations.

25. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

25.1. (a) Once the Council has formulated a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan, the Municipal Manager must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures set out in these by-laws, consult the local community before adopting the process.

(b) The notification to the local community may take place in a suitable manner provided for in these by-laws.

25.2. (a) The notification carrying the written process as referred to in subsection 25.1(a) and (b) must inform the community about their rights and duties for input required on the integrated development plan as well as how the community may go about commenting on such a process.

(b) The notice should also include the particulars of the process which the Municipality intends to follow.

25.3. The Municipal Manager must ensure that the publication setting out the process, specifies a date,

time and/ or place or where input from the community may be submitted.

25.4. Once the Municipality has finalised its integrated development plan under section 25 of the Systems Act, it must within 14 (fourteen) days of the adoption of such a plan give notice to the public in a manner provided for in these by-laws as well as make available copies of or extracts of the plan for public inspection at specified places and publicise in the local newspaper a summary plan.

26. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

26.1. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this by-law, a notice issued in terms of this by-law or a condition imposed under this by-law, irrespective of whether such contravention or failure has been declared as an offence elsewhere in this by-law, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to:

(a) a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or either such fine or such imprisonment or both such fine and such imprisonment or both such fine and such imprisonment;

(b) in the case of a continuing offence, an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment of 10 days or either such additional fine or such additional imprisonment or both such additional fine and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued, and

26.2. a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as a result of such contravention or failure.

27. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

These by-laws shall be called the By – Laws Relating to Meetings, Processions and Public Participation and shall come into effect after being published in the Provincial Gazette.

Procedures for Lodging Land Use Application By-law

NAME

ORGANISATION REPRESENTED (IF ANY)

ADDRESS

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER (DAYTIME)

(This is needed to tell you when the interview will be held)

CONTACT FAX NUMBER

(This is needed so that information can be sent to you quickly)

IF NO FAX NUMBER, PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER YOU WILL COLLECT THE INFORMATION WHICH COUNCIL IS REQUIRED TO FURNISH YOU WITH

OTHER METHOD REFERRED FOR NOTIFICATION

REASONS FOR REQUESTING ORAL HEARING

NOTE

You will be advised as to whether you have been granted an oral hearing,

Oral hearings of the Council are usually held in the (insert) at (insert)

You will be notified of the time of the hearing. Please note that the hearing may not start at the time given to you because other hearings are running late. When you arrive at the venue, please give your details to the Committee Secretariat so that they can note down that you have arrived. If you require an interpreter, please notify Council at least fifteen working days in advance.

If you are the convenor of a petition, you are responsible for advising the petitioners of the details of the hearing. It is also your responsibility to find a spokesperson to speak on behalf of the petitioners.

If there are many objectors, Council will request you to nominate a spokesperson. This is especially so when the objections raised cover the same ground. You are requested to attempt to speak to the other objectors before the hearing in order to nominate such a person.

If your rights are affected by this application, you are entitled to ask to see the Municipal file for this application. If the file or certain information is not available when you inspect the application, please give the officials at least 3 working days written notice that you wish to see the file. You may ask for copies of any information that is on the file. Please address this request to (insert). Fax number (insert). The cost per page per photocopy is (insert)

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 146

GREATER LETABA MUNICIPALITY**NOISE ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCE BY - LAWS**

The Municipal Manager of Greater Letaba Local Municipality hereby, in terms of section 13(a) in conjunction with section 75 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), publishes the Noise Abatement and Prevention of Nuisance By-Law for the Greater Letaba Local Municipality, to be approved by the Council, as set out hereunder.

Purpose of By-Law

- To promote the achievement of a safe, peaceful and healthy environment for the benefit of residents within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality;
- To provide for procedures, methods and practices to regulate nuisances.

1. DEFINITIONS

In this by-law, words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, the singular includes the plural and vice versa, unless the context otherwise indicates: -

1.1. "Council" means the council of the Municipality or any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, or any staff member acting under council's delegated or sub-delegated authority;

1.2. "Erf" means any land, whether vacant, occupied or with buildings thereon;

1.3. "Municipal Area" means the municipal area of the Municipality;

1.4. "Municipality" means the Municipality of the established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, Provincial Notice 487 dated 22 September 2000;

1.5. "Objectionable Material" means garden litter, rubbish, waste material, rubble, scrap metal, article or thing, disused motor cars, machinery or other vehicles, as well as the disused parts thereof, refuse from any building operations, or any refuse capable of being dumped on any land or premises, including new or used building materials not necessarily required in connection with bona fide building operations actually in progress on any land, and includes any solid, liquid or gas which is or may become offensive or dangerous or injurious to health or which materially interferes with the ordinary comfort or convenience of the public;

1.6. "Public Nuisance" means any act, omission or condition which is offensive, which is injurious or dangerous to health, which materially interferes with the ordinary comfort, convenience, peace or quiet of the public or which adversely effects the safety of the public;

1.7. "Public Place" means any square, building, park, recreation ground or open space which:—

- (a) is vested in the Municipality;
- (b) the public has the right to use, or
- (c) is shown on a general plan of a township filed in a deeds registry or a Surveyor-General's office and has been provided for or reserved for the use of the public or the owners of erven in such township;

1.8. "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, ferry 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;

2. ENFORCEMENT

2.1. The council may, whenever it regards it necessary to do so, enter any premises at any reasonable time to ensure compliance with this by-law.

CHAPTER 1**GENERAL NUISANCE****3. BEHAVIOUR AND CONDUCT**

3.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other by-law no person shall:

- (a) dump, accumulate or place or cause or permit to be dumped, accumulated or placed objectionable material in or on any erf, street, drain, water furrow, sewer, thoroughfare, public square or commonage except at such place or places as the council may from time to time set aside or approve for such purposes, provided however that the council may permit public garages, workshops and other trades, subject to such conditions as may be imposed in each case, to keep, store, repair, dismantle or re-assemble any motor vehicle or other vehicle or apparatus on premises approved by the council;
- (b) do work on any erf or use any building or land for purposes calculated to depreciate or to disfigure such erf or to interfere with the convenience or comfort of the neighbours or to become a source of danger to any person should the council be of the opinion that this provision is being ignored, the council may instruct that such work or use be discontinued forthwith and that the previous condition be reinstated;
- (c) carry on any trade, business or profession on any erf in the municipal area which may in the opinion of the council be a source or become a source of discomfort or annoyance to the neighbourhood;
- (d) deposit, leave, spill, drop or place any fruit or vegetable peels, broken bottles, glass, refuse or any objectionable material or thing which is offensive or likely to cause annoyance, danger or injury to persons in or upon any erf, street or public place;
- (e) allow any erf to be overgrown with bush, weeds or grass or other vegetation except cultivated trees, shrubs and grass to such extent that, in the opinion of the council or any duly authorised employee of the council it may be used as a shelter by vagrants, wild animals or vermin or may

threaten the public health or the safety of any member of the community or may promote the spread of fires;

- (f) allow any erf to be dirty, neglected or infested with rodents, snakes, mosquitoes, flies, ticks, bugs or other insects harmful to health, or allow any offensive odours or gasses to emanate from such erf;
- (g) allow the fencing of any erf to fall into a state of disrepair or to become unsightly or dilapidated;
- (h) allow any building or structure or any portion thereof on any erf to fall into a dilapidated, neglected or unsightly state, or fail to maintain the roof-water disposal system, pipes, sewers, drains, water fittings, waste water fittings, water closet fittings and all other appurtenances forming part of or attached to any building or structure in good and sound repair, or fail to maintain the walls of any building or structure free from dampness;
- (i) use or cause or permit to be used any stoep and/or verandah of any shop or business premises or vacant land adjoining such shop or business premises for the purpose of storing, stacking, dumping, disposing, displaying, keeping, selling or offering for sale any goods, articles or merchandise;
- (j) use or cause or permit any shop or business premises or vacant land adjoining such shop or business premises or any portion thereof which is open or visible to the public for the purpose of storing, stacking, dumping, disposing, or keeping any waste material, refuse, cartons, crates, containers or other articles of a like nature;
- (k) enclose or cause or permit the enclosing of any stoep or verandah of any shop or business premises by means of movable or immovable structures, objections, articles or devices otherwise than by such means as the council may approve;
- (l) keep on his premises any animal or bird which creates a disturbance or a nuisance to the neighbours by making frequent and excessive noise;

- (m) deposit or keep or cause or suffer to be deposited or kept any night soil on any premises, except in a proper sanitary convenience approved by the council and in accordance with any by-law of the council;
- (n) keep or cause or suffer to be kept upon his premises any sanitary convenience of such nature that it is a nuisance or is offensive or injurious or dangerous to health;
- (o) defoul, misuse or damage any public convenience or any convenience provided in any public building or place of public entertainment;
- (p) carry or convey, or cause or permit to be carried or conveyed through or in any street or public place, any objectionable material or thing, liquid or solid, which is or may become offensive or dangerous or injurious to health, unless such objectionable material or thing is covered with a suitable material to prevent the creation of any nuisance;
- (q) bury or dispose of any dead body in any unauthorised place;
- (r) permit the carcass of any animal, being his property or of which he is in charge, and which has died on his premises or elsewhere in the municipal area, to remain unburied;
- (s) cause or permit any stream, pool, ditch, drain, gutter, watercourse, sink, bath, cistern, water closet, privy or urinal on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge to be or become so foul or in such a state or to be so situated or constructed as to be offensive or dangerous or injurious to health;
- (t) cause or permit any foul or polluted water or any foul liquid or objectionable material to run or flow from any premises owned or occupied by him, whether occupied for trade, business, manufacturing, dwelling or any other purpose, into any street or on any land;
- (u) commit or cause or permit to be committed, any act which may pollute any water which inhabitants of the municipality have the right to use or which is provided or deserved for the use of such inhabitants;

- (v) bathe or wash himself or any animal or article or clothing or any other article or thing in any public stream, pool or water trough or at any public hydrant or fountain or at any place which has not been set aside by the council for any purpose;
- (w) disturb the public peace in any street or public place by making unseemly noises or by shouting, insistent hooting, wrangling or quarrelling, or by collecting a crowd or by organising any demonstration or by fighting or challenging to fight, or by striking with or brandishing or using in a threatening manner any stick or other weapon or by any other riotous, violent or unseemly behaviour at any time of the day or night, or by loitering in any street or public place or by gathering in crowds on pavements;
- (x) advertise wares or services in any street or public place by means of any megaphone, loudspeaker, or similar device or by insistent shouting, striking of gongs, blowing of horns or ringing of bells in such manner as to constitute a public nuisance in the neighbourhood;
- (y) in or upon any property or premises disturb the public peace in the neighbourhood of such premises by making therein or thereon any unseemly noises, or by shouting, wrangling, quarrelling and singing or by playing therein or thereon a musical instrument or use or permit to be used any musical instruments, radios, television sets or the like or any loudspeaker or other device for the reproduction or amplification of sound, in such manner or at such a time or in such circumstances that the sound thereof is audible beyond the boundaries of such property or premises and materially interferes with the ordinary comfort, convenience, peace or quiet of the occupiers of surrounding properties;
- (z) in any street or public place use any abusive or threatening language or commit any act which may or is calculated to cause a breach of the peace;
- (za) solicit alms in any street or public place or endeavour by the exposure of wounds, sores, injuries or deformities or the production of begging letters to obtain alms, or
- (zb) cleanse or wash any vehicle or part in any street or public place.

3.2. An owner or occupier of premises creates a public health nuisance if he or she causes or allows:-

- (a) any premises or part thereof to be of such a construction or in such a state as to be offensive, injurious or dangerous to health;
- (b) any street, stream, pool, lagoon, ditch, gutter, watercourse, sink, cistern, water-closet, earth closet, pail closet, urinal, cesspool, cesspit, drain, sewer, dung pit, slop tank, ash heap or dung heap to be so foul or in such a state or so situated or constructed as to be offensive or to be injurious or dangerous to health;
- (c) any stable, kraal, shed, run or premises used for the keeping of animals or birds and which is so constructed, situated, used or kept as to be offensive or to be injurious or dangerous to health;
- (d) any accumulation of refuse, offal, manure or other matter which is offensive or is injurious or dangerous to health;
- (e) any public building to be so situated, constructed, used or kept as to be unsafe or to be injurious or dangerous to health;
- (f) any dwelling to be occupied without proper and sufficient supply of potable water within a reasonable distance;
- (g) any factory or industrial or business premises not to be kept in a clean state and free from offensive smells arising from any drain, water closet, earth-closet, urinal or any other source, or not ventilated so as to destroy or render harmless and inoffensive as far as practicable any gas, vapour, dust or other impurity generated, or so overcrowded or so badly lighted or ventilated, as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of those employed therein or thereon;
- (h) any factory or industrial or business premises to cause or give rise to any smell or effluvium which is offensive or injurious or dangerous to health;
- (i) any building, room or structure to be used wholly or partly by a greater number of persons than will allow less than 11,3 m³ of free air space and 3,7 m² of floor space for each person

aged 10 years or more and 5,7 m³ of free air space and 1,9 m² of floor space for each person less than 10 years of age; or

- (j) any other activity, condition or thing declared to be a nuisance by the Minister in terms of the Health Act, 1977.

4. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS

- 4.1. Where any material, article or thing of whatsoever nature has been accumulated, dumped, stored or deposited on any erf, or where there is an overgrowth of bush, weeds, grass or vegetation on any erf in contravention of section 2(a), (d) and (e) the council may serve a notice on -
- (a) the person directly or indirectly responsible for such accumulation, dumping, storing or depositing;
 - (b) the owner of such material, article or thing, whether or not he is responsible for such accumulation, dumping, storage or depositing;
 - (c) the owner of the erf on which such accumulation, dumping, storage or depositing takes place, whether or not he is responsible therefore, or
 - (d) the owner of the erf on which there is an overgrowth of bush, weeds, grass or vegetation, requiring such persons or owners to dispose of, destroy or remove such material, article or thing or to clear such overgrowth to the satisfaction of the council.
- 4.2. Should any person or owner fail to comply with the requirements of a notice in terms of subsection (1) within the period stipulated by the council, the council may itself dispose of or destroy or remove such material, article or thing, or clear the overgrowth from any erf at the cost of any one or more of the persons or owners mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) and (d).
- 4.3. Where on any erf there is a contravention of section 2(f), (g), (h) and (t) the council may at its discretion serve a notice on either the owner or the occupier to abate the nuisance.

5. SANITARY FACILITIES AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

- 5.1. Every person engaged in building operations, road construction or construction work of any nature shall, when required to do so, provide adequate sanitary accommodation for himself and his employees to the satisfaction of and in accordance with any requirements specified by the council.

6. UNLAWFUL OCCUPATION

- 6.1. No person shall, without the permission of the council, occupy or permit to be occupied for human habitation a caravan, tent or other similar shelter of any description except on an authorised camping or caravan site controlled by the council or any other camping or caravan site which conforms with the provisions of the By-Law relating to such caravan parks or camping sites.
- 6.2. The council may serve notice on any person who is occupying a caravan, tent or shelter in contravention of subsection (1) to vacate such caravan, tent or shelter within 3 days after the service of such notice, failing which, such person shall be guilty of an offence.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCES

7. PEST CONTROL

- 7.1. An owner or occupier of premises creates a public health nuisance if :-
- (a) the premises are maintained in a manner that attracts or harbours rodents or other pests, or is conducive to the breeding thereof;
 - (b) flies are being attracted to, or can breed on, the premises, in significant numbers because –

- (i) insufficiently rotted manure or any other organic material is being kept or used; or
 - (ii) any other substance that attracts flies is used or kept other than for the purposes of trapping or killing flies;
- (c) mosquitoes can breed in significant numbers on the premises because:-
- (i) containers in which mosquitoes can breed, such as tyres, bottles, crockery, and tins, have been left or are kept on the premises;
 - (ii) tanks, barrels and similar containers in which mosquitoes can breed are not fitted with mosquito-proof covers or mosquito wire gauze screens in a manner that prevents mosquitoes gaining access to water contained in them;
 - (iii) gutters and down pipes are sagging or clogged so that stagnant water can accumulate in them; or
 - (iv) approved measures have not been taken to prevent mosquitoes breeding in ponds, excavations, wells, swimming pools or any other stagnant water source on the premises.

7.2. The following measures are approved measures for the purposes of subsection (1)(c)(iv):-

- (a) draining accumulated water at least once every seven days;
- (b) covering accumulated water with oil at least once every seven days; and
- (c) in the case of wells, providing a mosquito-proof cover and a pump.

8. AIR POLLUTION

8.1. An owner or occupier of premises creates a public health nuisance if—

- (a) any waste on the premises is burned outside except in an approved appliance;
- (b) ash, grit, soot or smoke is emitted from any chimney or appliance or from any other means on the premises in a manner or quantity that is sufficient to have an adverse impact on public health;
- (c) the erection or destruction of a building or structure causes dust to be discharged into the surrounding atmosphere in a manner or quantity that is sufficient to have an adverse impact on public health; or
- (d) Any dust is generated on, and emitted from the premises due to any activity or process and discharged into the surrounding atmosphere in a manner or quantity that is sufficient to have an adverse impact on public health.

9. FOULING AND LITTERING OF PUBLIC PLACES AND OPEN SPACES.

- 9.1. A person creates a public health nuisance if he or she throws, dumps, stores, keeps or drops refuse, rubbish, glass, tins, paper, car wrecks or parts of motor vehicles, dead animals, waste water or flushing water or other litter or waste, whether liquid or solid, on or in a street, road, bridge, thoroughfare, open space, vacant stand, public place or erf, spruit or watercourse, or cause or permit it to be thrown, dumped or dropped there, or cause or permit any such liquid to flow into such a place.
- 9.2. The person who has contravened subitem (1), must remedy, to the satisfaction of the environmental health officer, any damage to the environment which resulted from such contravention.

10. PENALTIES

10. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to -
- (a) a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such fine and such imprisonment and,
 - (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment of 10 days or to such additional imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such additional fine and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued and,
 - (c) a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as a result of such contravention or failure.

11. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

These by-laws are called the Noise Abatement and Prevention of Nuisance Services By - Laws of the Greater Letaba municipality and shall commence on the date of their publication in the Provincial Gazette.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 147**GREATER LETABA MUNICIPALITY****HAIR SALON AND BARBERSHOP BY - LAWS**

The Municipal Manager of Greater Letaba Local Municipality hereby, in terms of section 13(a) in conjunction with section 75 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), publishes the Hair Salon By-Law for the Greater Letaba Local Municipality, to be approved by the Council, as set out hereunder.

1. DEFINITIONS

In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates -

1.1. "body piercing" means the piercing of the skin for the purpose of inserting any foreign object;

1.2. "cosmetology or beauty service" includes, but is not limited to, any one or more of the following services:

- (a) Manicure, pedicure, nail technology, or the application of artificial nails or nail extensions, whatever the substance used;
- (b) eyebrow shaping and plucking including the application of false or artificial eyebrows or eyelashes and tinting of eyelashes;

- (c) cosmetic and camouflage makeup of the face and its features, whether by permanent, semi permanent or temporary means;
- (d) facial skin care;
- (e) removal of unwanted or superfluous hair from any part of the body by any means, other than shaving, including by means of waxing, chemical depilatories, electrical or mechanical means, whether or not any apparatus, appliance, heat, preparation or substance is used in any of these operations;
- (f) body piercing and tattooing for cosmetic purposes;
- (g) massaging;
- (h) ody bronzing by means of ultraviolet radiation or any similar method; or
- (i) ody contouring including all forms of slimming;

1.3. "hairedressing" includes, but is not limited to, any one or more of the following services:

- (a) Shampooing and cleansing, conditioning and treating hair;
- (b) chemical reformation of the hair including permanent waving, relaxing and straightening of the hair;

- (c) hair colouring, including tinting, dyeing and colouring by means of permanent, semi-permanent or temporary means, including the use of colour rinses, shampoos, gels or mousses and lightening by means of tints, bleaches, highlights or high lifting tints or toners;
- (d) hair cutting and shaping;
- (e) barbering services including shaving and singeing of hair;
- (f) the adding to hair of natural and artificial hair and hair extensions, board work, pastiche, wig-making or the performing of any operation specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) on a wig or hairpiece to be worn by any person; or
- (g) trichology and trichological treatment of the hair including the treatment of abnormalities and disorders of the hair; "salon" means any place where any or more of the following services are performed for gain:
 - (a) Hairdressing service;
 - (b) cosmetology or beauty service;
 - (c) body piercing and tattooing; or
 - (d) massaging service;

1.4. “salon service” means any one or more or a combination of the practices or services generally and usually performed by a person rendering service in the hairdressing, cosmetology or beauty service industry including any massage, body piercing and tattooing service.

2. PERMIT REQUIREMENT

2.1. No person may operate a salon except in terms of a permit authorising that activity.

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR PREMISES

3.1. No person may operate a salon on any premises which do not comply with the following requirements:

- (a) adequate lighting and ventilation, as prescribed in the National Building Regulations and Buildings Standards Act, must be provided;
- (b) all shelves, fixtures and table tops on which instruments are placed must be constructed of an approved material that is durable, non-absorbent, and easy to clean;
- (c) water and toilet facilities must be provided as prescribed in the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act;
- (d) adequate facilities, with a supply of running potable water, must be available for the washing of hair and hands;
- (e) an approved system for the disposal of waste water must be provided;

- (f) adequate storage facilities must be provided;
- (g) the walls and floors must be constructed of a material that is easy to clean and which prevents cut hair from being dispersed; and
- (h) the premises may not be used for the storage and preparation of food or for sleeping unless any area for that purpose is clearly separated by an impervious wall.
- (i) adequate separate change-rooms for males and females, where five or more persons of the same sex are employed, must be provided containing-
 - (i) an adequate metal locker for every employee;
 - (ii) a wash-hand basin provided with a supply of running hot and cold potable water; and
 - (iii) an adequate supply of soap and disposable towels at every wash-hand basin;
- (j) if no change-room has been provided in terms of paragraph (i) –
 - (i) a wash hand basin with a supply of running hot and cold potable water, must be provided in an accessible position; and
 - (ii) an adequate metal locker must be provided for every employee in the work area.

4. DUTIES OF SALON OPERATORS

4.1. Any person operating a salon must –

- (a) maintain the premises, tools, equipment and clothing in a hygienic and good condition at all times;
- (b) equip the premises with an adequate means to disinfect and sterilize instruments and equipment that may come into direct contact with any customer's hair or skin;
- (c) provide employees on the premises with approved protective clothing and equipment;
- (d) collect all hair clippings and other waste in an approved container after every service;
- (e) store or dispose of waste in an approved manner;
- (f) adequately train any person working on the premises;
- (g) not permit any animal on the premises unless it is a guide dog accompanying a blind person; and
- (h) ensure that every person working in the salon complies with the requirements of these by-laws.

5. REQUIRED MINIMUM HEALTH STANDARDS FOR THE OPERATION OF A SALON

5.1. Any person operating or employed in, a salon must take the following measures:

- (a) Adequately disinfect all the used in the salon after each use and dispose of those instruments which are of disposable nature after each use;
- (b) adequately sterilise the instruments which are used for body piercing, tattooing or which have come in contact with blood or any other body fluid immediately after each use;
- (c) wash and clean all plastic and cloth towels after each use;
- (d) wash all aprons and caps daily;
- (e) wash his or her hands with soap and water or disinfectant before and after rendering each service to a client;
- (f) wear disposable gloves when providing one of the following salon services:
 - (i) Any chemical service;
 - (ii) any hair implant;
 - (iii) body piercing; and
 - (iv) tattooing;

- (g) wash all walls, floors, chairs and other surfaces in the premises at least once a day with a disinfectant or household detergent;
- (h) dispose of all waste water, sharp instruments, bloodied and otherwise contaminated towels and towelling paper in an approved manner;
- (i) store razors, blades, needles and other sharp instruments separately in a "sharp instrument" box;
- (j) adequately treat any injury or wound which may occur on the premises;
- (k) clean and disinfect all surfaces that have been contaminated by blood after each service; and
- (l) keep an approved first aid kit on the premises at all times.

6. PROHIBITION AGAINST THE USE OF SALON PREMISES FOR OTHER PURPOSES

- 6.1. Any person operating a salon must ensure that the premises are used exclusively for that purpose.
- 6.2. Any person who wants to prepare any beverage for customers on the premises of a salon, must provide a separate area, equipped with a facility for cleaning crockery and utensils, for that purpose.

7. PENALTIES

7.1. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this by-law, a notice issued in terms of this by-law or a condition imposed under this by-law, irrespective of whether such contravention or failure has been declared as an offence elsewhere in this by-law, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to:

- (a) a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or either such fine or such imprisonment or both such fine and such imprisonment or both such fine and such imprisonment;
- (b) in the case of a continuing offence, an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment of 10 days or either such additional fine or such additional imprisonment or both such additional fine of R50 – 00 and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued, and
- (c) a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as a result of such contravention or failure.

8. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

These by-laws are called the Hair Salon and Barbershop By - Laws of the Greater Letaba municipality and shall commence on the date of their publication in the Provincial Gazette.
