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*As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Gereistreer*

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**GEORGE MUNICIPALITY  
WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES BY-LAWS**

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For the purpose of these by-laws, any word or expressions to which a meaning has been assigned in the Water Services Act, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996), the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) or the National Building Regulations made in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No 103 of 1977) shall bear the same meaning in these by-laws and unless the context indicates otherwise. Any reference to the gender will automatically be deemed to refer to the other gender as well i.e. he / she; his / hers

**1. Definitions**

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates —

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

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

**“Act”** means the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997), as amended from time to time;

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

**“approved”** means approved by an authorised officer;

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

**“authorised agent”** means —

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**“communal water services work”** means a consumer connection through which water services are supplied to more than one person;

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

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

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

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

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

**“Council”** means the council of the George Municipality;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**“DWAF”** means the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

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

**“duly qualified sampler”** means a person who takes samples for analysis from the sewage disposal and storm water disposal systems and from public waters and who has been certified to do so by an authorised agent;

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

**“Engineer”** means the Senior Manager Civil Engineering Services of the municipality, or any other person authorised to act on his behalf;

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

**“environmental cost”** means the full cost of all measures necessary to restore the environment to its condition prior to the damaging incident;

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

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

**“fixed quantity water”** means a water installation, which delivers a fixed **delivery system** quantity of water to a consumer in any single day;

**“flood level (1 in 50 year)”** means that level reached by flood waters resulting from a storm of a frequency of 1 in 50 years;

**“flood plain (1 in 50 year)”** means the area subject to inundation by flood waters from a storm of a frequency of 1 in 50 years;

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

**“grey water”** means waste water resulting from the use of water for domestic purposes but does not include human excreta or any other solid matter

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

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

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

**“industrial effluent”** shall mean all effluents which are not domestic effluent: Without limiting this definition, they shall include— effluents from all trade, commercial, manufacturing of food processing processes, commercial laundries, dispensaries, hospitals, laboratories, mortuaries, garages, abattoirs and the like;

**“industrial purposes”** means in relation to the supply of water, means water supplied to any premises which constitutes a factory as defined in the General Administrative Regulations, published in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993); and includes but is not limited to, for the purpose of the by-laws businesses; restaurants; home based industries or services but exclude normal domestic effluents;

**“installation work”** means work in respect of the construction of, or carried out on a water installation;

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

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

**“main”** means a pipe, other than a connection pipe, vesting in the Municipality or its authorised agent and used by it for the purpose of conveying water to a consumer or sewage from a consumer;

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

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

**“municipality”** means —

- (a) George Municipality, a local municipality established in terms of section 12 of the Structures Act and its successors-in-title; or
- (b) subject to the provisions of any other law and only if expressly or impliedly required or permitted by these by-law the municipal manager in respect of the performance of any function, or the exercise of any duty, obligation, or right in terms of these by-laws or any other law; or
- (c) an authorised agent of the George Municipality

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

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

**“municipal services”** means, for purposes of these by-laws, services provided by a municipality and includes water supply, sanitation, and sewerage;

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

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

**“owner”** means —

- (a) the person in whom from time to time is vested the legal title to premises;
- (b) in a case where the person in whom the legal title to premises is vested is insolvent or dead, or is under any form of legal disability whatsoever, the person in whom the administration and control of such premises is vested as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or other legal representative;
- (c) in any case where the municipality or its authorised agent is unable to determine the identity of such person, a person who is entitled to the benefit of the use of such premises or a building or buildings thereon;
- (d) in the case of premises for which a lease agreement of 30 years or longer has been entered into, the lessee thereof;
- (e) in relation to—
  - (i) a piece of land delineated on a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), the developer or the body corporate in respect of the common property, or
  - (ii) a section as defined in the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), the person in whose name such section is registered under a sectional title deed and includes the lawfully appointed agent of such a person;
  - (iii) a person occupying land under a register held by a tribal authority or in accordance with a sworn affidavit made by a tribal authority;

**“person”** means any 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;

**“plumber”** means a person who has passed a qualifying Trade Test in Plumbing or has been issued with a certificate of proficiency in terms of the Manpower Training Act, 1981 (Act No 56 of 1981) or such other qualification as may be required under national legislation;

**“pollution”** means the introduction of any substance into the water supply system, a water installation or a water resource that may directly or indirectly alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of the water found therein so as to make it—

- (a) less fit for any beneficial purpose for which it may reasonably be expected to be used; or
- (b) harmful or potentially harmful—
  - (i) to the welfare, health or safety of human beings;
  - (ii) to any aquatic or non-aquatic organism;

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

- (a) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 1927 (Act No. 9 of 1927), or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937); or
- (b) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986);
- (c) a register held by a tribal authority;

**“prescribed tariff or charge or charge”** means a charge prescribed by the municipality;

**“professional engineer”** means a person registered in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No 46 of 2000) as a professional engineer, and includes a professional technologist and professional technician;

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

- (a) Publication of a notice, in the official languages determined by the municipal council:
  - (i) in any local newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area of supply of the Municipality;
  - (ii) in the newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area of supply of the municipality determined by the municipal council as a newspaper of record; or
  - (iii) on the official website of the municipality;
  - (iv) by means of radio broadcasts covering the area of supply of the municipality;

- (b) Displaying a notice in or at any premises, office, library or pay-point of either the municipality, or of its authorised agent, to which the public has reasonable access; and
- (c) Communication with customers through public meetings and ward committee meetings;

**“public water”** means any river, watercourse, bay, estuary, the sea and any other water to which the public has the right of use or to which the public has the right of access;

**“SANS”** means the South African National Standard;

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

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

**“sea outfalls”** means the discharge of effluent directly into the sea;

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

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

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

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

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

**“sewer”** means any pipe or conduit which is the property of, or is vested in, the municipality or its authorised agent and which may be used for the conveyance of sewage from the connecting sewer and shall not include a drain as defined;

**“standpipe”** means a connection through which water supply services are supplied to more than one person;

**“standard domestic effluent”** shall mean the effluent arising from the normal and usual household usage of residential properties and discharged from lavatory pans, urinals, baths, kitchen sinks and household laundries. It shall without limiting this definition include the effluent from the normal single residential household, blocks of flats, school hostels, residential boarding houses, hotels, cafeterias, canteens and similar discharges;

**“storm water”** means water resulting from natural precipitation or accumulation and includes rainwater, subsoil water or spring water;

**“terminal water fitting”** means a water fitting at an outlet of a water installation that controls the discharge of water from a water installation;

**“trade premises”** means premises upon which industrial effluent is produced;

**“trap”** means a pipe fitting or portion of a sanitary appliance designed to retain a water seal that serves as a barrier against the flow of foul air or gas, in position;

**“unauthorised service”** means the receipt, use or consumption of any municipal service which is not in terms of an agreement with, or approved by, the municipality;

**“water fitting”** means a component of a water installation, other than a pipe, through which water passes or in which it is stored;

**“water installation”** means the pipes and water fittings which are situated on any premises and vested in the owner thereof and used or intended to be used in connection with the use of water on such premises, and includes a pipe and water fitting situated outside the boundary of the premises, which either connects to the connection pipe relating to such premises or is otherwise laid with the permission of the municipality or its authorised agent;

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

**“water services intermediaries”** has the same meaning as that assigned to it in terms of the Act;

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

**“water supply system”** means the structures, aqueducts, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other apparatus relating thereto which are vested in the municipality or its authorised agent and are used or intended to be used by it in connection with the supply of water, and includes any part of the system;

**“wet industry”** means an industry which discharges industrial effluent; and

**“working day”** means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

**CHAPTER 2: APPLICATION, PAYMENT & TERMINATION****Part 1: Application For Water Services****2. Application for water services**

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

**3. Special Agreements for Water Services**

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

**4. Change in Purpose for which Water Services are used**

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

**Part 2: Charges****5. Prescribed Charges for Water Services**

- (1) All applicable charges payable in respect of water services, including but not restricted to the payment of connection charges, fixed charges or any additional charges or interest will be set by the municipal council in accordance with—
  - (a) Its Rates and Tariff policy;
  - (b) Any by-laws in respect thereof; and
  - (c) Any regulations in terms of national or provincial legislation; but
- (2) Differences between categories of customers, users of services, types and levels of services, quantities of services, infrastructural requirements and geographic areas, may justify the imposition of differential charges.

**6. Availability Charges for Water Services**

- (1) The municipal council may, in addition to the charges determined for water services that have been actually provided, levy a monthly fixed charge, an annual fixed charge or only one fixed charge where water services are available, whether or not such services are consumed.
- (2) Where a fixed charge is levied in terms of subsection 6(1), it shall be payable by every owner or consumer in respect of water services provided by the municipality or its authorised agent to him, her or it, whether or not water services are used by him, her or it
- (3) Availability charges will become payable;
  - (a) On transfer of a portion or erf to another owner (for a private development this is when a portion or erf is transferred.)
  - (b) When the service becomes available— where a new service is provided by the legal water provider (municipality or private entity)

**Part 3: Payment****7. Payment for Water Services**

The owner, occupier and customer shall be jointly and severally liable and responsible for payment of all water services charges and water services consumed by a customer, in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection. Note: Capital contributions are a tariff and the aforementioned is applicable

**Part 4: Termination, Limitation And Disconnection****8. Termination of Agreement for the Provision of Water Services**

A customer may terminate an agreement for the provision of water services in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.

**9. Limitation and or Disconnection of Water Services Provided**

- (1) The Engineer may restrict or discontinue water supply services provided in terms of these by-laws—
  - (a) failure to pay the determined charges on the date specified, in
  - (b) accordance with, and after the procedure set out in the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection has been applied;
  - (c) at the written request of a customer;
  - (d) If the agreement for the provision of services has been terminated in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection;
  - (e) The building on the premises to which services were provided is to be demolished; it is the responsibility of the owner / occupier to give notice of any building that is going to be demolished.
  - (f) If the customer has interfered with a restricted or discontinued service;

- (g) In an emergency or emergency situation declared in terms of the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection; or
  - (h) If the customer has interfered, tampered or damaged or caused or permitted interference, tampering or damage to the water supply system of the municipality for the purposes of gaining access to water supply services after notice by the municipality.
- (2) The Engineer may disconnect sanitation services provided in terms of these by-laws —
- (a) At the written request of a customer;
  - (b) If the agreement for the provision of sanitation services has been terminated in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection or
  - (c) The building on the premises to which services were provided has been demolished. It's the responsibility of the owner / occupier to give notice of the building which is going to be demolished;

The municipality shall not be liable for any damages or claims that may arise from the limitation or disconnection of water services provided in terms of subsections (1) and (2), including damages or claims that may arise due to the limitation or disconnection of water services by the municipality in the bona fide belief that the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) applied, except in the case of consumers who had been incorrectly billed.

### CHAPTER 3: SERVICE LEVELS

#### 10. Service Levels

- (1) The municipal council may, from time to time, and in accordance with national policy, but subject to principles of sustainability and affordability, by public notice, determine the service levels it is able to provide to customers.
- (2) The municipal council may in determining service levels differentiate between types of customers, domestic customers, geographical areas and socio-economic areas.
- (3) The levels of service as described in the Water and Sanitation Service Level Policy or as determined by Council may, subject to subsection (1), be provided by the municipality on the promulgation of these by-laws:

### CHAPTER 4: CONDITIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

#### Part 1: connection to water supply system

#### 11. Provision of Connection Pipe

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

#### 12. Location of Connection Pipe

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

#### 13. Provision of Single Water Connection for Supply to Several Customers on the Same Premises

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12, only one connection pipe to the water supply system may be provided for the supply of water to any premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units, business units or customers located on such premises on condition that application is submitted to and approved by the Engineer
- (2) Where the owner, or the person having the charge or management of any premises on which several accommodation units are situated, requires the supply of water to such premises for the purpose of supply to the different accommodation units, the Engineer may, in its discretion, provide and install either—
  - (a) a single measuring device in respect of the premises as a whole or any number of such accommodation units; or
  - (b) a separate measuring device for each accommodation unit or any number thereof.
- (3) Where the Engineer has installed a single measuring device as contemplated in subsection (2)
  - (a) The owner or the person having the charge or management of the premises, as the case may be—



- (b) Must install and maintain on each branch pipe extending from the connection pipe to the different accommodation units—
  - (i) A separate measuring device; and
  - (ii) An isolating valve; and
  - (iii) Will be liable to the municipality for the charges for all water supplied to the premises through such a single measuring device, irrespective of the different quantities consumed by the different customers served by such measuring device.
- (4) Where premises are supplied by a number of connection pipes, the Engineer may require the owner to reduce the number of connection points and alter his water installation accordingly.

#### **14. Disconnection of Water Installation from the Connection Pipe**

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

### **Part 2: standards**

#### **15. Quantity, Quality and Pressure**

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

#### **16. Testing of Pressure in Water Supply Systems**

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

#### **17. Pollution of Water**

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

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

#### **18. Water Restrictions**

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

#### **19. Specific Conditions of Supply**

- (1) Notwithstanding the undertaking in section 15, the granting of a supply of water by the municipality shall not constitute an undertaking by it to maintain at any time or any point in its water supply system
  - (a) an uninterrupted supply, subject to the provisions of regulations 4 and 14 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2003; or

- (b) a specific pressure or rate of flow in such supply other than requires in terms of regulation 15(2) of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2003.
- (2) The Engineer may, subject to the provisions of subsection (1) (b), specify the maximum pressure to which water will be supplied from the water supply system.
- (3) If an owner or customer requires—
  - (a) that any of the standards referred to in subsection (1); or
  - (b) a higher standard of service than specified in section 15; be maintained on his premises, he or she shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the proposed water installation is able to meet such standards.
- (4) The Engineer may, in an emergency, interrupt the supply of water to any premises without prior notice.
- (5) If in the opinion of the Engineer the consumption of water by a customer adversely affects the supply of water to another customer, he may apply such restrictions as he may consider fit, to the supply of water to the customer in order to ensure a reasonable supply of water to the other customer, and must inform that customer about the restrictions.
- (6) The municipality shall not be liable for any damage to property caused by water flowing from any water installation that is left open when the water supply is re-instated, after an interruption in supply.
- (7) Every steam boiler, hospital, industry and any premises which requires, for the purpose of the work undertaken on the premises, a continuous supply of water shall have a storage tank, which must comply with the specification for water storage tanks as stipulated in SANS 0252 Part 1, with a capacity of not less than 24 hours water supply calculated as the quantity required to provide the average daily consumption, where water can be stored when the continuous supply is disrupted.
- (8) No customer shall resell water supplied to him by the municipality except with the written permission of the municipality, which may stipulate the maximum price at which the water may be resold, and may impose such other conditions as the municipality may deem fit.

### **Part 3: measurement**

#### **20. Measuring of Quantity of Water Supplied**

- (1) The Engineer must provide a measuring device designed to provide either a controlled volume of water, or an uncontrolled volume of water, to a customer.
- (2) The municipality must, at regular intervals, measure the quantity of water supplied through a measuring device designed to provide an uncontrolled volume of water.
- (3) Any measuring device and its associated apparatus through which water is supplied to a customer by the municipality, shall be provided and installed by the Engineer, shall remain its property and may be changed and maintained by the Engineer when he considers it necessary to do so.
- (4) The Engineer may install a measuring device, and its associated apparatus, at any point on the service pipe.
- (5) If the Engineer installs a measuring device on a service pipe in terms of subsection (4), he may install a section of pipe and associated fittings between the end of its connection pipe and the meter, and that section shall form part of the water installation.
- (6) If the Engineer installs a measuring device together with its associated apparatus on a service pipe in terms of subsection (4), the owner shall—
  - (a) provide a place satisfactory to the Engineer in which to install it;
  - (b) ensure that unrestricted access is available to it at all times;
  - (c) be responsible for its protection and be liable for the costs arising from damage to it, excluding damage arising from normal fair wear and tear;
  - (d) ensure that no connection is made to the pipe in which the measuring device is installed between the measuring device and the connection pipe serving the installation;
  - (e) make provision for the drainage of water which may be discharged from the pipe, in which the measuring device is installed, in the course of work done by the Engineer on the measuring device; and
  - (f) not use, or permit to be used on any water installation, any fitting, machine or appliance which causes damage or which, in the opinion of the Engineer, is likely to cause damage to any meter.
  - (g) shall, if requested by the Engineer, pay a cost for the installation device, which amount shall be payable at least 48 hours before any device is installed
- (7) No person other than the Engineer shall:
  - (a) disconnect a measuring device and its associated apparatus from the pipe on which they are installed;
  - (b) break a seal which the Engineer has placed on a meter; or
  - (c) in any other way interfere with a measuring device and its associated apparatus.
  - (d) install a measuring device on a municipal system or a system to be taken over by the municipality without the prior written approval having been obtained from the Engineer
- (8) If the Engineer considers that, a measuring device is a meter whose size is unsuitable because of the quantity of water supplied to premises, he may install a meter of a size that he considers necessary, and may recover the determined charge for the installation of the meter from the owner of the premises.
- (9) The municipality may require the installation, at the owner's expense, of a pre-approved measuring device to each dwelling unit (own title properties), in separate occupancy, on any premises, for use in ascertaining the quantity of water supplied to each such unit; but where controlled volume water-delivery systems are used (body corporate), a single measuring device may otherwise be used for more than one unit.

- (10) The provision of an individual or bulk metering system must, be approved by the Engineer prior to installation.

#### **21. Quantity of Water Supplied to Customer**

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

#### **22. Special Measurement**

- (1) If the Engineer requires, for purposes other than charging for water consumed, to ascertain the quantity of water which is used in a part of a water installation, may, by written notice, advise the owner concerned of his intention to install a measuring device at any point in the water installation that he may specify.
- (2) The installation of a measuring device referred to in subsection (1), its removal, and the restoration of the water installation after such a removal shall be carried out at the expense of the municipality.
- (3) The provisions of sections 20(5) and 20(6) shall apply, insofar as they may be applicable, in respect of a measuring device that has been installed in terms of subsection (1).

#### **23. No reduction of Amount Payable for Water Wasted**

A customer shall not be entitled to a reduction of the amount payable for water wasted or lost in a water installation if not agreed otherwise by contract or as determined by Council (unless it can be proved that the Municipality was negligent)

### **Part 4: audit**

#### **24. Water Audit**

- (1) The municipality may require a customer, within one month after the end of a financial year of the municipality, to undertake a water audit at his own cost.
- (2) The audit must at least involve and report—
- (a) the amount of water used during the financial year;
  - (b) the amount paid for water for the financial year;
  - (c) the number of people living on the stand or premises;
  - (d) the number of people permanently working on the stand or premises;

- (e) the seasonal variation in demand through monthly consumption figures;
- (f) the water pollution monitoring methods;
- (g) the current initiatives for the management of the demand for water;
- (h) the plans to manage their demand for water;
- (i) a comparison of the report with any report that may have been made during the previous three years;
- (j) estimates of consumption by various components of use; and
- (k) a comparison of the above factors with those reported in each of the previous three years, where available.
- (l) any other information the Engineer may deem necessary

#### **Part 5: installation work**

#### **25. Approval of Installation Work**

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

#### **26. Persons Permitted to do Installation and Other Work**

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

#### **27. Provision and Maintenance of Water Installations**

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain his water installation at his own cost and except where permitted in terms of section 102, must ensure that the installation is situated within the boundary of his premises.
- (2) An owner must install an isolating valve at a suitable point on service pipe immediately inside the boundary of the property in the case of a meter installed outside the boundary, and in the case of a meter installed on the premises at a suitable point on his service pipe.
- (3) Before doing work in connection with the maintenance of a portion of his water installation, which is situated outside the boundary of his premises, an owner shall obtain the written consent of the municipality or the owner of the land on which the portion is situated, as the case may be.

#### **28. Technical Requirements for a Water Installation**

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

**29. Use of Pipes and Water Fittings to be authorised**

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

**30. Labelling of Terminal Water Fittings and Appliances**

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

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

**31. Water Demand Management**

Where deemed necessary the Engineer may insist that water demand management measures be implemented;

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

**Part 6: communal water supply services****32. Provision of Water Supply to Several Consumers**

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

**Part 7: temporary water supply services****33. Water Supplied from a Hydrant**

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

**Part 8: boreholes****34. Notification of Boreholes**

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

**Part 9: fire services connections****35. Connection to be approved by the Municipality**

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

**36. Special Provisions**

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

**37. Dual and Combined Installations**

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

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

**38. Connection Pipes for Fire Extinguishing Services**

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

**39. Valves and Meters in Connection Pipes**

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

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

**40. Meters in Fire Extinguishing Connection Pipes**

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

**41. Sprinkler Extinguishing Installation**

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

**42. Header Tank or Double Supply from Main**

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

**43. Sealing of Private Fire Hydrants**

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

**Part 10: general provisions****44. Sampling of Water**

- (1) The municipality may take samples of water obtained from a source, authorized in terms of sections 6 or 7 of the Act, other than the water supply system for domestic purposes and cause the samples to be tested for compliance with any national standards prescribed in terms of section 9 of the Act.
- (2) The prescribed charge for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in sub-section (1) shall be paid by the person to whom approval to use the water for potable water was granted in terms of section 6(1) of the Act.

**45. Supply of Non-Potable Water by Municipality**

- (1) The municipality may on application in terms of section (3) agree to supply non-potable water to a consumer, subject to such terms and conditions as the municipality may impose.
- (2) Any supply of water agreed to in terms of sub-section (1) shall not be used for domestic or other purposes, which, in the opinion of the municipality, may give rise to a health risk.
- (3) No warranty, expressed or implied, shall apply to the purity of any non-potable water supplied by the municipality or its suitability for the purpose for which the supply was granted.
- (4) The supply of non-potable water shall, both to condition and use, be entirely at the risk of the consumer, who shall be liable for any consequential damage or loss arising to himself, herself or others arising directly or indirectly there from, including the consequences on any bona fide fault of the municipality or the malfunction of a treatment plant.

**46. Pipes in Streets or Public Places**

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

**47. Use of Grey Water**

No person shall use grey water or permit such water to be used, except with the prior written permission of the municipality and subject to such conditions as it may impose.

## CHAPTER 5: CONDITIONS FOR SANITATION SERVICES

### Part 1: connection to sanitation system

#### 48. Obligation to Connect to Sanitation System

- (1) All premises on which sewage is produced must be connected to an approved sanitation system. All premises must be connected to municipalities sanitation system if a connecting sewer is available or if it is reasonably possible or cost effective for the municipality to install a connecting sewer, unless approval for the use of on-site sanitation services was obtained in accordance with section 70 and 104.
- (2) The municipality may, by notice, require the owner of premises not connected to the municipality's sanitation system, to connect to the sanitation system.
- (3) An owner of premises, who is required to connect those premises to the municipality's sanitation system in accordance with subsection (1), must inform the municipality in writing of any other sanitation services, provided by the municipality on the site, which will no longer be required as a result of the connection to the sanitation system.
- (4) The owner will be liable for any charge payable in respect of sanitation services on the site, until an agreement for rendering those services has been terminated in accordance with the municipality's by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection.
- (5) If the owner fails to connect premises to the sanitation system after having been given notice in terms of subsection (2) the municipality may notwithstanding any other action that it may take in terms of these by-laws, impose a penalty, as determined by the Council in the annual tariff list, on the owner as determined by the municipality

#### 49. Provision of Connecting Sewer

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

#### 50. Location of Connecting Sewer

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

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

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 50, only one connecting sewer to the sanitation system may be provided for the disposal of sewage from any premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units of consumers located on such premises.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the municipality may authorise that more than one connecting sewer be provided in the sanitation system for the disposal of sewage from any premises comprising sectional title units or, if in the opinion of the municipality, undue hardship or inconvenience would be caused to any consumer on such premises by the provision of only one connecting sewer.
- (3) Where the provision of more than one connecting sewer is authorised by the municipality under subsection (2), the tariffs and charges for the provision of a connecting sewer are payable in respect of each sewage connection so provided.



**52. Interconnection between Premises**

An owner of premises must ensure, unless he has obtained the prior approval of the municipality and complies with any conditions that it may have imposed, that no interconnection exists between the drainage installation on his premises and the drainage installation on any other premises. It will be required that a legal agreement be drawn up between the premises owners of the shared services, that clearly stipulate the combined responsibility for the maintenance or possible upgrade of the shared service.

**53. Disconnection of Connecting Sewer**

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

**Part 2: standards****54. Standards for Sanitation Services**

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

**Part 3: methods for determining charges****55. Measurement of Quantity of Domestic Effluent Discharged**

- (1) As from 1 July 2003, the quantity of domestic effluent discharged shall be determined as a percentage of water supplied by the municipality; provided that where the municipality is of the opinion that such a percentage in respect of specific premises is excessive, having regard to the purposes for which water is consumed on those premises, the municipality may reduce the percentage applicable to those premises to a figure which, in its opinion and in the light of the available information, reflects the proportion between the likely quantity of sewage discharged from the premises and the quantity of water supplied.
- (2) Where premises are supplied with water from a source other than, or in addition to, the municipality's water supply system, including abstraction from a river or borehole, the quantity must be a percentage of the total water used on those premises that is reasonably estimated by the municipality.

**56. Measurement of Quantity and Determination of Quality of Industrial Effluent Discharged**

- (1) The quantity of industrial effluent discharged into the sanitation system must be determined—
  - (a) where a measuring device is installed, by the quantity of industrial effluent discharged from the premises as measured by that measuring device; or
  - (b) until the time that a measuring device is installed, by a percentage as stipulated in Schedule B, of the water supplied by the municipality to those premises.
- (2) The municipality may require the owner of any premises to incorporate in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to a sewer, any control meter or gauge or other device of an approved type and in the control of the municipality for the purpose of ascertaining to the satisfaction of the municipality, the tempo, volume and composition of the effluent.
- (3) The municipality may install and maintain any meter, gauge or device referred to in subsection (2) at the expense of the owner of the premises on which it is installed.
- (4) Where premises are supplied with water from a source other than, or in addition to, the municipality's water supply system, including abstraction from a river or borehole, the quantity will be a percentage of the total water used on those premises reasonably estimated by the municipality.
- (5) Where a portion of the water supplied to the premises forms part of the end product of any manufacturing process or is lost by reaction or evaporation during the manufacturing process or for any other reason, the municipality may on application by the owner reduce the assessed quantity of industrial effluent.
- (6) The municipality may at its discretion enter into an agreement with any person discharging industrial effluent into the sanitation system, establishing an alternative method of assessing the quantity and tempo of effluent so discharged.
- (7) Charges relating to the quality of industrial effluent will be based on the formula for industrial effluent discharges as prescribed in Schedule C.
- (8) The following conditions apply in respect of the assessment of the quality of industrial effluent discharged:
  - (a) each customer must conduct the prescribed tests, on a regular schedule as provided for in the approval to discharge industrial effluent, and report the results to the municipality as stated in the permit issued by the municipality;
  - (b) the municipality may conduct random compliance tests to correlate with those used in subsection (a) and, if discrepancies are found, the values of the municipality shall, except for the purpose of criminal proceedings, be presumed to be correct and further tests may be required by the municipality to determine, at the cost of the customer, the values for the formula;
  - (c) the average of the values of the different analysis results of 24 hourly composite or snap samples of the effluent, taken during the period of charge, will be used to determine the quality charges payable;
  - (d) in the absence of a complete daily set of 24 hourly composite or snap samples, the average of not less than two values of the sampled effluent, taken during the period of charge, will be used to determine the charges payable;
  - (e) in order to determine the strength (Chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids concentration, Ammonia concentration, and ortho-phosphate concentration) in the effluent as well as the concentration of Group 1 and 2 metals, pH value and conductivity, the Municipality will use the tests normally used by municipalities for these respective purposes. Details of the appropriate test may be ascertained from

the municipality or the SANS. Test results from a laboratory, approved by the municipality, will have precedence over those of the municipality;

- (f) the formula is calculated on the basis of the different analysis results of individual snap or composite samples and the period of treatment for calculation shall not be less than one full 24-hour period; unless evidence, is submitted to the municipality that a lesser period is actually applicable;
- (g) the terms of the disincentive formula cannot assume a negative value;
- (h) the total system values for quality charges shall remain constant for an initial period of one month, but in any case not longer than twelve months from the date of commencement of these charges. After the expiry of that time they may be amended or revised from time to time depending on such changes in the analysis results or further samples, as may be determined from time to time: provided that the municipality in its discretion in any particular case, may levy the minimum charges prescribed in subsection (7) or 8(l) without taking any samples;
- (i) whenever the municipality takes a sample, one half of it will be made available to the customer on request;
- (j) for the purpose of calculating the quantity of effluent discharged from each point of discharge of effluent, the total quantity of water consumed on the premises shall be allocated to the several points of discharge as accurately as is reasonably practicable;
- (k) the costs of conveying and treating industrial effluent shall be determined by the municipality and shall apply with effect from a date determined by the municipality; and
- (l) in the discretion of the municipality, the charges for industrial effluent may be changed to a fixed monthly charge determined by taking into consideration the effluent strengths, the volume and the economic viability of micro and small industries.
- (m) all points of discharge from a single premises must be disclosed to the municipality.

#### **57. Reduction in the Measured Quantity of Effluent Discharged**

- (1) A person shall be entitled to a reduction in the quantity of effluent discharged, as determined in terms of sections 55 and 56, where the quantity of water, on which a percentage is calculated, was measured during a period where water was wasted or a leakage went undetected, if the consumer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the municipality that the water was not discharged into the sanitation system or any other municipal system.
- (2) The reduction in the quantity shall be based on the quantity of water lost through leakage or wastage during the leak period.
- (3) The leak period shall be either the measuring period immediately prior to the date of repair of the leak, or the measurement period during which the leak is repaired, whichever results in the greater reduction in the quantity.
- (4) The quantity of water lost shall be calculated as the consumption for the leak period less the average consumption, based on the preceding 3 (three) months, for the same length of time. In the event of no previous history of consumption being available, the average water consumption will be determined by the municipality, after taking into account all information that is considered by it to be relevant.
- (5) There shall be no reduction in the quantity if a loss of water, directly or indirectly, resulted from a consumer's failure to comply with these or other by-laws.

#### **58. Charges in Respect of "On-Site" Sanitation Services**

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

### **Part 4: drainage installations**

#### **59. Installation of Drainage Installations**

An owner must provide and maintain his drainage installation at his own expense, unless the installation constitutes a basic sanitation facility as determined by the municipality, and except where otherwise approved by the municipality, must ensure that the installation is situated within the boundary of his premises.

- (1) The municipality may prescribe the point in the sewer, and the depth below the ground, at which any drainage installation is to be connected and the route to be followed by the drain to the connecting point and may require the owner not to commence the construction or connection of the drainage installation until the municipality's connecting sewer has been laid.
- (2) Any drainage installation that has been constructed or installed must comply with any applicable specifications in terms of the Building Regulations and any standard prescribed in terms of the Act.
- (3) No person shall permit the entry of any liquid or solid substance whatsoever, other than clean water for testing purposes, to enter any drainage installation before the drainage installation has been connected to the sewer.
- (4) Where premises are situated in the 1 in 50 years flood plain, the top level of all service access holes, inspection chambers and gullies must be above the 1 in 100 years flood level and must be 100% watertight to prevent ingress or egress that can cause pollution of the environment
- (5) After the completion of any drainage installation, or after any alteration to any drainage installation is completed, the plumber responsible for the execution of the work must submit to the building inspection section of the municipality a certificate certifying that the work was completed to the standards set out in the building regulations, these by-laws and any other relevant law or by-laws.
- (6) No rainwater or storm-water, and no effluent other than an effluent that has been approved by the municipality, may be discharged into a drainage installation.

**60. Disconnection of Drainage Installations**

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

**61. Maintenance of Drainage Installations**

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

**62. Technical Requirements for Drainage Installations**

All drainage installations shall comply with SANS code 0252 and the Building Regulations and many Municipal standards where applicable

**63. Drains**

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

**64. Sewer Blockages**

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

**65. Grease Traps**

- (1) A grease trap of an approved type, size and capacity must be provided in respect of all premises, including but not limited to (households, food outlets, car washes, malls, textile factories, etc;) that discharge sewage to on-site sanitation systems or where, in the opinion of the municipality, the discharge of grease, oil and fat is likely to cause an obstruction to the flow in Municipal or other sewers or drains, or to interfere with the proper operation of any waste-water treatment plant.
- (2) The stipulations as described under section 66 also apply to all premises that discharge effluent that contains grease, oil, fat, soap.
- (3) Grease, oil, fat and other inorganic materials that are removed from the grease trap must be disposed of to a suitable waste disposal site as approved by the municipality, and must under no circumstances be discharge back into the sewer or storm water systems in the municipal area.

**66. Industrial Grease Traps**

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

**67. Mechanical Appliances for Lifting Sewage**

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

**Part 5: on-site sanitation services and associated services****68. Installation of On-Site Sanitation Services**

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

**69. Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines**

- (1) The municipality may, on such conditions as it may prescribe, having regard to the nature and permeability of the soil, the depth of the water table, the size of, and access to, the site and the availability of a piped water supply, approve the disposal of human excrement by means of a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine.
- (2) A ventilated improved pit latrine must have:
  - (a) a pit of 2 m<sup>3</sup> capacity;

- (b) lining as required;
  - (c) a slab designed to support the superimposed loading; and
  - (d) protection preventing children from falling into the pit;
- (3) A ventilated improved pit latrine must conform to the following specifications:
- (a) the pit must be ventilated by means of a pipe, sealed at the upper end with durable insect proof screening fixed firmly in place;
  - (b) the ventilation pipe must project not less than 0.5 m above the nearest roof, must be of at least 150 mm in diameter, and must be installed vertically with no bend;
  - (c) the interior of the closet must be finished smooth so that it can be kept in a clean and hygienic condition. The superstructure must be well-ventilated in order to allow the free flow of air into the pit to be vented through the pipe;
  - (d) the opening through the slab must be of adequate size as to prevent fouling. The rim must be raised so that liquids used for washing the floor do not flow into the pit. It shall be equipped with a lid to prevent the ingress / egress of flies and other insects when the toilet is in use;
  - (e) must be sited in a position that is independent of the dwelling unit;
  - (f) must be sited in positions that are accessible to road vehicles having a width of 3.0 m in order to facilitate the emptying of the pit;
  - (g) in situations where there is the danger of polluting an aquifer due to the permeability of the soil, the pit must be lined with an impermeable material that is durable and will not crack under stress; and
  - (h) in situations where the ground in which the pit is to be excavated is unstable, suitable support is to be given to prevent the collapse of the soil.
- (4) Any other alternative system must be designed by a registered professional engineer and approved by the Engineer before installation.

#### **70. Septic Tanks and Treatment Plants**

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

#### **71. French Drains**

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

#### **72. Conservancy Tanks**

- (1) The municipality may, on such conditions as it may prescribe; approve the construction of a conservancy tank and ancillary appliances for retention of sewage or effluent.
- (2) No rain water, storm-water, or effluent other than approved by the municipality may be discharged into a conservancy tank.
- (3) No conservancy tank must be used as such unless—
  - (a) the invert of the tank slopes towards the outlet at a gradient of not less than 1 in 10;
  - (b) the tank is gas and water tight;

- (c) the tank has an outlet pipe, 100 mm in internal diameter, made of wrought iron, cast iron or other approved material, and except if otherwise approved by the municipality, terminating at an approved valve and fittings for connection to the municipality's removal vehicles;
  - (d) the valve and fittings referred to in paragraph (c) or the outlet end of the pipe, as the case may be, are located in a chamber that has hinged cover approved by the Engineer and which is situated in a position required by the municipality;
  - (e) access to the conservancy tank must be provided by means of an approved manhole fitted with a removable cast iron cover placed immediately above the visible spigot of the inlet pipe.
- (4) The municipality may, having regard to the position of a conservancy tank or of the point of connection for a removal vehicle, require the owner or customer to indemnify the municipality, in writing, against any liability for any damages that may result from rendering of that service as a condition for emptying the tank.
- (5) Where the municipality's removal vehicle has to traverse private premises for the emptying of a conservancy tank, the owner shall provide a roadway at least 3,5 m wide, so hardened as to be capable of withstanding a wheel load of 4 metric tons or a 6 m<sup>3</sup>, in all weather, and shall ensure that no gateway through which the vehicle is required to pass to reach the tank, shall be less than 3,5 m wide for such purposes.
- (6) The owner or occupier of premises on which a conservancy tank is installed shall at all times maintain the tank in good order and condition to the satisfaction of the municipality.

### **73. Operation and Maintenance of On-Site Sanitation Services**

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

### **74. Disused Conservancy and Septic Tanks**

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

## **Part 6: industrial effluent**

### **75. Approval to Discharge Industrial Effluent**

- (1) No person shall discharge or cause or permit industrial effluent to be discharged into the sanitation system except with the approval of the municipality.
- (2) A person must apply for and pay the necessary application cost for approval to discharge industrial effluent into the sanitation system of the municipality on the prescribed form attached as Schedule B to these by-laws.
- (3) The municipality may, if in its opinion the capacity of the sanitation system is sufficient to permit the conveyance and effective treatment and lawful disposal of the industrial effluent, for such period and subject to such conditions it may impose, approve the discharge of industrial effluent into the sanitation system.
- (4) Any person who wishes to construct or cause to be constructed, a building which shall be used as a trade premises, must at the time of lodging a building plan in terms of section 4 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards No. 103 of 1977, also lodge applications for the provision of sanitation services and for approval to discharge industrial effluent.
  - (a) In the cases where industries are situated in an area where they can not connect to the municipal sewer systems, or when there are no sewerage connections, the industry needs to do on site treatments, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, of the effluent, to an environmental discharge standard, so that it can safely discharge to the environment.
  - (b) If it is not possible to do on site treatment, the industrial effluent must be transported to the nearest waste water treatment plant that are able to effectively treat the effluent.
  - (c) For the transportation and discharging of the effluent, the necessary permit need to be obtained from the Engineer and necessary municipal tariff paid.

### **76. Withdrawal of Approval to Discharge Industrial Effluent**

- (1) The municipality may withdraw any approval to a commercial customer, who has been authorised to discharge industrial effluent into the sanitation system, upon giving 14 (fourteen) days notice, if the customer—
  - (a) Fails to ensure that the industrial effluent discharged conforms to the industrial effluent standards prescribed in Schedule A of these by-laws or the written permission referred to in section 75;
  - (b) fails or refuses to comply with any notice lawfully served on him in terms of these by-laws, or contravenes any provisions of these by-laws or any condition imposed in terms of any permission granted to him; or
  - (c) fails to pay the charges in respect of any industrial effluent discharged.
- (2) The municipality may on withdrawal of any approval—
  - (a) in addition to any steps required in these by-laws, and on 14 (fourteen) days' written notice, authorise the closing or sealing of the connecting sewer of the said premises; and
  - (b) refuse to receive any industrial effluent until it is satisfied that adequate steps to ensure that the industrial effluent that is to be discharged conforms to the standards required by these by-laws.

**77. Quality Standards for Disposal of Industrial Effluent**

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

**79. Conditions for the Discharge of Industrial Effluent**

- (1) The municipality may on granting approval by issuing a permit (see Schedule D) for the discharge of industrial effluent, or at any time that it considers appropriate, by notice, require a commercial customer to—
  - (a) subject the industrial effluent to such preliminary treatment as in the opinion of the municipality will ensure that the industrial effluent conforms to the standards prescribed in Schedule A before being discharged into the sanitation system;
  - (b) install equalising tanks, valves, pumps, appliances, meters and other equipment which, in the opinion of the municipality, will be necessary to control the rate and time of discharge into the sanitation system in accordance with the conditions imposed by it;
  - (c) install for the conveyance of the industrial effluent into the sanitation system at a given point, a drainage installation separate from the drainage installation for other sewage and may prohibit a commercial customer from disposing industrial effluent at any other point;
  - (d) construct on any pipe conveying industrial effluent to any sewer, a service access hole or stop-valve in such position and of such dimensions and materials as the Municipality may prescribe;
  - (e) provide all information that may be required by the municipality to enable it to assess the tariffs or charges due to the municipality;
  - (f) provide adequate facilities including, but not limited to, level or overflow detection devices, standby equipment, overflow catch-pits, or other appropriate means of preventing a discharge into the sanitation system in contravention of these by-laws;
  - (g) cause any meter, gauge or other device installed in terms of this section to be calibrated by an independent authority at the cost of the commercial customer at such intervals as may be required by the Municipality. Copies of the calibration must to be forwarded to the Municipality by the commercial customer; and
  - (h) cause industrial effluent to be analyzed as often, and in whatever manner, may be determined by the municipality, and provide them with the results of these tests as they are available.
- (2) The cost of any treatment, plant, work or analysis, that an owner may be required to carry out, construct or install in terms of subsection (1), shall be borne by the commercial customer concerned.
- (3) If industrial effluent that neither complies with the standards in Schedule A nor has received the approval of the municipality, is discharged into the sanitation system, the municipality must be informed and the reasons for it, within twelve hours of the discharge.

**Part 7: sewage delivered by road haulage****79. Acceptance of Sewage Delivered by Road Haulage**

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

**80. Approval for Delivery of Sewage by Road Haulage**

- (1) No person shall deliver sewage by road haulage in order to discharge it into the municipality's sewage treatment plants except with the approval of the Engineer and subject to any conditions, and any times, that may on reasonable grounds be imposed by him.
- (2) The charges for any sewage delivered for disposal to the municipality's sewage treatment plants shall be assessed by the Municipality in accordance with the prescribed tariffs of charges.
- (3) The "cartage" company shall ensure—
  - (a) the safety and suitability of the vehicle and ensure that no spillage takes place, during withdrawal, transport and disposal,
  - (b) have the required health and safety plan in place
  - (c) have a contingency plan in the event of an accidental spillage occurring

**81. Withdrawal of Permission for Delivery of Sewage by Road Haulage**

The Engineer may withdraw any approval, given in terms of section 80, after giving at least 14 (fourteen) days written notice of his intention to do so, if a person who has been allowed to discharge sewerage by road haulage—

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

**82. Conditions for Delivery of Sewage by Road Haulage**

When sewage is to be delivered by road haulage—

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

**Part 8: purified sewage****83. Use of Purified Sewage**

- (1) The municipality may on application in terms of sections 2, agree to supply purified sewage to a consumer, subject to such terms and conditions as the municipality may impose
- (2) No warranty, expressed or implied, shall be supplied by the municipality in respect of the suitability of the purified sewage for the purpose for which the supply was granted.
- (3) The supply of purified sewage shall, both as to condition and as to use, be entirely at the risk of the consumer, who shall be liable for any consequential damage or loss arising to himself, herself or others arising directly or indirectly there from, including the consequences of any bona fide fault of the municipality or the malfunction of a treatment plant
- (4) Purified sewer pipes must be;
  - (a) clearly marked indicating that is conveying purified effluent
  - (b) have a warning notice on the pipe at a regular intervals, or marked in a different (orange) colour
  - (c) not be accessible by the general public
  - (d) Pipeline must be constructed to the general municipal standards

**Part 9: other sanitation service****84. Stables and Similar Premises**

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

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

**85. Mechanical Food-Waste or Other Disposal Units**

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

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

**86. Building over sewerage system**

- (1) No structure may be erected over a municipal service, and no large vegetation or trees may be established over municipal services. A municipal service is to remain accessible at all times and access must be provided to the municipality, or its appointed agents, at all times
- (2) The owner / occupier are responsible to report all faults and defects to the Municipality or its appointed agent.



**Part 10: installation work****87. Approval of Installation Work**

- (1) If an owner wishes to have installation work done, he must first obtain the municipality's written approval.
- (2) Application for the approval referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by—
  - (a) a charge determined by the municipality, if a charge is determined, and
  - (b) copies of all drawings that may be required and approved by the municipality;
  - (c) a certificate by a professional engineer certifying that the installation has been designed in accordance with any applicable SANS Codes.
- (3) Approval given in terms of subsection (1) shall lapse after 12 (twelve) months.
- (4) When approval has been given in terms of subsection (1), a complete set of the drawings that have been required and approved by the municipality must be available for inspection at the site at all reasonable times until the work has been completed.
- (5) If installation work has been done in contravention of subsections (1) or (2), the municipality may require the owner at his own cost—
  - (a) to rectify the contravention within a specified time;
  - (b) if work is in progress, to cease the work; and
  - (c) to remove all work that does not comply with these by-laws.

**88. Persons Permitted to do Installation and Other Work**

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

**89. Use of Pipes and Water Fittings to be authorised**

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

**90. Testing of Drainage Installations**

- (1) No drainage installation, or any part of one, shall be connected to on-site sanitation services nor shall, the municipality's sanitation system be connected to an existing approved installation, unless any one or more of the following tests have been applied in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of the Engineer, before the draining installation has been enclosed:

- (a) the interior of every pipe or series of pipes between two points of access shall be inspected throughout its length by means of a mirror and a source of light, and during the inspection, a full circle of light must appear to the observer, and the pipe or series of pipes must be seen to be unobstructed;
  - (b) a smooth ball having a diameter 12mm less than the nominal diameter of the pipe shall, when inserted at the higher end of the pipe, roll down without assistance or interruption to the lower end;
  - (c) if required by the municipality, a camera inspection of the pipe;
  - (d) after all openings to the pipe or series of pipes to be tested, having been plugged or sealed and all traps associated with them have been filled with water, air shall be pumped into the pipe or pipes until a manometric pressure of 38mm of water is indicated, after which the pressure must remain greater than 25mm of water for a period of at least 3 (three) minutes without further pumping; and
  - (e) all parts of the installation are subjected to and required to withstand an internally applied hydraulic test pressure of not less than a 3m head of water for a period of not less than 10 minutes.
- (2) If the municipality has reason to believe that any drainage installation or any part of it has become defective, it may require the owner of any premises to conduct any or all of the tests prescribed in subsection (1) and, if the installation fails to pass any test, or all the tests, to the satisfaction of the municipality, the municipality may by notice require the owner to take all reasonable measures that may be necessary to enable the installation to satisfy any or all of them.

#### **91. Water Demand Management**

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 97 and 117, no flushing urinal that is not user-activated shall be installed or continue to operate in any water installation. All flushing urinals that are not user-activated installed prior to the commencement of these regulations must be converted to user-activated urinals within two years of the commencement of these by-laws.
- (2) No cistern, and related pan designed to operate with such cistern, shall be installed with a cistern capacity of greater than 9 litres and all cisterns not intended for public use shall be fitted with flushing devices allowing interruptible or multiple flushes, provided that such flushing device shall not be required in cisterns with a capacity of 4, 5 litres or less.

### **CHAPTER 6: WATER SERVICES INTERMEDIARIES**

#### **92. Registration**

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

#### **93. Provision of Water Services**

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

#### **94. Charges for Water Services Provided**

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

### **CHAPTER 7: UNAUTHORISED WATER SERVICES**

#### **95. Unauthorised Services**

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

#### **96. Interference with Infrastructure for the Provision of Water Services**

- (1) No person other than the municipality shall manage, operate or maintain infrastructure through which water services are provided unless by written agreement with the municipality
- (2) No person other than the municipality shall effect a connection to infrastructure through which water services are provided unless covered by agreement of the municipality

- (3) The municipality may recover any costs associated with repairing damage caused as a result of a contravention of subsections (1) and (2). The costs recoverable by the municipality is the full cost associated with repairing the damage and includes, but is not restricted to, any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, schedules of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitation of any part of a street or ground affected by the repairs and the environmental cost.

#### **97. Obstruction of Access to Infrastructure for the Provision of Water, Sanitation and Sewage Services**

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

#### **98. Wastage of Water**

- (1) (a) No customer shall permit the purposeless or wasteful discharge of water from terminal water fittings;
- (b) pipes or water fittings to leak;
  - (c) the use of maladjusted or defective water fittings; or
  - (d) an overflow of water to persist.
- (2) An owner shall repair or replace any part of his water and sanitation installation which is in such a state of disrepair that it is either causing or is likely to cause an occurrence listed in subsection (1).
- (3) If an owner fails to take measures as contemplated in subsection (2), the municipality shall, by written notice, require the owner to comply with the provisions of subsection (1).
- (4) The municipality may, by written notice, prohibit the use by a customer of any equipment in a water or sanitation installation if, in its opinion, its use of water is inefficient. Such equipment shall not be returned to use until its efficiency has been restored and a written application to do so has been approved by the municipality.

#### **99. Unauthorised and Illegal Discharges**

- (1) No person may discharge or cause or permit any sewage to be discharged directly or indirectly into a storm water drain, river, stream or other watercourse, whether natural or artificial.
- (2) The owner or occupier of any premises on which steam or any liquid other than potable water, is stored, processed or generated shall provide all facilities necessary to prevent any discharge or leakage of such liquid to any street, storm water drain or watercourse, whether natural or artificial, except where, in the case of steam, the municipality has approved such discharge.
- (3) Where the hosing down or flushing by rainwater of an open area on any premises is in the opinion of the municipality is likely to cause the discharge of objectionable matter into any street, storm water drain, river, stream or other watercourse, whether natural or artificial, or to cause or contribute towards the pollution of any such watercourse, the municipality may, by notice, require the owner of the premises to take reasonable measures to prevent or minimise such discharge or pollution.
- (4) No person may discharge or cause or permit the discharge of—
- (a) any substance, including storm water, other than sewage, to be discharged into a drainage installation;
  - (b) of water from any swimming pool directly or indirectly over any road or into a gutter, storm water drain, watercourse, open ground or private premises other than the premises of the owner of such swimming pool;
  - (c) water from artificial fountains, reservoirs or swimming pools situated on premises into a drainage installation, without the approval of the municipality and subject to the payment of relevant charges and such conditions as the municipality may impose;
  - (d) any sewage, industrial effluent or other liquid or substance which—
    - (i) in the opinion of the Engineer may be offensive to or may cause a nuisance to the public;
    - (ii) is in the form of steam or vapour or has a temperature exceeding 20° C at the point where it enters the sewer;
    - (iii) has a pH value less than 6.0 or greater than 10;
    - (iv) contains any substance of whatsoever nature likely to produce or release explosive, flammable, poisonous or offensive gases or vapours in any sewer;
    - (v) contains any substance having an open flashpoint of less than 93° C or which releases a poisonous vapour at a temperature below 93° C;
    - (vi) contains any material of whatsoever nature, including oil, grease, fat or detergents capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or drains or interference with the proper operation of a sewerage treatment works;
    - (vii) shows any visible signs of tar or associated products or distillates, bitumen's or asphalts;
    - (viii) contains any substance in such concentration to produce an undesirable taste after chlorination or an undesirable odour or colour, or excessive foam;

- (ix) has either a greater COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) value, a lower pH value, or a higher caustic alkalinity or electrical conductivity than specified in Schedule A, without the prior approval and subject to the payment of relevant charges and such conditions as the municipality may impose;
- (x) contains any substance which in the opinion of the Engineer —
  - (aa) cannot be treated at the sewage treatment work to which it could be discharged; or
  - (bb) will negatively affect the treatment processes at the sewage treatment work to which it could be discharged or
  - (cc) will negatively impact on the ability of the sewage treatment work to produce discharges that meet the waste water discharge standards set in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998) and DWAF General Authorisation— 2004 or
- (e) either alone or in combination with other substance may —
  - (aa) generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of persons employed at the sewage treatment works or entering the council's sewers or manholes in the course of their duties; or
  - (bb) be harmful to sewers, treatment plant or land used for the disposal of treated waste water; or
  - (cc) adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is treated or any re-use of sewage effluent.
- (5) No person shall cause or permit the accumulation of grease, oil, fat or solid matter in any drainage installation that will adversely affect its effective functioning.
- (6) The municipality may, notwithstanding any other actions that may be taken in terms of these by-laws, recover from any person who discharges industrial effluent or any substance which is unauthorised or illegal all costs incurred, by the municipality as a result of such discharges, including costs that result from —
  - (a) injury to persons, damage to the sanitation system; or
  - (b) a prosecution in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998).

#### **100. Illegal Re-Connection**

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

#### **101. Interference with Infrastructure**

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

#### **102. Pipes in Streets or Public Places**

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

#### **103. Use of Water from Sources Other than the Water Supply System**

- (1) No person shall use or permit the use of water obtained from a source other than the water supply system, other than rain water tanks which are not connected to the water installation, except with the prior approval of the Engineer or DWAF, and in accordance with such conditions as it may impose, for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes.
- (2) Any person desiring the consent referred to in subsection (1) shall provide the Engineer with evidence satisfactory to it that the water referred to in subsection (1) complies, whether as a result of treatment or otherwise, with the requirements of latest amended SANS 241: Drinking Water, or that the use of such water does not or will not constitute a danger to health.
- (3) Any consent given in terms of subsection (1) may be withdrawn if, in the opinion of the Engineer —
  - (a) a condition imposed in terms of subsection (1) is breached; or
  - (b) the water quality no longer conforms to the requirements referred to in subsection (2).
- (4) The Engineer may take samples of water obtained from a source, other than the water supply system and cause the samples to be tested for compliance with the requirements referred to in subsection (2).
- (5) The determined charge for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in subsection (4) above shall be paid by the person to whom consent was granted in terms of subsection (1).
- (6) If water obtained from a borehole or other source of supply on any premises is used for a purpose which gives rise to the discharge of such water or a portion thereof into the municipality's sewerage system, the municipality may install a meter in the pipe leading from such borehole or other source of supply to the point or points where it is so used.
- (7) The provisions of section 20 shall apply insofar as they may be applicable in respect of the meter referred to in subsection (4).

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

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

**CHAPTER 8: NOTICES****105. Power to Serve and Compliance with Notices**

- (1) The municipality may, by written notice, order an owner, customer or any other person who fails, by act or omission, to comply with the provisions of these by-laws, or to fulfil any condition imposed in it, to rectify his failure within a period specified in the notice, which period shall not be less than thirty days except where a notice is issued in terms of section 18, when the period shall not be less than seven days.
- (2) If a person fails to comply with a written notice served on him by the municipality in terms of these by-laws within the specified period, it may take such action that in its opinion is necessary to ensure compliance, including—
  - (a) undertaking the work necessary itself and recovering the cost of such action or work from that owner, consumer or other person;
  - (b) restricting or discontinuing the provision of services; and
  - (c) instituting legal proceedings.
- (3) A notice in terms of subsection (1) must—
  - (a) give details of any provision of the by-laws that has not been complied with;
  - (b) give the owner, consumer or other person a reasonable opportunity to make representations and state his case, in writing, to the municipality within a specified period, unless the owner, consumer or other person was given such an opportunity before the notice was issued;
  - (c) specify the steps that the owner, consumer or other person must take to rectify the failure to comply;
  - (d) specify the period within which the owner, consumer or other person must take the steps specified to rectify such failure; and
  - (e) indicate that the municipality—
    - (i) may undertake any work that is necessary to rectify a failure to comply with a notice and the cost to the municipality of rectification may be recovered from the owner, consumer or other person who has failed to comply with it; and
- (ii) may take any other action that it considers necessary for ensuring compliance.
- (4) In the event of an emergency the municipality may, without prior notice to anyone, undertake the work required by subsection (3)(e)(i) and recover the costs from a person who, but for the emergency, would have to be notified in terms of subsection (1).
- (5) The costs recoverable by the municipality in terms of subsections (3) and (4) are the full costs associated with that work and includes, but are not restricted to, any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, schedules of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitation of any part of a street or ground affected by the work and the environmental cost.

**CHAPTER 9: APPEALS****106. Appeals against Decisions of the Municipality**

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

## CHAPTER 10: OFFENCES

### 107. Offences

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who—
  - (a) obstructs or hinders the municipality in the exercising of the powers or performance of functions or duties under these by-laws;
  - (b) uses, tampers or interferes with municipal equipment, the water supply system, sanitation system and reticulation network or consumption of services rendered;
  - (c) contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of these by-laws other than a provision relating to payment for municipal services;
  - (d) fails to comply with the terms of a notice served upon him in terms of these by-laws; is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months and in the case of any continued offence, to a further fine which will be determined from time to time by the Municipality, or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding one day for every day during the continuance of such offence, after a written notice has been issued by the municipality and served on the person concerned requiring the discontinuance of such an offence
- (2) No person shall be liable to imprisonment if he is unable to afford to pay a fine, and shall instead be liable to a period of community service.
- (3) Any person committing a breach of the provisions of these by-laws shall be liable to recompense the municipality for any loss or damage suffered or sustained by it in consequence of the breach.

## CHAPTER 11: DOCUMENTATION

### 108. Signing of Notices and Documents

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

### 109. Service of Notices

- (1) Any notice, order or other document that is served on any person in terms of these by-laws must, subject to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), be served personally, failing which it may be regarded as having been served —
  - (a) when it has been left at a person's village, place of residence, or business or employment in the Republic, with a person apparently over the age of sixteen years;
  - (b) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to a person's last known residential address or business address in the Republic and an acknowledgement of posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
  - (c) if a person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in a manner provided for in subsections (a), (b) or (d); or
  - (d) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been placed in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates.
  - (e) by the public notice of a recognised newspaper
- (2) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served on the municipality when it is delivered to the municipal manager or a person in attendance at the municipal manager's office.
- (3) When any notice or other document must be authorised or served on the owner, occupier of any property, or of any person who holds a right over, or in respect of it, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier or holder of the right over or in respect of, the property, and shall not be necessary to name him.
- (4) Where compliance with a notice is required within a specified number of working days, the period that is required shall commence on the date when the notice is served or when it has first been given in any other way contemplated in these by-laws.

### 110. Authentication of Documents

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

### 111. Prima Facie Evidence

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

## CHAPTER 12: GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 112. Responsibility for Compliance with these By-Laws

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

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

### **113. Provision of Information**

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

### **114. Power of Entry and Inspection**

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

### **115. Indemnification from Liability**

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

### **116. Exemption**

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

### **117. Conflict of Law**

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

### **118. Transitional Arrangements**

- (1) Installation work authorised by the municipality prior to the commencement date of these by-laws or authorised installation work in progress on that date shall be deemed to have been authorised in terms of these by-laws; and the municipality may, for a period of 90 (ninety) days after the commencement of these by-laws, authorise installation work in accordance with the by-laws that regulated that work immediately prior to the promulgation of these by-laws.
- (2) Any reference in these by-laws to a charge determined by the municipal council shall be deemed to be a reference to a charge determined by the municipal council under the laws repealed by section 119, until the effective date of any applicable charges that may be determined by the municipal council in terms of these by-laws, or by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection, and any reference to a provision in the laws repealed by section 119 shall be deemed to be a reference to a corresponding provision in these by-laws.
- (3) Any approval, consent or exemption granted under the laws repealed by section 118 shall, save for the provisions of subsection (3), remain valid.
- (4) No customer shall be required to comply with these by-laws by altering a water installation or part of it which was installed in conformity with any laws applicable immediately prior to the commencement of these by-laws; provided that if, in the opinion of the Engineer, the installation, or part, is so defective or in a condition or position that could cause waste or undue consumption of water, pollution of the water supply or a health hazard, the Engineer may by notice require the customer to comply with the provisions of these by-laws.

### **119. Repeal of Existing Municipal Water Services By-laws**

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

### **120. Short Title and Commencement**

- (1) These by-laws are called the Water and Sanitation Services By-laws of the George Municipality.
- (2) The municipality may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, determine that provisions of these by-laws, listed in the notice, do not apply in certain areas within its area of jurisdiction listed in the notice from a date specified in the notice.
- (3) Until any notice contemplated in subsection (2) is issued, these by-laws are binding.

Schedule a: limits of concentrations of substances that may be discharged into the george municipality's sanitation system

No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which has –

Parameter	Allowed Specifications	Units
a temperature at the point of entry in excess of;	43 <sup>0</sup>	C
a pH greater than 10,0 or less than 6,0;	6,0 – 10,0	
Chemical oxygen demand (COD) greater than	3 000	mg/L
Electrical conductivity— not greater than	250	m S / m at 25 °C
Caustic alkalinity (expressed as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	1 000	mg/L
Substance not in solution (including fat, oil, grease waxes and like substances )	2 000(400)	mg/L
Substances soluble in petroleum ether	500	mg/L
Sulphides, hydro-sulphides and polysulphides (expressed as S)	50(5)	mg/L
Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the drainage installation, sewer or sewage treatment works (expressed as HCN)	20	mg/L
Formaldehyde (expressed as HCHO)	50	mg/L
Non— organic solids in suspension	100	mg/L
All sugars and / or starch (expressed as glucose)	1 500	mg/L
Available chlorine (expressed as Cl)	100(10)	mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> )	1 800(500)	mg/L
Fluoride— containing compounds (expressed as F)	5	mg/L
Anionic surface active agents	500	mg/L

2. No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which contains a substance, either alone or in combination with other substances, having a concentration in excess of those listed below.

(a) Chemical Substances other than metals		
Parameter	Allowed specifications	Units
Fats, vegetable oil and like substances	400	mg/L
Sulphides, or substances from which hydrogen sulphide can be liberated (expressed as S)	5	mg/L
Cyanides or substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated (expressed as HCN)	20	mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> )	500	mg/L
Suspended solids	1 000	mg/L
Tar products and distillates	50	mg/L
Chloride (expressed as Cl)	1 000	mg/L
(b) Metals		
Group 1		
Chromium (hexavalent)	0	mg/L
Chromium (trivalent)(expressed as CrO <sub>3</sub> )	10	mg/L
Copper (expressed as Cu)	10	mg/L
Manganese (expressed as Mn)	20	mg/L
Nickel (expressed as Ni)	5	mg/L



Zinc (expressed as Zn)	20	mg/L
Iron (expressed as Fe)	20	mg/L
Silver	5	mg/L
Cobalt	5	mg/L
Tungsten	5	mg/L
Titanium	5	mg/L
Cadmium	5	mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 1</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>mg/L</i>
<b>Group 2</b>		
Arsenic (expressed as As)	5	mg/L
Boron (expressed as B)	5	mg/L
Lead (expressed as Pb)	5	mg/L
Selenium (expressed as Se)	5	mg/L
Mercury (expressed as Hg)	5	mg/L
Cadmium (expressed as Cd)	5	mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>mg/L</i>
<b>(c) Radio-active wastes</b>		
Any radio-active waste or isotopes: such concentration as may be laid down by the Atomic Energy Corporation or any State Department.		

3. No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which

- a) whether or not it is listed in the Effluent standards or which either alone or in combination with other matter, may -
  - (i) generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of persons employed in the maintenance or operation of the sewerage system;
  - (ii) be harmful to the sewerage system, or
  - (iii) adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is normally treated or the re-use of purified sewage effluent or the disposal of solids arising from the treatment process;
- b) is in the form of steam at the point of entry into the sewerage system;
- c) contains any substance of whatever nature likely to produce or give off explosive, inflammable, poisonous or offensive gases in such sewerage system;
- d) shows any visible signs of oil, tar or associated products or distillates, bitumen's or asphalts or their emulsions, or emulsions of oil or grease or fats
- e) contains any solids which may in the opinion of the local authority have an effect on the sewerage system;
- f) contains any solvent immiscible in water;
- g) contains dye or dye residues;
- h) contains any substances in such concentration as may in the opinion of the local authority interfere with the sewerage system or adversely affect the quality of reclaimed water;
- i) contains any non-biodegradable substance (e.g. blood) or
- j) contains storm water or ground water.

Schedule b: Application form for the discharge of industrial effluent to the George municipality's sanitation system



GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES

PERMIT APPLICATION

TO DISCHARGE A TRADE OR INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT  
INTO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE GEORGE MUNICIPALITY WATER AND  
SANITATION BY-LAW

Senior Manager: Civil Engineering  
Services

George Municipality  
P O Box 19  
GEORGE  
6530

Tel: (044) 801 9113  
Fax: (044) 801 9145  
E-mail: [civilinfo@george.org.za](mailto:civilinfo@george.org.za)

For official usage only
Payment received
YES/NO

## Part 1: nature of the business or industry concern

## 1. Business

REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS/GEREGISTREERDE NAAM VAN BESIGHEID			
STREET NAME / STRAAT NAAM	POSTAL ADDRESS/POSAD RES	ERF NO. ERF NR.	ALLOTMENT AREA TOEWYSINGSGE BIED
AUTHORISED PROCESSES FOR THE PREMISES / GEMAGTIGDE PROSESSE VIR PERSEEL			

## Part 2: Information relating to water consumption

## 1. Average number of kilolitre per month of water purchased from the Municipality the past six months

WATER CONSUMPTION	TOTAL
WATER PURCHASED FROM THE MUNICIPALITY	
WATER FROM BOREHOLE OR OTHER SOURCES	
WATER ENTERING WITH RAW MATERIALS	
TOTAL A	

## Effluent Discharge rate

Effluent Discharge Rate				
EFFLUENT DISCHARGE RATE / UITVLOEISELAFVOERTEMPO				
NUMBER OF DISCHARGE POINTS / GETAL LEWERINGSPUNTE				
CONNECTION POSITION VERBINDINGSPUNT		MAXIMUM RATE IN kl / MAKSIMUM TEMPO IN kl		
		PER MONTH PER MAAND	PER DAY PER DAG	PER HOUR PER UUR
1				
2				
3				
4				

## Effluent Discharge factor

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE FACTOR / UITVLOEISELAFVOERFAKTOR	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER NOT DISCHARGED TO SEWER GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE WATER NIE NA RIOOLSTELSEL TOE NIE	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER TO SEWER GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE WATER NA RIOOLSTELSEL	

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

90% of Total A, except if otherwise agreed with the municipality

## Part 3: Information regarding the composition of the industrial effluent

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

Parameter	Discharge characteristics	Units
Temperature at the point of entry in excess of;		C
pH		
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)		mg/L
Electrical conductivity		mS/m at 25 °C
Caustic alkalinity (expressed as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		mg/L
Substance not in solution (including fat, oil, grease waxes and like substances)		mg/L
Substances soluble in petroleum ether		mg/L
Sulphides, hydro-sulphides and polysulphides (expressed as S)		mg/L
Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the drainage installation, sewer or sewage treatment works (expressed as HCN)		mg/L
Formaldehyde (expressed as HCHO)		mg/L
Non— organic solids in suspension		mg/L
All sugars and / or starch (expressed as glucose)		mg/L
Available chlorine (expressed as Cl)		mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> )		mg/L
Fluoride— containing compounds (expressed as F)		mg/L
Anionic surface active agents		mg/L

2(a) Chemical Substances other than metals		
Parameter	Allowed specifications	Units
Fats, vegetable oil and like substances		mg/L
Sulphides, or substances from which hydrogen sulphide can be liberated (expressed as S)		mg/L
Cyanides or substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated (expressed as HCN)		mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> )		mg/L
Suspended solids		mg/L
Tar products and distillates		mg/L
Chloride (expressed as Cl)		mg/L
(b) Metals		
Group 1		
Chromium (hexavalent)		mg/L
Chromium (trivalent)(expressed as CrO <sub>3</sub> )		mg/L
Copper (expressed as Cu)		mg/L
Manganese (expressed as Mn)		mg/L
Nickel (expressed as Ni)		mg/L
Zinc (expressed as Zn)		mg/L
Iron (expressed as Fe)		mg/L
Silver		mg/L
Cobalt		mg/L
Tungsten		mg/L
Titanium		mg/L
Cadmium		mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 1</i>		<i>mg/L</i>
Group 2		
Arsenic (expressed as As)		mg/L
Boron (expressed as B)		mg/L
Lead (expressed as Pb)		mg/L
Selenium (expressed as Se)		mg/L
Mercury (expressed as Hg)		mg/L
Cadmium (expressed as Cd)		mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 2</i>		<i>mg/L</i>
(c) Radio-active wastes		
Any radio-active waste or isotopes: such concentration as may be laid down by the Atomic Energy Corporation or any State Department.		

#### Part 4: Conditions Relating to the Acceptance of Industrial Effluent

1. On submission of the permit application the applicant must pay the necessary application costs as stipulated in the municipal tariff list. Copy of the payment receipt must accompany the application.
2. The applicant shall attach descriptions and a statement of the dimensions of grease and oil traps, screens, dilution and neutralising tanks and any other provision made for the treatment of the effluent prior to discharge to the sanitation network.
3. The applicant shall submit to the municipality, if requested, plans showing the reticulation systems on his premises for water and industrial effluent.

4. The applicant shall, in addition to complying with the provisions of the municipality's Water Services By-laws aimed at the protection of its employees, sewers and treatment plant from damage, comply with any directive / instructive / guideline concerned with such protection given by the Engineer verbally or in writing for the purpose of ensuring the applicant's compliance with the said by-laws.
5. The applicant shall notify the municipality, as soon as possible after he becomes aware thereof, or at least 14 days before anything is done to cause material alteration in the nature or quantity of the industrial effluent specified in this application or in any of the facts stated by him.
6. The applicant shall, within 30 days from the date of signature of this application, procure an accurately representative sample of not less than 5 litre of the industrial effluent to be discharged into the sewer, which sample shall be free of domestic sewage, and shall submit one half thereof to the municipality for analysis and half to an independent laboratory/analyst for the applicants cost. The applicant must submit to the Engineer a report on the sample made by an analyst appointed by him: Provided that in the case of a newly established industry the period specified may be extended by the municipality for a period not exceeding six months or such further extended periods as the municipality in its discretion may approve.
7. The applicant hereby declares and warrants that the information given by him in this form, or otherwise, in connection with this application is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in all respects correct.
8. The applicant agrees that the said information, being in all respects correct, shall form the basis on which this application is granted by the municipality.

Thus done at .....

by the applicant this ..... day of .....20 .....

Signature	:
Name of responsible person	:
Capacity	:
Telephone No	:
Fax No	:
Cell No	:
E-mail	:

Schedule c: Formula for the calculation of effluent discharges  
George Municipality

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

OPTION 3: Based on the WRC report 854/1/02

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

$$T_c = V_i[X + Y(\text{COD}_i/\text{COD}_w) + Z] + \text{Penalty}$$

Where	$T_c$	=	Extraordinary treatment cost to consumer per month
	$V_i$	=	Volume discharge by industry in kL per month
	$X$	=	Conveyance cost per kL
		=	$C_C/V_A$
	Conveyance	=	The transport of effluent or any liquid waste in the bulk or external sewer network from the point of discharge to the inlet of the of the treatment works
	$C_C$	=	The operation and maintenance expenditure towards the conveyance of the waste water in kL per annum
	$V_A$	=	Adjusted volume ( Adjusted volume means total volume corrected for infiltration) in kL per annum
	$Y$	=	Variable treatment costs per kL
		=	$C_T/V_A$
	Variable Treatment costs	=	These costs are defined as expenditure that does vary significantly with volume and COD loading
	$C_T$	=	The operation and maintenance expenditure towards the treatment of the waste water in kL per annum
	$V_A$	=	Adjusted volume ( Adjusted volume means total volume corrected for infiltration) in kL per annum
	$\text{COD}_i$	=	Average of each industria, inclusive of both biodegradable and non-biodegradable portion of COD
	$\text{COD}_w$	=	Average of works (weighted for more than one works), inclusive of both biodegradable and non-biodegradable portion of COD
	$Z$	=	Fixed Costs per kL
		=	$C_F/V_A$
	Fixed Costs	=	These costs are defined as expenditure that does not vary significantly during a particular financial year and which is not affected by COD loading
	$C_F$	=	Fixed cost expenditure towards the treatment of the waste water in kL per annum
	$V_A$	=	Adjusted volume ( Adjusted volume means total volume

	corrected for infiltration) in kL per annum
Penalty	= Penalty per day charged in addition to the effluent charge based on volume and COD, for prohibited effluents, for instances where COD <sub>i</sub> of the effluent exceeds 4000 mg/L or where any other quality parameter exceeds the maximum value allowed according to Annexure A of the by- laws, as contained in the permit for the industry
	= $P \times (\text{value measured}/\text{maximum allowed}) \times \text{maximum daily flow}$
P	= Unit penalty charge as determined by Council



Schedule D: Permit issued to allow the discharge of trade or industrial effluent into the sewerage

DATE/DATUM



PERMIT NO./NR

GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES

PERMIT

TO DISCHARGE A TRADE OR INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT  
INTO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

*Valid for three years after issue*

ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE GEORGE MUNICIPALITY WATER AND  
SANITATION BY-LAW

Senior Manager: Civil Engineering Services  
George Municipality  
P O Box 19  
George  
6530

Tel: (044) 801 9113  
Fax: (044) 801 9145  
E-mail: [george@george.org.za](mailto:george@george.org.za)

# PERMIT TO DISCHARGE INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT INTO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

DATE/DATUM



PERMIT NO./NR

## Nature of the Business or Industry Concern

REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS/GEREGISTREERDE NAAM VAN BESIGHEID			
STREET NAME / STRAAT NAAM	POSTAL ADDRESS/ POSADRES	ERF NO. ERF NR.	ALLOTMENT AREA TOEWYSINGSGE BIED
AUTHORISED PROCESSES FOR THE PREMISES / GEMAGTIGDE PROSESSE VIR PERSEEL			

## Effluent Discharge rate

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE RATE / UITVLOEISELAFVOERTEMPO			
NUMBER OF DISCHARGE POINTS / GETAL LEWERINGSPUNTE			
CONNECTION POSITION VERBINDINGSPUNT		MAXIMUM RATE IN l / MAKSIMUM TEMPO IN l	
		PER MONTH PER MAAND	PER DAY PER DAG
1			
2			
3			
4			

## Effluent Discharge factor

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE FACTOR / UITVLOEISELAFVOERFAKTOR	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER NOT DISCHARGED TO SEWER GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE WATER NIE NA RIOOLSTELSEL	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER TO SEWER GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE WATER NA RIOOLSTELSEL	

PRETREATMENT REQUIRED BEFORE ACCEPTANCE  
VOORAFBEHANDELING VEREIS VOOR AANNAME

Removal of settleable solids  
Fat, oil and grease removal  
Any further treatment as may be deemed necessary when more information on the composition of the effluent being discharged is available after sampling and analysis  
Special steps should be taken to ensure that no sea water can enter the municipal sewerage system.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED BEFORE EFFLUENT ACCEPTANCE

FISIESE EN CHEMIESE TOESTANDE VEREIS VOOR AANNAME VAN UITVLOEISEL

*SUBSTANCES ACCEPTABLE IN LIMITED CONCENTRATIONS ONLY*  
*STOWWE ALLEENLIK IN BEPERKTE KONSENTRASIES AANVAARBAAR*

No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which has –

Parameter	Allowed Specifications	Units
a temperature at the point of entry in excess of;	43 <sup>0</sup>	C
a pH greater than 10,0 or less than 6,0;	6,0 – 10,0	
Chemical oxygen demand (COD) greater than	3 000	mg/ .
Electrical conductivity— not greater than	250	m S / m at 25 °C
Caustic alkalinity (expressed as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2 000	mg/L
Substance not in solution (including fat, oil, grease waxes and like substances )	2 000	mg/L
Substances soluble in petroleum ether	500	mg/L
Sulphides, hydro-sulphides and polysulphides (expressed as S)	50	mg/L

Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the drainage installation, sewer or sewage treatment works (expressed as HCN)	20	mg/L
Formaldehyde (expressed as HCHO)	50	mg/L
Non-organic solids in suspension	100	mg/L
All sugars and / or starch (expressed as glucose)	1 500	mg/L
Available chlorine (expressed as Cl)	100	mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> )	1 800	mg/L
Fluoride-containing compounds (expressed as F)	5	mg/L
Anionic surface active agents	500	mg/L

No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which contains a substance, either alone or in combination with other substances, having a concentration in excess of those listed below.

(a) Chemical Substances other than metals

Parameter	Allowed specifications	Units
Fats, vegetable oil and like substances	400	mg/L
Sulphides, or substances from which hydrogen sulphide can be liberated (expressed as S)	5	mg/L
Cyanides or substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated (expressed as HCN)	20	mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> )	500	mg/L
Suspended solids	1 000	mg/L
Tar products and distillates	50	mg/L
Chloride (expressed as Cl)	1 000	mg/L

(b) Metals

Group 1

Chromium (hexavalent)	0	mg/L
Chromium (trivalent)(expressed as CrO <sub>3</sub> )	10	mg/L
Copper (expressed as Cu)	10	mg/L
Manganese (expressed as Mn)	20	mg/L
Nickel (expressed as Ni)	5	mg/L
Zinc (expressed as Zn)	20	mg/L
Iron (expressed as Fe)	20	mg/L
Silver	5	mg/L
Cobalt	5	mg/L
Tungsten	5	mg/L
Titanium	5	mg/L
Cadmium	5	mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 1</i>	50	mg/L

Group 2

Arsenic (expressed as As)	5	mg/L
Boron (expressed as B)	5	mg/L
Lead (expressed as Pb)	5	mg/L
Selenium (expressed as Se)	5	mg/L
Mercury (expressed as Hg)	5	mg/L

Cadmium (expressed as Cd)	5	mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 2</i>	10	mg/L
<b>(c) Radio-active wastes</b>		
Any radio-active waste or isotopes: such concentration as may be laid down by the Atomic Energy Corporation or any State Department.		

#### PROHIBITED EFFLUENTS / VERBODEN UITVLOEISELS

No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which

a) whether or not it is listed in the Effluent standards or which either alone or in combination with other matter, may -

(i) generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of persons employed in the maintenance or operation of the sewerage system;

(ii) be harmful to the sewerage system, or

(iii) adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is normally treated or the re-use of purified sewage effluent or the disposal of solids arising from the treatment process;

(b) is in the form of steam at the point of entry into the sewerage system;

(c) contains any substance of whatever nature likely to produce or give off explosive, inflammable, poisonous or offensive gases in such sewerage system;

(d) shows any visible signs of oil, tar or associated products or distillates, bitumen's or asphalts or their emulsions, or emulsions of oil or grease or fats

(e) contains any solids which may in the opinion of the local authority have an effect on the sewerage system;

(f) contains any solvent immiscible in water;

(g) contains dye or dye residues;

(h) contains any substances in such concentration as may in the opinion of the local authority interfere with the sewerage system or adversely affect the quality of reclaimed water;

(i) contains any non-biodegradable substance (e.g. blood) or

(j) Contains stormwater or ground water.

<b>SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR THIS PERMIT</b>
---

<p>The permit holder shall install and maintain at its own cost a suitable flow measuring device, on all lines discharging industrial effluent to the municipality's sewer system, to measure the volumes. The proposed flow measuring device shall be to the satisfaction and approval of the Senior Manager: Civil Engineering services.</p>
--

<p>All chemical analysis is for the cost of the permit holder</p>
---

<b>INDEMNIFICATION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY / VRYWARING VAN DIE PLAASLIKE OWERHEID</b>
--

<p>A permit holder shall indemnify the local authority against all claims which may be brought or instituted against it for damage to property or injury or death of persons as a result of the discharge of effluent.</p>
--

<b>CONDITIONS OF ISSUE / VOORWAARDES VAN UITREIKING</b>
---

<p>This permit is issued in terms of the George Municipality Water Services By-Law and is subject to the conditions stated therein.</p>
---

Signature	:	
Name	:	HAROLD BASSON Pr. Eng
Capacity	:	SENIOR MANAGER: CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES
Date	:	

RESPONSIBLE PERSON/VERANTWOORDELIKE PERSOON				
NAME/NAAM	TELEPHONE NO/ TELEFOON NR	FAX NO/ FAKS NR	CELL NO./ SEL NR	E-MAIL ADDRESS/ EPOS ADRES

**95**


1.

REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS/GEREGISTREERDE NAAM VAN BESIGHEID				
STREET NAME / STRAAT NAAM	POSTAL ADDRESS /POSADRES	ERF NO. ERF NR.	ALLOTMENT AREA TOEWYSINGSGBIED	
RESPONSIBLE PERSON/VERANTWOORDELIKE PERSOON				
NAME/NAAM	TELEPHONE NO/ TELEFOON NR	FAX NO/ FAKS NR	CELL NO./ SEL NR	E-MAIL ADDRESS/ EPOS ADRES
AUTHORISED PROCESSES FOR THE PREMISES / GEMAGTIGDE PROSESSE VIR PERSEEL				



**GEORGE MUNISIPALITEIT**  
**WATER EN RIOOLDIENSTE VERORDENING**

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Vir die doeleindes van hierdie verordening dra enige woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis geheg word in die die Wet op Waterdienste, 1997 (Wet No. 108 of 1997), die Plaaslike Regering: Munisipale Stelselwet, 2000 (Wet 32 van 2000) of die Nasionale Bouregulasies wat ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Bouregulasies en Boustandaarde, 1977 (Wet 103 van 1977) afgekondig is, dieselfde betekenis in hierdie verordening tensy die konteks anders aantoon. Enige verwysing na geslag sluit outomaties die ander geslag in, byvoorbeeld hy/sy/syne/ hare.

**1. Woordomsrywings**

(1) In hierdie verordening, tensy die konteks anders aandui—

“aansluiting” beteken die punt waar 'n klant toegang tot water dienste verkry;

“aansluitingsdrein” beteken 'n pyp wat deur die Munisipaliteit besit word en geïnstalleer is met die doel om riool te vervoer vanaf 'n dreinerings installasie op 'n perseel tot by 'n drein verby die grens van sodanige perseel, of tot binne 'n serwituut, deurgangsreg of gebied deur 'n ooreenkoms gedek;

“aansluitingspunt” beteken die punt waar die dreinerings installasie by die aansluitingsdrein inskakel;

“aansluitingspyp” beteken 'n pyp waarvan die eienaarskap in die Munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent vestig en wat deur hierdie owerheid installeer is met die doel om water vanaf 'n hooftoevoer na 'n water installasie te vervoer en sluit 'n “kommunikasiepyp” waarna in SANS 0252 Deel 1 verwys word, in;

“afvalwater” beteken enige vloeistof hetsy of dit stof in oplossing of swewend bevat;

“akkommodasie eenheid” ten opsigte van enige perseel, beteken 'n gebou of 'n gedeelte van 'n gebou wat gebruik word of bedoel is vir okkupasie of gebruik vir enige doel;

“bedryfsklant” beteken enige klant wat nie 'n huishoudelike klant of behoeftige klant is nie, insluitend, sonder beperking, 'n sake-, nywerheids-, staats- of institusionele klant;

“behoorlik gekwalifiseerde toetsers” beteken 'n persoon wat monsters vanuit die rioolslyk- inrigting, stormwater wegdoening stelsel en openbare waters neem vir ontleding en wie gesertifiseer is om dit te mag doen deur 'n gemagtigde agent;

“bepaal” beteken bepaal deur die Munisipaliteit of deur enige persoon wat ingevolge hierdie verordening 'n bepaling mag maak;

“bes moontlike omgewingsopsie” beteken die opsie wat die grootste voordeel inhou, of die minste skade aan die omgewing as geheel berokken, teen die mees aanvaarbare koste vir die gemeenskap, oor die kort- en lang termyn;

“besoedeling” beteken die bekendstelling van enige middel in die water toevoer stelsel, 'n water installasie of 'n waterbron wat direk of indirek die fisiese, chemiese of biologiese eienskappe van die water wysig, ten einde dit—

(a) minder geskik te maak vir enige voordelige doel waarvoor dit redelikerwys geag gebruik te mag word; of

(b) skadelik of potensieel skadelik—

(i) vir die welstand, gesondheid of veiligheid van mense;

(ii) vir enige water of nie-water organisme is;

“boorgat” beteken 'n gat wat in die grond gesink is ten einde ondergrondse water te vind, te onttrek of te gebruik en sluit 'n fontein in;

“Bouregulasies” beteken die Nasionale Bouregulasies wat ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Bouregulasies en Boustandaarde, 1977 (Wet 103 van 1977), afgekondig is;

“brand installasie” beteken 'n drinkbare water installasie wat water afvoer vir brandbestrydingsdoeleindes alleenlik;

“dienspyp” beteken 'n pyp wat deel vorm van 'n water installasie wat op enige perseel voorsien en installeer is deur die eienaar of bewoner en wat gekoppel is aan of beoog gekoppel te word aan 'n aansluitingspyp ten einde die water installasie op die perseel te bedien.

“drein” beteken daardie gedeelte van 'n dreinerings installasie wat riool binne 'n perseel afvoer;

“dreinerings installasie” beteken 'n stelsel op enige perseel geleë wat in die eienaar daarvan vestig en wat gebruik word vir of beoog gebruik te word vir, of in verband met die ontvangs, stoor, behandeling of afvoer van riool tot by die aansluitingspunt gebruik word en sluit afvoerpype, koppelstukke, toestelle, septiese tenks, behoueringstenks, putlatrines en private pomp installasies wat deel vorm van, of bykomend tot sodanige stelsel is, in;

**“dreineringswerk”** sluit in enige afvoerpyp, sanitêre koppeling, water voorsiening apparaat, afvoer of ander pyp of ander werk verwant met die wegdoen van vloeibare of soliede stof na enige afvoer- of rioolpyp, of andersins gekoppel met die dreinerings van enige perseel;

**“DWAF”** beteken die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou;

**“eienaar”** beteken—

- (a) die persoon in wie die wettige titel tot 'n perseel van tyd tot tyd vestig;
- (b) in geval waar die persoon in wie die wettige titel tot 'n perseel vestig insolvent of dood is, of onder enige vorm van wettige regsonbevoegdheid hoegenaamd, die persoon onder wie se administrasie en beheer sodanige perseel vestig as kurator, trustee, eksekuteur, administrateur, geregtelike bestuurder, likwidateur of ander wettige verteenwoordiger;
- (c) in enige geval waar die munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent nie die identiteit van sodanige persoon kan vasstel nie, 'n persoon wie geregtig is op die voordeel van die gebruik van die perseel of die gebou of die geboue daarop;
- (d) in die geval van 'n perseel waarvoor 'n huurooreenkoms van 30 jaar of langer aangegaan is, die huurder daarvan;
- (e) in verhouding tot—
  - (i) 'n gedeelte grond aangedui op 'n deeltitelplan, geregistreer ingevolge die Wet op Deeltitels, 1986 (Wet No. 95 van 1986), die ontwikkelaar of die beheer liggaam van die gemeenskaplike eiendom, of
  - (ii) 'n gedeelte soos gedefinieer in die Wet op Deeltitels, 1986 (Wet No. 95 van 1986), die persoon in wie se naam sodanige titel geregistreer is onder 'n deeltitel akte en sluit die wettig aangestelde agent van sodanige persoon in;
  - (iii) 'n persoon wat grond bewoon onder 'n register wat deur 'n stamgesag of ingevolge 'n geswore verklaring deur 'n stamgesag afgelê, gehou word;

**“gedeelte verbruik”** beteken die verbruik deur 'n klant van 'n munisipale diens gedurende 'n bepaalde tydperk, wat bereken word deur die verdeling van die totale gemeteerde verbruik van daardie munisipale diens in die voorsieningsgebied waar die klant se perseel geleë is vir 'n tydperk deur die getal kliente binne die verspreidingsgebied gedurende dieselfde tydperk;

**“gemagtigde agent”** beteken—

- (a) enige persoon deur die Munisipaliteit gemagtig om enige handeling, funksie of plig kragtens die bepalings van, of die uitvoering van enige magte ingevolge hierdie verordening toegestaan, uit te voer;
- (b) enige persoon aan wie die Munisipaliteit die uitvoering van sekere regte, pligte of verpligtinge ten opsigte van die verskaffing van water-voorsieningsdienste, gedelegeer het; of
- (c) enige persoon deur die Munisipaliteit aangestel ingevolge 'n geskrewe ooreenkoms as 'n verskaffer van waterdienste, vir die voorsiening van waterdienste aan kliente namens die Munisipaliteit, tot die mate in sodanige ooreenkoms gemagtig.

**“gemiddelde verbruik”** beteken die gemiddelde verbruik van 'n klant van 'n munisipale diens gedurende 'n bepaalde tydperk en word dit bereken deur die totale gemeteerde verbruik van daardie munisipale diens deur daardie klient oor die voorafgaande drie maande, te verdeel deur drie;

**“gesamentlike installasie”** beteken 'n water installasie wat gebruik word vir brandweer-, huishoudelike-, besigheids- of nywerheidsdoeleindes;

**“gesamentlike water aansluiting”** beteken 'n verbruiks aansluiting waardeur dienste aan meer as een persoon verskaf word;

**“geskatte verbruik”** beteken die verbruik wat 'n klant, wie se verbruik nie gedurende 'n bepaalde tydperk gemeet is nie, vermoedelik verbruik het, wat geskat word deur faktore in ag te neem wat as toepaslik deur die Munisipaliteit beskou te word;

**“goedgekeur”** beteken goedgekeur deur 'n gemagtigde beampte;

**“grys water”** beteken vuil water wat die resultaat is van water wat vir huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik word maar wat nie enige menslike uitskeiding of enige ander vaste stof insluit nie;

**“handelsperseel”** beteken 'n perseel waarop nywerheidsafvalwater geproduseer word;

**“hoë sterkte rioolvuil”** beteken rioolvuil met 'n sterkte of kwaliteit hoër as die standard huishoudelike afvalwater ten opsigte waarvan 'n bepaalde koste soos bereken kragtens Skedule C, gehef mag word;

**“hoofleiding”** beteken 'n pyp, anders as 'n aansluitingspyp, waarvan die eienaarskap in die Munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent vestig om dit te gebruik vir die afvoer van water na 'n verbruiker of rioolvuil vanaf 'n verbruiker;

**“huishoudelike klant”** beteken 'n klant wat water vir huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik;

**“huishoudelike doeleindes”** in verhouding tot water beteken water wat vir drink, ablusie en kook doeleindes, aan persele wat hoofsaaklik vir woondoeleindes gebruik word, verskaf word;

**“huishouding”** beteken 'n familie eenheid wat 'n tradisionele huishouding vorm, soos deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal, deur die getal persone wat 'n huishouding vorm, die verhouding tussen lede van die huishouding, die ouderdom van die persone wat lede is daarvan en enige ander faktor wat die Munisipaliteit as toepaslik beskou, in ag te neem;

**“Ingenieur”** beteken die Direkteur: Siviele Ingenieursdienste van die Munisipaliteit of enige ander persoon wat gemagtig is om namens hom op te tree;

**“installasie werk”** beteken werk ten opsigte van die konstruksie van, of uitgevoer op 'n water installasie;

**“intermediêre water dienste”** het dieselfde betekenis daaraan gekoppel soos ingevolge die Wet;

**“klant”** beteken 'n persoon met wie die Munisipaliteit 'n ooreenkoms bereik het vir die voorsiening van 'n munisipale diens soos na verwys word in die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering;

**“koste”** beteken die koers, koste of tarief, uniforme tarief of subsidie soos deur die munisipale raad bepaal;

**“loodgieter”** beteken 'n persoon wat 'n kwalifiserende Ambagtoets vir Loodgieters afgelê het, of wat uitgereik is met 'n bevoegdheid sertifikaat kragtens die Wet op Mannekrag Opleiding, 1981 (Wet No 56 van 1981) of sodanige ander kwalifikasie soos vereis deur nasionale wetgewing;

**“mangat”** beteken enige toegangskag na die binneruim van ’n rioolpyp wat voorsien is vir die doel van onderhoud en die skoonmaak daarvan;

**“meter”** beteken ’n watermeter soos gedefinieer deur die Regulasies afgekondig ingevolge die Wet op Handelsmeting, 1973 (Wet No 77 van 1973) (soos gewysig);

**“metingsapparaat”** beteken enige metode, prosedure, proses of toestel, apparaat of installasie wat ’n persoon in staat stel om die hoeveelheid waterdienste wat voorsien word te bepaal en sluit ’n metode, prosedure of proses in waardeur hoeveelhede geskat of aangeneem word;

**“munisipale bestuurder”** beteken die persoon deur die munisipale raad aangestel as die munisipale bestuurder van die munisipaliteit ingevolge artikel 82 van die Plaaslike Regering Munisipale Strukture Wet, 1998 (Wet Nr 117 van 1998) en sluit enige persoon in aan wie die munisipale bestuurder ’n mag, funksie of plig gedelegeer het, maar slegs ten opsigte van sodanige mag, funksie of plig;

**“munisipale dienste”** vir doeleindes van hierdie verordening, beteken dienste voorsien deur ’n munisipaliteit en sluit in water voorsiening, sanitasie en riolering;

**“munisipale raad”** beteken ’n munisipale raad soos na verwys in artikel 157(1) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid Afrika, 1996;

**“munisipaliteit”** beteken—

- (a) George Munisipaliteit, ’n plaaslike munisipaliteit gestig ingevolge artikel 12 van die Strukturewet en daaropvolgende wetgewing; of
- (b) onderhewig aan die bepalings van enige ander wet en slegs indien uitdruklik of by wetsduiding vereis of toegelaat deur hierdie verordening, die Munisipale Bestuurder ten opsigte van die uitvoering van enige funksie, of die uitvoering van enige plig, verpligting, of reg ingevolge hierdie verordening of enige ander wet; of
- (c) ’n gemagtigde agent van die Munisipaliteit George.

**“nat nywerheid”** beteken ’n industrie wat nywerheidsafvalwater vrystel;

**“nood”** beteken enige situasie wat ’n risiko of potensiële risiko vir lewe, gesondheid, die omgewing of eiendom inhou;

**“nywerheidsafvalwater”** sal alle afvalwater beteken, wat nie huishoudelike afvalwater is nie: Sonder om hierdie definisie te beperk, sal dit afvalwater van alle handel, kommersiële, vervaardiging van voedsel, prosessering prosesse, kommersiële wasserye, (resepteer-) apteke, hospitale, laboratoriums, lykshuise, motorhawens, abbatoirs en dies meer.

**“nywerheidsdoeleindes”** in verhouding tot die voorsiening van water, beteken watervoorsiening aan enige perseel wat ’n fabriek uitmaak soos gedefinieer in die Algemene Administratiewe Regulasies, wat ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid, 1993 (Wet No 85 van 1993); en sluit in maar is nie beperk nie tot, vir die doel van die verordening, besighede; restaurante; tuis gebaseerde nywerhede of dienste maar uitsluitend gewone huishoudelike afvalwater;

**“okkupeerder”** beteken ’n persoon wat enige (of deel van enige) grond, gebou, struktuur of perseel bewoon en sluit ’n persoon in wie, vir iemand anders se voordeel of vergoeding ’n ander persoon toelaat om enige (of enige deel van enige) grond, gebou, struktuur of perseel te gebruik of te bewoon;

**“omgewingskoste”** beteken die volle koste van alle maatreëls wat nodig is om die omgewing na sy oorspronklike staat voor die beskadigende insident, te herstel;

**“omgewingsopsie”** beteken die opsie wat die grootste voordeel inhou, of die minste skade aan die omgewing as geheel berokken, teen die mees aanvaarbare koste vir die gemeenskap, oor die kort- en lang termyn;

**“ongemagtigde diens”** beteken die ontvangs, gebruik of verbruik van enige munisipale diens wat nie kragtens ’n ooreenkoms met, of goedkeuring van die munisipaliteit geskied nie;

**“onwettige aansluiting”** beteken ’n aansluiting aan enige stelsel waardeur water of sanitêre dienste verskaf word maar wat nie deur die Munisipaliteit gemagtig of goedgekeur is nie;

**“ooreenkoms”** beteken die kontraktuele verhouding tussen die Munisipaliteit en ’n klant ongeag dit geskrewe is of geag word te wees soos vervat in die Munisipaliteit se Verordening Insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering;

**“opgaartenk”** beteken ’n tenk wat bedek is en gebruik word vir die ontvangs en tydelike hou van riool en wat van tyd tot tyd leeggepomp moet word;

**“op-perseel”** beteken enige sanitasie dienste buiten water geleide sanitasie dienste” riool wegdoening deur ’n rioolslyk wegdoening stelsel

**“perseel”** beteken enige gedeelte grond waarvan die eksterne oppervlak grense wat aangeteken is op—

- (a) ’n algemene plan of diagram wat geregistreer is ingevolge die Opmetingswet, 1927 (Wet No 9 van 1927), of ingevolge die Wet op die Registrasie van Aktes, 1937 (Wet No 47 van 1937); of
- (b) ’n deelplan geregistreer ingevolge die Wet op Deeltitels, 1986 (Wet No. 95 van 1986);
- (c) ’n register wat deur ’n stamowerheid gehou word.

**“persoon”** beteken enige natuurlike persoon, plaaslike regeringsliggaam of soortgelyke owerheid, ’n maatskappy ingelyf onder enige wet, ’n liggaam van persone hetsy ingelyf al dan nie, ’n statutêre liggaam, openbare dienste liggaam, vrywillige vereniging of trust;

**“professionele ingenieur”** beteken ’n persoon wat ingevolge die Wet op die Ingenieursprofessie, 2000 (Wet No 46 van 2000) as ’n professionele ingenieur geregistreer is en sluit dit ’n professionele tegnoloog en—tegnikus in;

**“publieke kennisgewing”** beteken ’n publikasie in die media insluitend een of meer van die volgende:

- (a) Publikasie van ’n kennisgewing in die amptelike tale soos deur die munisipale raad bepaal:
  - (i) in enige plaaslike koerant of koerante wat in die munisipale voorsieningsgebied sirkuleer;
  - (ii) in ’n koerant of koerante wat in die voorsieningsgebied sirkuleer wat deur die munisipale raad beskou word as ’n koerant ten dese; of
  - (iii) op die amptelike webtuiste van die Munisipaliteit;
  - (iv) deur die uitsaai van radio flitse binne die voorsieningsgebied van die munisipaliteit

(b) Vertoning van 'n kennisgewing op of by enige perseel, kantoor, biblioteek of betaalpunt van óf die munisipaliteit, of sy gemagtigde agent, tot wie die publiek redelike toegang het; en

(c) Kommunikasie met klante deur publieke vergaderings en wykskomitee vergaderings;

**“publieke water”** beteken enige rivier, waterbaan, baai, riviermond, die see en enige ander water waartoe die publiek die reg van gebruik of toegang het;

**“Raad”** beteken die Raad van die Munisipaliteit George;

**“reinigingsoog”** beteken enige toegangsopening tot die binnekant van 'n afvoerpylp of vangput wat voorsien is vir die doel van interne reiniging;

**“rekening”** beteken 'n rekening vir munisipale dienste wat voorsien is;

**“rente”** beteken rente soos voorgeskryf deur die Minister van Justisie ingevolge artikel 1 van die Wet op Voorgeskrewe Rentekoers, 1975 (Wet No 55 van 1975) (soos gewysig);

**“riool”** beteken afvalwater, nywerheidsafvalwater, standaard huishoudelike afvalwater en ander afval vloeistof, hetsy gesamentlik of afsonderlik, maar dit sluit nie stormwater in nie;

**“rioolpyp”** beteken enige pyp of geleiding wat die eiendom is van, of vestig in die munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent en wat gebruik mag word in die afvoer van riool vanaf die aansluitingsriool maar sluit nie 'n drein in soos gedefinieer nie;

**“riool wegdoening stelsel”** beteken die strukture, pype, kleppe, pompe, meters of ander toebehore wat gebruik word in die afvoer deur die riool netwerk stelsel en behandeling by 'n rioolaanleg onder beheer van die munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent, wat dit mag gebruik in verband met die wegdoening van riool en sluit dit wegdoening in die see in;

**“SANS”** beteken die Suid—Afrikaanse Nasionale Standaard;

**“sanitasie dienste”** het dieselfde betekenis daaraan gekoppel soos ingevolge die Wet en sluit, vir doeleindes van hierdie verordening, water vir nywerheidsdoeleindes en die wegdoening van nywerheidsafvalwater, in.

**“sanitasie stelsel”** beteken die strukture, pype, kleppe, pompe, meters of ander toebehore wat gebruik word vir afvoer deur die rioolnetwerk stelsel en behandeling by die riool behandelingsaanleg onder beheer van die munisipaliteit en wat deur dit gebruik mag word in aansluiting met die wegdoening van riool;

**“see uitvalle”** beteken die uitlating van afvalwater direk in die see;

**“septiese tenk”** beteken 'n waterdigte tenk wat ontwerp is om nagvuil te ontvang en om die effektiewe ontbinding van organiese materie in riool deur bakteriële aksie;

**“staanpyp”** beteken 'n aansluiting waardeur watervoorsienings-dienste voorsien word aan meer as een persoon;

**“standaard huishoudelike afvalwater”** sal beteken afvalwater wat die resultaat is van normale en gewone huishoudelike gebruik by residensiële eiendomme en uitlatings van toiletpanne, urinale, baddens, opwasbakke, huishoudelike waskamers. Sonder om hierdie definisie te beperk sal dit afvalwater van normale enkelresidensiële huishoudings, woonstelblokke, skoolkoshuise, losies woonhuise, hotelle, kafeteria, kantien en soortgelyke uitlatings insluit;

**“stapelriool”** beteken 'n grond drein vir die afvoer van riool en afvalwater van 'n septiese tenk;

**“stormwater”** beteken water wat die gevolg is van natuurlike neerslag of versameling en sluit reënwater, ondergrondse water of fonteinwater in;

**“terminale water sluitstuk”** beteken 'n water sluitstuk aan die uitlaat van 'n water installasie wat die uitvloeï van die water vanuit 'n water installasie beheer;

**“vangput”** beteken 'n pypsluitstuk of gedeelte van 'n sanitasie toestel ontwerp om 'n waterseël te bevat wat as 'n versperring sal dien teen die vloeï van vuil lug of gas;

**“vasgestelde hoeveelheid water leweringstelsel”** beteken 'n water installasie, wat 'n vasgestelde hoeveelheid water aan 'n klant op 'n enkele dag lewer;

**“vloed vlakte (1 in 50 jaar)”** beteken daardie vlak wat deur vloedwaters bereik word as gevolg van 'n storm wat 1 in 50 jaar herhaal;

**“vloed vlakte (1 in 100 jaar)”** beteken daardie gebied wat oorstroom word deur 'n storm wat 1 in 100 jaar herhaal;

**“voorgeskrewe tarief”** beteken 'n koste voorgeskryf deur die munisipaliteit; **of koste”**

**“voorsieningsgebied”** beteken enige gebied geheel of gedeeltelik binne die jurisdiksiegebied van die Munisipaliteit aan wie 'n waterdiens voorsien word;

**“water dienste”** beteken water voorsieningsdienste en sanitasie dienste en het dieselfde betekenis soos ingevolge die Wet daaraan gekoppel en sluit, vir die doeleinde van hierdie verordening, nywerheidsdoeleindes en die wegdoening van nywerheidsafvalwater in;

**“water installasie”** beteken die pype en water sluitstukke wat op enige perseel geleë is en in die eienaar daarvan vestig en gebruik word of beoog gebruik te word in verband met die gebruik van water op sodanige perseel en sluit 'n pyp en water sluitstuk in wat buite die grense van 'n perseel geleë is wat óf aan die aansluitingspyp van sodanige perseel koppel, of wat andersins met die toestemming van die munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent gelê is;

**“water sluitstuk”** beteken 'n komponent van 'n water installasie, anders as 'n pyp, waardeur water vloeï of waarin dit gestoor word;

**“water voorsieningsdienste”** het dieselfde betekenis daaraan gekoppel soos ingevolge die Wet en sluit in, vir doeleindes van hierdie verordening, water vir nywerheidsdoeleindes en die wegdoening van nywerheidsafvalwater;

**“water voorsiening stelsel”** beteken die strukture, kanale, pype, kleppe, pompe, meters of ander apparaat wat verband hou daarmee, die eienaarskap waarvan in die munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent vestig en wat gekoppel is aan of beoog gekoppel te word in verband met die voorsiening van water en sluit enige deel van die stelsel in;

**“werksdag”** beteken 'n dag buiten 'n Saterdag, Sondag of openbare vakansiedag;

”Wet” beteken die Wet op Waterdienste, 1997 (Wet No. 108 of 1997), soos van tyd tot tyd gewysig;

”wooneenheid” beteken ’n onderling verbinde groep vertrekke, insluitend ’n kombuis of opwaskamer, ontwerp vir bewoning deur ’n enkele gesin, ongeag of die wooneenheid ’n enkel gebou is of deel vorm van ’n gebou wat twee of meer wooneenhede bevat.

## **HOOFSTUK 2: AANSOEK, BETALING EN OPSEGGING**

### **Deel 1: Aansoek Vir Water Dienste**

#### **2. Aansoek vir Water Dienste**

- (1) Geen persoon sal toegang verkry tot water dienste nie, behalwe as aansoek gedoen is op die voorgeskrewe vorm en dit goedgekeur is deur die Munisipaliteit ingevolge die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering.
- (2) Water dienste gelewer aan ’n klant deur die Munisipaliteit is onderhewig aan die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering, hierdie verordening en die voorwaardes vervat in die toepaslike ooreenkoms.

#### **3. Spesiale Reëlins vir Water Dienste**

Die Munisipaliteit mag ’n spesiale ooreenkoms vir die voorsiening van water dienste met ’n aansoeker aangaan, ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering.

#### **4. Verandering in Doel Waarvoor Water Dienste gebruik word**

Wanneer die doel vir, of die omvang waartoe, enige munisipale diens verander, moet die klant onmiddellik die Munisipaliteit in kennis stel en ’n nuwe ooreenkoms met die Munisipaliteit sluit.

## **DEEL 2: KOSTES**

#### **5. Voorgeskrewe Koste vir Water Dienste**

- (1) Alle toepaslike kostes betaalbaar ten opsigte van water dienste, insluitend maar nie beperk tot die betaling van aansluitingskoste, vaste koste of enige bykomende koste of rente, sal deur die munisipale raad vasgestel word ooreenkomstig—
  - (a) Sy Heffings- en Tariewe Beleid;
  - (b) Enige verordening in verband daarmee; en
  - (c) Enige regulasie kragtens nasionale of provinsiale wetgewing;
- (2) Verskille tussen kategorië klante, gebruikers van dienste, tipes en vlakke van dienste, hoeveelhede van dienste, infrastruktuur vereistes en geografiese gebiede, mag die instelling van eiesoortige veranderinge regverdig;

#### **6. Besikbaarheidsgelde vir Water Dienste**

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag, bo en behalwe daardie koste bepaal vir water dienste wat werklik voorsien is, ’n maandelikse vaste koste hef, ’n jaarlikse vaste koste of slegs een vaste koste waar water dienste beskikbaar is, ongeag of sodanige dienste verbruik word al dan nie.
- (2) Waar ’n vaste koste gehef word kragtens subartikel 6(1), sal dit betaalbaar wees deur elke eienaar of verbruiker ten opsigte van water dienste voorsien deur die Munisipaliteit of sy gemagtigde agent aan hom, haar of dit, ongeag of water dienste deur hom, haar of dit gebruik word.
- (3) Besikbaarheidsgelde is betaalbaar:
  - (a) By oordrag van ’n gedeelte of erf aan ’n ander eienaar (vir ’n privaatonwikkeling is dit wanneer ’n gedeelte of erf oorgedra word).
  - (b) Wanneer die dienste beskikbaar raak—waar ’n nuwe diens voorsien word deur die wettige water verskaffer (Munisipaliteit of privaat entiteit).

## **DEEL 3: BETALING**

#### **7. Betaling vir Water Dienste**

Die eienaar, okkupeerder en klant is gesamentlik en afsonderlik verantwoordelik vir die betaling van alle water dienste koste en water dienste verbruik deur ’n klant, ooreenkomstig die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering. Nota: Kapitale bydraes is ’n tarief en die voorgenoemde is van toepassing.

## **DEEL 4: OPSEGGING, BEPERKING EN DIENSAANSLUITING**

#### **8. Opsegging van Ooreenkoms vir die Voorsiening van Water Dienste**

’n Klant mag ’n ooreenkoms vir die voorsiening van water dienste ooreenkomstig die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering beëindig.

#### **9. Beperking en of Opsegging van Voorsiene Water Dienste**

- (1) Die Ingenieur mag die verskafte water voorsieningsdienste ingevolge hierdie verordening op grond van enige van die volgende gronde beperk of opskort:
  - (a) versuim om die bepaalde koste op die gespesifiseerde datum te betaal;

- (b) ingevolge en nadat die prosedure uiteengesit in die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering toegepas is;
  - (c) op skriftelike versoek van die klant;
  - (d) indien die ooreenkoms vir die voorsiening van dienste beëindig is ingevolge die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering;
  - (e) indien die gebou op die perseel waaraan dienste voorsien is, gesloop moet word; dit is die verantwoordelikheid van die eienaar/okkupeerder om kennis te gee van enige gebou wat gesloop staan te word;
  - (f) indien die klant ingemeng het met 'n beperkte of opgeskorte diens;
  - (g) in geval van nood of 'n noodsituasie wat ingevolge die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering afgekon-
  - dig is; of
  - (h) indien die klant inmeng, peuter of skade aan die water voorsiening stelsel van die Munisipaliteit aangerig het of toegelaat of veroorsaak het dat met die stelsel ingemeng, gepeuter of dit beskadig word met die doel om toegang tot die water voorsieningsdienste te verkry, na kennisgewing deur die Munisipaliteit;
- (2) Die Ingenieur mag die sanitasie dienste wat ingevolge hierdie verordening voorsien is, ontkoppel—
- (a) op skriftelike versoek van die klant;
  - (b) indien die ooreenkoms vir die voorsiening van sanitasie dienste beëindig is ingevolge die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering; of
  - (c) indien die gebou op die perseel waaraan dienste voorsien is, gesloop moet word; dit is die verantwoordelikheid van die eienaar/okkupeerder om kennis te gee van enige gebou wat gesloop staan te word;
- (3) Die Munisipaliteit sal nie verantwoordelik wees vir enige skade of eise wat mag voortspruit uit die beperking of beëindiging van water dienste, wat kragtens subartikel (1) en (2), insluitend skade of eise wat mag voortspruit uit die beperking of beëindiging van water dienste deur die Munisipaliteit in die bona fide geloof dat die bepalings van subartikel (1) en (2) wel van toepassing was nie, met uitsondering van die geval van klante wat foutiewelik aangeslaan is;

### HOOFSTUK 3: DIENSVLAKKE

#### 10. Diensvlakke

- (1) Die Munisipale Raad mag van tyd tot tyd en ooreenkomstig nasionale beleid, maar onderhewig aan die beginsels van volhoubaarheid en bekostigbaarheid, deur openbare kennisgewing, die vlak van dienste wat aan klante voorsien kan word, bepaal.
- (2) Die Munisipale Raad mag tydens die bepaling van diensvlakke, onderskei tussen tipe klante, huishoudelike klante, geografiese gebiede en sosio-ekonomiese gebiede.
- (3) Die vlakke van diens, soos omskryf in die Water en Sanitasie Diensvlak Beleid of soos deur die Raad bepaal mag, onderhewig aan subartikel (1), deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien word met die afkondiging van hierdie verordening.

### HOOFSTUK 4: VOORWAARDES VIR WATER VOORSIENINGSDIENSTE

#### DEEL 1: AANSLUITING BY WATERVOORSIENINGSTELSEL

#### 11. Voorsiening van Aansluitingspyp

- (1) Indien 'n ooreenkoms vir watervoorsieningsdienste ten opsigte van 'n perseel voltrek is en geen aansluitingspyp bestaan ten opsigte van die perseel nie, sal die eienaar op die voorgeskrewe vorm aansoek doen en die voorgeskrewe koste vir die installering van sodanige pyp betaal.
- (2) Indien 'n aansoek gemaak word vir watervoorsieningsdienste wat van so 'n aard is of so geleë is dat die diens verleng, gewysig of opgradeer moet word ten einde dit aan die perseel te kan lewer, mag die Munisipaliteit tot die uitbreiding instem, mits die eienaar vir die koste van die uitbreiding, soos deur die Ingenieur bepaal, betaal.
- (3) Slegs die Ingenieur mag 'n aansluitingspyp installeer, maar die eienaar of klant mag die water installasie aan die aansluitingspyp koppel.
- (4) Geen persoon mag enige ontwikkeling begin tensy die Ingenieur 'n aansluitingspyp en meter geïnstalleer het nie.

#### 12. Ligging van Aansluitingspyp

- (1) 'n Aansluitingspyp voorsien en geïnstalleer deur die Ingenieur sal—
  - (a) In 'n ligging en posisie wees en sal van 'n geskikte grootte wees, soos deur die Ingenieur bepaal.
  - (b) Beëindig word by—
    - (i) Die grens van die grond wat besit word deur of vestig in die Munisipaliteit, of waaroor dit 'n serwituut of ander reg het; of
    - (ii) Die uitlaat van die watermeter of isoleringsklep, indien dit op die perseel geleë is.
- (2) Die Ingenieur mag op versoek van enige persoon instem, onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes wat die Ingenieur mag opleë, tot 'n aansluiting aan 'n hoofleiding anders as dit wat meer gereedelik beskikbaar is, vir die voorsiening van water voorraad aan die perseel, op voorwaarde dat die aansoeker vir enige uitbreiding van die water installasie tot by die aansluitingspunt deur die Munisipaliteit aangewys, verantwoordelik sal wees, asook vir die verkryging op eie koste, van enige serwituut oor ander persele indien nodig.
- (3) 'n Eienaar moet eers die vasgestelde aansluitingskoste betaal alvorens 'n water aansluiting gemaak word.

#### 13. Voorsiening van 'n Enkele Wataansluiting vir Verskaffing aan Verskeie Klante op Dieselfde Perseel

- (1) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van artikel 12, mag slegs een aansluitingspyp na die water voorsiening stelsel verskaf word vir die voorsiening van water aan enige perseel, ongeag die aantal wooneenhede, sake eenhede of klante op sodanige perseel geleë, op voorwaarde dat 'n aansoek vooraf ingedien en deur die Ingenieur goedgekeur word.

- (2) Waar die eienaar, of die persoon in beheer of bestuur van enige perseel waarop verskeie akkommodasie eenhede geleë is, die voorsiening van water aan sodanige perseel vereis vir die doel van verspreiding aan die verskeie akkommodasie eenhede, mag die Ingenieur, in sy diskresie,
- (a) 'n Enkele meet apparaat ten opsigte van die perseel as geheel of enige aantal van sodanige akkommodasie eenhede; of
  - (b) 'n Afsonderlike meet apparaat vir elke akkommodasie eenheid of enige aantal daarvan voorsien en installeer.
- (3) Waar die Ingenieur 'n enkele meet apparaat installeer het soos beoog onder subartikel (2)
- (a) Moet die eienaar of die persoon in beheer of bestuur van die perseel, soos die geval mag wees
    - (i) 'n afsonderlike meet apparaat; en
    - (ii) 'n isoleringsklep installeer en onderhou op elke vertakpyp wat vanaf die aansluitingspyp na die verskeie akkommodasie eenhede uitgaan.
  - (b) Sal die eienaar of die persoon in beheer of bestuur van die perseel, soos die geval mag wees, aan die Munisipaliteit aanspreeklik wees vir die kostes van al die water aan die perseel gelewer deur sodanige enkele meet apparaat, ongeag van die verskillende hoeveelhede verbruik deur die verskillende klante bedien deur sodanige meet apparaat.
- (4) Waar 'n perseel toegerus is met 'n aantal aansluitingspype, mag die Ingenieur vereis dat die eienaar die getal aansluitingspunte verminder en sy water installasie dienoreenkomstig aanpas.

#### 14. Ontkoppeling van Water Installasie van die Aansluitingpyp

Die Ingenieur mag 'n water installasie van die aansluitingspyp ontkoppel en die aansluitingspyp verwyder wanneer 'n ooreenkoms vir die voorsiening van water verskaffingsdienste ooreenkomstig die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering, verval.

### DEEL 2: STANDAARDE

#### 15. Hoeveelheid, Kwaliteit en Druk

Watervoorsieningsdienste deur die Munisipaliteit verskaf, moet aan die minimum standarde soos vasgestel vir die verskaffing van watervoorsieningsdienste ingevolge artikel 9 van die Wet, voldoen.

#### 16. Toets van Druk in Watervoorsieningstelsel

Die Ingenieur mag, op aansoek deur 'n eienaar en teen betaling van die vasgestelde koste, die druk in die watervoorsieningstelsel in verhouding tot sy perseel bepaal en aan die eienaar verskaf oor die tydperk soos deur die eienaar vereis.

#### 17. Besoedeling van Water

'n Eienaar moet goedgekeurde maatreëls instel en onderhou, ten einde te voorkom dat enige stof, wat moontlik 'n gevaar vir gesondheid of nadelige invloed op die opgaar kwaliteit van water of die geskiktheid vir gebruik daarvan mag inhou, in—

- (a) die watervoorsieningstelsel; en
- (b) enige deel van die water installasie op sy perseel, voorsien.

#### 18. Waterbeperkings

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag vir doeleindes van water bewaring of waar, na sy mening, droogte beperkings ophande is, deur openbare kennisgewing—
- (a) die verbruik van water in die hele of gedeelte van sy regsgebied verbied of beperk—
    - (i) in die algemeen of vir spesifieke doeleindes;
    - (ii) gedurende spesifieke ure van die dag of op spesifieke dae;
    - (iii) op 'n bepaalde manier; en
  - (b) die volgende bepalinge en voorskrifte maak—
    - (i) 'n beperking op die hoeveelheid water wat verbruik mag word oor 'n spesifieke tydperk;
    - (ii) kostes bykomend tot dit wat reeds ten opsigte van die voorsiening van water vasgestel is, bo en behalwe die beperkings beoog onder subartikel (1)(b)(i); en
    - (iii) 'n algemene toeslag op die vasgestelde kostes ten opsigte van die voorsiening van water; en
    - (iv) 'n boete, welke bedrag in die aankondiging gepubliseer moet word, per insident, waar 'n oortreding van 'n openbare aankondiging oor water beperkings plaasgevind het.
  - (c) 'n verbod of beperkings instel op die gebruik of manier van gebruik of opstelling van 'n toestel waardeur water gebruik of verbruik word, of op die aansluiting van sodanige toestel aan die water installasie.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag die toepassing van bepalinge van 'n kennisgewing beoog by subartikel (1), tot spesifieke gebiede en kategorië van klante of gebruikers van persele en aktiwiteite beperk, en mag afwykings en vrystellings van, en die verslapping van, enige van sy bepalinge waar daar voldoende rede is om dit te doen, toelaat.
- (3) Die Munisipaliteit—
- (a) mag, deur geskrewe kennisgewing, 'n klant vereis om op eie koste sodanige maatreëls, insluitend die installering van meet toerusting en toerusting vir die beperking van die vloei van water, soos wat na sy mening, nodig mag wees ten einde voldoening aan 'n kennisgewing ingevolge subartikel (1) gepubliseer, te verseker.
  - (b) mag, onderhewig aan kennisgewing en vir sodanige tydperke soos wat dit goed ag, die voorsiening van water na enige perseel, in die geval van 'n oortreding van hierdie verordening wat plaasvind in of op sodanige perseel, of versuim om die bepalinge van 'n kennisgewing



ing ingevolge subartikel (1) gepubliseer, na te kom, beperk; en

- (c) sal, waar die toevoer beëindig is, dit slegs herstel wanneer die bepaalde kostes vir beëindiging en heraansluiting van die toevoer, betaal is.

#### 19. Spesifieke Voorwaardes vir Toevoer

- (1) Nieteenstaande die onderneming in artikel 15, sal die goedkeuring van die toevoer van water deur die Munisipaliteit nie as 'n onderneming beskou word om ten alle tye of op enige punt in sy water toevoer stelsel,—
  - (a) 'n ononderbroke toevoer, onderhewig aan die bepalings van regulasie 4 en 14 van Regulasie 22355 afgekondig ingevolge die Wet op 8 Junie 2003; of
  - (b) 'n spesifieke druk of vloeisnelheid in sodanige toevoer, anders as vereis ingevolge regulasie 15(2) van regulasie 22355, afgekondig ingevolge die Wet op 8 Junie 2003, te handhaaf nie.
- (2) Die Ingenieur mag, onderhewig aan die bepalings van subartikel (1)(b), die maksimum druk waarteen water vanuit die water toevoer stelsel voorsien sal word, spesifiseer.
- (3) Indien 'n eienaar of klant vereis—
  - (a) dat enige van die standaarde waarna in subartikel (1) verwys; of
  - (b) dat 'n hoër standaard van diens as wat in artikel 15 gespesifiseer word, op sy perseel gehandhaaf word, sal hy of sy die nodige stappe doen ten einde te verseker dat die voorgestelde water installasie geskik is vir sodanige standaarde.
- (4) Die Ingenieur mag tydens nood, sonder vooraf kennisgewing, die toevoer van water na enige perseel onderbreek.
- (5) Indien na die mening van die Ingenieur, die verbruik van water deur 'n klant die toevoer van water aan 'n ander klant nadelig beïnvloed, mag hy sodanige beperkings aan die water toevoer van die klant toepas as wat hy nodig ag, ten einde 'n redelike toevoer van water aan die ander klant te verseker en moet hy die klant oor die beperkings inlig.
- (6) Die Munisipaliteit sal nie aanspreeklik wees vir enige skade aan eiendom as gevolg van die vloeï van water vanuit enige water installasie wat oop gelaat word wanneer die water toevoer herstel is, na 'n onderbreking in toevoer nie.
- (7) Elke stoomketel, hospitaal, nywerheid en enige perseel wat, vir die doel van die werk wat op die perseel onderneem word, 'n aaneenlopende toevoer van water benodig, sal 'n opgaartenk, waarin water gestoor kan word wanneer die aaneenlopende toevoer onderbreek word, wat aan die bepalings in SANS 0252 Deel I moet voldoen, met 'n kapasiteit van nie minder nie as 'n 24 uur water voorraad, bereken as die hoeveelheid benodig om aan die gemiddelde daaglikse verbruik te voldoen.
- (8) Geen klant sal water herverkoop wat deur die Munisipaliteit aan hom verkoop is nie, buiten met die skriftelike toestemming van die Munisipaliteit, welke toestemming die maksimum prys waarteen die water herverkoop mag word bepaal, en die Munisipaliteit mag sodanige ander voorwaardes instel as wat dit nodig ag.

### DEEL 3: METINGS

#### 20. Meting van Hoeveelheid van Water Toevoer

- (1) Die Ingenieur moet 'n metingstoestel verskaf, ontwerp om 'n beheerde volume water of 'n onbeheerde volume water aan 'n klant te voorsien.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit moet teen gereelde tussenposes, die hoeveelheid water gelewer, deur 'n metingstoestel ontwerp om 'n onbeheerde volume water, meet.
- (3) Enige metingstoestelle en geassosieerde apparaat waardeur water aan 'n klant deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien word, sal deur die Ingenieur voorsien en installeer word en sal die eiendom van die Munisipaliteit bly en mag deur die Ingenieur vervang en onderhou word wanneer ook al hy dit nodig ag.
- (4) Die Ingenieur mag 'n metingstoestel en geassosieerde apparaat op enige punt op die dienspyp installeer.
- (5) Indien die Ingenieur 'n metingstoestel ingevolge subartikel (4) op 'n dienspyp installeer, mag hy 'n gedeelte pyp met meegaande bybehore tussen die einde van die aansluitingspyp en die meter installeer en daardie gedeelte sal deel van die water installasie vorm.
- (6) Indien die Ingenieur 'n metingstoestel tesame met geassosieerde apparaat op 'n dienspyp ingevolge subartikel (4) installeer, sal die eienaar—
  - (a) 'n plek tot bevrediging van die Ingenieur voorsien waarin dit installeer kan word;
  - (b) verseker dat onbeperkte toegang te alle tye beskikbaar is;
  - (c) verantwoordelik wees vir die beskerming van die toerusting en aanspreeklik wees vir die koste wat sou voortspruit uit skade daaraan, met uitsluiting van skade wat voortspruit uit normale sluitasie;
  - (d) verseker dat geen aansluiting gemaak word aan die pyp waarin die metingstoestel installeer is tussen die metingstoestel en die aansluitingspyp wat die installasie bedien nie;
  - (e) voorsiening maak vir die dreinerings van water wat vanuit die pyp uitvloeï, waarin die metingstoestel installeer is, in die loop van werk wat deur die Ingenieur op die metingstoestel gedoen word; en
  - (f) nie enige passtuk, masjien of toestel wat skade veroorsaak of wat, na die mening van die Ingenieur, moontlik skade aan enige meter kan veroorsaak gebruik of toelaat dat dit in enige water installasie gebruik word nie;
  - (g) indien deur die Ingenieur vereis, 'n koste vir die installasie toestel betaal, welke bedrag betaalbaar sal wees minstens 48 uur voor enige toestel installeer word.
- (7) Geen persoon buiten die Ingenieur sal:
  - (a) 'n metingstoestel en geassosieerde apparaat van die pyp waarop dit installeer is, ontkoppel nie;
  - (b) 'n seël wat die Ingenieur op 'n meter geplaas het, breek nie; of
  - (c) op enige ander manier inmeng met 'n metingstoestel en geassosieerde apparaat nie;
  - (d) 'n metingstoestel op 'n munisipale stelsel of 'n stelsel wat deur die Munisipaliteit oorgeneem staan te word installeer, sonder die vooraf

skriftelike goedkeuring van die Ingenieur nie.

- (8) Indien die Ingenieur van mening is dat 'n metingstoestel van 'n grootte is wat nie geskik is vir die hoeveelheid water toevoer na die perseel nie, mag hy 'n meter wat as geskik geag word installeer, en mag die bepaalde koste vir die installering van die meter van die eienaar van die perseel verhaal word.
- (9) Die Munisipaliteit mag op die eienaar se koste, die installering van 'n vooraf goedgekeurde metingstoestel in elke wooneenheid (eie titel eien-domme) vereis, in afsonderlike bewoning, op enige perseel, vir gebruik in die vasstelling van die hoeveelheid water toevoer na elke sodanige eenheid; maar waar beheerde volume water lewering stelsels gebruik word (beheerliggaam), mag 'n enkele metingstoestel andersins gebruik word vir meer as een eenheid.
- (10) Die voorsiening van 'n individuele of grootmaat metering stelsel, moet deur die Ingenieur goedgekeur word voor installasie.

## 21. Hoeveelheid Water Voorsien aan Klant

- (a) Vir die doel van vasstelling van die hoeveelheid water wat deur 'n metingstoestel gemeet is met 'n metingstoestel wat deur die Ingenieur installeer is en wat aan 'n klant voorsien is oor 'n bepaalde tydperk, sal dit, vir die doeleindes van hierdie verordening, aanvaar word, met uitsondering van enige kriminele gedinge en behalwe as die teendeel bewys word, dat die hoeveelheid, waar die metingstoestel ontwerp is om 'n onbeheerde volume water te voorsien, die verskil is tussen meetings geneem aan die begin en die einde van daardie tydperk;
- (b) die hoeveelheid, waar die metingstoestel ontwerp is om 'n beheerde volume water te voorsien, is die volume wat deur die metingstoestel gevloei het;
- (c) die metingstoestel akkuraat was gedurende daardie tydperk; en
- (d) die inskrywings in die rekords van die Munisipaliteit reg gedoen is; en
- (e) indien water voorsien word aan, of geneem word deur 'n klant, alvorens dit deur 'n metingstoestel passeer het, sal die beraming deur die Munisipaliteit van die hoeveelheid van die water veronderstel korrek te wees, behalwe in enige kriminele gedinge, behalwe as die teendeel bewys word.
- (1) Waar water wat deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien is aan enige perseel, deur die klant geneem word alvorens dit deur die metingstoestel deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien passeer het, mag die Munisipaliteit vir die doeleindes van lewering van 'n rekening, ooreenkomstig subartikel (3), die hoeveelheid water voorsien aan die klant gedurende die tydperk soos deur die klant geneem, skat.
- (2) Vir die doeleindes van subartikel (2), sal die beraming van die hoeveelheid water aan die klant voorsien, soos die Munisipaliteit mag besluit, gebaseer wees op óf
  - (a) die gemiddelde maandelikse verbruik van water op die perseel, aangeteken oor drie opeenvolgende meting tydperke, na die datum waarop 'n ongeruimdheid soos in subartikel (2) na verwys, ontdek en reggestel is, óf
  - (b) die gemiddelde maandelikse verbruik van water op die perseel, gedurende enige drie opeenvolgende meting tydperke, gedurende die twaalf maande onmiddellik voor die datum waarop 'n ongeruimdheid in subartikel (2) na verwys, ontdek is.
- (3) Niks in hierdie verordening sal vertolk word as synde 'n verpligting op die Munisipaliteit te plaas wat maak dat enige meettoestel deur die Ingenieur op enige perseel geïnstalleer, elke maandeinde of enige ander vaste tydperk, gemeet moet word nie en die Munisipaliteit mag die klant belas vir 'n gemiddelde verbruik gedurende die interval tussen opeenvolgende metings met die metingstoestel.
- (4) Totdat 'n metingstoestel geïnstalleer is ten opsigte van water voorsien aan 'n klant, moet die beraming of gedeelde verbruik van daardie klant gedurende 'n bepaalde tydperk, gebaseer wees op die gemiddelde verbruik van water voorsien aan die spesifieke toevoer sone waarin die klant se perseel geleë is.
- (5) Waar, na die mening van die Ingenieur, dit nie redelik moontlik of koste effektief is om water wat aan elke klant binne die toevoer sone gelewer is, te meet nie, mag die Munisipaliteit 'n tarief of koste, gebaseer op die geskatte of gedeelde verbruik van water voorsien in daardie toevoer sone, bepaal.
- (6) By ontvangs van 'n skriftelike kennisgewing en onderhewig aan die betaling van die bepaalde koste, moet die Munisipaliteit binne sewe dae die hoeveelheid water voorsien aan die klant meet, op 'n tyd of op 'n dag anders as die dag waarop dit normaalweg gemeet sou word,
- (7) Indien 'n oortreding van subartikel (7) plaasvind, moet die klant die koste van wat ook al die hoeveelheid water, na die mening van die Munisipaliteit, aan hom voorsien is, betaal.
- (8) Indien 'n klant rede het om te glo dat 'n meettoestel, vir die meet van water, wat aan hom of haar voorsien is deur die Munisipaliteit, foutief is, mag hy of sy die stappe doen waarvoor voorsiening gemaak is in die Munisipaliteit se Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering.

## 22. Spesiale Meting

- (1) Indien die Ingenieur vir doeleindes anders as die koste vir water verbruik, dit nodig ag om die hoeveelheid water vas te stel wat gebruik word as deel van die water installasie, mag hy, by skriftelike kennisgewing, die betrokke eienaar in kennis stel van sy voorneme om 'n meettoestel, by enige punt in die water installasie wat hy mag spesifiseer, installeer.
- (2) Die installering of verwydering van 'n meettoestel waarna in subartikel (1) verwys en die herstelling van die water installasie na sodanige verwydering, sal op onkoste van die munisipaliteit uitgevoer word.
- (3) Die bepalinge van artikel 20(5) en 20(6) sal van toepassing wees insoverre dit van toepassing mag wees ten opsigte van 'n meettoestel wat ingevolge subartikel (1) installeer is.

## 23. Geen Vermindering van Bedrag Betaalbaar vir Vermorste Water

'n Klant sal nie geregtig wees op 'n vermindering in die bedrag betaalbaar vir vermorste water of verlore water uit 'n water installasie nie, tensy andersins deur ooreenkoms of deur die Raad bepaal (tensy dit bewys kan word dat die Munisipaliteit nalatig was.)

Deel 4: oudit

**24. Water Oudit**

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag binne een maand na die einde van sy finansiële jaar, van 'n klant vereis om 'n water oudit op eie onkoste te onderneem.
- (1) Die oudit moet ten minste die volgende insluit en rapporteer—
- (a) die hoeveelheid water gebruik gedurende die finansiële jaar;
  - (b) die bedrag betaal vir water vir die finansiële jaar;
  - (c) die aantal mense wat op die standplaas of perseel woonagtig is;
  - (d) die aantal mense wat permanent op die standplaas of perseel werksaam is;
  - (e) die seisoenale wisseling in vraag by wyse van maandelikse verbruiksyfers;
  - (f) die waterbesoedeling monitering metodes;
  - (g) die heersende inisiatiewe vir die bestuur van die vraag na water;
  - (h) die planne om hul vraag vir water te bestuur;
  - (i) 'n vergelyking van die verslag met enige verslag wat moontlik gedoen is gedurende die voorafgaande drie jaar;
  - (j) beramings van verbruik deur die onderskeie komponente van gebruik; en
  - (k) 'n vergelyking van bogenoemde faktore met die wat gedurende die afgelope drie jaar gerapporteer is, waar beskikbaar.
  - (l) enige ander inligting wat die Ingenieur mag nodig ag.

**DEEL 5: INSTALLASIE WERK****25. Goedkeuring van Installasie Werk**

- (1) Indien 'n eienaar verlang dat installasie werk gedoen word, moet hy of sy eers die Ingenieur se skriftelike toestemming verkry; met dien verstande dat goedkeuring nie vereis word in geval van water installasies in wooneenhede, of installasies waar geen brand installasie ingevolge SANS 0400 vereis word nie, of ingevolge enige munisipale verordening nie, of vir die herstel of vervanging van 'n bestaande pyp of water koppelstuk anders as 'n vaste water badketel met meegaande beskermingstoestelle nie.
- (a) Aansoek vir die goedkeuring in subartikel (1) na verwys moet op die voorgeskrewe vorm gemaak word en vergesel van die vasgestelde koste, indien van toepassing; en
  - (b) afskrifte van die tekeninge soos bepaal mag word deur die Munisipaliteit, met inligting in die vorm vereis deur Klousule 4.1.1 van SANS Kode 0252: Deel I; serfikaat wat sertifiseer dat die installasie ontwerp is ooreenkomstig SANS Kode 0252: Deel I, deur 'n geregistreerde professionele Ingenieur.
- (2) Magtiging verleen ingevolge subartikel (1), sal verval aan die einde van 'n tydperk van twaalf maande.
- (3) Waar goedkeuring vereis word ingevolge subartikel (1), moet 'n volledige stel goedgekeurde tekeninge van installasie werk te alle tye beskikbaar wees by die werksterrein, totdat die werk voltooi is.
- (4) Indien installasie werk teenstrydig met die bepalings van subartikel (1) of (2) gedoen is, mag die Munisipaliteit van die eienaar vereis om op eie koste—
- (a) die teenstrydigheid binne 'n spesifieke tydperk reg te stel;
  - (b) die werk wat 'n aanvang geneem het te staak; en
  - (c) sodanige werk wat nie aan hierdie verordening voldoen nie, te verwyder.

**26. Persone Toegelaat om Installasie en Ander Werk te doen**

- (1) Slegs 'n loodgieter, 'n persoon onder toesig van 'n loodgieter, of 'n ander persoon wat skriftelik deur die Munisipaliteit gemagtig is, sal toegelaat word om—
- (a) installasie werk anders as die vervanging of herstel van 'n bestaande pyp of waterkoppeling te doen;
  - (b) 'n vaste water badketel of meegaande beskermende toestelle te vervang;
  - (c) 'n water installasie, brand installasie of opgaartenk te inspekteer, ontsmet en te toets;
  - (d) 'n terugvloei afweerder te diens, herstel of te vervang; of
  - (e) 'n meter in 'n water installasie wat deur 'n eienaar voorsien is, te installeer, onderhou of vervang.
- (2) Geen persoon sal van 'n ander persoon vereis of hom in diens neem, om die werk waarna in subartikel (1) verwys word, te doen, wat nie 'n loodgieter is nie.
- (3) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van subartikel (2), mag die Munisipaliteit 'n persoon wat nie 'n loodgieter is nie, toelaat om installasie vir homself te doen op 'n perseel wat deur hom besit en slegs deur homself en sy onmiddellike huishouding bewoon word, met dien verstande dat sodanige werk deur 'n loodgieter wat deur die Ingenieur aangewys word, inspekteer en goedgekeur moet word.

**27. Voorsiening en Onderhoud van Water Installasies**

- (1) 'n Eienaar moet sy/haar water installasie op eie onkoste voorsien en onderhou en met uitsondering waar toegelaat ingevolge artikel 102, moet hy/sy verseker dat die installasie binne die grense van sy perseel geleë is.
- (2) 'n Eienaar moet 'n isolasieklep op 'n geskikte plek op die dienspyp onmiddellik binne die grens van die eiendom installeer in geval waar 'n meter buite die grens geleë is, en in die geval waar die meter op die perseel geleë is, by 'n geskikte punt op sy dienspyp.
- (3) Alvorens werk in verband met die onderhoud van 'n gedeelte van sy/haar water installasie gedoen word, sal 'n eienaar die skriftelike toestemming van die Munisipaliteit of die eienaar van die grond waarop die gedeelte geleë is, soos die geval mag wees, verkry.

**28. Tegniese Vereistes vir 'n Water Installasie**

Nieteenstaande die vereiste dat 'n sertifikaat ingevolge artikel 25 uitgereik moet word, sal alle water installasies voldoen aan SANS 0252 Deel I en alle vaste elektriese opgaarwater badketels sal voldoen aan SANS 0254.

**29. Gebruik van Goedgekeurde Pye en Water Koppelstukke**

- (1) Geen persoon sal, sonder die vooraf skriftelike goedkeuring van die Ingenieur, 'n pyp of water koppelstuk in 'n water installasie binne die regsgebied van die Munisipaliteit installeer of gebruik nie, tensy dit in ooreenstemming met munisipale standaarde en/of 'n Skedule van Goedgekeurde Pye en Koppelings soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Munisipaliteit saamgestel is.
- (2) Aansoek vir die insluiting van 'n pyp of waterkoppeling in die standaard of Skedule in subartikel (1) na verwys, moet op die vorm deur die Munisipaliteit voorgeskryf, gemaak word.
- (3) 'n Pyp of waterkoppeling mag nie in die standaard of Skedule in subartikel (1) na verwys, ingesluit word nie, (1) tensy dit—
  - (a) die standaard merk van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro van Standaarde ten opsigte van die toepaslike SANS spesifikasie deur die Buro, vertoon nie.
  - (b) 'n sertifiseringsmerk uitgereik deur SANS wat sertifiseer dat die pyp of water koppelstuk voldoen aan 'n SANS Merk spesifikasie of 'n voorwaardelike spesifikasie uitgereik deur die SANS, met dien verstande dat geen sertifiseringsmerk uitgereik sal word vir 'n tydperk langer as twee jaar nie; of
  - (c) vir die Munisipaliteit aanvaarbaar is.
- (4) Die Munisipaliteit mag, ten opsigte van enige pyp of waterkoppelstuk in die standaard of Skedule ingesluit, sodanige bykomende voorwaardes instel as wat dit nodig ag, ten opsigte van gebruik of metode van installasie.
- (5) 'n Pyp of waterkoppelstuk sal van die standaard of Skedule verwyder word indien dit—
  - (a) nie meer voldoen aan die kriteria waarop hul insluiting baseer was nie; of
  - (b) nie meer geskik is vir die doel waarvoor hul gebruik oorspronklik aanvaar is nie.
- (6) Die heersende standaard of Skedule sal by die kantoor van die Munisipaliteit te alle tye gedurende werksure, vir inspeksie beskikbaar wees.
- (7) Die Munisipaliteit mag afskrifte van die heersende Skedule teen 'n vasgestelde koste verkoop, sou dit beskikbaar wees.

**30. Etiketering van Terminaal Water Koppelstukke en Toestelle**

Alle terminaal waterkoppelstukke en toestelle wat water gebruik of uitlaat sal gemerk wees, of die volgende inligting in die verpakking ingesluit hê:

- (a) die reikdruk in kPa waaroor die waterkoppelstuk of toestel aangewys is om te funksioneer;
- (b) die vloeï spoed in liter per minuut in verhouding tot die ontwerp reikdruk, op voorwaarde dat hierdie inligting vir ten minste die volgende verskillende druk gegee word: 20 kPa, 100 kPa en 400 kPa.

**31. Water Vraag Bestuur**

Waar nodig mag die Ingenieur daarop aandrang dat water vraag bestuur maatreëls ingestel word;

- (a) In enige water installasie waar die dinamiese water druk meer as 200 kPa by 'n stort beheerklep is en waar die loodgieters ontwerp is om die water druk te balanseer op die warm en koue water toevoer aan die stort beheerklep, moet 'n stortkop met 'n maksimum vloeïspoed groter as 10 liter per minuut, nie installeer word nie.
- (b) Die maksimum vloeïspoed vanaf enige kraan wat by 'n hand wasbak installeer is, moenie 6 liter per minuut oorskry nie.
- (c) Enige ander maatreëls wat nodig geag word vir water vraag bestuur.

**DEEL 6: GEMEENSKAPLIKE WATERVOORSIENINGSDIENSTE****32. Voorsiening van Watertoever aan Verskeie Klante**

- (1) Die Ingenieur mag 'n gemeenskaplike staanpyp vir die verskaffing van watervoorsieningsdienste aan verskeie klante by 'n ligging wat as toepaslik beskou word voorsien, op voorwaarde dat 'n meerderheid verbruikers wat, na die mening van die Ingenieur, 'n wesentlike meerderheid verteenwoordig, en aan wie waterdienste verskaf sal word met die staanpyp, deur hom of die Munisipaliteit geraadpleeg is.
- (2) Die Ingenieur mag gemeenskaplike watervoorsieningsdienste deur 'n gemeenskaplike installasie, ontwerp om 'n beheerde volume water aan verskeie klante te voorsien, verskaf.

**DEEL 7: TYDELIKE WATERVOORSIENINGSDIENSTE****33. Water Voorsien vanaf 'n Brandkraan**

- (1) Die Ingenieur mag goedkeuring verleen dat 'n tydelike voorraad water vanaf een of meer brandkrane soos deur hom gespesifiseer, geneem word, onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes en vir enige tydperk deur hom voorgeskryf en die betaling van sodanige toepaslike kostes, insluitend 'n deposito, soos deur die Munisipale Raad van tyd tot tyd bepaal.
- (2) 'n Persoon wat 'n tydelike voorsiening van water verlang soos na verwys in subartikel (1), moet vir sodanige watervoorsieningsdiens aansoek doen ingevolge subartikel (2) en moet 'n deposito betaal soos deur die Munisipale Raad van tyd tot tyd bepaal.
- (3) Die Ingenieur moet 'n draagbare watermeter en alle ander bybehore en apparaat wat nodig is vir die tydelike watertoever vanaf die staankraan, voorsien.
- (4) Die draagbare meter en alle ander bybehore en apparaat wat vir die tydelike watertoever vanaf 'n staankraan verskaf is, bly die eiendom van die Munisipaliteit en moet aan die Munisipaliteit teruggegee word by beëindiging van die tydelike toevoer. Versuim om die draagbare meter

en alle ander bybehore en apparaat terug te besorg sal die instelling van boetes, soos deur die Munisipaliteit van tyd tot tyd bepaal, tot gevolg hê.

## **DEEL 8: BOORGATE**

### **34. Kennisgewing van Boorgate**

- (1) Geen persoon mag 'n boorgat op enige eiendom binne die Munisipale Gebied van George sink, alvorens goedkeuring van die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou nie vooraf verkry is nie.
- (2) Geen persoon mag 'n boorgat sink op 'n perseel wat op 'n dolomietgebied geleë is nie en alvorens 'n boorgat gesink word moet 'n persoon vasstel of die perseel waarop die boorgat beoog word, binne 'n dolomietgebied geleë is.
- (3) Die Munisipaliteit mag by publieke kennisgewing vereis—
  - (a) dat die eienaar van enige perseel binne enige gebied van die Munisipaliteit waarop 'n boorgat bestaan of, indien die eienaar nie die okkupeerder van sodanige perseel is nie, die okkupeerder, om dit in kennis te stel oor die bestaan van 'n boorgat op sodanige perseel en om dit met sodanige inligting te voorsien soos dit mag vereis; en
  - (b) dat die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige perseel wat van voorneme is om 'n boorgat op sodanige perseel te sink, dit in kennis moet stel op die voorgeskrewe vorm oor sy/haar voorneme alvorens enige werk in hierdie verband 'n aanvang neem.
- (4) Die Munisipaliteit mag van die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige perseel, wat van voorneme is om 'n boorgat te sink, vereis om 'n omgewingsimpak studie van die voorgename boorgat tot bevrediging van die Munisipaliteit te onderneem, alvorens dit gesink word.
- (5) Die Munisipaliteit mag deur kennisgewing aan 'n eienaar of okkupeerder, of deur publieke kennisgewing van 'n eienaar of okkupeerder wat 'n bestaande boorgat het wat vir watervoorsieningsdienste gebruik word, vereis om—
  - (a) goedkeuring van dit te verkry vir die gebruik van 'n boorgat vir drinkbare watervoorsieningsdienste ooreenkomstig artikel 6,7 en 22 van die Wet; en
  - (b) voorwaardes in te stel ten opsigte van die gebruik van 'n boorgat vir drinkbare waterdienste.

## **DEEL 9: BRANDWEERDIENSTE AANSLUITINGS**

### **35. Aansluiting Goedgekeur deur Munisipaliteit**

- (1) Die Gemagtigde Agent sal geregtig wees om, in sy absolute diskresie, die toestaan of wyering van 'n aansoek vir die aansluiting van 'n brandweer installasie aan die Munisipaliteit se hooftoevoer, goed of af te keur.
- (2) Geen water sal aan enige brandweer installasie voorsien word totdat 'n sertifikaat, dat die Munisipaliteit se goedkeuring ingevolge artikel 25 verkry is en dat die installasie voldoen aan die vereistes van hierdie en enige ander verordening van die Munisipaliteit, voorgelê is nie.
- (3) Indien in die opinie van die Gemagtigde Agent, 'n brandweer installasie wat hy toegelaat het om aan die Munisipaliteit se hooftoevoer aangesluit te word, nie in goeie werkende orde gehou word nie, of andersins nie behoorlik onderhou word nie, of gebruik word vir doeleindes anders as brandbestryding, sal hy geregtig wees om te vereis dat die installasie óf van die hooftoevoer ontkoppel word óf self op onkoste van die klant, die ontkoppeling uitvoer.

### **36. Spesiale Bepalings**

Die bepalinge van SANS 0252-1 sal van toepassing wees op die toevoer van water vir brandweerdoeleindes.

### **37. Dubbele of Gesamentlike Installasies**

Alle nuwe geboue wat na die aanvang van hierdie verordening opgerig word, moet aan die volgende voorwaardes in verhouding tot die voorsiening van brandbestrydingsdienste, voldoen:

- (a) Indien aanjaaging van die stelsel vereis word, moet 'n dubbelle pyp stelsel gebruik word, een vir brandbestrydingsdoeleindes en die ander vir algemene doeleindes.
- (b) Gekombineerde installasies sal slegs toegelaat word waar geen aanjaagpomp aansluiting op die water installasie voorsien is nie. In sulke gevalle moet 'n brandkraan deur die Munisipaliteit op die klant se onkoste, binne 90 meter van die eiendom voorsien word, ten einde 'n bron van water vir die brandweerwa te voorsien, vir gebruik in die blus van die brand.
- (c) Gekombineerde installasies, waar aanjaagpomp aansluitings voorsien word, sal slegs toegelaat word indien ontwerp en gesertifiseer deur 'n professionele Ingenieur.
- (d) Alle pype en bybehore moet in staat wees om druk wat 1800 kPa te bowe gaan, te hanteer, indien daardie druk verwag kan word gedurende aanjaging en dit moet in staat wees om hul ongeskondenheid te behou wanneer dit aan brand toestande blootgestel word.

### **38. Aansluitingspyp vir Brand Bestrydingsdienste**

- (1) Na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie verordening, sal 'n enkel aansluitingspyp vir beide brand (uitsluitend sprinkelblusser stelsels) en drinkbare water voorsieningsdienste deur die Ingenieur voorsien word.
- (2) Die Ingenieur sal op onkoste van die eienaar 'n gekombineerde meter op die aansluitingspyp waarna in subartikel (1) hierbo verwys, voorsien en installeer.
- (3) 'n Afsonderlike aansluitingspyp sal aangelê en gebruik word vir elke brand sprinkelblusser stelsel, tensy die Ingenieur sy goedkeuring tot die teendeel gee.
- (4) 'n Aansluitingspyp moet toegerus wees met 'n metingstoestel wat nie die vloei van water belemmer terwyl die toestel in gebruik is nie.

### 39. Kleppe en Meters in Aansluitingspype

Elke aansluitingspyp aan 'n brandbestrydingsinstallasie moet met kleppe en 'n metingstoestel toegerus wees wat:

- (a) deur die Ingenieur op onkoste van die klant voorsien is;
- (b) tussen die klant se eiendom en die hooftoevoer installeer is; en
- (c) in sodanige posisie installeer is soos wat die Ingenieur mag bepaal.

### 40. Meters in Brandbestryding Aansluitingspype

Die Ingenieur sal geregtig wees om 'n water meter in enige aansluitingspyp wat uitsluitlik vir brandbestrydingsdoeleindes gebruik word, te installeer en die eienaar van die perseel sal vir alle sodanige koste aanspreeklik wees, indien die Munisipaliteit van mening is dat water uit die pyp onttrek is vir doeleindes anders as doeleindes om 'n brand te blus.

### 41. Sprinkelblusser Installasie

'n Sprinkel installasie mag direk aan die hooftoevoer gekoppel word, maar daar is geen verpligting op die Munisipaliteit om enige spesifieke druk op enige spesifieke stadium te waarborg nie.

### 42. Druktenk of Dubbele toevoer vanaf Hooftoevoer

- (1) Die klant moet 'n druktenk op so 'n hoogte installeer sodat dit sal vergoed vir enige verlies of vermindering van druk in die Munisipaliteit se hooftoevoer vir die sprinkel installasie, tensy hierdie installasie voorsien word met 'n duplikaat toevoer vanaf 'n afsonderlike hooftoevoer.
- (2) Die hoofpyp wat van die druktenk na die sprinkel installasie lei, mag in direkte kommunikasie met die hooftoevoer wees, met dien verstande dat die hoofleiding toegerus moet wees met 'n terugslagklep wat, indien die druk in die hooftoevoer misluk of verminder, die voorsiening vanaf die hooftoevoer sal afsluit.
- (3) Waar die sprinkel installasie voorsien is van 'n duplikaat toevoer van 'n afsonderlike hooftoevoer, moet elke toevoerpyp met 'n terugslagklep wat op die perseel geleë is, toegerus wees.

### 43. Verseëling van Privaat Brandkrane

- (1) Met uitsondering waar 'n stelsel 'n gesamentlike stelsel met 'n gesamentlike meter is, moet alle privaat brandkrane en slangtolle verseël wees deur die Munisipaliteit en die seëls mag nie, met uitsondering vir die doel van die gebruik van die brandkraan of die brandslang in geval van 'n brand, gebreek word deur enige ander persoon as die Munisipaliteit vir diens of toets doeleindes nie.
- (2) Die klant moet die Munisipaliteit ten minste 48 uur kennis gee alvorens 'n brandbestrydingsinstallasie gediens of getoets word.
- (3) Die koste vir die herseël van brandkrane en slangtolle sal deur die klant gedra word met die uitsondering waar die seëls vir toetsdoeleindes deur die Munisipaliteit gebreek word.
- (4) Enige water deur 'n brand installasie of sprinkel stelsel verbruik sal deur die klant betaal word teen die kostes soos deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal.

## DEEL 10: ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

### 44. Neem van Watermonsters

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag watermonsters neem vanuit 'n bron, goedgekeur ingevolge artikel 6 of 7 van die Wet, wat verskil van die water voorsiening stelsel vir huishoudelike doeleindes en reël dat dit getoets word vir voldoening aan enige nasionale standaarde voorgeskryf ingevolge artikel 9 van die Wet.
- (2) Die voorgeskrewe koste vir die neem en toets van die monsters soos onder subartikel (1) na verwys, sal deur die persoon aan wie goedkeuring verleen is om die water vir drinkwater ingevolge artikel 6(1) van die Wet, te gebruik, betaal word.

### 45. Voorsiening van Nie-Drinkbare Water deur Munisipaliteit

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag op aansoek ingevolge artikel (3), instem om nie-drinkbare water aan 'n verbruiker te voorsien, onderhewig aan sodanige bepalinge en voorwaardes soos wat die Munisipaliteit mag voorskryf.
- (2) Enige voorsiening van water waartoe ooreengekom is ingevolge subartikel (1), mag nie vir huishoudelike of ander doeleindes, wat na die mening van die Munisipaliteit tot 'n gesondheidsrisiko mag aanleiding gee, gebruik word nie.
- (3) Geen waarborg, uitdruklik of stilswyend, sal van toepassing wees op die reinheid van enige nie-drinkbare water, deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien, of die geskiktheid daarvan vir die doel waarvoor die voorsiening goedgekeur is nie.
- (4) Die voorsiening van nie-drinkbare water sal, tot beide toestand en gebruik, geheel en al die risiko van die verbruiker wees, wie verantwoordelik sal wees vir alle gevolglike skade of verlies tot homself, haarself of ander wat 'n direkte of indirekte gevolg daarvan is, insluitend die bonafide fout van die Munisipaliteit of die foutwerking van 'n behandelingsaanleg.

### 46. Pype in Strate of Openbare Plekke

Geen persoon sal vir die doel van die afvoer van water, ongeag die bron van oorsprong, 'n pyp of geassosieerde komponent, op of onder 'n straat, openbare plek of ander standplaas, besit deur of wat vestig in, of onder die beheer van enige munisipaliteit is, lê of bou nie.

### 47. Gebruik van Grys Water

Geen persoon sal grys water gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word, buiten met die vooraf skriftelike toestemming van die Munisipaliteit nie, en onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat dit mag voorskryf.

**HOOFSTUK 5: VOORWAARDES VIR SANITASIE DIENSTE****DEEL 1: AANSLUITING AAN SANITASIE STELSEL****48. Verpligting tot Aansluiting aan Sanitasie Stelsel**

- (1) Alle persele waarop riool voortgebring word moet aan 'n goedgekeurde sanitasie stelsel gekoppel wees. Alle persele moet aan die munisipale sanitasie stelsel gekoppel wees indien 'n aansluitingspyp beskikbaar is of as dit redelik moontlik of koste effektief vir die Munisipaliteit is om 'n aansluitingspyp te installeer, tensy goedkeuring vir die gebruik van op-perseel sanitasie dienste verkry is ooreenkomstig artikel 70 en 104.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag by kennisgewing, van die eienaar van 'n perseel wat nie aan die munisipale sanitasie stelsel gekoppel is nie, vereis om by die sanitasie stelsel aan te sluit.
- (3) 'n Eienaar van eiendom, wat vereis word om daardie perseel aan die munisipale sanitasie stelsel aan te sluit ooreenkomstig subartikel (1), moet die Munisipaliteit skriftelik in kennis stel van enige ander sanitasie dienste, wat deur die Munisipaliteit op terrein voorsien word, wat nie verder benodig sal word as gevolg van die aansluiting by die sanitasie stelsel nie.
- (4) Die eienaar sal aanspreeklik wees vir enige koste betaalbaar ten opsigte van sanitasie dienste op die perseel, totdat 'n ooreenkoms vir die lewering van daardie dienste beëindig word, ooreenkomstig die munisipale Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering.
- (5) Indien die eienaar versuim om die perseel by die sanitasie stelsel aan te sluit, nadat hy kennis gegee is ingevolge subartikel (2), mag die Munisipaliteit, niesteenstaande enige ander stappe wat dit mag doen kragtens hierdie verordening, 'n boete hef, soos in die jaarlikse tarieflys deur die Raad vasgestel, op die eienaar soos deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal.

**49. Voorsiening van Aansluitingsrioolpyp**

- (1) Indien 'n ooreenkoms geteken is vir sanitasie dienste ten opsigte van 'n perseel, ooreenkomstig die munisipale Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering en geen aansluiting rioolpyp bestaan ten opsigte van die perseel nie, sal die eienaar aansoek doen op die voorgeskrewe vorm en die tariewe en kostes betaal vir die installering van 'n aansluitingsrioolpyp, soos deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal.
- (2) Indien 'n aansoek gedoen word vir sanitasie dienste, wat van so 'n aard is of sodanig geleë is dat dit nodig is om die sanitasie stelsel te verleng, aan te pas of op te gradeer ten einde die sanitasie dienste aan die perseel te kan voorsien, mag die Munisipaliteit tot sodanige verlenging instem slegs nadat die eienaar vir die koste van die verlenging, aanpassing of opgradering soos deur die Ingenieur bepaal, betaal het of ondernem het om daarvoor te betaal.
- (3) Slegs die Ingenieur mag 'n geïnstalleerde aansluitingsrioolpyp installeer of goedkeur, maar die eienaar of klant moet die sanitasie installasie aan die aansluitingspyp koppel.
- (4) Geen persoon mag enige ontwikkeling op enige perseel begin, tensy die Ingenieur 'n aansluitingsrioolpyp installeer het nie.
- (5) By aansoek en ooreenkomstig sekere bepaalde voorwaardes, mag die Ingenieur goedkeur dat die aansoeker die diens installeer.

**50. Plasing van Aansluitingsrioolpyp**

- (1) 'n Aansluitingsrioolpyp wat deur die Ingenieur voorsien en installeer is, moet—
  - (a) in 'n posisie deur die Ingenieur bepaal, geplaas word en van 'n geskikte grootte wees soos deur die Ingenieur bepaal; en
  - (b) eindig by—
    - (i) die grens van die perseel; of
    - (ii) by die aansluitingspunt indien dit op die perseel geleë is.
- (2) Die Ingenieur mag op versoek van die eienaar van 'n perseel, onderhewig aan enige voorwaardes wat hy/sy mag oplaë, 'n aansluiting aan 'n aansluitingsrioolpyp anders as die een wat gereedlik beskikbaar is vir die voorsiening van sanitasie dienste aan die perseel, goedkeur; in welke geval die eienaar verantwoordelik sal wees vir enige verlenging van die dreinerings installasie tot by die aansluitingspunt deur die Munisipaliteit aangewys en vir die verkryging, op sy eie koste, enige serwituut wat oor 'n ander perseel mag nodig wees. Sou meer as een erf aan 'n lyn aansluit en 'n diens deel, moet 'n diensooreenkoms tussen die onderskeie eienaars betreffende die onderhoud en opgradering van die gedeelde diens, opgestel word.
- (3) Waar 'n eienaar vereis word om 'n rioolhystoestel te verskaf soos voorsien ingevolge die Bouregulasies, of die perseel is op 'n vlak waar die dreinerings installasie nie in die rioolpyp deur swaartekrag kan uitvloei nie, sal die tempo en tyd van uitlating in die rioolpyp onderhewig wees aan die goedkeuring van die Munisipaliteit.
- (4) Die eienaar van 'n perseel moet die aansluitingskoste en tariewe, soos deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal, betaal alvorens 'n koppeling aan die aansluitingsrioolpyp gedoen word.

**51. Voorsiening van Een Aansluitingsrioolpyp vir Verskeie Verbruikers op Dieselfde Perseel**

- (1) Nieteenstaande die belyngs van artikel 50, mag slegs een aansluitingsrioolpyp tot die sanitasie stelsel vir die afvoer van riool van die perseel voorsien word, ongeag van die aantal wooneenhede van verbruikers geleë op die perseel.
- (2) Nieteenstaande subartikel (1), mag die Munisipaliteit goedkeuring verleen dat meer as een aansluitingsrioolpyp in die sanitasie stelsel voorsien word vir die afvoer van riool vanaf enige perseel wat uit deeltitel eenhede bestaan of, na die mening van die Munisipaliteit, onredelike ongerief of ongemak sal veroorsaak aan enige verbruiker op sodanige perseel deur die voorsiening van slegs een aansluitingsrioolpyp.
- (3) Waar die voorsiening van meer as een aansluitingsrioolpyp deur die Munisipaliteit onder subartikel (2) goedgekeur word, is die tariewe en kostes vir die voorsiening van 'n aansluitingsrioolpyp ten opsigte van elke riool aansluiting op hierdie wyse voorsien, betaalbaar.

**52. Interaansluiting tussen Persele**

'n Eienaar van 'n perseel moet seker maak, tensy hy reeds die vooraf goedkeuring van die Munisipaliteit verkry het en voldoen aan enige voorwaardes wat dit opgelê het, dat geen interaansluiting tussen die dreinerings installasie op sy perseel en die dreinerings installasie op enige ander perseel, bestaan nie. Dit sal vereis word dat 'n regsooreenkoms opgestel word deur die perseel eienaars van die gedeelde dienste, wat die gesamentlike verantwoordelikheid vir die onderhoud of moontlike opgradering van die gedeelde diens, duidelik uitspel.



### 53. Ontkoppeling van Aansluitingsriool

Die Ingenieur mag 'n dreinerings installasie van die aansluitingspyp ontkoppel en die aansluitingspyp, met die beëindiging van 'n ooreenkoms vir die voorsiening van riool voorsieningsdienste ooreenkomstig die munisipale verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering, verwyder.

Deel 2: standaard

### 54. Standaard vir Sanitasie Dienste

Sanitasie dienste wat deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien is, moet voldoen aan die minimum standaard wat vir die voorsiening van sanitasie dienste ingevolge artikel 9 van die Wet, bepaal is.

## DEEL 3: METODES VIR VASSTELLING VAN KOSTES

### 55. Meting van Hoeveelheid Huishoudelike Afvalwater Uitgelaat

- (1) Met ingang vanaf 1 Julie 2003 sal die kwaliteit van huishoudelike afvalwater afgevoer, bepaal word as 'n persentasie van die water deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien; met dien verstande dat, waar die Munisipaliteit van mening is dat sodanige persentasie ten opsigte van spesifieke persele buitensporig is, met inagneming van die doel waarvoor water op die perseel verbruik word, mag die Munisipaliteit die toepaslike persentasie verminder na 'n syfer wat, in sy opinie en in die lig van die beskikbare inligting, die verhouding tussen die waarskynlike hoeveelheid riool vanaf die perseel afgevoer en die hoeveelheid water voorsien, weerspieël.
- (2) Waar 'n perseel voorsien word van water, van 'n bron anders as, of bykomend tot, die Munisipaliteit se water voorsiening stelsel, insluitend onttrekking uit 'n rivier of boorgat, moet die hoeveelheid 'n persentasie wees van die totale water verbruik op daardie perseel, wat redelikerwys deur die Munisipaliteit geskat is.

### 56. Meting van Hoeveelheid en Bepaling van Kwaliteit van Nywerheidsafvalwater Afgevoer

- (1) Die hoeveelheid nywerheidsafvalwater afgevoer in die sanitasie stelsel, moet bepaal word—
  - (a) waar 'n metingstoestel installeer is, deur die hoeveelheid nywerheidsafvalwater afgevoer vanaf die perseel soos gemeet deur daardie metingstoestel; of
  - (b) totdat 'n metingstoestel installeer word, deur 'n persentasie soos voorgeskryf in Skedule B, van die water deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien aan daardie perseel.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag van die eienaar van enige perseel vereis om in te lyf by enige dreinerings installasie wat nywerheidsafvalwater afvoer na 'n rioolpyp, enige beheermeter of meetapparaat of ander toestel van 'n goedgekeurde tipe en onder die beheer van die Munisipaliteit, vir die doel van vasstelling tot bevrediging van die Munisipaliteit, die tempo, volume en samestelling van die uitvloeï.
- (3) Die Munisipaliteit mag enige meter, meetapparaat of toestel waarna in subartikel (2) verwys, installeer en onderhou op koste van die eienaar van die perseel waarop dit installeer is.
- (4) Waar 'n perseel van water voorsien word vanuit 'n bron anders as, of bykomend tot, die Munisipaliteit se water toevoer stelsel, insluitend onttrekking vanuit 'n rivier of boorgat, sal die hoeveelheid 'n persentasie wees van die totale water verbruik van daardie perseel, redelikerwys deur die Munisipaliteit geskat.
- (5) Waar 'n gedeelte van die water voorsien aan die perseel deel vorm van die eindproduk van enige vervaardigingsproses, of verloor word as gevolg van reaksie of verdamping gedurende die vervaardigingsproses, of vir enige ander rede, mag die Munisipaliteit op aansoek deur die eienaar, die getakseerde hoeveelheid nywerheidsafvalwater verminder.
- (6) Die Munisipaliteit mag na goedgekeurde, 'n ooreenkoms met enige persoon aangaan wat nywerheidsafvalwater laat uitvloeï na die sanitasie stelsel, wat 'n alternatiewe metode van taksering, van die hoeveelheid en tempo van afvalwater afgevoer, sal vestig.
- (7) Koste wat verband hou met die kwaliteit van nywerheidsafvalwater, sal basies word op die formule vir nywerheidsafvalwater uitvloeï, soos voorgeskryf onder Skedule C.
- (8) Die volgende voorwaardes sal van toepassing wees ten opsigte van die taksering van die kwaliteit van nywerheidsafvalwater wat afgevoer word:
  - (a) elke klant moet die voorgeskrewe toetse uitvoer, volgens 'n gereelde skedule soos voor voorsiening gemaak in die nywerheidsafvalwater uitvloeï goedkeuring, en die resultate aan die Munisipaliteit rapporteer soos bepaal in die permit deur die Munisipaliteit uitgereik.
  - (b) die Munisipaliteit mag onreëlmatige voldoeningstoetse uitvoer om dit met dié onder subsubartikel (a) genoem, te korreleer en, indien teenstrydighede gevind word, sal die waardes van die Munisipaliteit, met uitsondering vir die doel van kriminele gedinge, aanvaar word as korrek te wees en verdere toetse mag deur die Munisipaliteit vereis word, op onkoste van die klant, om die waarde van die formule te bepaal.
  - (c) die gemiddelde van die waardes van die verskillende ontledingsresultate van 24 uurlikse samestelling, of kitsmonsters van die afvalwater, geneem gedurende die tydperk van ondersoek, sal gebruik word om die kwaliteit kostes betaalbaar, te bepaal.
  - (d) in die afwesigheid van 'n volledige daaglikse stel 24 uurlikse saamgestelde of kits monsters, sal die gemiddelde van nie minder nie as twee waardes van die getoetste afvalwater, gedurende die tydperk van ondersoek geneem, gebruik word om die kostes betaalbaar, te bepaal.
  - (e) ten einde die sterkte (Chemiese suurstof vereiste, swewende vastestof konsentrasie, Ammoniak konsentrasie, en orthofosfaat konsentrasie) in die afvalwater asook die konsentrasie van groep 1 en 2metale, pH waarde en geleidingsvermoë, te bepaal, sal die Munisipaliteit die toetse gebruik wat normaalweg deur munisipaliteite gebruik word vir hierdie onderskeie doeleindes. Besonderhede van die toepaslike toets mag van die Munisipaliteit of die SANS verkry word. Toetsresultate van 'n laboratorium wat deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur is, sal voorkeur geniet oor die van die Munisipaliteit.
  - (f) die formule word bereken op die basis van die onderskeie ontledingsresultate van individuele kits- of saamgestelde monsters en die tydperk van behandeling vir berekening sal nie minder wees as een volle 24 uur tydperk nie; tensy bewyse aan die Munisipaliteit voorgelê word dat 'n verkorte tydperk eintlik van toepassing is.
  - (g) die bepalinge van die belemmeringsformule, mag nie 'n negatiewe waarde aanneem nie;
  - (h) die totale stelsel waardes vir kwaliteit kostes sal konstant bly vir 'n aanvanklike tydperk van een maand, maar in ieder geval nie langer



as twaalf maande nie, vanaf datum van aanvang van hierdie kostes. Na afloop van daardie tyd, mag dit van tyd tot tyd gewysig of hersien word afhangende van sodanige veranderinge in die ontledingsresultate of verdere monsters, soos van tyd tot tyd bepaal mag word: met dien verstande dat die Munisipaliteit na sy goeddunke in enige besondere geval, die minimum kostes voorgeskryf onder subartikel (7) of (8)(l) mag hef sonder om enige monsters te neem.

- (i) wanneer ookal die Munisipaliteit 'n monster neem, moet een helfte daarvan, op versoek, aan die klant beskikbaar gestel word.
- (j) vir die doel van berekening van die hoeveelheid afvalwater afgevoer van elke punt van uitvloei van afvalwater, sal die totale hoeveelheid water verbruik op die perseel by die verskeie punte van uitvloei, so redelik akkuraat as moontlik toegewys word.
- (k) die kostes van afvoer en behandeling van nywerheidsafvalwater, sal deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal word en sal van toepassing wees vanaf 'n datum deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal; en
- (l) na die goeddunke van die Munisipaliteit, mag die kostes vir nywerheidsafvalwater verander word na 'n vaste maandelikse koste, en word dit bepaal deur die afvalwater sterkte, volume en die ekonomiese haalbaarheid van mikro en klein nywerhede, in ag te neem.
- (m) alle uitvloei punte vanaf 'n enkele perseel moet aan die Munisipaliteit openbaar gemaak word.

#### 57. Vermindering in die Gemete Hoeveelheid Afvalwater Afgevoer

- (1) 'n Persoon sal geregtig wees op 'n vermindering in die hoeveelheid afvalwater afgevoer, soos bepaal ingevolge artikel 55 en 56, waar die hoeveelheid water, waarop 'n persentasie bereken is, gemeet is gedurende 'n tydperk waar water vermors was of 'n lekkasie onopgemerk plaasgevind het, indien die verbruiker tot bevrediging van die Munisipaliteit kan bewys dat die water nie na die sanitasie stelsel of enige ander munisipale stelsel, afgevoer is nie.
- (2) Die vermindering in die hoeveelheid sal gebaseer word op die hoeveelheid water verloor deur lekkasie of vermorsing gedurende die lekkasie tydperk.
- (3) Die lekkasie tydperk sal of die metingstydperk onmiddellik voor die hersteldatum van die lekkasie wees, of die metingstydperk waartydens die lekkasie herstel is, na gelang van wat die grootste vermindering in die hoeveelheid tot gevolg het.
- (4) Die hoeveelheid water verloor sal bereken word as die verbruik vir die lekkasie tydperk min die gemiddelde verbruik, gebaseer op die afgelope 3 (drie) maande, vir dieselfde tydskuur. Ingeval daar geen vorige geskiedenis van verbruik beskikbaar is nie, sal die gemiddelde water verbruik deur die Munisipaliteit bereken word, nadat alle inligting wat dit as toepaslik beskou, in ag geneem is.
- (5) Daar sal geen vermindering in die hoeveelheid wees, indien 'n verlies van water, direk of indirek, die gevolg was van 'n verbruiker se versuim om aan hierdie of ander verordeninge te voldoen nie.

#### 58. Kostes ten opsigte van Op-Perseel Sanitasie Dienste

Kostes betaalbaar deur die eienaar ten opsigte van die verwydering of afhaal van die inhoud van 'n septiese tenk, nagvuil of die leegmaak van putte sal al die bedryfs- en onderhoudskoste voortspruitend uit die verwydering van die put inhoud, die vervoer daarvan na 'n beskikkingsterrein, die behandeling van die inhoud om 'n sanitêre toestand asook die finale beskikking oor enige vaste reste insluit, en is betaalbaar deur die eienaar ooreenkomstig die jaarlikse tarieflys.

### DEEL 4: DREINERING INSTALLASIES

#### 59. Installering van Dreinerings Installasies

'n Eienaar moet sy dreinerings installasie op eie onkoste voorsien en onderhou, tensy die installasie 'n basiese sanitasie fasiliteit uitmaak soos deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal, en tensy waar andersins deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur, moet hy verseker dat die installasie binne die grense van sy perseel geleë is.

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag die punt in die rioolpyp voorskryf, en die diepte onder die grond, waarby enige dreinerings installasie aangesluit moet word en die roete wat deur die drein gevolg moet word tot by die aansluitingspunt en mag van die eienaar verwag om nie 'n aanvang met die konstruksie of aansluiting te maak totdat die Munisipaliteit se aansluitingsrioalpyp aangelê is nie.
- (2) Enige dreinerings installasie wat opgerig of installeer is moet voldoen aan enige toepaslike spesifikasies ingevolge die Bou Regulasies en enige standaard deur die Wet voorgeskryf.
- (3) Geen persoon sal die binnekoms van enige vloeiware of vaste stowwe hoegenaamd, anders as skoon water vir toets doeleindes, toelaat om die dreinerings installasie binne te gaan alvorens die dreinerings installasie aan die rioolpyp aangesluit is nie.
- (4) Waar 'n perseel binne die 1 in 50 jaar vloedvlakke geleë is, moet die boonste vlak van alle diens toegangsgate, inspeksiekamers en slootjies bo die 1 in 100 jaar vloedvlak en 100% waterdig wees, om invloei of uitvloei wat besoedeling van die omgewing kan veroorsaak, te voorkom.
- (5) Na die voltooiing van enige dreinerings installasie, of na enige aanbouings aan enige dreinerings installasie voltooi is, moet die loodgieter wat vir die uitvoering van die werk verantwoordelik is, 'n sertifikaat wat sertifiseer dat die werk volgens die standaarde in die Bou Regulasies, hierdie verordening en enige toepaslike Wet of verordening voltooi is, by die Bou-inspeksie Afdeling van die Munisipaliteit indien.
- (6) Geen reënwater of stormwater en geen afvalwater, anders as afvalwater wat deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur is, mag in die dreinerings stelsel vrygestel word nie.

#### 60. Ontkoppeling van Dreinerings Installasies

- (1) Met uitsondering van die doel om onderhoud of herstelwerk uit te voer, mag geen dreinerings installasie van die aansluitingspunt ontkoppel word nie.
- (2) Waar enige deel van 'n dreinerings installasie ontkoppel is van die oorblywende deel omdat dit in onbruik geraak het, moet die deel wat ontkoppel is vernietig of geheel en al van die perseel waarop dit gebruik is, verwyder word, tensy die Munisipaliteit anders besluit.
- (3) Wanneer 'n ontkoppeling gemaak is nadat al die vereistes van die Bou Regulasies ten opsigte van ontkoppelings nagekom is, moet die Ingenieur op versoek van die eienaar, 'n sertifikaat uitreik wat bevestig dat die ontkoppeling ingevolge die bepalinge van die Bou Regulasies gedoen is en dat enige kostes gehef ten opsigte van die ontkoppelde deel van die dreinerings installasie, beëindig sal word met ingang van die einde van die maand wat die eerste van die maand wat volg op die uitreiking van sodanige sertifikaat voorafgaan.

- (4) Wanneer 'n dreinerings installasie ontkoppel word van 'n rioolpyp, moet die Ingenieur die opening wat deur die ontkoppeling veroorsaak is, verseël en mag hy sodanige koste van die eienaar van die perseel waarop die installasie ontkoppel word, verhaal.
- (5) Waar 'n dreinerings stelsel aangesluit of ontkoppel word van die rioolpyp stelsel gedurende 'n maand, sal kostes bereken word asof die aansluiting en die ontkoppeling gemaak is op die eerste dag van die maand, wat volg op die maand waarin die aansluiting of ontkoppeling plaasgevind het.

#### **61. Onderhoud van Dreinerings Installasies**

- (1) 'n Eienaar moet sy dreinerings stelsel op eie onkoste voorsien en onderhou.
- (2) Waar enige deel van 'n dreinerings installasie deur twee of meer eienaars of bewoners gebruik word, sal hulle gesamentlik en afsonderlik aanspreeklik wees vir die onderhoud van die installasie en moet 'n geskrewe ooreenkoms tot dien effekte opgestel word.
- (3) Die eienaar van enige perseel moet verseker dat alle mangate en reinigingsopeninge op die perseel permanent sigbaar en toeganklik is.

#### **62. Tegiese Vereistes vir Dreinerings Installasies**

Alle dreinerings installasies sal voldoen aan die SANS Kode 0252 en die Bou Regulasies en enige munisipale standarde waar van toepassing.

#### **63. Dreins**

- (1) Dreins wat deur die grond loop, wat na die mening van die Ingenieur onderhewig is aan beweging, sal op 'n aaneenlopende bed van riviersand of materiaal met soortgelyke grein gelê word, nie minder nie as 100mm dik onder die loop van die pyp en met 'n omranding van soortgelyke materiaal en dikte en die laste van sodanige dreins moet buigsame laste en deur die Ingenieur goedgekeur wees.
- (2) 'n Drein of deel daarvan mag slegs in, deur of onder deur 'n gebou gaan, met die skriftelike goedkeuring van die Ingenieur ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes soos deur die Ingenieur bepaal.
- (3) 'n Drein of deel daarvan wat in 'n ontoeganklike posisie onder 'n gebou gelê is, mag nie buig of teen 'n helling gelê word nie.
- (4) Indien 'n drein deur of onder deur 'n muur, fondament of ander struktuur gaan, sal voldoende maatreëls getref word om die uitvloeï van enige stof na die drein te voorkom.

#### **64. Rioolpyp Blokkasies**

- (1) Geen persoon mag 'n versameling van ghries, olie, vet, vaste materie of enige ander stof in 'n vangput, tenk of sluitstuk wat die blokkasie of oneffektiewe funksionering daarvan veroorsaak, veroorsaak of toelaat nie.
- (2) Wanneer die eienaar of okkuperder van 'n perseel rede het om te glo dat 'n blokkasie in enige dreinerings installasie plaasgevind het, moet hy onmiddellik stappe doen om dit te laat skoonmaak.
- (3) Wanneer die eienaar of okkuperder van 'n perseel rede het om te glo dat 'n blokkasie plaasgevind het, sal hy onmiddellik die Munisipaliteit in kennis stel.
- (4) Waar 'n blokkasie in 'n dreinerings installasie ontstaan, moet enige nodige werk vir die verwydering daarvan deur, of onder toesig van 'n loodgieter gedoen word.
- (5) Sou enige dreinerings installasie op enige perseel oorloop as gevolg van 'n blokkasie in die rioolpyp, en indien die Munisipaliteit redelik tevrede is dat die blokkasie veroorsaak is deur voorwerpe wat vanaf die dreinerings installasie afkomstig is, sal die eienaar van die perseel wat deur die dreinerings stelsel bedien word, aanspreeklik gehou word vir die koste van die verwydering van die blokkasie.
- (6) Waar 'n blokkasie van 'n drein of deel van 'n drein verwyder is wat twee of meer persele bedien, sal die eienaars afsonderlik en gesamentlik verantwoordelik wees vir die koste om die blokkasie te verwyder.
- (7) Waar 'n blokkasie in 'n sanitasie stelsel deur die Ingenieur verwyder is, en die verwydering die versteuring van die eienaar se plaveisel, grasperk of ander nagemaakte oppervlakte genoodsaak het, sal nog die Ingenieur nog die Munisipaliteit verplig wees om dit tot die vorige toestand te herstel en sal hulle ook nie aanspreeklik wees vir enige skade daaraan nie, tensy deur 'n foutiewe aksie of nalatigheid van die Ingenieur.

#### **65. Ghries Vangput**

- (1) 'n Ghries vangput van 'n goedgekeurde tipe, grootte en kapasiteit moet ten opsigte van alle persele voorsien word, insluitend maar nie beperk nie tot (huishoudings, voedsel persele, motorwasserye, winkelsentrums, tekstiel fabriekke, ens.) wat riool afvoer na op-perseel sanitasie stelsels, of waar, na die mening van die Munisipaliteit, die afvoer van ghries, olie en vet moontlik 'n obstruksie aan die vloei in die munisipale of ander riole of dreins, of die behoorlike werking van enige afvalwater behandelingsaanleg, gaan veroorsaak.
- (2) Die bepalinge soos beskryf onder artikel 66 is ook van toepassing op alle persele wat afvalwater afvoer wat ghries, olie, vet en seep bevat.
- (3) Ghries, olie, vet en ander anorganiese materiaal wat van die ghries vangput verwyder word, moet mee weggedoen word na 'n geskikte afval beskikkingsterrein, soos deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur en mag onder geen omstandighede na die riool of stormwater stelsel in die munisipale gebied teruggevoer word nie.

#### **66. Nywerheidsghries Vangput**

- (1) Die eienaar of vervaardiger moet verseker dat nywerheidsafval wat, of wat na die mening van die Munisipaliteit, moontlik ghries, olie, vet of anorganiese vastestowwe in suspensie bevat, alvorens dit toegelaat word om die riool binne te gaan, deur een of meer tenke of kamers van 'n tipe, grootte of kapasiteit sal passeer, wat ontwerp is om sodanige ghries, olie, vet of vastestowwe te onderskep en terug te hou en deur die Ingenieur goedgekeur is.
- (2) Die eienaar of vervaardiger moet verseker dat olie, ghries of enige ander stof wat in nywerheidsafval of ander vloeistof voorkom en wat 'n vlambare of skadelike gas afgee teen 'n temperatuur van 20° C of hoër, in 'n tenk of kamer onderskep en teruggehou word, ten einde die ingang daarvan in die rioolpyp te voorkom.
- (3) 'n Tenk of kamer soos in subartikel (2) na verwys, moet aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:
  - (a) dit sal van voldoende grootte, vervaardig van harde duursame materiaal en waterdig wees wanneer voltooi;

- (b) die waterseël van die uitloeiypyp daarvan sal nie minder as 300mm in diepte wees nie;
  - (c) sal met 'n genoegsame aantal mangat deksels toegerus wees vir die voldoende en effektiewe verwydering van ghries, olie, vet en vastestof.
- (4) Enige persoon wat afvalwater na 'n tenk of kamer afvoer, moet gereeld ghries, olie, vet of vastestof vanuit die tenk of kamer verwyder en moet 'n register byhou vir die aantekening van—
- (a) die datums waarop die tenk of kamer skoongemaak is;
  - (b) die name van die persone wat die tenk of kamers skoongemaak het;
  - (c) 'n sertifikaat van die persoon wat aangestel is om dit skoon te maak, wat sertifiseer dat die tenk of kamer skoongemaak is en waarin die wyse waarop die inhoud van die tenk of kamer weggedoen is, verklaar word, of indien hy dit persoonlik skoongemaak het, sy eie sertifikaat tot dien effek.

#### 67. Meganiese Toestelle vir die Verwydering van Riool

- (1) Die eienaar van enige perseel moet die toestemming van die Ingenieur verkry alvorens enige meganiese toestel, vir die verwydering of oorplasing van riool ingevolge die Bou Regulasies, installeer word.
- (2) Goedkeuring moet voor aansoek gedoen word deur 'n professionele Ingenieur, vergesel van tekeninge wat ooreenkomstig die toepaslike bepalinge van die Bou Regulasies voorberei is en moet besonderhede wys van die kompartement wat die toestel bevat, die riool opgaartenk, die stilkamer en hul posisie en die posisie van die dreine, ventilasie pype, styleiding en die riool aansluiting.
- (3) Nieteenstaande enige goedkeuring ingevolge subartikel (1) gegee, sal die Munisipaliteit nie aanspreeklik wees vir enige besering, verlies of skade aan lewe of eiendom wat veroorsaak is deur die gebruik, foutiewe werking of enige ander toestand wat voortspruit uit die installering of funksionering van 'n meganiese toestel vir die verwydering of oorplasing van riool, tensy die besering of skade veroorsaak is deur die skadelike voorneme of nalatige handeling of nalatigheid van 'n werknemer van die Munisipaliteit.
- (4) Elke meganiese toestel geïnstalleer vir die verwydering of oorplasing van riool, sal spesifiek ontwerp word vir die doel en sal toegerus wees met 'n afvoerpylp, sluisafsluiters en terugslagkleppe in goedgekeurde posisies geplaas.
- (5) Tensy die Ingenieur anders toelaat, sal sodanige meganiese toestelle in duplikaat installeer word en elke sodanige toestel sal so beheer word dat ieder een onmiddellik sal begin funksioneer indien die ander onklaar sou raak.
- (6) Elke meganiese toestel wat deel vorm van 'n dreineringsinstallasie sal so geplaas word en funksioneer dat dit nie enige oorlas deur geraas, reuk of of andersins veroorsaak nie en elke kompartement wat enige sodanige toestel bevat moet effektief geventileer wees.
- (7) Die maksimum afvoer tempo vanaf enige meganiese toestel en die tyd waartussen die afvoer mag plaasvind, sal deur die Ingenieur bepaal word, wie te enige tyd van die eienaar sodanige bybehore en reguleringstoerusting mag vereis soos wat na sy mening nodig is om te verseker dat die bepaalde maksimum afvoer tempo nie oorskry word nie.
- (8) Met uitsondering waar riool opgaarruimte ingesluit is as 'n integrale deel van 'n meganiese toestel, moet 'n riool opgaartenk voorsien word tesame met sodanige toestel.
- (9) Elke riool opgaartenk wat ingevolge artikel (a) vereis word, moet—
  - (a) gebou word van harde, duursame materiaal en moet waterdig wees en die binne oppervlakte van die mure en vloer moet glad en ondeurdringbaar wees.
  - (b) 'n nood stoorkapasiteit onder die vlak van die inlaat hê, gelyk aan die hoeveelheid riool daarin afgevoer in 'n 24 uur tydperk of 900 liter, wat ookal die grootste is: en
  - (c) so ontwerp wees dat die maksimum riool inhoud leeggemaak word met elke afvoer siklus van die meganiese toestel.
- (10) Elke opgaartenk en stilkamer sal voorsien wees van 'n ventilasiepylp ooreenkomstig die Ingenieur se spesifikasies.

### DEEL 5: OP-PERSEEL SANITASIE DIENSTE EN GEASSOSIEERDE DIENSTE

#### 68. Installasie van Op-perseel Sanitasie Dienste

Indien 'n ooreenkoms vir op-perseel sanitasie dienste ten opsigte van 'n perseel beëindig is, of indien dit nie redelik moontlik of koste effektief vir die Munisipaliteit is om 'n aansluitingsriool te installeer nie, moet die eienaar sanitasie dienste soos deur die Munisipaliteit gespesifiseer, op die perseel installeer, tensy die diens 'n gesubsidieerde diens wat deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal is, ooreenkomstig die munisipale Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering.

#### 69. Geventileerde Verbeterde Putlatrines

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag, op sodanige voorwaardes as dit mag voorskryf, met inagneming van die aard en deurdringbaarheid van die grond, die diepte van die watertafel, die grootte en toeganklikheid van die perseel en die beskikbaarheid van 'n gepypde watervoorraad, die wegdoening van menslike ontlasting deur middel van 'n geventileerde verbeterde put(VIP)latrine, goedkeur.
- (2) 'n Geventileerde verbeterde putlatrine moet toegerus wees met:
  - (a) 'n put van 2m<sup>3</sup> kapasiteit
  - (b) 'n voering soos vereis;
  - (c) 'n blad wat ontwerp is om die opgelegde lading te ondersteun;
  - (d) beskerming wat verhoed dat kinders in die put val;
- (3) 'n Geventileerde verbeterde putlatrine moet aan die volgende spesifikasies voldoen:
  - (a) die put moet geventileer wees deur middel van 'n pyp, verseël op die bopunt met duursame insek bestande afskerming, wat stewig vasgemaak is;
  - (b) die ventilasiepylp moet nie minder as 0,5m bo die naaste dak uitsteek, moet minstens 150mm in deursnee wees en moet vertikaal installeer wees met geen buiging daarin nie;

- (c) die binnekant van die gemakhuisie moet glad afgewerk wees sodat dit in 'n skoon en higiëniese toestand gehou kan word. Die bobou moet goed geventileer wees ten einde die vry vloei van lug na die put en deur die pyp te ventileer;
  - (d) die opening deur die blad moet van 'n voldoende grootte wees ten einde besoedeling te voorkom. Die rand moet verhef wees sodat vloeiwater wat vir die was van die vloer gebruik word nie in die put invloei nie. Dit sal toegerus wees met 'n deksel om die ingang en uitgang van vlieë en ander insekte wanneer die toilet in gebruik is, te voorkom;
  - (e) dit moet in 'n posisie geplaas word wat onafhanklik van die woonhuis is;
  - (f) dit moet in posisies geplaas word wat toeganklik is vir padvervoer met 'n wydte van 3.0m ten einde die leegmaak van die put te vergemaklik.
  - (g) in situasies waar daar 'n gevaar van besoedeling van die grondwater is as gevolg van die deurdringbaarheid van die grond, moet die put gevoer word met 'n ondeurdringbare materiaal wat duursaam is en wat nie onder druk sal kraak nie; en
  - (h) in situasies waar die grond waarin die put gegrawe moet word, onstabiel is, moet geskikte ondersteuning gegee word om die instorting van die grond te voorkom.
- (4) Enige ander alternatiewe stelsel moet deur 'n professionele ingenieur ontwerp word en voor installasie deur die Ingenieur goedgekeur word.

#### 70. Septiese Tenke en Behandelingsaanlegte

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag, op sodanige voorwaardes as wat dit mag voorskryf, die wegdoening van riool of ander afvalwater deur middel van septiese tenke of ander op-perseel riool behandelingsaanlegte goedkeur.
- (2) 'n Septiese tenk of ander riool behandelingsaanleg op 'n perseel mag nie nader as 3 meter aan enige wooneenheid of aan enige grens van die perseel waarop dit geleë is, wees nie.
- (3) Afvalwater van 'n septiese tenk of ander op-perseel riool behandelingsaanleg, moet tot bevrediging van die Munisipaliteit, mee weggedoen word.
- (4) 'n Septiese tenk moet waterdig wees, veilig bedek en voorsien wees van 'n gasdigte toegang na die binnekant, voldoende om die inlaat- en uitlaatpype te inspekteer en voldoende vir die doeleinde om slyk te verwyder.
- (5) 'n Septiese tenk wat 'n wooneenheid bedien moet—
  - (a) 'n kapasiteit onder die vlak van die omgekeerde boog van die uitlaatpyp van nie minder nie as 500 liter per slaapkamer hê, onderhewig aan 'n minimum kapasiteit onder die vlak van so 'n omgekeerde boog van 2500 liter;
  - (b) 'n binne wydte hê van nie minder nie as 1 meter gemeet teen reghoeke tot die rigting van die vloei;
  - (c) 'n binne diepte tussen die deksel en die bodem van die tenk van nie minder nie as 1,7 meter hê;
  - (d) vloeiwater behou tot 'n diepte van nie minder nie as 1,4 meter;
- (6) Septiese tenks wat persele buiten wooneenhede bedien, moet deur 'n professionele ingenieur ontwerp en gesertifiseer word;
- (7) Geen reënwater, stormwater of afvalwater buiten dit wat deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur is, mag in 'n septiese tenk uitgelaat word nie.

#### 71. Stapelriool

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag, op sodanige voorwaardes as wat dit mag voorskryf, met inagneming van die hoeveelheid en die aard van die afvalwater, en die aard van die grond soos bepaal deur die digtheidstoets voorgeskryf deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro van Standaarde, die wegdoening van afvalwater of ander afvalwater deur middel van stapelriole, dreineringsputte of ander goedgekeurde werke, goedkeur.
- (2) 'n Stapelriool, dreineringsput of ander soortgelyke werke sal nie nader as 5m aan enige wooneenheid of enige grens van enige perseel waarop dit geleë is, wees nie, nog in enige sodanige posisie wat, na die mening van die Munisipaliteit, besoedeling aan enige boorgat of ander waterbron sal veroorsaak wat, of wat moontlik, vir drink doeleindes gebruik word of klamheid in enige gebou veroorsaak nie.
- (3) Die afmetings van enige stapelriool, dreineringsput of ander soortgelyke werke, sal bepaal word in verhouding tot die absorberende kwaliteit van die grond en die aard en die kwaliteit van die afvalwater.
- (4) Stapelriole wat persele bedien buiten 'n woonhuis, moet deur 'n professionele ingenieur ontwerp en gesertifiseer word.

#### 72. Opgaartenke

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag, op sodanige voorwaardes as wat dit mag voorskryf, die konstruksie van 'n opgaartenk en bykomstige apparate vir die opgaar van riool of afvalwater goedkeur.
- (2) Geen reënwater, stormwater of afvalwater, buiten dit deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur, mag in 'n opgaartenk afgevoer word nie.
- (3) Geen opgaartenk mag as sulks gebruik word nie, tensy—
  - (a) die omgekeerde boog van die tenk 'n helling vorm met die uitlaat teen 'n gradiënt van nie minder nie as 1 in 10;
  - (b) die tenk gas- en waterdig is;
  - (c) die tenk 'n uitlaatpyp het van 100mm in binne deursnee, en van smee-yster, gietyster of ander goedgekeurde materiaal gemaak is, tensy andersins deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur, en eindigend by 'n goedgekeurde klep en bybehore vir aansluiting by die munisipale verwyderingsvoertuig;
  - (d) die klep en bybehore onder artikel (c) genoem of die uitlaat kant van die pyp, soos die geval mag wees, geleë is in 'n kamer met 'n skarnierdeksel deur die Ingenieur goedgekeur en geplaas in 'n posisie deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur;
  - (e) toegang na die opgaartenk voorsien is deur middel van 'n goedgekeurde mangat, toegerus met 'n verwyderbare gietyster deksel wat onmiddellik bo die sigbare stopkraan van die inlaatpyp geplaas is.
- (4) Die Munisipaliteit mag, met inagneming van die posisie van 'n opgaartenk of van die punt of aansluiting van 'n verwyderingsvoertuig, as 'n voorwaarde vir die leegmaak van die tenk van die eienaar of klant vereis om die Munisipaliteit skriftelik te vrywaar, teen enige aanspreeklikheid vir enige skade wat mag voortspruit uit die lewering van daardie diens.
- (5) Waar die Munisipaliteit se verwyderingsvoertuig privaateiendom moet kruis vir die leegmaak van 'n opgaartenk, sal die eienaar 'n pad van

minstens 3.5m wyd voorsien, sodanig verhard dat dit 'n vrag van 4 metrieke ton of 6m<sup>3</sup> in alle weerstoestande kan weerstaan en sal verseker dat geen hek waardeur die voertuig moet beweeg om die tenk te bereik, minder as 3.5m vir sodanige doeleindes is nie.

- (6) Die eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n perseel waarop 'n opgaartenk geïnstalleer is, sal te alle tye die tenk in goeie orde en toestand, tot bevrediging van die Munisipaliteit, onderhou.

### 73. Bedryf en Onderhoud van Op-Perseel Sanitasie Dienste

Die bedryf en onderhoud van op-perseel sanitasie dienste en alle vebandhoudende koste, bly die verantwoordelikheid van die eienaar van die perseel, tensy die op-perseel sanitasie dienste gesubsidieerde dienste is soos bepaal ooreenkomstig die munisipale Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering.

### 74. Opgaartenke en Septiese Tenks in Onbruik Geraak

Indien 'n bestaande opgaartenk of septiese tenk nie langer benodig word vir die opgaar of behandeling van riool nie, of indien toestemming vir die gebruik daarvan onttrek word, moet die eienaar reël dat dit geheel en al verwyder of ten volle opgevol word met grond of ander geskikte materiaal, met dien verstande dat die Ingenieur mag vereis dat 'n tenk op 'n ander wyse oor beskik word, of onderhewig aan voorwaardes deur hom gespesifiseer, die gebruik daarvan vir ander doeleindes goedgekeur.

Deel 6: nywerheidsafvalwater

### 75. Goedkeuring vir Vrystelling van Nywerheidsafvalwater

- (1) Geen persoon sal nywerheidsafvalwater laat uitvloei of veroorsaak of toelaat dat dit vrygestel word in die sanitasie stelsel nie, behalwe met die goedkeuring van die Munisipaliteit.
- (2) 'n Persoon moet aansoek doen op die voorgeskrewe vorm aangeheg as Skedule B tot hierdie verordening en die nodige aansoekgelde betaal om goedkeuring vir die afvoer van nywerheidsafvalwater na die munisipale sanitasie stelsel, te verkry.
- (3) Die Munisipaliteit mag, indien dit van mening is dat die kapasiteit van die sanitasie stelsel voldoende is om die vervoer en effektiewe behandeling en wettige wegdoening van die nywerheidsafvalwater te kan hanteer, vir sodanige tydperk en onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes wat dit mag instel, die afvloei van nywerheidsafvalwater in die sanitasie stelsel goedgekeur.
- (4) Enige persoon wat 'n gebou as 'n handelsperseel wil oprig of veroorsaak dat dit opgerig word, moet tydens die indiening van 'n bouplan ingevolge artikel 4 van die Nasionale Bouregulasies en Boustandaarde No 103 van 1977, ook aansoek lods vir die voorsiening van sanitasie dienste en vir goedkeuring vir die afvoer van nywerheidsafvalwater.
  - (a) In die geval waar nywerhede geleë is in 'n gebied waar dit nie by die munisipale rioolstelsel kan aansluit nie, of indien daar geen riool-aansluitings bestaan nie, moet die nywerheid afvalwater op-perseel behandel, tot bevrediging van die Ingenieur, tot 'n omgewingsuitvloei-standaard, sodat dit veilig in die omgewing kan afvloei.
  - (b) Indien dit nie moontlik is om op-perseel behandeling te doen nie, moet die nywerheidsafvalwater vervoer word na die naaste afvalwater verwerkingsaanleg wat beskikbaar is en die vermoë het om die afvalwater effektief te behandel.
  - (c) Die nodige permit moet van die Ingenieur verkry word vir die vervoer en afvoer van die afvalwater en die nodige munisipale tariewe betaal word.

### 76. Terugtrekking van Goedkeuring vir Afvoer van Nywerheidsafvalwater

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag enige goedkeuring aan 'n kommersiële klant terugtrek, wat goedkeuring verkry het vir die afvoer van nywerheidsafvalwater in die sanitasie stelsel, nadat 14 (veertien) dae kennis gegee is, indien die klant—
  - (a) versuim om te verseker dat die nywerheidsafvalwater afgevoer, voldoen aan die standaarde vir nywerheidsafvalwater voorgeskryf in Skedule A van hierdie verordening of die skriftelike toestemming waarna in artikel 75 verwys;
  - (b) versuim of weier om aan enige kennisgewing wat wettiglik ingevolge hierdie verordening op hom bestel is, te voldoen, of enige bepalings van hierdie verordening of enige voorwaarde ingestel ingevolge toestemming aan hom verleen, oortree; of
  - (c) versuim om die kostes ten opsigte van enige nywerheidsafvalwater afgevoer, te betaal.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag tydens die terugtrekking van enige goedkeuring—
  - (a) bykomend tot enige stappe vereis deur hierdie verordening en met 14 (veertien) dae skriftelike kennisgewing, die sluiting of verseëling van die aansluitingrioolpyp van die genoemde perseel magtig; en
  - (b) weier om enige nywerheidsafvalwater te ontvang totdat dit tevrede is dat voldoende stappe gedoen is om te verseker dat die nywerheidsafvalwater wat afgevoer staan te word, voldoen aan die standaarde deur hierdie verordening vereis.

### 77. Kwaliteit Standaarde vir Afvoer van Nywerheidsafvalwater

- (1) 'n Kommersiële klant, aan wie goedkeuring verleen is, moet verseker dat geen nywerheidsafvalwater in die munisipale sanitasie stelsel afgevoer word nie, tensy dit voldoen aan die standaarde en kriteria uiteengesit in Skedule A.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag, in die verlening van goedkeuring, die standaarde in Skedule A verslap of wysig, mits dit tevrede is dat enige verslapping die beste praktiese omgewingsopsie verteenwoordig.
- (3) Tydens vasstelling of verslapping of wysiging van die standaarde in Skedule A genoem, die beste praktiese omgewingsopsie is, moet die Munisipaliteit oorweging skenk aan—
  - (a) of die kommersiële klant se onderneming bedryf en onderhou word teen optimale vlakke;
  - (b) of die tegnologie wat deur die kommersiële klant gebruik word, die beste beskikbaar verteenwoordig tot die kommersiële klant se nywerheid en, indien nie, of die installasie van die beste tegnologie onredelike uitgawes vir die klant sal veroorsaak;
  - (c) of die kommersiële klant in proses is om 'n program van vermindering van afval te implimenter wat aan nasionale afval vermindering standaarde ingevolge nasionale wetgewing voldoen;
  - (d) die koste vir die Munisipaliteit om die verslapping of wysiging goed te keur; en

- (e) die omgewingsimpak of potensiële impak van sodanige verslapping of wysiging.
- (4) Toets monsters mag op enige stadium deur 'n gekwalifiseerde toetser geneem word, om vas te stel of die nywerheidsafvalwater aan Skedule A of enige ander standaard neergelê, as voorwaarde vir die verlening van goedkeuring, voldoen.

#### **78. Voorwaardes vir the Afvoer van Nywerheidsafvalwater**

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag, met die toestaan van goedkeuring deur die uitreiking van 'n permit (verwys Skedule D) vir die afvoer van nywerheidsafvalwater, of op enige stadium wat dit as geskik beskou, deur kennisgewing van 'n kommersiële klant vereis om—
- (a) die nywerheidsafvalwater aan voorlopige behandeling onderwerp, soos wat na die mening van die Munisipaliteit sal verseker dat die nywerheidsafvalwater aan die standaard voorgeskryf onder Skedule A voldoen, alvorens dit in die sanitasie stelsel afgevoer word;
- (b) effeningstenke, kleppe, pompe, toestelle, meters en ander toerusting wat, na die mening van die Munisipaliteit ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes deur dit ingestel, nodig sal wees om die tempo en tyd van afvoer na die sanitasie stelsel, te beheer.
- (c) vir die vervoer van nywerheidsafvalwater na die sanitasie stelsel by 'n gegewe punt, 'n dreineringsinstallasie afsonderlike van die dreineringsinstallasie vir ander riool, installeer en mag 'n kommersiële klant verbied om nywerheidsafvalwater op enige ander punt af te voer.
- (d) op enige pyp wat nywerheidsafvalwater na enige rioolpyp vervoer, 'n toegangsgat vir diens of 'n stopklep in so 'n posisie en van sodanige afmetings en materiaal oprig, soos wat die Munisipaliteit mag voorskryf;
- (e) alle inligting wat deur die Munisipaliteit vereis mag word ten einde dit in staat te stel om die tariewe en kostes aan die Munisipaliteit verskuldig, te takseer;
- (f) voldoende fasiliteite voorsien insluitend, maar nie beperk nie tot, vlak of oorloop verklikkingstoestelle, bystand toerusting, oorloop vangputte, of ander geskikte maniere om 'n afvoer na die sanitasie stelsel teenstrydig met hierdie verordening, te voorkom;
- (g) enige meter, meettoestel of ander toestel wat ingevolge hierdie artikel installeer is, te laat kalibreer deur 'n onafhanklike kundige, op onkoste van die kommersiële klant, teen sulke tussenproses soos deur die Munisipaliteit vereis. Afskrifte van die kalibrasies moet deur die kommersiële klant aan die Munisipaliteit voorsien word; en
- (h) nywerheidsafvalwater so gereeld en op welke manier die Munisipaliteit vereis, te laat analiseer en die Munisipaliteit van die uitslae verwittig soos dit beskikbaar raak.
- (2) Die koste van enige behandeling, aanleg, werk of analise wat van 'n eienaar verwag word om uit te voer, op te rig of te installeer ingevolge subartikel (1), sal vir die rekening van die betrokke kommersiële klant wees.
- (3) Indien nywerheidsafvalwater, wat nie aan die standaard in Skedule A voldoen nie of nie die goedkeuring van die Munisipaliteit ontvang het nie, na die sanitasie stelsel afgevoer word, moet die Munisipaliteit binne twaalf uur van afvoer, met volledige redes ingelig word.

### **DEEL 7: RIOOL AFGELEWER DEUR PADVERVOER**

#### **79. Ontvangs van Riool deur Padvervoer Afgelewer**

Die Ingenieur mag, na sy oordeel, en onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes deur hom gespesifiseer, riool wat by die Munisipaliteit se riool behandelingsaanleg deur padvervoer afgelewer word vir wegdoening, ontvang.

#### **80. Goedkeuring vir Aflewering van Riool deur Padvervoer**

- (1) Geen persoon mag riool deur padvervoer by die munisipale riool behandelingsaanleg aflewer met die doel om dit in die aanleg af te voer nie, tensy met die goedkeuring van die Ingenieur en onderhewig aan die voorwaardes en enige tye wat op redelike gronde, deur hom ingestel word.
- (2) Die kostes vir enige riool afgelewer met die doel om dit in die munisipale behandelingsaanleg af te voer, sal deur die Munisipaliteit getakseer word ooreenkomstig die voorgeskrewe tariewe of kostes.
- (3) Die vervoer maatskappy sal—
- (a) die veiligheid en geskiktheid van die voertuig asook dat geen storting gedurende onttrekking, vervoer of afvoering plaasvind nie, verseker;
- (b) die vereiste gesondheid- en veiligheidsplan beskikbaar hê;
- (c) 'n gereedheidsplan beskikbaar hê ingeval 'n toevallige storting plaasvind.

#### **81. Onttrekking van Toestemming vir Aflewering van Riool deur Padvervoer**

Die Ingenieur mag enige toestemming ingevolge artikel 81 gegee, onttrek, nadat ten minste 14 (veertien) dae skriftelike kennis van sy voorneme gegee is, indien 'n persoon, aan wie toestemming gegee is om riool wat deur padvervoer afgevoer mag word—

- (a) nalaat om te verseker dat die riool voldoen aan die standaard voorgeskryf deur of Skedule A, of as 'n voorwaarde van goedkeuring; of
- (b) nalaat of weier om aan enige kennisgewing wat ingevolge hierdie verordening op hom bestel is, te voldoen, of enige bepalinge van hierdie verordening oortree, of indien enige voorwaarde teen hom ingestel is as 'n voorwaarde van goedkeuring; en
- (c) nalaat om al die kostes van toepassing op die aflewering van riool, te betaal.

#### **82. Voorwaardes vir Aflewering van Riool deur Padvervoer**

Wanneer riool afgelewer staan te word deur padvervoer—

- (a) sal die tyd en plek van aflewering in samewerking met die Ingenieur gereël word; en
- (b) moet die Ingenieur, alvorens 'n aflewering kan plaasvind, tevrede gestel word dat die riool van 'n aard is wat geskik is vir padvervoer en dat die aflewering sal voldoen aan die bepalinge van hierdie verordening.

**DEEL 8: GESUIWERDE RIOOL****83. Gebruik van Gesuiwerde Riol**

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag op aansoek ingevolge artikel 2, instem om gesuiwerde riool aan 'n verbruiker te voorsien, onderhewig aan sodanige bepalinge en voorwaardes as wat die Munisipaliteit mag instel.
- (2) Geen waarborg, uitgedruk of stilswyend, sal deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien word ten opsigte van die geskiktheid van die gesuiwerde riool vir die doel waarvoor die voorraad goedgekeur is nie.
- (3) Die voorraad gesuiwerde riool sal, tot beide toestand en gebruik, geheel en al op risiko van die verbruiker wees, wie verantwoordelik sal wees vir enige gevolglike skade of verlies wat hom/haar of ander toekom wat 'n direkte of indirekte gevolg daarvan is, insluitend die gevolge van enige bona fide fout van die Munisipaliteit of die wanfunksionering van die behandelingsaanleg.
- (4) Gesuiwerde riolpype moet—
  - (a) duidelik gemerk wees en aandui dat dit gesuiwerde afvalwater vervoer;
  - (b) 'n waarskuwingskennisgewing met gereelde tussenposes op die pyp hê of in 'n ander kleur (oranje) gemerk wees;
  - (c) nie toeganklik vir die algemene publiek wees nie;
  - (d) opgerig word ingevolge die algemene standaard van die Munisipaliteit.

**DEEL 9: ANDER SANTASIE DIENSTE****84. Stalle en Soortgelyke Persele**

Die Munisipaliteit mag die aansluiting van 'n dreinerings installasie aan stalle, koeistalle, melkerye, hondehokke, ander persele vir die aanhou van diere en looierye goedkeur, onderhewig aan die betaling van alle toepaslike kostes en die voldoening aan enige voorwaardes wat die Munisipaliteit mag instel; hoewel goedkeuring slegs gegee sal word indien—

- (a) die vloer van die perseel geteel is met ondeurdringbare materiaal, deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur en teen 'n helling gelê tot by 'n slikganger, ghriesvangput of slootjie van voldoende kapasiteit; en
- (b) elke deel van die vloer van die perseel deur 'n dak gedek is, of 'n ander beskermende toestel, op 'n manier wat die toegang van reën en stormwater in die dreinerings stelsel, voorkom.

**85. Meganiese Voedsel-Afval of Ander Wegdoen Eenhede**

Die Munisipaliteit mag die aansluiting of inlywing, van 'n meganiese voedsel-afval wegdoen eenheid en enige wegdoen eenheid of afval meul met 'n kapasiteit van meer as 500W, by 'n dreinerings installasie goed, onderhewig aan die betaling van alle toepaslike kostes en enige voorwaarde wat die Munisipaliteit mag instel, hoewel goedkeuring slegs gegee sal word indien—

- (a) die watermeter deur die Munisipaliteit installeer word;
- (b) die Ingenieur tevrede is dat die Munisipaliteit se rioleringsstelsel en riool behandelingsaanleg nie nadelig beïnvloed sal word nie; en
- (c) die installasie of inlywing geïnstalleer word deur voldoening aan die Munisipaliteit se verordeninge insake elektrisiteit.

**86. Bouwerk oor Riolerings Stelsel**

- (1) Geen struktuur mag oor 'n munisipale diens opgerig word nie, en geen groot plantedek mag oor 'n munisipale diens gevestig word nie. 'n Munisipale diens moet te alle tye toeganklik wees en toegang moet te alle tye aan die Munisipaliteit of sy aangestelde agente, voorsien word.
- (2) Die eienaar/okkupeerder is verantwoordelik om alle foute en defekte aan die Munisipaliteit of sy aangestelde agente, te rapporteer.

**DEEL 10: INSTALLASIE WERK****87. Goedkeuring van Installasie Werk**

- (1) Indien 'n eienaar installasie werk wil laat doen, moet hy eers die Munisipaliteit se skriftelike goedkeuring verkry.
- (2) Aansoek vir die goedkeuring waarna in subartikel (1) verwys, moet op die voorgeskrewe vorm gedoen en vergesel word deur—
  - (a) die koste deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal, indien 'n koste bepaal is, en
  - (b) afskrifte van alle tekeninge wat deur die Munisipaliteit vereis mag word;
  - (c) 'n sertifikaat deur 'n professionele ingenieur wat sertifiseer dat die installasie ontwerp is ooreenkomstig enige toepaslike SANS Kodes.
- (3) Goedkeuring verleen ingevolge subartikel (1) sal na 12 (twaalf) maande verval.
- (4) Wanneer goedkeuring verleen is ingevolge subartikel (1), moet 'n volledige stel tekeninge wat deur die Munisipaliteit vereis en goedgekeur is, op perseel beskikbaar wees vir inspeksie te alle redelike tye, totdat die werk voltooi is.
- (5) Indien installasie werk teenstrydig met subartikel (1) of (2) gedoen is, mag die Munisipaliteit van die eienaar vereis om op sy onkoste—
  - (a) die oortreding binne 'n bepaalde tyd reg te stel;
  - (b) die werk te staak indien dit reeds begin is;
  - (c) alle werk wat nie aan hierdie verordening voldoen nie, te verwyder.



**88. Persone Toegelaat om Installasie- en Ander Werk te doen**

- (1) Geen persoon wat nie 'n loodgieter is nie, of onder die beheer van 'n loodgieter werk nie, sal toegelaat word om—
  - (a) installasie werk behalwe die vervanging of herstel van 'n bestaande pyp of sanitasie koppelstukke te doen nie;
  - (b) 'n dreinerings installasie, brand installasie of opgaartenk te inspekteer, ontsmet en te toets nie;
  - (c) 'n terugvloeiëklep te diens, herstel of te vervang nie;
  - (d) 'n meter in 'n dreinerings stelsel wat deur die eienaar voorsien is, te installeer, onderhou of te vervang nie;
- (2) Geen persoon sal van 'n ander persoon vereis of hom in diens neem om die werk te doen waarna onder subartikel (1) verwys is, indien hy nie 'n loodgieter is nie.
- (3) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van subartikel (1) en (2), mag die Munisipaliteit 'n persoon wat nie 'n loodgieter is nie, toelaat om installasie werk op sy eie perseel te doen, indien dit deur homself en sy huishouding bewoon word, hoewel die werk inspekteer en goedgekeur moet word deur 'n loodgieter onder die bestuur van en wie deur die Ingenieur aangewys is, indien toestemming verleen word.

**89. Gebruik van Pype en Water Koppelstukke moet Gemagtig word**

- (1) Geen persoon sal sonder die vooraf skriftelike goedkeuring van die Ingenieur, 'n pyp of water koppelstuk in 'n water installasie binne die Munisipaliteit se regsgebied installeer of gebruik nie, tensy dit ingesluit is in die Skedule van Goedgekeurde Pype en Koppelstukke wat deur die Munisipaliteit saamgestel is.
- (2) Aansoek vir die insluiting van 'n pyp of water koppelstuk in die Skedule onder subartikel (1) genoem, moet op die vorm deur die Munisipaliteit voorgeskryf, gemaak word.
- (3) 'n Pyp of water koppelstuk mag in die Skedule onder subartikel (1) na verwys, ingesluit word indien—
  - (a) dit die standaardiseringsmerk van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro van Standaarde ten opsigte van die verwante SANS spesifikasies deur die Buro gebruik; of
  - (b) dit 'n sertifiseringsmerk dra deur die SANS uitgereik, om te sertifiseer dat die pyp of water koppelstuk—
    - (i) aan 'n SANS Merk spesifikasie voldoen; of
    - (ii) 'n voorlopige spesifikasie het soos deur die SANS uitgereik;
  - (c) dit ingesluit is in die lys van water en sanitasie installasies soos deur JASWIC aanvaar;
  - (d) geen sertifiseringsmerk 'n tydperk van twee jaar oorskry nie;
  - (e) Die Munisipaliteit mag enige bykomende voorwaarde wat dit as noodsaaklik beskou, instel, in verband met die gebruik, of metode van installering, van enige pyp of water koppelstuk, in die Skedule ingesluit.
- (4) 'n Pyp of sanitasie koppelstuk moet van die Skedule verwyder word indien dit—
  - (a) nie meer aan die kriteria waarop die insluiting daarvan gebaseer was, voldoen nie; of
  - (b) nie meer geskik is vir die doel waarvoor die gebruik daarvan aanvaar is nie.
- (5) Die huidige Skedule moet beskikbaar wees vir inspeksie by die Munisipale Kantore te enige tyd, gedurende werksure.
- (6) Die Munisipaliteit mag afskrifte van die huidige Skedule teen 'n koste wat dit bepaal, verkoop.

**90. Toets van Dreinerings Installasies**

- (1) Geen dreinerings installasie of enige deel daarvan mag aan of op perseel sanitasie dienste aangesluit word nie, nóg mag die munisipale sanitasie stelsel aan 'n bestaande goedgekeurde installasie aangesluit word, tensy enige een of meer van die volgende toetse toegepas is in die teenwoordigheid van en tot bevrediging van die Ingenieur, alvorens die dreinerings installasie ingesluit word:
  - (a) die binnekant van elke pyp of reeks pype tussen twee punte van toegang sal oor die volle lengte daarvan inspekteer word deur middel van 'n spieël en 'n ligbron, en gedurende die inspeksie moet 'n volle ligsirkel aan die waarnemers sigbaar wees, en die pype of reeks pype moet as obstruksie vry beskou word;
  - (b) 'n klein bal met 'n deursnit van 12mm minder as die nominale deursnit van die pyp sal, wanneer dit by die hoër punt van die pyp ingerol word, sonder hulp of onderbreking afrol na die laer punt;
  - (c) indien deur die Munisipaliteit vereis, 'n kamera inspeksie van die pyp;
  - (d) nadat alle openings tot die pyp of reeks pype wat getoets staan te word, toegestop of verseël is en alle geassosieerde vangputte met water gevul is, sal lug in die pyp of pype ingepomp word totdat 'n gemiddelde metrieke druk van 38mm van water aangedui word, waarna die druk groter as 25mm van water moet bly vir 'n tydperk van minstens 3 (drie) minute sonder dat daar verder gepomp word; en
  - (e) alle dele van die installasie word onderwerp aan en vereis om 'n intern toegepaste hidroliese druk toets van nie minder nie as 3m onder water vir 'n tydperk van nie minder as 10 minute nie, te weerstaan.
- (2) Indien die Munisipaliteit rede het om te glo dat enige dreinerings stelsel of enige deel daarvan foutief geraak het, mag dit van die eienaar van enige perseel vereis om enige of al die toetse onder subartikel (1) voorgeskryf, uit te voer en indien die stelsel versuim om enige of al die toetse tot bevrediging van die Munisipaliteit te slaag, mag die Munisipaliteit deur kennisgewing die eienaar vereis om alle redelike maatreëls wat nodig mag wees om die bevoegdheid van die installasie te herstel, te doen, sodat dit enige of al die toetse kan slaag.

**91. Water Aanvraag Bestuur**

- (1) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van artikel 97 en 117, mag geen spoel urinaal wat nie gebruiker geaktiveer is, installeer word of voortgaan om in enige water installasie te funksioneer nie. Alle spoel urinale wat nie gebruiker geaktiveer is en installeer is voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie regulasies, moet binne twee jaar nadat hierdie regulasies in werking tree, omskep word na gebruiker geaktiveerde urinale.
- (2) Geen spoelbak en verwante pan wat ontwerp is om saam met sodanige spoelbak te funksioneer, sal installeer word met 'n spoelbak kapasiteit van meer as 9 liter nie en alle spoelbakke, nie bedoel vir publieke gebruik, sal met 'n spoeltoestel toegerus word wat onderbrekbare of meer-



voudige spoele toelaat, met dien verstande dat sodanige spoeltoestel nie in spoelbakke met 'n kapasiteit van 4,5 liter of minder, vereis word nie.

## HOOFSTUK 6: WATER DIENSTE BEMIDDELAARS

### 92. Registrasie

Die Munisipaliteit mag deur publieke kennisgewing vereis dat water dienste bemiddelaars of klasse van water dienste bemiddelaars by die Munisipaliteit op 'n wyse in die publieke kennisgewing uiteengesit, registreer.

### 93. Voorsiening van Water Dienste

- (1) Water dienste bemiddelaars moet verseker dat water dienste, insluitend basiese dienste soos deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal, voorsien word aan sodanige persone soos wat dit verplig is om water dienste aan te voorsien.
- (2) Die kwaliteit, hoeveelheid en volhoubaarheid van water dienste voorsien deur water dienste bemiddelaars, moet enige minimum standarde ingevolge die Wet voorgeskryf, handhaaf en moet ten minste van dieselfde gehalte wees soos deur die Munisipaliteit aan klante voorsien.

### 94. Koste vir Water Dienste Voorsien

- (1) 'n Water dienste bemiddelaar mag nie kostes verhaal vir water dienste teen 'n prys wat nie voldoen aan enige norme en standarde deur die Wet voorgeskryf en enige ander norme en standarde wat deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal word nie.
- (2) 'n Water dienste bemiddelaar moet gesubsidieerde water dienste voorsien, soos deur die munisipale raad ingevolge die munisipale Verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering van tyd tot tyd bepaal en deur die Munisipaliteit aan klante voorsien word, teen 'n prys wat dieselfde is of minder as die kostes waarteen die Munisipaliteit sodanige dienste voorsien.

## HOOFSTUK 7: ONGEMAGTIGDE WATER DIENSTE

### 95. Ongemagtigde Dienste

- (1) Geen persoon mag toegang verkry tot water dienste nie, tensy dit ingevolge 'n ooreenkoms is, aangegaan met die Munisipaliteit vir die lewering van daardie dienste.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag, ongeag enige ander stappe wat dit mag doen teen sodanige persoon ingevolge hierdie verordening, deur geskrewe kennisgewing 'n persoon wat ongemagtigde dienste gebruik, beveel om—
  - (a) vir sodanige dienste ingevolge artikel 2 en 3 aansoek te doen; en
  - (b) sodanige werk te onderneem soos wat nodig geag word ten einde te verseker dat die klant installasie waardeur toegang verkry is, voldoen aan die bepalings van hierdie of enige ander toepaslike verordeninge.

### 96. Inmenging met Infrastruktuur vir die Voorsiening van Water Dienste

- (1) Geen persoon buiten die Munisipaliteit sal infrastruktuur waardeur water dienste voorsien word, bestuur, bedryf of onderhou nie, tensy deur skriftelike ooreenkoms met die Munisipaliteit.
- (2) Geen persoon behalwe die Munisipaliteit sal 'n aansluiting doen aan infrastruktuur waardeur water dienste voorsien word, tensy dit nie gedek is deur 'n ooreenkoms met die Munisipaliteit nie.
- (3) Die Munisipaliteit mag enige kostes wat verband hou met die herstel van skade, veroorsaak ten gevolge van 'n oortreding van subparagrafe (1) en (2), verhaal. Die kostes verhaalbaar deur die Munisipaliteit is die volle koste wat verband hou met die herstel van die skade en sluit in, maar is nie beperk tot enige ondersoekende navorsing, opname, planne, spesifikasies, hoeveelheidskedules, toesig, administratiewe koste, die gebruik van gereedskap, die uitgawe aan arbeid betrokke by die versteuring of herstel van enige deel van 'n straat of grond beïnvloed deur die herstelwerk asook omgewingskoste nie.

### 97. Belemmering van Toegang tot Infrastruktuur vir die Voorsiening van Water, Sanitasie en Riool Dienste

- (1) Geen persoon sal die fisiese toegang van die Munisipaliteit tot infrastruktuur waardeur water, sanitasie en riool dienste voorsien word, verhoed of beperk nie.
- (2) Indien 'n persoon subartikel (1) oortree, mag die Munisipaliteit—
  - (a) deur geskrewe kennis, van sodanige persoon vereis om toegang te herstel op sy eie onkoste en binne 'n bepaalde tydperk; of
  - (b) indien dit van mening is dat die situasie 'n saak van dringendheid is, sonder vooraf kennisgewing toegang herstel en die koste van sodanige persoon verhaal.
- (3) Die kostes verhaalbaar deur die Munisipaliteit, is die volle koste wat verband hou met die herstel van die skade en sluit in, maar is nie beperk tot enige ondersoekende navorsing, opname, planne, spesifikasies, hoeveelheidskedules, toesig, administratiewe koste, die gebruik van gereedskap, die uitgawe aan arbeid betrokke by die versteuring of herstel van enige deel van 'n straat of grond beïnvloed deur die herstelwerk asook omgewingskoste nie.

### 98. Vermorsing van Water

- (1)
  - (a) Geen klant sal die doellose of verkwistende afvoer van water deur eindpunt water koppelstukke toelaat nie;
  - (b) veroorsaak dat pype of water koppelstukke lek;
  - (c) die gebruik van wanaangepaste of foutiewe water koppelstukke toelaat nie; of
  - (d) toelaat dat 'n oorloop van water aanhou nie.

- (2) 'n Eienaar sal enige deel van sy water en sanitasie installasie wat in so 'n staat van verval is, dat dit 'n voorval onder subartikel (1) gelys veroorsaak of moontlik kan veroorsaak, vervang of herstel.
- (3) Indien 'n eienaar nalaat om maatreëls soos onder subartikel (2) beoog, te tref, sal die Munisipaliteit deur skriftelike kennisgewing, vereis dat die eienaar aan die bepalings van subartikel (1) voldoen.
- (4) Die Munisipaliteit mag, deur skriftelike kennisgewing, die gebruik deur 'n klant van enige toerusting in 'n water of sanitasie installasie verbied, indien na sy mening, die gebruik van water deur die toerusting, ondoeltreffend is. Sodanige toerusting mag nie weer gebruik word totdat die doeltreffendheid daarvan herstel is en 'n geskrewe aansoek tot dien effekte deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur is nie.

#### 99. Ongemagtigde en Onwettige Afvoere

- (1) Geen persoon mag enige riool direk of indirek in 'n stormwaterdrein, rivier, stroom of ander waterbaan, hetsy natuurlik of nagmaak, afvoer nie.
- (2) Die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige perseel waarop stroom of enige ander vloeistof buiten drinkbare water opgegaar, verwerk of opgewek word, sal alle nodige fasiliteite vir die voorkoming van enige afvoer of lekkasie van sodanige vloeistof na die straat, stormwaterdrein of waterbaan, hetsy natuurlik of nagmaak, voorkom, met uitsondering waar, in die geval van stroom, die Munisipaliteit sodanige afvoer goedgekeur het.
- (3) Waar die afspuit van of oorstrooming deur reënwater van 'n oop area op 'n perseel, na die mening van die Munisipaliteit, moontlik die afvoer van aanstootlike materie in enige straat, stormwaterdrein, rivier, stroom of ander waterbaan, hetsy natuurlik of nagmaak, of die besoedeling van enige sodanige waterbaan te veroorsaak of daartoe by te dra, mag die Munisipaliteit, deur kennisgewing, van die eienaar vereis om redelike maatreëls in te stel om sodanige afvoer of besoedeling te voorkom of te verminder.
- (4) Geen persoon mag enige van die volgende afvoer of veroorsaak of toelaat dat dit afgevoer word nie—
  - (a) enige stof, insluitend stormwater, behalwe riool, afgevoer te word in 'n dreinerings installasie;
  - (b) water van enige swembad direk of indirek oor enige straat of in 'n straatvoor, stormwaterdrein, waterbaan, oop grond of privaat perseel behalwe die perseel van die eienaar van sodanige swembad;
  - (c) water van 'n nagmaakte fontein, opgaartenk of swembad op persele geleë, in 'n dreinerings installasie in, sonder die toestemming van die Munisipaliteit en onderhewig aan die betaling van toepaslike kostes en sodanige voorwaardes soos wat die Munisipaliteit mag bepaal;
  - (d) enige riool, nywerheidsafvalwater of ander vloeistof of materie wat—
    - (i) na die mening van die Ingenieur, aanstootlik mag wees of 'n oorlas vir die publiek veroorsaak;
    - (ii) in die vorm van stroom of damp is of 'n temperatuur het wat 20° C oorskry by die punt waar dit die rioolpyp binnegaan;
    - (iii) 'n pH waarde van minder as 6.0 of groter as 10 het;
    - (iv) enige stof bevat, van watter aard ookal, wat waarskynlik plobbare, giftige of aanstootlike gasse of dampe in enige rioolpyp kan vorm of vrylaat;
    - (v) enige stof bevat wat 'n oop ontbrandingspunt van minder as 93° C het, of wat 'n giftige damp teen 'n temperatuur van onder 93° C vrystel;
    - (vi) enige materiaal hoegenaamd bevat, insluitend olie, ghries, vet of reinigingsmiddel wat die vermoë het om 'n obstruksie tot vloei in die rioolpype of dreine of inmenging in die behoorlike bedryf van 'n riool behandelingsaanleg, kan veroorsaak;
    - (vii) enige sigbare tekens van teer of geassosieerde produkte of distillate, bitumens of asfalte, toon;
    - (viii) enige stof in sodanige konsentrasie ten einde 'n onwenslike smaak te veroorsaak na chlorering of 'n onwenslike reuk of kleur, of oormatige skuim, bevat;
    - (ix) of 'n groot CSV (Chemiese Suurstof Vraag) waarde, 'n laer pH waarde, of 'n hoër suur alkaligehalte het of elektriese geleiding dan soos gespesifiseer in Skedule A, sonder die vooraf goedkeuring en onderhewig aan die betaling van toepaslike kostes en sodanige voorwaardes soos die Munisipaliteit mag instel;
    - (x) enige stof bevat wat na die mening van die Ingenieur—
      - (aa) nie by die riool behandelingsaanleg waarheen dit afgevoer kon word, behandel kan word nie;
      - (bb) die behandelingsproses by die riool behandelingsaanleg waarheen dit afgevoer kon word, nadelig sal beïnvloed;
      - (cc) die vermoë van die riool behandelingsaanleg om afvoere te produseer wat die afvalwater afvoer standaardte ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998 (Wet no 36 van 1998) en die DWAF Algemene Magtiging-2004, nadelig sal beïnvloed; of
  - (e) alleen of in samestelling met 'n ander stof—
    - (aa) 'n giftige stof mag voortbring of vorm, gevaarlik vir die gesondheid van persone wat by die riool behandelingsaanleg in diens is, of wat die Raad se rioolpype of mangate in die loop van hul werksaamhede moet binnegaan; of
    - (bb) mag skadelik wees vir rioolpype, behandelingsaanlegte of grond gebruike vir afvoer van behandelde afvalwater; of
    - (cc) enige van die prosesse waardeur riool behandel word, of enige hergebruik van riool afvalwater, nadelig mag beïnvloed.
- (5) Geen persoon sal die versameling van ghries, olie, vet of vastestowwe in enige dreinerings stelsel wat die effektiewe funksionering daarvan nadelig sal beïnvloed, veroorsaak of toelaat nie.
- (6) Die munisipaliteit mag, nieteenstaande enige ander stappe wat ingevolge hierdie verordening gedoen mag word, van enige persoon wat nywerheidsafvalwater of enige stof wat ongemagtig of onwettig is, afvoer, alle kostes aangegaan deur die Munisipaliteit as gevolg van sodanige afvoere, insluitend kostes as gevolg van—
  - (a) beserings aan persone, skade aan die sanitasie stelsel; of
  - (b) 'n vervolging ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998 (Wet No 36 van 1998), verhaal.

**100. Onwettige Heraansluiting**

'n Klant wie se toegang tot water voorsieningsdienste beperk of ontkoppel is, wat opsetlik tot dienste heraansluit of wat opsetlik of uit nalatigheid met infrastruktuur, waardeur water voorsieningsdienste verskaf word, inmeng, sal met skriftelike kennisgewing ontkoppel word.

**101. Inmenging met infrastruktuur**

- (1) Geen persoon mag onwettiglik en opsetlik of uit nalatigheid inmeng met infrastruktuur waardeur die Munisipaliteit munisipale dienste voorsien.
- (2) Indien 'n persoon subartikel (1) oortree, mag die Munisipaliteit—
  - (a) deur skriftelike kennisgewing, van sodanige persoon vereis om die inmenging te staak of reg te stel, op sy eie onkoste en binne 'n bepaalde tyd; of
  - (b) indien dit van mening is dat die situasie 'n saak van dringendheid is, sonder vooraf kennisgewing die inmenging voorkom of herstel en die koste van sodanige persoon verhaal.

**102. Pype in Strate of Publieke Plekke**

Geen persoon sal vir die doel van die vervoer van water of riool, van watter bron ookal ontleen, 'n pyp of geassosieerde komponente lê of oprig op, in of onder 'n straat, publieke plek of ander grond besit deur of onder die beheer van enige munisipaliteit nie, behalwe met die vooraf skriftelike toestemming van die Munisipaliteit en onderhewig aan sodanige voorwaardes soos dit mag instel.

**103. Gebruik van Water van Bronne Anders as die Water Voorsiening Stelsel**

- (1) Geen persoon sal die water wat verkry is van 'n bron buite die water voorsiening stelsel gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie, anders as reënwater tenke wat nie aan die water installasie gekoppel is nie, behalwe met die vooraf goedkeuring van die Ingenieur of DWB, en ooreenkomstig sodanige voorwaardes as wat dit mag instel, vir huishoudelike, kommersiële of nywerheidsdoeleindes.
- (2) Enige persoon wat die goedkeuring waarna in subartikel (1) verwys word, verlang, sal die Ingenieur van bevredigende bewyse moet voorsien dat die water waarna onder subartikel (1) verwys word, voldoen, hetsy ten gevolge van behandeling of andersins, aan die vereistes van die jongste gewysigde SANS 241: Drinkwater, of dat die gebruik van sodanige water nie 'n gevaar vir gesondheid is of sal wees nie.
- (3) Enige goedkeuring ingevolge subartikel (1) gegee, mag teruggetrek word indien, na die mening van die Ingenieur—
  - (a) 'n voorwaarde ingestel ingevolge subartikel (1) verbreek word;
  - (b) die watergehalte nie langer voldoen aan die vereistes onder subartikel (2) na verwys.
- (4) Die Ingenieur mag monsters van die water neem wat van 'n ander bron as die water voorsiening stelsel verkry is, en reël dat die monsters getoets word vir voldoening aan die vereistes onder subartikel (2) na verwys.
- (5) Die vasgestelde koste vir die neem en toets van die monsters onder subartikel (4) hierbo na verwys, sal deur die persoon aan wie goedkeuring verleen is ingevolge subartikel (1), betaal word.
- (6) Indien water verkry uit 'n boorgat of ander bron van voorsiening, op enige perseel gebruik word vir 'n doel wat lei tot die afvoer van sodanige water of 'n gedeelte daarvan na die munisipale riool stelsel, mag die Munisipaliteit 'n meter installeer in die pyp wat vanaf sodanige boorgat lei of ander bron van voorsiening, tot by die punt of punte waar dit gebruik word.
- (7) Die bepalinge van artikel 20 sal toepaslik wees, insoverre dit van toepassing is op die meter waarna verwys word onder subartikel (4).

**104. Gebruik van Op-Perseel Sanitasie Dienste Nie Gekoppel aan die Sanitasie Stelsel**

- (1) Geen persoon sal op-perseel sanitasie dienste wat nie aan die munisipale sanitasie stelsel gekoppel is, gebruik of toelaat dat dit gebruik word nie, behalwe met die vooraf goedkeuring van die Ingenieur, en ooreenkomstig sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy/sy mag instel, vir huishoudelike, kommersiële of nywerheidsdoeleindes.
- (2) Enige persoon wat die goedkeuring onder subartikel (1) na verwys, verlang, sal aan die Ingenieur bewyse voorlê tot sy/haar bevrediging, dat die sanitasie fasiliteit waarskynlik nie 'n nadelige effek op gesondheid en die omgewing sal hê nie.
- (3) Enige goedkeuring verleen ingevolge subartikel (1), mag teruggetrek word, indien na die mening van die Ingenieur—
  - (a) voorwaardes ingestel ingevolge subartikel (1) verbreek is;
  - (b) die sanitasie fasiliteit 'n nadelige invloed op gesondheid of die omgewing het; of
  - (c) 'n munisipale diens beskikbaar raak en aansluiting deur die Munisipaliteit voorsien kan word.
- (4) Die Ingenieur mag sodanige ondersoek onderneem soos hy/sy goeddunk, ten einde te bepaal of 'n sanitasie fasiliteit 'n nadelige invloed op gesondheid of die omgewing het.
- (5) Die persoon aan wie goedkeuring verleen is ingevolge subartikel (1), sal aanspreeklik wees vir die kostes wat verband hou met 'n ondersoek ingevolge subartikel (2) onderneem, indien die resultaat van die ondersoek aandui dat die sanitasie fasiliteit 'n nadelige invloed op gesondheid en die omgewing het.

**HOOFSTUK 8: KENNISGEWINGS****105. Mag om te Dien en Voldoening aan Kennisgewings**

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag, deur skriftelike kennisgewing, 'n eienaar, klant of ander persoon wat nalaat deur handeling of versuim, om die bepalinge van hierdie verordening na te kom, of om enige voorwaarde deur dit ingestel uit te voer, beveel om sy versuim reg te stel binne 'n tydperk in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer, welke tydperk nie minder as dertig dae sal wees nie, tensy waar 'n kennisgewing ingevolge artikel 18 uitgereik word, waar die tydperk nie minder as sewe dae sal wees nie.
- (2) Indien 'n persoon versuim om aan 'n skriftelike kennisgewing deur die Munisipaliteit ingevolge hierdie verordening op hom bestel, binne 'n bepaalde tydperk te voldoen, mag dit sodanige stappe doen wat na sy mening nodig is om voldoening te verseker, insluitend—

- (a) deur die nodige werk self te onderneem en die koste van sodanige werk of optrede van daardie eienaar, verbruiker of ander persoon te verhaal;
  - (b) die beperking of beëindiging van die voorsiening van dienste; en
  - (c) die instelling van wetlike prosedures;
- (3) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subartikel (1) moet—
- (a) besonderhede van enige bepalings van die verordening wat nie nagekom is nie, weergee;
  - (b) die eienaar, verbruiker of ander persoon 'n redelike geleentheid gee om verhoër te word en sy saak op skrif te stel, aan die Munisipaliteit binne 'n spesifieke tydperk, tensy die eienaar, verbruiker of ander persoon 'n geleentheid gegee was voor die kennisgewing bestel is;
  - (c) die stappe spesifiseer wat die eienaar, verbruiker of ander persoon moet doen ten einde die versuim reg te stel en te voldoen;
  - (d) die tydperk waarbinne die eienaar, verbruiker of ander persoon die stappe moet doen soos gespesifiseer, ten einde die versuim reg te stel; en
  - (e) aandui dat die Munisipaliteit—
    - (i) enige werk mag onderneem wat nodig is om die versuim reg te stel ten einde aan die kennisgewing te voldoen en dat die koste van regstelling vir die Munisipaliteit, verhaal mag word van die eienaar, verbruiker of ander persoon wat versuim het om daaraan te voldoen; en
    - (ii) enige ander stappe mag doen wat dit nodig ag ten einde voldoening te verseker.
- (4) In die geval van 'n nood mag die Munisipaliteit sonder verdere kennisgewing aan en teen, die werk deur subartikel (3)(e)(i) vereis, onderneem en die koste van 'n persoon verhaal wie, buiten vir die nood, in kennis gestel moet word ingevolge subartikel (1).
- (5) Die kostes verhaalbaar deur die Munisipaliteit ingevolge subartikel (3) en (4) is die volle koste geassosieer met daardie werk en sluit in, maar is nie beperk tot enige ondersoekende navorsing, opname, planne, spesifikasies, hoeveelheidskalkulasies, toesig, administratiewe koste, die gebruik van gereedskap, die uitgawe aan arbeid betrokke by die versteuring of herstel van enige deel van 'n straat of grond beïnvloed deur die herstelwerk asook omgewingskoste nie.

## HOOFSTUK 9: APPELLE

### 106. Appelle teen Besluite van die Munisipaliteit

- (1) 'n Klant mag skriftelik appélleer teen 'n besluit van, of 'n kennisgewing uitgereik deur, die Munisipaliteit ingevolge hierdie verordening.
- (2) 'n Appél ingevolge subartikel (1) moet skriftelik gedoen word en by die Munisipaliteit ingedien word binne 14 (veertien) dae nadat die klant bewus geraak het van die besluit of kennisgewing en moet—
  - (a) die redes vir die appél; en
  - (b) vergeselskap wees van enige sekuriteit deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal vir die toetsing van 'n meettoestel, indien dit getoets is.
- (3) 'n Appél moet binne 14 (veertien) dae nadat dit ingedien is deur die Munisipaliteit beslis word en die klant moet so gou doenlik skriftelik in kennis gestel word van die uitslag daarvan.
- (4) Die beslissing van die Munisipaliteit is finaal.
- (5) Die Munisipaliteit mag die laat indiening van appélle of ander proseduriële onreëlmatighede verskoon.

## HOOFSTUK 10: OORTREDINGS

### 107. Oortredings

- (1) Onderhewig aan subartikel (2) is enige persoon wat—
  - (a) die munisipaliteit dwarsboom of verhoër in die uitoefening van die magte of die uitvoering van sy funksies of pligte onder hierdie verordening;
  - (b) met munisipale toerusting, die water voorsiening stelsel, sanitasie stelsel en verspreidingsnetwerk of verbruik van dienste gelewer, gebruik, peuter of innem;
  - (c) 'n bepaling van hierdie verordening oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen behalwe 'n bepaling vir betaling van munisipale dienste;
  - (d) versuim om te voldoen aan die bepalings van 'n kennisgewing wat ingevolge hierdie verordening op hom bestel is; skuldig aan 'n oortreding en by skuldigbevinding aanspreeklik vir die betaling van 'n boete of by versuim tot tronkstraf wat nie 6 maande oorskry nie, en in die geval van 'n voortgesette oortreding, tot 'n verdere boete wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Munisipaliteit bepaal word, of by versuim om te betaal, tot tronkstraf wat nie meer is as een dag vir elke dag wat die oortreding voortduur nie, nadat 'n skriftelike kennisgewing wat die beëindiging van sodanige oortreding vereis, deur die Munisipaliteit uitgereik en op die betrokke persoon bestel is.
- (2) Geen persoon sal vir tronkstraf aanspreeklik wees indien hy nie kan bekostig om 'n boete te betaal nie, en sal in plaas daarvan aanspreeklik wees vir 'n tydperk van gemeenskapsdiens.
- (3) Enige persoon wat 'n oortreding van die bepalings van hierdie verordening begaan, sal aanspreeklik wees om die Munisipaliteit te vergoed vir enige verlies of skade gely of opgedoen as gevolg van die verbreking.

## HOOFSTUK 11: DOKUMENTASIE

### 108. Ondertekening van Kennisgewings en Dokumenté

'n Kennisgewing of dokument deur die Munisipaliteit uitgereik ingevolge hierdie verordening en onderteken deur 'n behoorlik gemagtigde munisipale werknemer, sal beskou word as behoorlik bestel en moet by die blote voorlegging daarvan deur 'n hof as prima facie bewys van daardie feit, aanvaar word.

**109. Bestelling van Kennisgewings**

- (1) Enige kennisgewing, bevel of ander dokument wat bestel word op enige persoon ingevolge hierdie verordening moet, onderhewig aan die bepalings van die Strafproseswet 1977 (Wet 51 van 1977), persoonlik bestel word, by gebreke waarvan dit as behoorlik bestel beskou mag word—
  - (a) wanneer dit by 'n persoon se dorp, woonplek, besigheid of werkplek in die Republiek by 'n persoon wat vermoedelik oor die ouderdom van sestion jaar is, gelaat word;
  - (b) wanneer dit gepos is deur geregistreerde of gesertifiseerde pos na 'n persoon se laas bekende woonadres of besigheidsadres in die Republiek en 'n bevestiging dat dit gepos is, van die posdiens verkry is;
  - (c) indien 'n persoon se adres in die Republiek onbekend is, wanneer dit bestel is op daardie persoon se agent of verteenwoordiger in die Republiek op 'n wyse soos voorsien onder subartikel (a), (b) of (d); of
  - (d) indien daardie persoon se adres en agent of verteenwoordiger in die Republiek onbekend is, wanneer dit op 'n opsigtelike plek op die eiendom of perseel, geplaas is, indien enige, waarmee dit in verband staan.
  - (e) wanneer 'n publieke kennisgewing in 'n erkende nuusblad geplaas is;
- (2) Enige wetlike proses is effektiewelik en voldoende op die Munisipaliteit bestel, wanneer dit by die Munisipale Bestuurder afgelewer is of 'n persoon aanwesig by die Kantoor van die Munisipale Bestuurder.
- (3) Wanneer enige kennisgewing of ander dokument gemagtig of bestel word op die eienaar, bewoner van enige eiendom, of op enige persoon wat 'n reg hou oor, of ten opsigte daarvan, is dit voldoende om die persoon in die kennisgewing of ander dokument te beskryf as die eienaar, okkupeerder of houer van die reg oor of ten opsigte van, die eiendom en sal dit nie nodig wees om hom by name te noem nie.
- (4) Waar voldoening aan 'n kennisgewing binne 'n spesifieke aantal werksdae vereis word, sal die tydperk wat vereis word begin op die dag wat die kennisgewing bestel is of wanneer dit die eerste keer gegee is op enige ander wyse beoog by hierdie verordening.

**110. Waarmerking van Dokumte**

- (1) Elke bevel, kennisgewing of ander dokument wat 'n bevestiging van egtheid vereis, se egtheid sal voldoende wees indien dit deur die Munisipale Bestuurder geteken is, deur 'n behoorlik gemagtigde beampte van die Munisipaliteit, of deur die Bestuurder van die Munisipaliteit se gemagtigde agent.
- (2) Gesag om te magtig, soos beoog onder subartikel (1) moet by besluit van die Raad, skriftelike ooreenkoms of deur 'n verordening, oorgedra word.

**111. Prima Facie Bewys**

Tydens wetlike prosedures deur of namens die Munisipaliteit, sal 'n sertifikaat wat die verskuldigde bedrag geld aandui wat aan die Munisipaliteit verskuldig en betaalbaar is, indien onder die hand van die Munisipale Bestuurder, of van 'n behoorlik gekwalifiseerde werknemer van die Munisipaliteit wat deur die Munisipale Bestuurder gemagtig is, of die Bestuurder van die Munisipaliteit se gemagtigde agent, bestel, by blote voorlegging daarvan as prima facie bewys van skuld as dien.

**HOOFSTUK 12: ALGEMENE BEPALINGS****112. Verantwoordelikheid vir Nakoming van hierdie Verordening**

- (1) Die eienaar van 'n perseel is verantwoordelik vir die nakoming van hierdie verordening ten opsigte van alle of enige sake wat met water en die installering en onderhoud van sanitasie verband hou, te verseker.
- (2) Die klant is verantwoordelik vir die nakoming van hierdie verordening ten opsigte van sake wat met die gebruik van water en die installasie en onderhoud van sanitasie verband hou.

**113. Voorsiening van Inligting**

'n Eienaar, okkupeerder, klant of persoon binne die voorsieningsgebied van die Munisipaliteit, moet die Munisipaliteit voorsien met akkurate inligting deur die Munisipaliteit versoek, wat redelikerwys deur die Munisipaliteit vereis word, vir die uitvoering of toepassing van hierdie verordening.

**114. Magtiging van Toegang en Inspeksie**

- (1) Die Munisipaliteit mag te alle redelike tye, enige perseel betree en inspekteer vir enige doel wat verband hou met die uitvoering of toepassing van hierdie verordening, nadat redelike skriftelike kennisgewing van die voorneme aan die okkupeerder van die perseel gegee is.
- (2) Enige betreding en inspeksie moet met nakoming van die vereistes van die Grondwet van Suid-Afrika, 1996, en enige ander wet en, in besonder, met streng verwysing na ordentlikheid en orde, respek vir 'n persoon se waardigheid, vryheid en sekuriteit, en persoonlike privaatheid, geskied.
- (3) Die Munisipaliteit mag vergesel word deur 'n tolk en enige ander persoon wat redelikerwys vereis kan word om die gemagtigde beampte in die uitvoering van die inspeksie by te staan.
- (4) 'n Persoon wat die Munisipaliteit verteenwoordig moet, op versoek, sy identiteit voorsien.

**115. Vrywaring van Aanspreeklikheid**

Nog werknemers van die Munisipaliteit, nog enige ander persoon, liggaam, organisasie of korporasie wat namens die Munisipaliteit optree, is aanspreeklik vir enige skade wat voortspruit uit enige oorsig of handeling wat te goeder trou in die uitvoering van sy pligte uitgevoer is, tensy die skade veroorsaak is deur 'n onregmatige en opsetlike handeling of nalatigheid.

**116. Vrystelling**

- (1) Die Ingenieur mag 'n eienaar, klant, enige ander persoon of kategorie van eienaars, klante, belastingbetalers, gebruikers van dienste, skriftelik vrystel van die nakoming van 'n bepaling van hierdie verordening, onderhewig aan enige voorwaardes wat hy mag instel, indien hy/sy van mening is dat die aansoek of uitwerking van die bepaling onredelik sal wees, met dien verstande dat die Ingenieur nie vrystelling sal toestaan van enige artikel van hierdie verordening nie wat:
  - (a) die vermorsing of buitensporige gebruik van die water voorsieningsdienste;
  - (b) beduidende nadelige effekte op publieke gesondheid, veiligheid of die omgewing;
  - (c) die nie-betaling vir dienste;
  - (d) die nie-nakoming van die Wet, of enige regulasies daarvolgens uitgevaardig; tot gevolg mag hê.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag te enige tyd, nadat dertig dae skriftelike kennis gegee is, enige vrystelling wat ingevolge subartikel (1) gegee is, terugtrek.

**117. Regskonflik**

Indien daar enige teenstrydigheid tussen hierdie verordening en enige ander verordening van die Munisipaliteit is, sal hierdie verordening geldend wees.

**118. Oorgangsreëlins**

- (1) Installasie werk wat deur die Munisipaliteit gemagtig is voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie verordening, of goedgekeurde installasiewerk in aanvang op daardie datum, sal beskou word as reeds ingevolge hierdie verordening goedgekeur te wees; en die Munisipaliteit mag, vir 'n tydperk van 90 (negenig) dae na die aanvang van hierdie verordening, installasie werk wat ingevolge verordeninge wat hierdie werk voor die aanvang van hierdie verordening gereguleer het, goedkeur.
- (2) Enige verwysing in hierdie verordening na 'n koste deur die Munisipale Raad bepaal, sal beskou word as 'n verwysing na 'n koste wat deur die Munisipale Raad bepaal is onder die verordeninge wat onder artikel 119 herroep is, tot die effektiewe datum dat enige toepaslike kostes wat deur die Raad bepaal mag word ingevolge hierdie verordening, of verordening insake Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvordering, en enige verwysing na die bepalinge in die verordeninge wat deur artikel 119 herroep is, beskou sal word as 'n verwysing te wees na 'n ooreenstemmende bepaling in hierdie verordening.
- (3) Enige goedkeuring, toestemming of vrystelling toegestaan onder die verordeninge wat deur artikel 118 herroep is, sal, met uitsondering van die bepalinge van subartikel (3), geldig bly.
- (4) Daar sal van geen klant verwag word om aan hierdie verordening te voldoen wanneer 'n water installasie of deel daarvan gewysig word, wat voorheen voldoen het aan enige toepaslike wetgewing onmiddellik voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie verordening nie, met dien verstande dat indien, na die mening van die Ingenieur, die installasie of deel daarvan, so onklaar of in 'n toestand of posisie is wat vermorsing of oormatige verbruik van water, besoedeling van die water voorraad of 'n gesondheidsoorlas kan veroorsaak, die Ingenieur deur kennisgewing die klant kan vereis om aan die bepalinge van hierdie verordening te voldoen.

**119. Herroeping van bestaande Waterdienste Verordeninge**

Die bepalinge van enige verordeninge wat voorheen deur die munisipaliteit afgekondig is word hiermee herroep insoverre hulle betrekking het op sake waarvoor daar in hierdie verordening voorsiening gemaak word.

**120. Kort titel en Inwerkingtreding**

- (1) Hierdie verordening word die Verordening insake Water en Sanitasie Dienste van die Munisipaliteit George genoem.
- (2) Die Munisipaliteit mag, deur kennisgewing in die Provinsiale Gazette, beslis dat bepalinge van hierdie verordening, soos in die kennisgewing gelys, nie in sekere areas binne sy regsgebied, soos in die kennisgewing gelys, vanaf 'n datum in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer van toepassing is nie.
- (3) Totdat enige kennisgewing beoog onder subartikel (2) uitgereik is, bly hierdie verordening bindend.

**SKEDULE A:** Perke op konsentrasie van stowwe wat afgevoer mag word in die sanitasiestelsel van George Munisipaliteit.

1. Geen persoon sal afvalwater in die riool stelsel afvoer wat -

Parameter	Toegelate spesifikasies	Eenheid
'n Temperatuur by die ingangspunt het, hoër as	43 ° C	C
'n PH-waarde groter as 10,0 of minder as 6,0 nie	6,0 – 10,0	
'n COD (chemiese suurstofvraag) het groter as	3 000	mg/Lt
'n Elektriese geleidingsvermoë nie groter as 500	250	m S / m teen 25° C
Suur alkaliniteit(uitgedruk as $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) > as	1 000	mg/L
Stowwe nie in oplossing (insluitend vet, olie, ghries, wasse en soortgelyke stowwe) > as	2 000(400)	mg/L
Stowwe oplosbaar in petroleum eter > as	500	mg/L
Stowwe waarvan waterstof sianied binne die dreinerings installasie, riool of riool behandelingsaanleg vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as HCN) > as	20	mg/L
Virmaldehyde (uitgedruk as HCHO) > as	50	mg/L
Nie-organiese vaste stowwe in suspensie > as	100	mg/L
Alle suikers en / of stysel (uitgedruk as glukose) > as	1 500	mg/L
Beskikbare chloor (uitgedruk as Cl) > as	100(10)	mg/L
Sulfate (uitgedruk as $\text{SO}_4$ ) > as	1 800(500)	mg/L
Fluoried—wat verbindings bevat (uitgedruk as F) > as	5	mg/L
Anioniese aktiewe oppervlakte middels > as	500	mg/L

2. Geen persoon sal afvalwater in die rioolstelsel afvoer, wat stowwe bevat, enkel of in samestelling met ander stowwe, wat 'n konsentrasie het wat groter is as dié hieronder gelys.

(a) Chemiese Stowwe buiten metale		
Parameter	Toegelate spesifikasies	Eenheid
Vette, plantaardige olie en soortgelyke stowwe	400	mg/L
Sulfiede, of stowwe waarvan waterstof sulfied vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as S)	5	mg/L
Sianiede of stowwe waarvan waterstof sianied vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as HCN)	20	mg/L
Sulfate (uitgedruk as $\text{SO}_4$ )	500	mg/L
Swewende vaste stowwe	1 000	mg/L
Teer produkte en distillate	50	mg/L
Chloor (uitgedruk as Cl)	1 000	mg/L
(b) Metale		
Groep 1		
Chromium (hexavalent) (bindingswaarde van 6)	0	mg/L
Chromium (trivalent)(uitgedruk as $\text{CrO}_3$ )	10	mg/L

Koper (uitgedruk as Cu)	10	mg/L
Mangaan (expressed as Mn)	20	mg/L
Nikkel (uitgedruk as Ni)	5	mg/L
Sink (uitgedruk as Zn)	20	mg/L
Yster (uitgedruk as Fe)	20	mg/L
Silwer	5	mg/L
Kobalt	5	mg/L
Wolfram	5	mg/L
Titanium	5	mg/L
Kadmium	5	mg/L
<i>Totale gesamentlike konsentrasie van alle metale in Group 1</i>	50	mg/L
<b>Groep 2</b>		
Arseen (uitgedruk as As)	5	mg/L
Boor (uitgedruk as B)	5	mg/L
Lood (uitgedruk as Pb)	5	mg/L
Selenium (expressed as Se)	5	mg/L
Kwik (uitgedruk as Hg)	5	mg/L
Kadmium (uitgedruk as Cd)	5	mg/L
<i>Totale gesamentlike konsentrasie van alle metale in Groep 2</i>	10	mg/L
<b>(c) Radio-aktiewe afval</b>		
Enige radio-aktiewe afval of isotope: sodanige konsentrasie soos wat deur die Atoom Energie Korporasie of enige Staatsdepartement bepaal word.		

3. Geen persoon sal afvalwater in die rioolstelsel afvoer wat-

a) hetsy dit gelys is onder die Afvalwater Standaard al dan nie of, hetsy alleen of in samestelling met ander materie,

(i) moontlik 'n giftige stof wat gevaarlik vir die gesondheid van persone wat by die onderhoud of bedryf van die rioolstelsel werksaam is, mag ontwikkel of inhou nie;

(ii) skadelik vir die rioolstelsel is, of

(iii) enige van die prosesse waardeur riool gewoonlik behandel word, of die hergebruik van gesuiwerde rioolafvalwater of die afvoer van vastestof afkomstig van die behandelingsproses, nadelig beïnvloed nie;

b) in die vorm van stoom is by die ingangspunt van die rioolstelsel nie;

c) enige stof van watter aard ookal, wat vermoedelik plobbare, flambare, giftige of aanstootlike gasse in sodanige rioolstelsel kan vorm of afgee nie.

d) enige sigbare tekens van olie, teer of geassosieerde produkte of distillate, bitumens of asfalte of emulsies daarvan, of emulsies van olie of ghries of vette bevat nie;



- e) enige vastestowwe bevat wat, na die mening van die plaaslike owerheid, 'n effek op die riool stelsel mag hê nie;
- f) enige oplosmiddel wat onmengbaar is met water, bevat nie;
- g) blykmiddel of blykmiddel reste bevat nie;
- h) enige stof in sodanige konsentrasie bevat, wat na die mening van die plaaslike owerheid, met die rioolstelsel mag inmeng of die gehalte van herwinde water nadelig mag beïnvloed;
- i) enige nie-bioafbreekbare stof bevat (bv. bloed) of
- j) stormwater of grondwater bevat.



MUNISIPALITEIT GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

DEPARTEMENT VAN SIVIELE INGENIEURSDIENSTE

**SKEDULE B: AANSOEKVORM VIR DIE AFVOER VAN  
NYWERHEIDSAFVAL NA DIE SANITASIE STELSEL VAN MUNISIPALITEIT  
GEORGE**

PERMIT AANSOEK

OM HANDELS- OF NYWERHEIDSAFVALWATER IN DIE RIOOLSTELSEL AF  
TE VOER

UITGEREIK INGEVOLGE DIE WATER EN SANITASIE VERORDENING VAN  
MUNISIPALITEIT GEORGE

Direkteur: Siviele Ingenieursdienste

Munisipaliteit George  
Posbus 19  
GEORGE  
6530

Tel: (044) 801 9113  
Fax/Faks: (044) 801 9145  
E-mail/ [civilinfo@george.org.za](mailto:civilinfo@george.org.za)  
Epos:

Slegs vir amptelike gebruik
Betaling ontvang
JA NEE

**Part 1/ Deel 1:**

Nature of the business or industry concerned/ Aard van die betrokke besigheid of nywerheid.

**1. Business /Besigheid**

REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS /GEREGISTREERDE NAAM VAN BESIGHEID			
STREET NAME / STRAAT NAAM	POSTAL ADDRESS/POSAD RES	ERF NO. ERF NR.	ALLOTMENT AREA TOEWYSINGSGE BIED
AUTHORISED PROCESSES VIR THE PREMISES / GEMAGTIGDE PROSESSE VIR PERSEEL			

Part2/ Deel 2: Information relating to water consumption/ Inligting rakende water verbruik

**1. Average number of kilolitre of water purchased per month from the Municipality the past six months / Gemiddelde aantal kiloliter water per maand aangekoop vir die afgelope ses maande**

WATER CONSUMPTION/ WATER VERBRUIK	TOTAL/TOTAAL
WATER PURCHASED FROM THE MUNICIPALITY/ WATER VAN DIE MUNISIPALITEIT AANGEKOOP	
WATER FROM BOREHOLES OR OTHER SOURCES/ WATER UIT BOORGATE OF ANDER BRONNE	
WATER ENTERING WITH RAW MATERIALS/ WATER WAT MET ROU MATERIAAL INVLOEI	
TOTAL / TOTAAL A	

**Effluent Discharge Rate/ Uitvloeiselafvoertempo**

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE RATE / UITVLOEISELAFVOERTEMPO				
NUMBER OF DISCHARGE POINTS / GETAL LEWERINGSPUNTE				
CONNECTION POSITION/ VERBINDINGSPUNT		MAXIMUM RATE IN kl / MAKSIMUM TEMPO IN kl		
		PER MONTH PER MAAND	PER DAY PER DAG	PER HOUR PER UUR
1				
2				
3				
4				

## Effluent Discharge Factor/ Uitvloeiselafoerfaktor

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE FACTOR / UITVLOEISELAFVOERFAKTOR	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER NOT DISCHARGED TO SEWER/ GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE WATER NIE NA RIOOLSTELSEL TOE NIE	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER TO SEWER/ GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE WATER NA RIOOLSTELSEL	

In geval geen afvalwatermeter op die perseel installeer word nie, sal die geskatte volume ongemeterde afvalwater wat afgevoer word, soos volg bereken word:

90% van Totaal A, tensy anders ooreengekom met die Munisipaliteit;  
Deel 3: Inligting rakende die samestelling van die nywerheidsafvalwater.

Inligting in verband met die chemiese en fisiese eienskappe van die afvalwater wat afgevoer staan te word.

Parameter	Afvoer Eienskappe	Eenheid
Temperatuur by die ingangspunt hoër as;		C
pH		
Chemiese Suurstof Vraag (COD)		mg/L
Elektriese geleidingsvermoë		mS/m at 25 °C
Suur alkaliniteit(uitgedruk as $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) > as		mg/L
Stowwe nie in oplossing (insluitend vet, olie, ghries, wasse en soortgelyke stowwe) > as		mg/L
Stowwe oplosbaar in petroleum eter > as		mg/L
Stowwe waarvan waterstof sianied binne die dreinerings installasie, riool of riool behandelingsaanleg vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as HCN) > as		mg/L
Virmaldehyde (uitgedruk as $\text{HCHO}$ ) > as		mg/L
Nie-organiese vaste stowwe in suspensie > as		mg/L
Alle suikers en / of stysel (uitgedruk as glukose) > as		mg/L
Beskikbare chloor (uitgedruk as Cl) > as		mg/L
Sulfate (uitgedruk as $\text{SO}_4$ ) > as		mg/L
Fluoried—wat verbindings bevat (uitgedruk as F) > as		mg/L
Anioniese aktiewe oppervlakte middels > as		mg/L

(a) Chemiese Stowwe buiten metale		
Parameter	Allowed specifications	Units
Vette, plantaardige olie en soortgelyke stowwe		mg/L
Sulfiede, of stowwe waarvan waterstof sulfied vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as S)		mg/L
Sianiede of stowwe waarvan waterstof sianied vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as HCN)		mg/L
Sulfate (uitgedruk as SO <sub>4</sub> )		mg/L
Swewende vaste stowwe		mg/L
Teer produkte en distillate		mg/L
Chloor (uitgedruk as Cl)		mg/L
(b) Metale		
Groep 1		
Chromium (hexavalent) (bindingswaarde van 6)		mg/L
Chromium (trivalent)(uitgedruk as CrO <sub>3</sub> )		mg/L
Koper (uitgedruk as Cu)		mg/L
Mangaan (expressed as Mn)		mg/L
Nikkel (uitgedruk as Ni)		mg/L
Sink (uitgedruk as Zn)		mg/L
Yster (uitgedruk as Fe)		mg/L
Silwer		mg/L
Kobalt		mg/L
Wolfram		mg/L
Titanium		mg/L
Kadmium		mg/L
<i>Totale gesamentlike konsentrasie van alle metale in Group 1</i>		mg/L
Groep 2		
Arseen (uitgedruk as As)		mg/L
Boor (uitgedruk as B)		mg/L
Lood (uitgedruk as Pb)		mg/L
Selenium (expressed as Se)		mg/L
Kwik (uitgedruk as Hg)		mg/L
Kadmium (uitgedruk as Cd)		mg/L
<i>Totale gesamentlike konsentrasie van alle metale in Groep 2</i>		mg/L
(c) Radio-aktiewe afval		
Enige radio-aktiewe afval of isotope: sodanige konsentrasie soos wat deur die Atoom Energie Korporasie of enige Staatsdepartement bepaal word.		

#### Deel 4: Voorwaardes vir die Aanvaarding van Nywerheidsuitvloei

- By indiening van die Permit aansoek, moet die aansoeker die nodige aansoekgeld betaal soos in die munisipale tarieflys uiteengesit. Bewys van betaling moet die aansoek vergesel.

2. Die aansoeker moet 'n beskrywing en verklaring van die ghries en olievangputte, skerms, verdunnings- en neutraliseringstenke en enige ander voorsiening gemaak vir die behandeling van afvalwater voor afvoer na die sanitasie netwerk.
3. Die aansoeker moet, op aanvraag, planne wat die netwerkstelsel vir water en nywerheidsafvalwater op sy perseel uiteensit, aan die Munisipaliteit voorlê.
4. Die aansoeker moet, bo en behalwe voldoening aan die bepalings van die munisipale Verordening insake Waterdienste, gemik op die beskerming van sy werknemers, riole en behandelingsaanlegte teen skade, ook voldoen aan enige direktief / opdrag / riglyn wat met sodanige beskerming verband hou, wat mondeling of skriftelik deur die Ingenieur uitgereik is, met die doel om die aansoeker se voldoening aan die genoemde verordening te verseker.
5. Die aansoeker moet die Munisipaliteit in kennis stel, sodra hy bewus word daarvan, of ten minste 14 dae voordat enigiets gedoen word wat 'n wesentlike verandering in die aard of hoeveelheid van die nywerheidsafvalwater, soos in sy aansoek gespesifiseer of enige feite deur hom gestel, veroorsaak.
6. Die aansoeker moet, binne 30 dae vanaf datum van ondertekening van hierdie aansoek, 'n akkurate verteenwoordigende monster van nie minder nie as 5 liter van die nywerheidsafvalwater wat in die riool afgevoer gaan word, welke monster vry van huishoudelike riool moet wees, die een helfte daarvan aan die Munisipaliteit en die ander helfte aan 'n onafhanklike laboratorium/ analis verskaf, op onkoste van die aansoeker. Die aansoeker moet 'n verslag, deur die analis deur hom aangestel, rakende die monster aan die Ingenieur voorlê: Met dien verstande dat, in geval van 'n nuutgestigte nywerheid, die gespesifiseerde tydperk deur die Munisipaliteit verleng mag word vir 'n tydperk wat nie ses maande oorskry nie, of sodanige verdere tydperke soos die Munisipaliteit, in sy diskresie, mag goedkeur.
7. Die aansoeker verklaar en waarborg hiermee dat die inligting deur hom voorsien, op hierdie vorm of andersins, in verband met hierdie aansoek, na die beste van sy wete en geloof, in alle aspekte korrek is.
8. Die aansoeker is dit eens dat die gegewe inlig wat in alle aspekte korrek is, die basis sal vorm waarop hierdie aansoek deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur word.

Aldus gedoen en geteken te ..... deur .....  
op hierdie..... dag van.....20.....

Handtekening	:
Naam van verantwoordelike persoon	:
Hoedanigheid	:
Telefoon Nr	:
Faks Nr	:
Sel Nr	:
Epos	:

Thus done and signed at .....

deur the applicant this .....day of .....20 .....

Signature

:

Name of responsible person	:	
Capacity	:	
Telephone No	:	
Fax No	:	
Cell No	:	
E-mail	:	

### SKEDULE C: Formule vir die berekening van afvalwater afvoere vir Munisipaliteit George

Die bykomende koste vir nywerheidsafvalwater vir die wegdoening van hoë sterkte riool na 'n afvalwater behandelingsaanleg sal kragtens die volgende formule bereken word:

OPSIE 3: Gebasseer op die WRC verslag 854/1/02;

Die bykomende koste vir nywerheidsafvalwater vir die wegdoening van hoë sterkte riool na 'n afvalwater behandelingsaanleg sal kragtens die volgende formule bereken word:

$$T_c = V_i[X + Y(\text{COD}_i/\text{COD}_w) + Z] + \text{Boete}$$

Waar	$T_c$	=	Buitengewone behandeling koste aan verbruiker per maand
	$V_i$	=	Volume afgevoer deur nywerheid in KL per maand
	$X$	=	Vervoer koste per KL
		=	$C_C/V_A$
	Vervoer	=	Die vervoer van afvalwater of enige vloeibare afval in die grootmaat of eksterne rioolnetwerk van die afvoerpunt tot by die inlaat van die behandelingsaanleg
	$C_C$	=	Die bedryf en onderhoud uitgawes vir die vervoer van die afval water in KL per jaar
	$V_A$	=	Aangepaste volume (aangepaste volume beteken totale volume verbeter vir deursypeling) in KL per jaar
	$Y$	=	Veranderlike behandeling koste per KL
		=	$C_T/V_A$
	Veranderlike Behandeling kostes	=	Hierdie kostes word beskryf as uitgawe wat noemenswaardig verander met volume en COD lading
	$C_T$	=	Die bedryf en onderhoud uitgawe vir die behandeling van die afval water in KL per jaar
	$V_A$	=	Aangepaste volume (aangepaste volume beteken totale volume verbeter vir deursypeling) in KL per jaar
	$\text{COD}_i$	=	Gemiddelde vir elke nywerheidsgebied, insluitend beide die bio-afbreekbare en nie-bio-afbreekbare gedeelte van COD.
	$\text{COD}_w$	=	Gemiddelde van aanleg ( gewoos vir meer as een aanleg), insluitend beide die bio-afbreekbare en nie-bio-afbreekbare gedeelte van COD.
	$Z$	=	Vaste koste per KL
		=	$C_F/V_A$
	Vaste koste	=	Hierdie kostes word beskryf as uitgawes wat nie noemenswaardig gedurende 'n Deelikulêre finansiële jaar verander nie en wat nie deur COD lading geraak word nie.
	$C_F$	=	Vaste koste uitgawe vir die behandeling van die afvalwater in KL per jaar



$V_A$	=	Aangepaste volume (aangepaste volume beteken totale volume verbeter vir deursypeling) in KL per jaar
Boete	=	Boete per dag gehief bo en behalwe die afvalwater koste gebasseer op volume en COD, vir verbode afvalwater, in gevalle waar COD <sub>i</sub> van die afvalwater 4000 mg/L oorskry of waar enige ander gehalte parameter die toelaatbare maksimum waarde oorskry ingevolge Bylae A van die verordening, soos vervat in die permit vir die nywerheid.
	=	Px ( waarde gemeet/toelaatbare maksimum) x maksimum daaglikse vloei
P	=	Eenheid waarde koste soos bepaal deur die Raad

**Skedule D**

Permit issued to allow the discharge of trade or industrial effluent into the sewerage system/Permit uitgereik om die vrystelling van nywerheidsafvloeï in die sanitasiesistelsel toe te laat



DATE/DATUM

PERMIT NO./NR

**MUNISIPALITEIT GEORGE MUNICIPALITY**

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DIENSTES  
DEPARTEMENT VAN SIVIELE INGENIEURSDIENSTE

PERMIT TO DISCHARGE A TRADE OR NYWERHEIDS EFFLUENT  
INTO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM / PERMIT VIR VRYSTELLING VAN VAN  
HANDELS-/ NYWERHEIDSAFVLOEI

*Valid for three years after issue/Geldig vir drie jaar na uitreiking*

ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE GEORGE MUNICIPALITY WATER AND  
SANITATION BY-LAW/ UITGEREIK KRAGTENS DIE MUNISIPALITEIT  
GEORGE WATER EN SANITASIE VERORDENING

Director: Civil Engineering Services  
Direkteur: Siviele Ingenieursdienste  
Munisipaliteit George Municipality  
P O Box/ Posbus 19  
George  
6530

Tel: (044) 801 9113  
Fax/Faks: (044) 801 9145  
E-mail/  
Epos: [george@george.org.za](mailto:george@george.org.za)

**PERMIT TO DISCHARGE NYWERHEIDS EFFLUENT INTO THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM/ PERMIT VIR VRYSTELLING VAN NYWERHEIDSAFVLOEI IN DIE RIOOLSTELSEL**

DATE/DATUM

PERMIT NO./NR

Nature of the Business or Industry Concern/ Aard van Betrokke Besigheid of Nywerheid

REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS/GEREGISTREERDE NAAM VAN BESIGHEID			
STREET NAME / STRAAT NAAM	POSTAL ADDRESS/ POSADRES	ERF NO. ERF NR.	ALLOTMENT AREA TOEWYSINGS- GEBIED
AUTHORISED PROCESSES VIR THE PREMISES / GEMAGTIGDE PROSESSE VIR PERSEEL			

Effluent Discharge rate/ Uitvloeiselafvoertempo

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE RATE / UITVLOEISELAFVOERTEMPO				
NUMBER OF DISCHARGE POINTS / GETAL LEWERINGSPUNTE				
AANSLUITING POSITION VERBINDINGSPUNT		MAXIMUM RATE IN kl / MAKSIMUM TEMPO IN kl		
		PER MONTH PER MAAND	PER DAY PER DAG	PER HOUR PER UUR
1				
2				
3				
4				

Effluent Discharge factor/ Uitvloeiselafvoertempo

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE FACTOR / UITVLOEISELAFVOERFAKTOR	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER NOT DISCHARGED TO SEWER/ GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE	

WATER NIE NA RIOOLSTELSEL	
FRACTION OF METERED WATER TO SEWER/ GEDEELTE VAN GEMETERDE WATER NA RIOOLSTELSEL	

<p>PRETREATMENT REQUIRED BEFORE ACCEPTANCE/ VOORAFBEHANDELING VEREIS VOOR AANNAME</p> <p>Removal of settleable solids/ Verwydering van vestigbare vastestowwe Fat, oil and grease removal / Vet, Olie en Ghries verwydering Any further treatment as may be deemed necessary when more invirmation on the composition of the effluent being discharged is available after sampling and analysis. Special steps should be taken to ensure that no sea water can enter the municipal sewerage system./ Enige behandeling wat as nodig beskou word, wanneer meer inligting oor die samestelling van die afvalwater wat afgevoer word, beskikbaar is, na monsterneming en analisering. Spesiale stappe behoort gedoen te word om te verseker dat geen seewater die munisipale rioolstelsel binnedring nie.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED BEFORE EFFLUENT ACCEPTANCE/ FISIESE EN CHEMIESE TOESTANDE VEREIS VOOR AANNAME VAN UITVLOEISEL</p>		
<p><i>SUBSTANCES ACCEPTABLE IN LIMITED CONCENTRATIONS ONLY/ STOWWE ALLEENLIK IN BEPERKTE KONSENTRASIES AANVAARBAAR</i></p>		
<p>No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which has – /Geen persoon sal afvalwater in die rioolstelsel afvoer wat-</p>		
Parameter	Allowed Specifications	Units
a temperature at the point of entry in excess of; /‘n temperatuur het by die toegangspunt > as	43 <sup>0</sup>	C
a pH greater than 10,0 or less than 6,0; /‘n pH groter as 10,0 of kleiner as 6,0 het nie	6,0 – 10,0	
Chemical oxygen demand (COD) greater than /‘n Chemiese Suurstofvraag (COD) > as	3 000	mg/ .
Electrical conductivity— not greater than /‘n Elektriese geleidingsvermoë - nie > as	250	m S / m at 25 °C
Caustic alkalinity (expressed as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) /Suur Alkaliniteit (uitgedruk as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2 000	mg/L
Substance not in solution (including fat, oil, grease waxes and like substances ) /Stowwe nie in oplossing (insluitend vet, olie, ghries wasse en soortgelyke stowwe)	2 000	mg/L
Substances soluble in petroleum ether /Stowwe oplosbaar in petroleum eter	500	mg/L
Sulphides, hydro-sulphides and polysulphides (expressed as S) /Sulfiede, water-sulfiede en polisulfiede (uitgedruk	50	mg/L

as S)		
Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the drainage installation, sewer or sewage treatment works (expressed as HCN) / Stowwe waarvan waterstof sianied vrygestel kan word in die dreinerings installasie, riool of riool behandelingsaanleg (uitgedruk as HCN)	20	mg/L
Virmaldehyde (expressed as HCHO) / Virmaldehyde (uitgedruk as HCHO)	50	mg/L
Non-organic solids in suspension / Nie-organiese vastestowwe in suspensie	100	mg/L
All sugars and / or starch (expressed as glucose) / Alle suikers en/of stysel (uitgedruk as glukose)	1 500	mg/L
Available chlorine (expressed as Cl) / Beskikbare Chloor (uitgedruk as Cl)	100	mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> ) / Sulfate (uitgedruk as SO <sub>4</sub> )	1 800	mg/L
Fluoride-containing compounds (expressed as F) / Samestellings wat Fluried bevat (uitgedruk as F)	5	mg/L
Anionic surface active agents / Anioniese aktiewe oppervlakte middels	500	mg/L

No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which contains a substance, either alone or in combination with other substances, having a concentration in excess of those listed below. / Geen persoon sal afvalwater in die rioolstelsel afvoer wat 'n stof bevat, enkel of in samestelling met ander stowwe, wat 'n konsentrasie het groter as dié hieronder gelys.

**(a) Chemical Substances other than metals/ Chemiese Stowwe buiten metale**

Parameter	Allowed specifications/ Toegelate spesifikasie	Units/ Eenheid
Fats, vegetable oil and like substances / Vette, plantaardige olie en soortgelyke stowwe	400	mg/L
Sulphides, or substances from which hydrogen sulphide can be liberated (expressed as S) / Sulfiede of stowwe waarvan waterstof sulfied vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as S)	5	mg/L
Cyanides or substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated (expressed as HCN) / Sianide of stowwe waarvan waterstof sianied vrygestel kan word (uitgedruk as HCN)	20	mg/L
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> ) / Sulfate (uitgedruk as SO <sub>4</sub> )	500	mg/L
Suspended solids / Swewende vastestowwe	1 000	mg/L
Tar products and distillates / Teer produkte en distillate	50	mg/L
Chloride (expressed as Cl) / Chloried (uitgedruk as Cl)	1 000	mg/L
<b>(b) Metals/ Metale</b>		
<b>Group 1/ Groep 1</b>		
Chromium (hexavalent) (bindingswaarde van 6)	0	mg/L
Chromium (trivalent) (expressed as CrO <sub>3</sub> )	10	mg/L

(uitgedruk as CrO <sub>3</sub> )		
Copper (expressed as Cu)/ Koper (uitgedruk as Cu)	10	mg/L
Manganese (expressed as Mn)/ Mangaan ( uitgedruk as Mn)	20	mg/L
Nickel (expressed as Ni)/ Nikkel (uitgedruk as Ni)	5	mg/L
Zinc (expressed as Zn) / Sink (uitgedruk as Zn)	20	mg/L
Iron (expressed as Fe) / Yster (uitgedruk as Fe)	20	mg/L
Silver/ Silwer	5	mg/L
Cobalt / Kobalt	5	mg/L
Tungsten/ Wolfram	5	mg/L
Titanium	5	mg/L
Cadmium/ Kadmium	5	mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 1/ Totale gesamentlike konsentrasie van alle metale in Groep 1</i>	50	mg/L
<b>Group 2/ Groep 2</b>		
Arsenic (expressed as As)/ Arseen (uitgedruk as As)	5	mg/L
Boron (expressed as B)/ Boor ( uitgedruk as B)	5	mg/L
Lead (expressed as Pb) / Lood (uitgedruk as Pb)	5	mg/L
Selenium (expressed as Se)/ (uitgedruk as Se)	5	mg/L
Mercury (expressed as Hg)/ Kwik (uitgedruk as Hg)	5	mg/L
Cadmium (expressed as Cd)/ Kadmium ( uitgedruk as Cd)	5	mg/L
<i>Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 2/ totale gesamentlike konsentrasie van alle metale in Groep 2</i>	10	mg/L
<b>(c) Radio-active wastes / Radio-aktiewe afval</b>		
Any radio-active waste or isotopes: such concentration as may be laid down deur the Atomic Energy Corporation or any State Department / Enige radio-aktiewe afval isotope : sodanige konsentrasie soos wat neergelê mag word deur die Atoom Energie Korporasie of enige Staatsdepartement.		

<b>PROHIBITED EFFLUENTS / VERBODE UITVLOEISELS</b>
Geen persoon sal afvalwater in die rioolstelsel afvoer wat- No person shall discharge effluent into the sewerage system which-
<p>a) hetsy dit gelys is onder die Afvalwater Standaard al dan nie of, hetsy alleen of in samestelling met ander materie, whether or not it is listed in the Effluent standaard or which either alone or in combination with other matter, may -</p> <p>(i) moontlik 'n giftige stof wat gevaarlik vir die gesondheid van</p>

persone wat by die onderhoud of bedryf van die rioolstelsel werksaam is, mag ontwikkel; generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of persons employed in the maintenance or operation of the sewerage system;

(iv) skadelik vir die rioolstelsel is, of be harmful to the sewerage system, or

(iii) enige van die prosesse waardeur riool gewoonlik behandel word, of die hergebruik van gesuiwerde riool afvalwater of die afvoer van vastestof afkomstig van die behandelingsproses; adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is normally treated or the re-use of purified sewage effluent or the disposal of solids arising from the treatment process;

b) in die vorm van stoom is by die ingangspunt van die rioolstelsel nie; is in the form of steam at the point of entry into the sewerage system;

c) enige stof van watter aard ookal, wat vermoedelik plofbare, flambare, giftige of aanstootlike gasse in sodanige rioolstelsel kan vorm of afgee. bevat wat contains any substance of whatever nature likely to produce or give off explosive, inflammable, poisonous or offensive gases in such sewerage system;

d) enige sigbare tekens van olie, teer of geassosieerde produkte of distillate, bitumens of asfalte of emulsies daarvan, of emulsies van olie of ghries of vette; shows any visible signs of oil, tar or associated products or distillates, bitumen's or asphalts or their(its) emulsions, or emulsions of oil or grease or fats;

e) enige vastestowwe bevat wat, na die mening van die plaaslike owerheid, 'n effek op die riool stelsel mag hê; contains any solids which may in the opinion of the local authority have an effect on the sewerage system;

f) enige oplosmiddel wat onmengbaar is met water; contains any solvent immiscible in water;

g) blykmiddel of blykmiddel reste bevat; contains dye or dye residues;

h) enige stof in sodanige konsentrasie bevat, wat na die mening van die plaaslike owerheid, met die rioolstelsel mag inmeng of die gehalte van herwinde water nadelig mag beïnvloed; contains any substances in such concentration as may in the opinion of the local authority interfere with the sewerage system or adversely affect the quality of reclaimed water;

i) enige nie-bioafbreekbare stof bevat (bv. bloed) of contains any non-biodegradable substance (e.g. blood) or

j) stormwater of grondwater bevat. contains storm water or ground water.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR PERMIT/SPEZIALE VOORWAARDES VIR PERMIT**

The permit holder shall install and maintain at its own cost a suitable flow measuring device, on all lines discharging industrial effluent to the municipality's sewer system, to measure the volumes. The proposed flow measuring device shall be to the satisfaction and approval of the Senior Manager: Civil Engineering Services. All chemical analysis is for the cost of the permit holder

Die permithouer sal op eie koste 'n gepaste vloeimetingsinstrument installeer en onderhou op alle lyne wat industriële uitvloeie in die munisipaliteit se sanitasiestelsel vrystel ten einde die volumes te meet. Die voorgestelde vloeimetingsinstrument moet deur die Senior Bestuurder: Siviele Ingenieursdienste goedgekeur word. Alle chemiese analyses is vir die koste van die permithouer.

**INDEMNIFICATION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY / VRYWARING VAN DIE PLAASLIKE OWERHEID**

A permit holder shall indemnify the local authority against all claims which may be brought or instituted against it for damage to property or injury or death of persons as a result of the discharge of effluent.

'n Permithouer sal die munisipaliteit vrywaar teen enige eise wat ingestel mag word vir skade of die besering of dood van persone as gevolg van die vrystelling van uitvloeisel.

**CONDITIONS OF ISSUE / VOORWAARDES VAN UITREIKING**

This permit is issued in terms of the George Municipality Water Services By-Law and is subject to the conditions stated therein.

Hierdie permit word uitgereik ingevolge die Waterdienste Verordening van die Munisipaliteit George en is onderworpe aan die voorwaardes daarin vervat.

Signature/Handtekening	:	
Name/Naam	:	HAROLD BASSON Pr. Eng
Capacity/Hoedanigheid	:	SENIOR MANAGER: CIVIL ENGINEERING DIENSTE
Date/Datum	:	



RESPONSIBLE PERSON/VERANTWOORDELIKE PERSOON				
NAME/NAAM	TELEPHONE NO/ TELEFOON NR	FAX NO/ FAKS NR	CELL NO./ SEL NR	E-MAIL ADDRESS/ EPOS ADRES

**95**


REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS / GEREGISTREERDE NAAM VAN BESIGHEID				
STREET NAME / STRAAT NAAM	POSTAL ADDRESS /POSADRES	ERF NO. ERF NR.	ALLOTMENT AREA TOEWYSINGSGBIED	
RESPONSIBLE PERSON/VERANTWOORDELIKE PERSOON				
NAME/NAAM	TELEPHONE NO/ TELEFOON NR	FAX NO/ FAKS NR	CELL NO./ SEL NR	E-MAIL ADDRESS/ EPOS ADRES
AUTHORISED PROCESSES VIR THE PREMISES / GEMAGTIGDE PROSESSE VIR PERSEEL				