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**Buitengewone
 Offisiële Koerant.**

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PROVINSIALE ADMINISTRASIE.**ADMINISTRATEURSKENNISGEWING.**

Onderstaande kennisgewing wat betrekking het op die administrasie van die Provinsie Transvaal word op gesag van die Administrateur vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

J. H. O. VAN GRAAN,
 Provinciale Sekretaris.

Kantoor van die Administrateur van Transvaal, Pretoria.

Administrateurskennisgewing No. 735.] [21 September 1960.
MUNISIPALITEIT RUSTENBURG.—RIOLERINGS- EN LOODGIETERSVERORDENINGE.

Die Administrateur publiseer hierby ingevolge artikel *honderd-en-een* van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939, die verordeninge in die bygaande Bylae uiteengesit wat deur hom ingevolge artikel *nege-en-negentig* van genoemde Ordonnansie goedgekeur is.

T.A.L.G. 5/34/31.

BYLAE.**MUNISIPALITEIT RUSTENBURG.—RIOLERINGS- EN LOODGIETERSVERORDENINGE.***Omvang.*

1. Die verordeninge omvat die verskaffing van riolering in alle gebiede onder die regsmag van die Stadsraad van Rustenburg.

Woordomskrywing.

2. In hierdie verordeninge tensy die sinsverband anders vereis, beteken—

„voldoende“ na die mening van die Raad, dat voldoende ag in die geval van enige saak op die toespanlike omstandighede geslaan is en, in die geval van enige toestel, toebehore of ander voorwerp, op die doel waaraan dit moet voldoen;

„antisifonpyp“ enige pyp of gedeelte van 'n pyp, wat saam met 'n sperder verskaf is om die waterslotbreking van die sperder deur heweling of teendruk te voorkom;

„riooltenk“ enige tenk wat gebruik word vir die opvang en tydelike opgaar van drekwater van 'n rioleringsinstallasie af, en waarvan dit die doel is om die inhoud te verwijder;

„Raad“ die behoorlik saamgestelde Raad vir die munisipaliteitgebied, wat deur bemiddeling van of by wyse van sy behoorlik gemagtigde beampies optree, of diegene wat namens hulle optree;

„riool en takriool“ die gedeelte van die rioleringsinstallasie, uitgesonderd drekwaterpype, vuilwaterpype en ventilasiepype wat nie by die Raad berus nie en wat gebruik word of wat bedoel is om gebruik te word vir die vervoer van rioolvuil en wat in die Raad se vuilriole, riooltenk of rottingstenk of, al na die geval, in 'n ander riool uitloop;

„rioleringsinstallasie“ ook enige riolypyp, drekwaterpyp, vuilwaterpyp, ventilasiepyp, drek- of vuilwater-toebehore of enige ander inrigting of toebehore wat andersins met die vervoer van rioolvuil van persele af verbind is, en wat nie by die Raad berus nie;

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

The following notice relating to the administration of the Province of the Transvaal is published under the authority of the Administrator for general information.

J. H. O. VAN GRAAN,
 Provincial Secretary.

Office of the Administrator of Transvaal, Pretoria.

Administrator's Notice No. 735.] [21 September 1960.
MUNICIPALITY OF RUSTENBURG.—DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING BY-LAWS.

The Administrator hereby, in terms of section *one hundred and one* of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939, published the by-laws set forth in the Schedule hereto, which have been approved by him in terms of section *ninety-nine* of the said Ordinance.

T.A.L.G. 5/34/31.

SCHEDULE.**MUNICIPALITY OF RUSTENBURG.—DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING BY-LAWS.***Scope.*

1. The by-laws cover the provision of drainage in all areas under the jurisdiction of the Town Council of Rustenburg.

Definitions.

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

“adequate” means adequate, in the opinion of the Council, regard being had in the case of any matter, to all the relevant circumstances, and in the case of any appliance, fitting or other object, to the purpose which it is intended to serve.

“anti-siphonage pipe” means any pipe or portion of a pipe, provided in conjunction with a trap, to prevent the unsealing of that trap by siphonage or back pressure.

“conserving tank” means any tank which is used for the reception and temporary retention of soil water from a drainage installation, and from which the contents are intended to be removed;

“Council” means the duly constituted Council for the municipality, acting through or by its duly authorised officers, or those acting on their behalf;

“drain and branch drain” means that portion of the drainage installation excluding soil-water pipes, waste-water pipes, and ventilation pipes, which is not vested in the Council and which is used or intended to be used for conveying sewage, and which discharges into the Council's sewer, a conserving tank or septic tank or, as the case may be, into another drain;

“drainage installation” means and includes any drain, soil-water pipe, waste-water pipe, ventilation pipe, soil- or waste-water fitting or any other work or fitting otherwise connected with the conveyance of sewage from premises, and which is not vested in the Council;

„rioleringsinrigting” enige oprigting of weeroprigting van, enige verandering of aanbouing aan, of ander werk wat in verband met 'n rioleringsinstallasie gemaak is maar sluit nie enige werk in nie wat slegs vir die doel van herstel of instandhouding gedoen is nie;

„bewoonbare kamer” of „bewoonbaar”, met betrekking tot 'n kamer, 'n kamer wat gebruik word of bedoel, ontwerp, opgerig of aangepas is om vir menslike bewoning gebruik te word, en sluit 'n woonkamer of werkamer of winkeis of kantore, en werkswinkeis in, maar sluit nie badkamers of afskortingskamers in 'n gebou van die fabrieksklas in nie;

„fabrieksuitvloeisel” enige vloeistof, hetsy met of sonder deeltjies daarin in suspensie, wat geheel of gedeeltelik gevorm word in die loop van enige bedryfs- of nywerheidswerksaamheid met inbegrip van mynbou- en meganiese werksaamhede, en wat in 'n vuilrooil uitloop of gaan uitloop;

„okkuperer” enige persoon of persone wat grond of eiendom okkuper of besit, afgesien van die eindomsreg waardeur hy of hulle dit besit: Met dien verstande dat waar eiendom onderverdeel is en aan verskilende huurders verhuur word, die persoon wat huurgeld deur huurders betaalbaar ontvang, hetsy as lasgewer of as agent, as die okkuperer beskou moet word;

„eenpypstelsel” enige inrigting in verband waarmee beide drekwater en vuilwater toegelaat word om deur 'n gemeenskaplike pyp na die riool toe af te loop;

„eienaar” soos in verband met enige grond of perseel gebruik, ook enigeen wat die huurgelde of opbrengste van sodanige grond of perseel van enige huurder of okkuperer daarvan ontvang of wat sodanige huurgelde of opbrengste sou ontvang indien sodanige grond of perseel verhuur was, hetsy vir eie rekening of as agent vir enigeen wat daar toe geregtig is of daarby belang het;

„persoon” enige persoon of liggaam van persone, hetsy 'n liggaam met reg; bevoegdheid, al dan nie, en sluit vir die toepassing van hierdie verordeninge woorde in wat die persoon aandui wat die eiendom besit of okkuper, en moet vir die doeleindes van die bekragtiging van die strafbepalings, in die geval van 'n vennootskap of handelsvereniging, almal of enigeen of meer van die lede daarvan insluit, in die geval van 'n maatskappy, die sekretaris, die bestuurder, of almal of enigeen van die direkteure daarvan en, in die geval van 'n klub, die sekretaris of almal of enigeen van die lede van die komitee daarvan;

„perseel, erf of standplaas” enige stuk grond waarvan die grense aangedui word op 'n kaart of plan wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is en by die Registrateur van Aktes of die Registrateur van Mynbrieve geregistreer is;

„eiendom of perseel” enige gebied grond wat as 'n geheel tesame met enige geboue daarop besit of geokkuper word;

„rottingsenk” enige tenk wat ontwerp is om die verrotting van organiese stof in rioolvuil te bewerkstellig deur middel van bakteriese werking;

„rioolvuil” drekwater, vuilwater of fabrieksuitvloeisels of afsonderlik of gesamentlik;

„vuilrooil” enige toestel wat by die Raad berus vir gebruik vir of in verband met die vervoer van rioolvuil;

„drekwater” die ontlasting uit spoekloslette, vuilwatertregters, urinoirs en ander toestelle bedoel vir die ontvangs en afvoer van drek, en sluit enige vloeistof in van 'n bron af wat sodanige stof bevat;

„drekwaterpyp” enige pyp wat gebruik word of gebruik kan word vir die vervoer van sodanige ontlassing of vloeistof;

„sperder” enige toestel wat so gevorm is dat dit 'n hoeveelheid vloeistof weerhou en as 'n seël of versperring van die deurgang van lug of gas fungeer;

„tweeypypstelsel” enige inrigting in verband waarmee afsonderlike pype gebruik word vir die vervoer van drekwater en vuilwater na die riool en vuilwaterpype afgesluit en afsonderlik geventileer word alvorens hulle die riool binnegaan;

“drainage work” means any construction or reconstruction of, any alteration or addition made to, or any other work in connection with a drainage installation, but does not include any work undertaken solely for purposes of repair or maintenance.

“habitable room or habitable” as applied to a room means a room, used or intended, designed, constructed or adapted to be used for human occupation, and includes a living room or workroom or shops or offices, and workshops, but does not include bathrooms or compartments in a building of the factory class;

“industrial effluent” means any liquid, with or without matter in suspension, which is wholly or in part produced in the course of any trade or industrial operation including mining and mechanical operations and which is, or intended to be discharged into the sewer;

“occupier” means any person or persons in occupation or possession of land or property without regard to the title under which he or they occupy: Provided that where a property is divided into parts let to different tenants, the person receiving, whether as agent or principal, the rent payable by them, shall be deemed to be the occupier;

“one pipe system” means any arrangement whereby both soil water and waste water are permitted to flow down a common pipe to the drain;

“owner”, as used in connection with any land or premises, includes any person receiving the rents or profits of such land or premises from any tenant or occupier thereof, or who would receive such rents or profits if such land or premises were let, whether on his own account, or as agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein;

“person” means any person or body of persons whether a corporate body or not, and for all purposes of these by-laws includes words denoting the person owning or occupying any property, and for the purpose of enforcing the penalties, in the case of a partnership or trade association, all or anyone or more of the members thereof, in the case of a company, the secretary, the manager, or all or any of the directors thereof, and in the case of a club, the secretary or all or any of the members of the committee thereof;

“plot, erf or stand” means any piece of land the boundaries of which are indicated on a diagram or plan approved by the Surveyor-General and registered with the Registrar of Deeds or the Registrar of Mining Titles;

“property or premises” means any area of land owned or occupied as a whole together with any buildings thereon;

“septic tank” means any tank designed to effect the decomposition of organic matter in sewage by bacterial action;

“sewage” means soil water, waste water or industrial effluents, either separately or together;

“sewer” means any device vested in the Council and intended for use for or in connection with the conveyance of sewage;

“soil water” means the discharges from water closets, slop hoppers, urinals and other fittings, intended to receive and discharge excremental matter, and includes any liquid from any source containing such matter, and soil-water pipe means any pipe used or capable of being used for the conveyance of such discharge or liquid;

“trap” means any device so formed so that it retains a quantity of liquid acting as a seal or barrier to the passage of air or gas;

“two-pipe system” means any arrangement whereby separate pipes are used for conveying soil water and waste water to the drain, and in which waste-water pipes are trapped and separately ventilated before entering the drain;

“ventilation pipe” means any pipe or portion of a pipe used or capable of being used solely to ventilate a drainage installation;

„ventilasiepyp” enige pyp of gedeelte van 'n pyp wat gebruik word of gebruik kan word slegs vir die ventilasie van 'n rioleringsinstallasie;

„vuilwater” die onlasting vir baddens, handewasbakke en opwasbakke of ander installasies vir die ontvangs en afvoer van vloeistowwe wat geen drek bevat nie en sluit enige vloeistof in soortgelyk aan sodanige onlasting, maar sluit nie fabrieksuitleesel in nie; en

„vuilwaterpyp” enige pyp wat gebruik word of gebruik kan word vir die afvoer van enige sodanige voorgenomeerde vloeistof.

Omvang van verordeninge.

3. In die geval van enige nuwe gebou en enige bestaande gebou wat nie alreeds van 'n rioleringsinstallasie voorsien is nie en waarin sodanige installasie opgerig word, met inbegrip van enige installasie wat deur die Raad vereis word om ingevolge artikel 12 uitgevoer te word, of waarin veranderings of aanbouings aan die bestaande rioleringsinstallasie gemaak word, of deur die Raad, wat kragtens hierdie verordeninge handel, vereis word om gemaak te word, moet die rioleringsinstallasie onderworpe wees aan die vereistes van hierdie verordeninge en moet beide met die oprigting daarvan en na voltooiing onderworpe wees aan inspeksie, beheer en goedkeuring deur die Raad.

Reg van appèl.

4. Iedereen wat meen dat hy benadeel is, het die reg om by die Komitee van die Raad wat vir die toepassing van hierdie verordeninge aangestel is, appèl aan te teken teen enige beslissing van enige beampete kragtens hierdie verordeninge.

Goedkeuring van werk.

5. (1) Niemand mag enige rioleringsinstallasie oprig, weer oprig, verander, daaraan toevoeg of enige permanente afsluiting in of van enige rioleringsinstallasie maak sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike goedkeuring van die Raad nie.

(2) Daar mag met geen rioleringswerk wat in subartikel (1) genoem word en waarvoor goedkeuring soos by hierdie verordeninge bepaal, gegee is, 'n aanvang gemaak word nie voordat twee volle dae verloop het nadat skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Raad beteken is waarin melding gemaak word van die dag en tyd waarop dit voornemens 'n aanvang met die werk gemaak gaan word.

(3) Iedereen wat 'n aanvang met enige rioleringswerk maak sonder om aansoek by die Raad te doen om die goedkeuring daarvan, of alvorens sy aansoek toegestaan is of sonder om die kennisgewing waarna daar in subartikel (2) verwys word, te gee of voor die aloop daarvan of wat enige werk uitvoer uitgesonderd in ooreenstemming met die goedkeuring daarvan deur die Raad gegee, mag deur die Raad by wyse van 'n skriftelike kennisgewing aangesê word om die werk dadelik te staak, en is vir elke veronagsaming van daardie kennisgewing, sonder inagneming van enige ander straf waaraan hy skuldig was in verband met dieselfde rioleringsinrigting, skuldig aan 'n misdryf.

Toepassing.

6. (1) Iedereen moet, alvorens daar 'n aanvang gemaak word met die oprigting, weeroprifing, verandering, toevoeging tot of afsluiting van enige rioleringsinstallasie, by die Raad 'n aansoek indien wat onderteken moet word deur die eienaar van die betrokke perseel, sy argitek of ander gemagtigde agent, vir die goedkeuring van die voorgestelde werk; genoemde aansoek moet vergesel gaan van tekeninge bestaande uit 'n blokplan van die eiendom en planne, vertikale aansigte en deursnee wat die aard en omvang van die voorgestelde werk duidelik aantoon: Met dien verstande dat waar die besonderhede wat by subartikel (5) vereis word om aangedui te word deur 'n blokplan, afdoende op die ander tekeninge hierbo genoem, verskyn, geen blokplan die aansoek hoef te vergesel nie.

(2) Tekeninge, minstens 8 duim by 13 duim groot, moet in waterdige ink op natreklinne of duidelik leesbare linne-afdrukke met 'n wit agtergrond wees, en moet onderteken word soos in subartikel (1) voorgeskryf.

“waste water” means the discharge from baths, laboratory basins and sinks or other fittings intended to receive, and to discharge liquids containing no excremental matter, and includes any liquid similar to such discharge, but does not include industrial effluent, and “waste-water pipe” means any pipe used or capable of being used for the discharge of any such liquid as aforesaid.

Scope of By-laws.

3. In the case of any new building and of any existing building not already provided with drainage installation, and in which such an installation is being constructed, including any installation required by the Council to be carried out under section 12, or in which alterations and additions to the existing drainage installation are being made, or are required by the Council acting under these by-laws to be made, the drainage installation shall be subject to the requirements of these by-laws and shall both during its construction and on its completion be subject to inspection, control and approval by the Council.

Right of Appeal.

4. Any person aggrieved shall have the right to appeal against any decision of any official under these by-laws to the Committee of the Council appointed to administer the same.

Approval of Work.

5. (1) No person shall construct, reconstruct, alter, add to, or make any permanent disconnection in or of any drainage installation without first obtaining the approval of the Council in writing.

(2) No drainage work mentioned in sub-section (1) for which approval has been given as by these by-laws provided, shall be begun until the expiration of two clear days after notice, in writing has been served on the Council stating the day and time at which it is intended to begin the work.

(3) Any person who begins any drainage work without applying to the Council for approval thereof, or before his application has been granted, or without giving, or before the expiry of, the notice referred to in sub-section (2) or who carries out any work otherwise than in accordance with the approval thereof given by the Council, may be called upon by the Council, by notice in writing to cease the work forthwith, and for every non-compliance with that notice shall, without prejudice to any other penalty he may have incurred with regard to the same drainage work, be guilty of an offence.

Applications.

6. (1) Every person shall, before beginning to construct, reconstruct, alter, add to, or disconnect any drainage installation, deposit with the Council an application to be signed by the owner of the premises concerned, his architect or other authorised agent for the approval of the work proposed, the said application to be accompanied by drawings comprising a block plan of the property and plans, elevations and sections, indicating clearly the nature and extent of the proposed work: Provided that where the particulars required by sub-section (5) to be shown by a block plan sufficiently appear on the other drawings above referred to, no block plan need accompany the application.

(2) Drawings not less than 8 inches by 13 inches in size shall be in waterproof ink on tracing cloth or be clearly legible linen prints with a white background, and shall be signed as prescribed in sub-section (1).

(3) Planne, vertikale aansigte en deursneē moet op 'n skaal van minstens 1 duim op 16 voet geteken word uitgesondert in die geval van blokplanne wat op 'n skaal van minstens 1 duim op 40 voet moet wees.

(4) Planne, vertikale aansigte en deursneē moet aandui—

- (i) die ligging en rangskikking in enige gebou van alle sanitêre toestelle wat by die vuilriool aangesluit moet word;—
- (ii) die grootte, gradiënt en ligging van elke riool, die grootte en ligging van elke toegangspot, rioolputspelder, buigstuk, drekwaterpyp, vuilwaterpyp en ventilasiepyp en die toegangs- en inspeksiemiddelle van riole;
- (iii) die ligging en hoogte van alle skoorstene, geboue, vensters en ander openinge binne 'n afstand van 20 voet van die oopkant van enige drekwater-, vuilwater- of ventilasiepyp;
- (iv) die hoogtes van die verdiepings van die gebou, en van enige werwe en, in die geval van deursneē, die hoogte van die grond met betrekking tot die riool oor sy hele lengte; en
- (v) soveel as wat nodig is van enige bestaande rioleringsinstallasie wat deur die voorgestelde werk geraak sal word.

(5) Die blokplan moet aandui—

- (i) die volle omvang van die standplaas waarop die rioleringswerk uitgevoer gaan word en die ligging van die geboue daarop;
- (ii) die standplaasnombmer of nommers van die eiendom, en van alle eiendomme aangrensend daaraan, waarop die rioleringswerk uitgevoer gaan word, die naam van die dorp of plaas en die naam van enige straat waarop enige deel van genoemde eiendom grens;
- (iii) die noordpunt.

(6) Die volgende kleurstelsel moet nagekom word op tekeninge van rioleringsinstallasies wat kragtens hierdie verordening ingedien word:—

Riole en drekwaterpype	Bruin.
Ventilasiepype na riool- en drekwater-	
pype	Rooi.
Vuilwaterpype	Groen.
Ventilasiepype na vuilwaterpype	Blou.
Bestaande goedgekeurde riolerings-	
installasies	Swart.

(7) Die volgene afkortings mag op die tekeninge gebruik word:—

Bad	B.
Steekoog	SO.
Gietysterpyp	GP.
Varsluginlaat	VLI.
Rioolput	RP.
Geglasuurde erdewerkpyp	GE.
Vetvanger	VV.
Inspeksiekamer	IK.
Inspeksieoog	IO.
Toegangspot	TP.
Luguitlaatpyp	LU.
Reënwaterpyp	RWP.
Opwasbak	OWB.
Vuilwatertregter	VWT.
Drekwaterpyp	DWP.
Drekwaterventilasiepyp	DWVP.
Urinoir	U.
Ventilasiepyp	VP.
Spoelkloset	SK.
Vuilwaterventilasiepyp	VWVP.

Veranderings in planne.

7. (1) Nadat 'n aansoek wat kragtens artikel 6 ingedien is, goedgekeur is, mag geen awyking van die goedkeuring wat aldus gegee is, gemaak word nie, sonder die skrifte-like toestemming van die Raad, waarom aansoek by die Raad deur die eienaar gedoen moet word, en moet soos vooraf genoem, vergesel gaan van hersiene tekeninge wat 'n duidelike aanduiding bevat van dié gedeelte van die oorspronklike voorgestelde werk wat vervang staan te word.

(3) Plans, elevations and sections shall be drawn to a scale of not less than 1 inch to 16 feet except in the case of block plans which shall be to a scale of not less than 1 inch to 40 feet.

(4) Plans, elevations and sections shall show—

- (i) the positions and arrangement in any building of all sanitary appliances which are to be connected to the sewer;
- (ii) the size, gradient and position of every drain, the size and position of every manhole, gully trap, bend, soil-water pipe, waste-water pipe and ventilation pipe, and the means of access to and inspection of drains;
- (iii) the position and height of all chimneys, buildings, windows and other openings within a distance of 20 feet from the open end of any soil-water, waste-water or ventilation pipe;
- (iv) the levels of the floors of the building, of any yards, and in the case of sections, the level of the ground, in relation to the drain throughout its length; and
- (v) as much as is necessary of any existing drainage installation which will be affected by the proposed work.

(5) The block plan shall show—

- (i) the full extent of the stand on which the drainage work is to be carried out and the positions of the buildings thereon;
- (ii) the stand number or numbers of the property on which the drainage work is to be carried out, and of all properties contiguous thereto, the name of the township or farm, and the name of any street on which any part of the said property abuts;
- (iii) the north point.

(6) The following colour system shall be observed on drawings of drainage installations submitted in terms of this by-law:—

Drains and soil-water pipes	Brown.
Ventilation pipes to drains and soil-water pipes	Red.
Waste-water pipes	Green.
Ventilation pipes to waste-water pipes	Blue.
Existing approved drainage installations	Black.

(7) The following abbreviations may be used on the drawings:—

Access eye	A.E.
Bath	B.
Cast iron pipe	C.I.P.
Fresh air inlet	F.A.I.
Gully	G.
Glazed stoneware pipe	G.S.W.P.
Grease trap	G.T.
Inspection chamber	I.C.
Inspection eye	I.E.
Manhole	M.H.
Outlet ventilation pipe	O.V.P.
Rainwater pipe	R.W.P.
Sink	S.
Slop hopper	S.H.
Soil-water pipe	S.P.
Soil-water ventilation pipe	S.V.P.
Urinal	U.
Ventilation pipe	V.
Water closet	W.C.
Waste-water ventilation pipe	W.V.P.

Changes in Plans.

7. (1) After an application submitted in terms of section 6 has been approved, no departure or deviation from the approval so given shall be made without the written consent of the Council, an application for which shall be made to the Council by the owner, and shall be accompanied by revised drawings as aforesaid containing a clear indication of that part of the original proposed work which is to be superseded.

(2) Enige aansoek wat ooreenkomsdig subartikel (1) gedoen word, moet as 'n nuwe aansoek, waarvoor die voorgeskrywe geld betaalbaar is, beskou word.

Verstryking van goedkeuring.

8. (1) Die Raad se goedkeuring van enige aansoek om die oprigting, weeroprigting van, verandering of aanbouing aan enige rioleringsinstallasie word ongeldig ten opsigte van enige oprigting, weeroprigting, verandering of aanbouing waarmee daar nie 'n aanvang gemaak is binne twaalf kalendermaande van sodanige goedkeuring af nie tensy genoemde werk in verband staan met bouwerkzaamhede waarmee daar binne genoemde twaalf maande 'n aanvang gemaak is.

(2) Waar daar nie met enige sodanige voornoemde werk binne genoemde twaalf maande 'n aanvang gemaak is nie, moet die eienaar, alvorens hy daarmee voortgaan 'n nuwe aansoek doen soos voorgeskryf in artikel 6, welke aansoek vir alle doeleindes as 'n nuwe aansoek beskou moet word en die eienaar is nie daarop geregtig dat gelde wat ten opsigte van die oorspronklike aansoek betaal is, aan hom terugbetaal word nie.

Geldigheid van kennisgewings.

9. (1) Elke kennisgewing, bevel of ander dokument wat deur die Raad ooreenkomsdig hierdie verordeninge uitgereik word, is geldig indien dit deur 'n beampie van die Raad wat daartoe gemagtig is, onderteken is.

(2) Enige kennisgewing of dokument wat ooreenkomsdig hierdie verordeninge aan enige persoon beteken word, moet beteken word deur dit, of 'n ware afskrif daarvan af te lewer aan die persoon aan wie dit geadresseer is of by sy laaste bekende woon- of besigheidsplek, of deur dit te pos, in welke geval daar geag word dat dit beteken is wanneer die brief in die gewone loop van die pos afgeliever sou geword het.

(3) Enige kennisgewing of dokument uitgereik of aangestuur kragtens hierdie verordening, moet die perseel waarop dit betrekking het, spesifiseer maar mag na die persoon vir wie dit bedoel is verwys as „die eienaar“ of „die okkuperer“ indien sy naam nie bekend is nie.

Rioleringsvorderings.

10. Alle vorderings vir die gebruik van of andersins in verband met die Raad se rioleringsdienste is soos voorgeskryf by Aanhanga B.

Goedkeuringsgeld.

11. (1) Gelde is aan die Raad betaalbaar vir die goedkeuring van 'n aansoek wat in artikel 6 voorgeskryf word soos uiteengesit in Aanhanga A en geen sodanige goedkeuring word gegee nie tot tyd en wyl genoemde gelde betaal is.

(2) Waar 'n aansoek wat kragtens artikel 6 gedoen is, geweier of teruggetrek word, mag die Raad na absolute goeddunke die geheel of enige gedeelte van die gelde wat ten opsigte daarvan betaal is, weerhou of terugbetaal.

Riolering verpligtend.

12. (1) Die eienaar van enige eiendom moet binne sestig dae na ontvangs van 'n skriftelike kennisgewing van die Raad waarin hy versoek word om dit te doen, 'n rioleringsinstallasie op die eiendom oprig of laat oprig.

(2) Genoemde eienaar moet die Raad in kennis stel wanneer enige emmer- of riolettenkdiens wat vantevore aan die eiendom gelewer is, nie langer vereis word nie.

(3) Indien die eienaar in gebreke bly om binne genoemde tydperk van sestig dae genoemde rioleringsinstallasie te voltooi, moet hy daarna gelde betaal teen drie maal die voorgeskrewe tarief vir genoemde emmer- of riolettenkdiens, totdat genoemde installasie met die vuilriool verbind is en die Raad kragtens subartikel (2) in kennis gestel is.

(4) Waar 'n vuilriool vir die riolering van 'n eiendom beskikbaar is, moet alle nuwe geboue wat daarop opgerig word en alle veranderings wat aan bestaande geboue gemaak word, so geleë wees dat enige rioleringsinstallasie wat daaraan behoort by die vuilriool aangesluit kan word.

(5) Nieteenstaande die feit dat geen vuilriool beskikbaar is vir die bediening van 'n nuwe gebou wat op die eiendom opgerig gaan word of van enige verandering of aanbouing.

(2) Any application made under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a new application for which the prescribed fee shall be payable.

Expiry of Approval.

8. (1) The Council's approval of any application for the construction, reconstruction, alteration of, or addition to any drainage installation shall become invalid in respect of any construction, reconstruction, alteration or addition which has not been begun within twelve calendar months of such approval unless the said work is associated with building operations which have been begun during the said twelve months.

(2) Where any such work as aforesaid has not been begun within the said twelve months, the owner shall, before proceeding with it, submit a new application as prescribed in section 6, which application shall be deemed for all purposes to be a new application, and the owner shall not be entitled to have refunded to him any fees paid in respect of the original application.

Validity of Notices.

9. (1) Every notice, order or other document issued by the Council under these by-laws shall be valid if signed by an officer of the Council duly authorised thereto.

(2) Any notice or document served under these by-laws on any person shall be so served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to the person to whom it is addressed or to his last known residence or place of business, or by posting it, in which case it shall be deemed to have been served when the letter would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post.

(3) Any notice or document issued or sent in terms of this by-law must specify the premises to which it relates, but may refer to the person to whom it is intended as "the owner" or "the occupier" if his name is not known.

Sewerage Charges.

10. All charges for the use of or otherwise in connection with the Council's sewerage services shall be as prescribed by Annexure B.

Approved Fees.

11. (1) Fees shall be payable to the Council for the approval of an application, prescribed in section 6 as set out in Annexure A and no such approval shall be given until the said fees have been paid.

(2) Where an application made in terms of section 6 is refused or withdrawn, the Council may in its absolute discretion retain or refund the whole or any part of the fees paid in respect thereof.

Sewerage Compulsory.

12. (1) The owner of any property shall, within sixty days of receiving written notice from the Council requesting him to do so, construct or cause to be constructed on the property, a drainage installation.

(2) The said owner shall notify the Council when any pail or conserving tank service, formerly rendered to the property is no longer required.

(3) If the owner shall fail, within the said period of sixty days to complete the said drainage installation, he shall thereafter pay fees at three times the prescribed rate for the said pail or conserving tank service, until the said installation is connected to the sewer and the Council has been notified in terms of sub-section (2).

(4) Where a sewer is available for the drainage of a property all new buildings constructed thereon and all alterations made to existing buildings shall be so located that any drainage installation belonging thereto can be connected to the sewer.

(5) Notwithstanding that no sewer is available for the service of a new building to be erected on a property or of any alteration or addition to an existing building, the

aan 'n bestaande gebou, is die Raad, wanneer daar oorweeg word of enige planne wat kragtens hierdie of enige ander van sy toepaslike verordeninge ingedien is, goedkeur moet word of nie, geregtig daarop om ag te slaan op die moontlikheid dat 'n vuilriool soos voornoem beskikbaar sal word, en van die eienaar te vereis om genoemde nuwe gebou of verandering of aanbouing dienooreenkomsdig te plaas.

Verbindings met vuilriool.

13. (1) Geen gedeelte van enige rioleringsinstallasie mag verby die grens van die standplaas of standplase waarop die gebou waaraan dit behoort opgerig is, uit steek nie: Met dien verstande dat waar die Raad dit noodsaaklik of wenslik ag, by die eienaar mag toelaat om op eie koste 'n riool deur 'n aangrensende standplaas of standplase aan te lê na bewys van die registrasie van die toepaslike serwituit of van 'n notariële akte van gesamentlike riolering.

(2) Onderworpe aan die bepalings van subartikel (3) sal die Raad, so gou moontlik nadat die eienaar hom in kennis gestel het dat sy rioleringsinstallasie gereed is om met die vuilriool verbind te word, op eie koste die verbinding uitvoer sonder veronagsaming van artikel 61 met betrekking tot die toets van rioleringsinstallasies.

(3) Enige verbinding wat gemaak is na dié wat deur die Raad gemaak is kragtens subartikel (2) moet, indien die Raad dit goedkeur, op die eienaar se koste aangebring word.

(4) Die Raad het die reg om voor te skryf tot by watter punt in die vuilriool en tot op watter diepte onderkant die grondoppervlakte enige rioleringsinstallasie verbind moet word, en die roete wat deur die riool gevolg moet word na die verbinding wat aldus gemaak is.

(5) Niemand mag toelaat dat enige vloeistof of vaste stof enige rioleringsinstallasie binnegaan nie alvorens dit met die vuilriool verbind is.

(6) Behalwe soos skriftelik deur die Raad toegelaat mag niemand uitgesonderd 'n beampte van die Raad wat behoorlik gemagtig is om dit te doen enige rioleringsinstallasies met die vuilriool verbind nie.

Gekombineerde installasies.

14. Die Raad kan na goeddunke die rioleringsinstallasies op enige twee of meer eiendomme, of dit aan dieselfde eienaar behoort al dan nie, toelaat om in die vuilriool in uit te loop deur middel van 'n gesamentlike riool.

Onkoppeling van toebehere.

15. (1) Uitgesonderd vir die doeleindes en die uitvoer van enige instandhoudings- en reparasiewerk, mag geen drekwateroebhore of drekwaterpyp ontkoppel word van enige drekwaterpyp of riool nie en geen riool moet ontkoppel word van enige ander riool nie sonder die voorafverkêre goedkeuring van die Raad op die wyse voorgeskryf by artikel 6.

(2) Waar enige deel van 'n rioleringsinstallasie van die installasie ontkoppel word met die doel dat dit nie langer gebruik mag word nie, moet genoemde deel van die plek waar dit gebruik was, verwijder word en alle openinge in die installasie wat deur die verwydering veroorsaak is, moet tot voldoening van die Raad doeltreffend verseël word.

(3) Met enige onkoppeling van 'n rioleringsinstallasie van 'n vuilriool af, moet die Raad die opening na die vuilriool wat aldus gevorm is, verseël en die vordering wat in Aanhangesel C voorgeskryf word op die eienaar verhaal.

(4) Iedereen wat sonder die toestemming van die Raad enige seël wat kragtens hierdie verordeninge gemaak is verbreek of verwijder of die verbreking of verwijdering daarvan veroorsaak of dit toelaat, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf.

Onwettige rioleringswerk.

16. (1) Waar enige rioleringswerk verrig is sonder om te voldoen aan die bepalings van hierdie verordeninge wat betrekking het op die indiening en goedkeuring van planne, moet die eienaar nadat hy skriftelik kennisgewing

Council shall be entitled, in considering whether to approve any plans submitted to it in terms of these or any other of its relevant by-laws, to have regard to the possibility that a sewer will become available as aforesaid, and to require the owner to locate the said new building or alteration or addition accordingly.

Connections to Sewer.

13. (1) No part of any drainage installation shall extend beyond the boundary of the stand or stands on which the building to which it belongs is erected: Provided that, where it considers it necessary or expedient to do so, the Council may permit the owner to lay a drain at his own expense through an adjoining stand or stands on proof of the registration of the appropriate servitude or of a notarial deed of joint drainage.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the Council will, as soon as is practicable after the owner has notified it that his drainage installation is ready for connection to the sewer, at its own expense but without prejudice to section 61 concerning the testing of drainage installations, effect the connection.

(3) Any connection subsequent to that made by the Council in terms of sub-section (2) shall, if the Council approves thereof, be constructed by it at the owner's expense.

(4) The Council shall have the right to prescribe to what point in the sewer and at what depth below the ground any drainage installation is to be connected, and the route to be followed by the drain to the connection so made.

(5) No person shall permit any liquid or solid matter to enter any drainage installation until the same has been connected to the sewer.

(6) Save as permitted by the Council in writing no person other than an official of the Council duly authorised to do so shall connect any drainage installation to the sewer.

Combined Installations.

14. The Council may in its discretion, permit the drainage installations on any two or more properties, whether or not in the same ownership, to discharge into the sewer through a common drain.

Disconnection of Fittings.

15. (1) Otherwise than for the purposes of and the carrying out of any work of maintenance or repair, no soil-water fitting or soil-water pipe shall be disconnected from any soil-water pipe or drain, and no drain shall be disconnected from any other drain without the approval of the Council first obtained in the manner prescribed in section 6.

(2) Where any part of a drainage installation is disconnected from the installation with the intention that it shall no longer be used, the said part shall be removed from the place in which it was being used, and all openings in the installation, created by the removal, shall be effectively sealed to the satisfaction of the Council.

(3) On any disconnection of a drainage installation from a sewer, the Council shall seal the opening to the sewer, so made and shall recover from the owner, the charge prescribed for such work in Annexure C.

(4) Any person who, without the permission of the Council, breaks or removes or causes or permits the breakage or removal of any seal made in terms of these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence.

Unlawful Drainage Work.

16. Where any drainage work has been constructed without compliance with the provisions of these by-laws concerning the submission and approval of plans, the

van die Raad ontvang het om dit te doen, binne die tydperk wat in daardie kennisgewing voorgeskryf is voldoen aan al die genoemde bepalings.

(2) Waar enige rioleringsinstallasie opgerig is, of enige rioleringswerk uitgevoer is wat in gebreke bly om in enige opsig te voldoen aan hierdie verordeninge, moet die eienaar, indien hy skriftelik deur die Raad daar toe aangesê word en ondanks die feit dat hy planne ten opsigte van genoemde installasie of werk soos by hierdie verordeninge vereis, ingedien het, sodanige veranderinge aan die installasie uitvoer, sodanige onderdeel daarvan verwijder en sodanige ander werk as wat die kennisgewing spesifieer uitvoer binne die vasgestelde tyd.

(3) In plaas daarvan om 'n kennisgewing soos voornoem te beteken, of waar daar nie aan sodanige kennisgewing binne die tydperk wat daarin voorgeskryf word, voldoen is nie, mag die Raad self voortgaan om enige sodanige veranderinge, verwijdering of ander werk as wat dit noodsaaklik ag om hierdie verordeninge na te kom, uit te voer en die koste daarvan op die eienaar verhaal deur die gewone regssproses wat van toepassing is vir die terugvordering van gyselaarskuld.

Instandhouding van rioleringsinstallasies.

17. (1) Die eienaar van enige eiendom moet te alle tye enige rioleringsinstallasie daarop behoorlik en in 'n goeie werkende toestand onderhou.

(2) Waar enige gedeelte van 'n rioleringsinstallasie deur twee of meer eienaars gebruik word, is hulle kragtens hierdie verordening afsonderlik en gesamentlik verantwoordelik vir die instandhouding daarvan.

Verstopping van riele.

18. (1) Wanen die eienaar of okkuperde van enige perseel rede het om te glo dat 'n verstopping plaasgevind het in enige rioleringsinstallasie daarop, moet hy dit dadelik by die Raad aanmeld.

(2) Waar 'n verstopping in 'n rioleringsinstallasie plaasvind, moet enige werk wat noodsaaklik is vir die verwijdering daarvan slegs gedoen word deur of onder die toesig van 'n loodgieter of rioolpyplêer wat kragtens die Raad se verordeninge gelisensieer is.

(3) Enige loodgieter of rioolpyplêer soos voornoem moet, alvorens hy voortgaan om enige verstopping uit 'n rioleringsinstallasie te verwijder, die Raad telefonies of andersins van sy voorname om dit te doen, in kennis stel en moet, wanneer hy dit gedoen het, die Raad daarvan en van die aard en oorsaak van genoemde verstopping in kennis stel.

(4) Iedereen wat werkzaam is met die verwijdering van 'n verstopping uit 'n rioleringsinstallasies, en wat veroorsaak of toelaat dat enige deel van die stof wat die verstopping veroorsaak, by die Raad se vuil riool ingaan, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf.

(5) Die Raad het self, hetsy hy deur die eienaar daarom versoek is al dan nie, na goeddunke die reg om 'n verstopping uit 'n rioleringsinstallasie te verwijder en om op die eienaar, ten opsigte van sodanige werk, die vordering wat in Aanhangsel C voorgeskryf word, te verhaal.

(6) Waar 'n verstopping uit 'n riool wat tweé of meer eiendomme bedien verwijder is, is genoemde vordering in gelyke dele verhaalbaar op elkeen van die eienaars daarvan, wat gesamentlik daarvoor aanspreeklik is.

Vloedwater mag nie vuilriole binne gaan nie.

19. (1) Geen deel van 'n rioleringsinstallasie moet te eniger tyd sodanig wees of moontlik sodanig gemaak word dat water uit enige ander bron as drekwater of vuilwater die installasie kan binnevloeï sonder menslike bemiddeling nie.

(2) Niemand mag veroorsaak of toelaat dat enige water, uitgesonderd drekwater of vuilwater, enige rioleringsinstallasie binnevloeï nie.

(3) Op aanbeveling van sy geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes, met inbegrip van die heffing van sodanige vordering as wat hy voorskryf, mag die Raad toelaat dat ondergrondse water in die rioleringsinstallasie vloeï.

owner shall, after receiving written notice by the Council so to do, comply with all the said provisions within the period prescribed in that notice.

(2) Where any drainage installation has been constructed, or any drainage work has been carried out which fails in itself in any respect to comply with these by-laws, the owner shall, if given written notice by the Council so to do, and notwithstanding that he may have submitted plans in respect of the said installation or work as required by these by-laws, carry out such alterations to the installation, remove such part thereof, and carry out such other work as, and within the time which the notice may specify.

(3) The Council may, instead of serving notice as aforesaid, or where such a notice has not been complied with within the time prescribed therein, proceed itself to carry out any such alterations, removal or other work as it deems necessary for compliance with these by-laws and may recover the cost thereof from the owner by the ordinary process of law applicable to the recovery of a civil debt.

Maintenance of Drainage Installations.

17. (1) The owner of any property shall at all times keep, and maintain in a proper state of repair and working order any drainage installation thereon.

(2) Where any part of a drainage installation is used by two or more owners, they shall be jointly and severally liable in terms of this by-law for the maintenance of the same.

Blockage of Drains.

18. (1) When the owner or occupier of any premises has reason to believe that a blockage has occurred in any drainage installation thereon, he shall forthwith report the same to the Council.

(2) Where a blockage occurs in a drainage installation any work necessary for its removal shall be done only by or under the supervision of a plumber or drainlayer licensed in terms of the Council's by-laws.

(3) Any plumber or drainlayer as aforesaid shall before proceeding to remove any blockage from a drainage installation, notify the Council by telephone or otherwise of his intention to do so, and shall, when he has done so, notify the Council of that fact and of the nature and cause of the said blockage.

(4) It shall be an offence for any person engaged in the removal of a blockage from a drainage installation to cause or permit any part of the material causing the blockage to enter the Council's sewer.

(5) The Council itself shall, whether or not it has been requested by the owner to do so, be entitled at its discretion to remove a blockage from a drainage installation, and to recover from him, in respect of such work, the charge prescribed in Annexure C.

(6) Where a blockage has been removed from a drain which serves two or more properties the said charge shall be recoverable in equal proportions from each of the owners thereof, who shall be severally liable therefor.

Stormwater not to Enter Sewers.

19. (1) No part of a drainage installation shall at any time be such or capable of being rendered such that water from any source other than soil water or waste water can enter the installation without the intervention of human agency.

(2) No person shall cause or permit any water other than soil water or waste water to enter any drainage installation.

(3) The Council may on the recommendation of its Medical Officer of Health and subject to such conditions, including the imposition of such charge as it may prescribe, permit the discharge of sub-soil water into a drainage installation.

(4) Geen pyp wat daartoe in staat is om reënwater van enige dak of ander verhewe oppervlakte na die grond toe af te voer, mag binne agt voet van enige rioolput wat deel uitmaak van enige rioleringsinstallasie, uitvloei nie.

Rioolvuil mag nie in vloedwaterriool vloeи nie.

20. Niemand mag enige rioolvuil regstreeks of onregstreeks in 'n vloedwaterriool, rivier, stroom of ander waterloop, hetsy natuurlik of kunsmatig, laat uitvloei of dit toelaat nie.

Verbode uitvloeiels na vuilriole.

21. (1) Niemand mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad enige rioolvuil of fabrieksuitvloeiel in enige vuilriool laat uitvloei of dit toelaat nie wat—

- (a) 'n temperatuur van hoër as 110° Fahrenheit het op die punt waar dit die vuilriool binnevloei;
- (b) 'n ph-waarde van minder as 6·0 of meer as 12·0 het;
- (c) enige kalsiumkarbied, vetoplosmiddels, vlugtige petroleumprodukte, ontvlambare of giftige oplosmiddels, of enige ander bestanddeel hoegenaamd bevat wat 'n ontvlambare of giftige damp kan afgee teen 'n temperatuur van minder as 70° Fahrenheit;
- (d) enigeen van die volgende bestanddele in konsentrasies, wat as dele per miljoen by gewig, groter as wat hieronder vermeld word, bevat:—

Totale suiker en stysels (as glukose uitgedruk) ...	1,000
Vaste stowwe in suspensie ...	1,000
Vet en olie ...	400
Onoplosbare sulfate (as SO ₄ uitgedruk)	250
Teer en teerolie wat nie tot 'n waterige fase opgelos is nie ...	60
Sulfide (as S uitgedruk) ...	50
Koper (as Cu uitgedruk) ...	50
Nikkel (as Ni uitgedruk) ...	50
Sink (as Zn uitgedruk) ...	50
Kadmium (as Cd uitgedruk) ...	50
Chroom (as Cr ₃ uitgedruk) ...	50
Siaanwaterstof en sianides of ander siaansamestellings (as HCN uitgedruk) ...	20

of;

(e) enige bestanddeel bevat wat, hetsy afsonderlik of in samestelling met ander stof, na die mening van die Raad, enige soort openbare oorlas, of in die besonder beserings aan, of gevaar vir die gesondheid van persone wat die vuilriole of toegangspunte binnegaan of enige werk in verband daarmee uitvoer, kan veroorsaak, of wat vir die vuilriole, behandelingsinstallasies of enige grond wat gebruik word vir die wegdoening van rioolvuil, nadelig kan wees, of op enige wyse 'n nadelige uitwerking kan hê op enige van die prosesse waarvolgens rioolvuil behandel word.

(2) Iedereen wat, nadat hy 'n skriftelike bevel van die Raad ontvang het waarin die ontlassing van enige stof in die vuilriool, van enige datum af belet word, voortgaan om sodanige stof te laat ontsla of dit toelaat na daardie datum is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £5 vir elke dag of gedeelte van 'n dag wat sodanige ontlassing plaasvind.

Fabrieksnywerheidsuitvloeiels.

22. (1) Die Raad kan na goeddunke en met inagneming van die vermoë van sy vuilriole en rioolvuilbehandelingsinstallasies en op sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy goed ag om in te stel, en by die betaling van die gelde wat in hierdie verordeninge voorgeskryf word, toestemming vir die ontlassing van nywerheidsuitvloeiels van enige eiendom af in die vuilriool in toelaat.

(2) Iedereen moet, alvorens hy enige nywerheidsuitvloeiel in 'n vuilriool in laat ontsla, skriftelik by die Raad daarom aansoek doen en die nywerheidsproses wat aanleiding tot die uitvloeiel gee, beskryf en die chemiese samestelling daarvan, die aard en die hoeveelheid van die

(4) No pipe capable of conducting rainwater from any roof or other raised surface to the ground shall discharge within eight feet of any gully forming part of a drainage installation.

Sewage Not to Enter Stormwater Drains.

20. No person shall cause or permit any sewage to discharge directly or indirectly into a stormwater drain, river, stream or other water course, natural or artificial.

Prohibited Discharges to Sewers.

21. (1) No person shall without the permission of the Council in writing cause or permit to enter any sewer, any sewage or industrial effluent which—

- (a) has a temperature exceeding a 110° Fahrenheit at the point of entry to the sewer;
- (b) has a ph value less than 6·0 or greater than 12·0;
- (c) contains any calcium carbide, degreasing solvents, volatile petroleum products, inflammable or poisonous solvents, or any substance whatsoever which may give off an inflammable or poisonous vapour at a temperature of less than 70 degrees Fahrenheit;
- (d) includes any of the following substances in concentrations, expressed as parts per million by weight, greater than those stated below:—

Total sugars and starch (expressed as glucose) ...	1,000
Solids in suspension ...	1,000
Grease and oil ...	400
Insoluble sulphates (expressed as SO ₄) ...	250
Tar and tar oils not dissolved in aqueous phase ...	60
Sulphides (expressed as S) ...	50
Copper (expressed as Cu) ...	50
Nickel (expressed as Ni) ...	50
Zinc (expressed as Zn) ...	50
Cadmium (expressed as Cd) ...	50
Chromium (expressed as Cr ₃) ...	50
Hydrocyanic acid and cyanides or other cyanogen compounds (expressed at HCN) ...	20

or;

- (e) contains any substance which, whether alone or in combination with other matter, may, in the opinion of the Council, cause a nuisance of any kind to the public, or in particular, injury to, or danger to the health of, persons entering sewers or manholes or carrying out any work in connection therewith, or which may be injurious to the sewers, treatment plants or any land used for the disposal of sewage, or may in any way injuriously affect any of the processes whereby sewage is treated.

(2) Any persons who after receiving from the Council an order in writing prohibiting the discharge from any date of any substance to the sewer continues to cause or permit such a discharge after that date shall be guilty of an offence liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £5 for each day during which or part of which such discharge occurs.

Industrial Effluents.

22. (1) The Council may, in its discretion having regard to the capacities of its sewers and sewage treatment plants, and subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose and to the payment of the fees prescribed in these by-laws, grant permission for the discharge of industrial effluents from any property into the sewer.

(2) Every person shall, before discharging any industrial effluent into a sewer, make application in writing to the Council for permission to do so describing the industrial process giving rise to the effluent and stating the chemical composition, nature and quantity of the effluent to be

uitvloeisel wat ontlaas gaan word, die maksimum ontlastingstempo en die aantal persone wat op die perseel in diens is vermeld en moet sodanige ander inligting as wat die Raad noodsaklik ag, verstrek.

(3) 'n Persoon wat kragtens subartikels (1) en (2) fabrieksuitvloeisel in 'n vuilriool laat ontlaas moet, alvorens hy enigets doen om enige verandering in die hoeveelheid of aard van genoemde uitvloeisel te laat veroorsaak, die Raad skriftelik in kennis stel van die datum waarop dit die voorneme is om die verandering te laat plaasvind.

(4) Iedereen wat 'n fabrieksuitvloeisel in die vuilriool laat ontlaas sonder voorafverkree toestemming om dit te doen kragtens subartikel (2), is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en bo en behalwe die strafbepalings by hierdie verordeninge voorgeskryf, aanspreeklik vir sodanige vorderings as wat die Raad vasstel vir die afvoer en behandeling van die uitvloeisel wat aldus ontlaas word.

Beheer oor fabrieksuitvloeisels.

23. Die Raad mag deur betekening van 'n kennisgewing aan die ejenaar of okkuperer van enige perseel waaraan 'n fabrieksuitvloeisel ontlaas word van hom vereis om alles of enigeen van die volgende dinge te doen:—

- (a) Om die uitvloeisel, alvorens dit na die vuilriool afgevoer word, aan sodanige behandeling te onderwerp as wat na die mening van die Raad sal verseker dat dit te alle tye in ooreenstemming is met artikel 21;
- (b) om die ontlassing van uitvloeisels tot sekere gespesifieerde ure en die ontlassingstempo tot 'n gespesifieerde maksimum te beperk, en om op eie koste sodanige tanks, toestelle en ander uitrusting as wat noodsaklik kan wees vir die voldoening aan genoemde beperkings, te installeer;
- (c) om 'n afsonderlike rioleringsinstallasie vir die afvoer van fabrieksuitvloeisels te installeer, en om genoemde in 'n vuilriool deur 'n afsonderlike aanaansluiting, wat deur die Raad verskaf is, te laat ontlas en om nie die uitvloeisel deur enige huis-houdelike rioleringsinstallasie of enige huishouderlike vuil deur 'n voorname afsonderlike installasie te laat ontlas nie;
- (d) om op eie koste in enige rioleringsinstallasie wat fabrieksuitvloeisel na die vuilriool afvoer, een of meer inspeksie, monsternemings- of meterkamers van sodanige afmetings en materiale en in sodanige posisies as wat die Raad mag voorskryf, op te rig; en
- (e) om alle sodanige inligting as wat deur die Raad vereis word, te verstrek om hom in staat te stel om die vorderings wat kragtens Aanhangsel B betaalbaar is, vas te stel.

Metervoorsiening vir fabrieksuitvloeisels.

24. (1) Die Raad mag in sodanige posisie as wat hy vasstel, in enige rioleringsinstallasie wat fabrieksuitvloeisel na die vuilriool vervoer, enige meter, meetinstrument of ander toestel inlyf met die doel om die volume of samestelling van die genoemde uitvloeisel vas te stel, en iederen wat sodanige meter, meetinstrument of ander toestel soos voorneem omloop, oopmaak, daarin inbreek of andersins daaraan peuter, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf.

(2) Die Raad is daarop geregtig om ten opsigte van enige sodanige meter, meetinstrument of toestel of ten opsigte van die installasie daarvan, sodanige vordering te maak as wat by 'n Aanhangsel by hierdie verordeninge voorgeskryf word.

Swembaddens.

25. (1) Geen water moet regstreeks of onregstreeks van 'n swembad in 'n vuilriool ontlaas word nie tensy skriftelike toestemming daartoe eers van die Raad verkry is.

(2) Enige sodanige voorname skriftelike toestemming is onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaarde as wat die Raad vasstel, met inbegrip in die besonder van 'n voorwaarde dat die toestemming te enigertyd na die gee van een week se skriftelike kennis deur die Raad, herroepbaar is, en is voorts onderworpe aan die betaling van die vorderinge deur Aanhangsel B voorgeskryf.

discharged, the maximum rate of discharge and the number of persons employed on the premises, and shall give such other information as the Council may consider necessary.

(3) A person discharging industrial effluent into a sewer in terms of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall, before doing anything to cause any change in the quantity or nature of that effluent, notify the Council in writing of the date on which it is proposed that the change shall take place.

(4) Any person who discharges an industrial effluent to the sewer without having first obtained permission to do so in terms of sub-section (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable, in addition to the penalties prescribed by these by-laws, to such charges as the Council may assess for the conveyance and treatment of the effluent so discharged.

Control of Industrial Effluents.

23. The Council may, by notice served on the owner or occupier of any premises from which an industrial effluent is discharged, require him to do all or any of the following things:—

- (a) to subject the effluent before it is discharged to the sewer to such treatment as will, in the opinion of the Council ensure that it is at all times in accordance with section 21;
- (b) to restrict the discharge of effluents to certain specified hours and the rate of discharge to a specified maximum, and to install at his own expense such tanks, appliances and other equipment as may be necessary for compliance with the said restrictions;
- (c) to install a separate drainage installation for the conveyance of industrial effluents and to discharge the same into the sewer through a separate connection provided by the Council and to refrain from discharging the effluent through any domestic drainage installation or any domestic sewage through the aforesaid separate installation;
- (d) to construct at his own expense in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to the sewer one or more inspection, sampling or metering chambers of such dimensions and materials and in such positions as the Council may prescribe; and
- (e) to provide all such information as may be required by the Council, to enable it to assess the charges payable in terms of Annexure B.

Metering of Industrial Effluents.

24. (1) The Council may incorporate in such position as it shall determine in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to the sewer any meter or gauge or other device for the purpose of ascertaining the volume or composition of the said effluent, and it shall be an offence for any person to by-pass, open, break into or otherwise interfere with or to damage any such meter, gauge or other device as aforesaid.

(2) The Council shall be entitled to make in respect of any such meter, gauge or device or of the installation thereof such charge as may be prescribed by an Annexure to these by-laws.

Swimming Baths.

25. (1) No water shall be discharged directly or indirectly from a swimming bath to a sewer unless written permission to do so has first been obtained from the Council.

(2) Any such written permission as aforesaid shall be subject to such conditions as the Council shall determine including in particular a condition that the permission shall be revocable at any time on the Council's giving one week's written notice, and shall be subject further to the payment of the charges prescribed in Annexure B.

(3) Geen water van 'n swembad af moet sonder die voorafverkreeë skriftelike toestemming van die Raad regstreeks of onregstreeks oor, of in enige pad, geut of vloedwaterriool wat by die Raad berus, ontlas word nie.

Riole.

26. (1) Alle pype, buigstukke, aansluitings en daarmee gepaard gaande toebehores wat deel van 'n riool uitmaak moet van geglasuurde erdewerk of gietyster of sodanige ander materiaal wees, as wat die Raad na absolute goedkeur.

(2) Pype, buigstukke, aansluitings en daarmee gepaard gaande toebehores wat van geglasuurde erdewerk of gietyster gemaak is, moet tot voldoening van die Raad, aan die algemeen goedgekeurde vervaardigingsstandaarde voldoen.

(L.W.—S.A. Standaardspesifikasie No. 559 Geglasuurde Erdewerkriool en -rioolpype en Toebehoere en Britse Standaardspesifikasie No. 437 Gietyster sok-en-tapriole is die kriteria waarvolgens die Raad in die algemeen die diskresionêre bevoegdhede wat by hierdie verordening aan hom verleen is, sal uitoefen.)

Verbindings in riole.

27. (1) Alle pype en daarmee gepaard gaande toebehores in 'n rioleringsinstallasie moet so aangesluit word dat hulle silinders konsentries is, hulle bodems volgens lyn en helling, en daar geen interne versperrings is nie.

(2) Alle pype soos voornoem, moet so gelê word dat hulle verbindings lug- en waterdig is en dat 'n riool-skrapers met 'n diameter, 'n $\frac{1}{2}$ duim minder as die nominale interne diameter van die pyp, vryelik deur die pyp kan gaan.

(3) Die verbindingsstukke tussen geglasuurde erdepype in 'n rioleringsinstallasie moet gevorm word van 'n sement dagma wat saamgestel is uit hoogstens twee dele sand op een deel Portland-sement wat behoorlik tussen die sokke en tappe van die pype gekalfater is.

(4) Die verbindings tussen gietystersok-en-tappype van 'n rioleringsinstallasie moet gevorm word met 'n pakkingstuk van hennep of gare tot 'n diepte wat hoogstens een derde van die diepte van die sok moet wees wanneer laaggenoemde behoorlik gekalfater is, en die res van die sok moet met gesmelte lood wat met een gieting ingegejet is, of met loodvesel gevul word, en daarna stewig gekalfater word.

(5) Alternatiewe metodes van verbinding van pype en daarmee gepaard gaande toebehores wat van geglasuurde erdewerk of gietyster gemaak is, mag deur die Raad goedgekeur word: Met dien verstande dat die sterkte en duursaamheid daarvan na die mening van die Raad nie minder is as die sterkte en duursaamheid van die metodes wat in subartikels (3) en (4) beskryf is nie.

Grootte van riole.

28. Die interne diameter van 'n riool moet 4 duim wees: Met dien verstande dat die Raad na absolute goedkeur die lê van riole wat daardie diameter oorskry, mag toelaat.

Lê van riole.

29. (1) Alle riole moet in 'n reguit lyn by 'n eenvormige gradiënt gelê word tussen die toegangspunte in artikel 30 genoem.

(2) Alle riole moet so gelê word dat die silinder van iedere pyp stewig oor sy volle lengte gestut is.

(3) Alle riole moet by 'n gradiënt van hoogstens 1 op 10 en minstens 1 op 70 gelê word: Met dien verstande dat die Raad na absolute goedkeur mag toelaat dat die maksimum gradiënt oorskry word of die oprigting van vertikale valle van hoogstens 8 voet mag toelaat; sodanige valle mag slegs toegelaat word in die geval van geglasuurde erdepype waar hulle met beton omhul is.

(4) Niemand uitgesonderd as 'n loodgieter wat kragtens die Raad se Verordeninge vir die Lisensiëring van Loodgieters en Rioolpyplêers gelisensieer is moet gietystersok-en-tappype lê nie, ewemin mag enigiemand uitgesonderd 'n rioolpyplêer wat gelisensieer is, soos voornoem, geglasuurde erderiole lê: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) die verbinding van erdepype deur enigiemand wat onder die toesig van 'n gelisensieerde rioolpyplêer werk, uitgevoer mag word; en

(3) No water from a swimming bath shall, without the written permission of the Council previously obtained, be discharged directly or indirectly over or into any, road, gutter or stormwater drain vested in the Council.

Drains.

26. (1) All pipes, bends, junctions and associated fittings forming part of a drain shall be made of glazed stoneware or cast iron or such other materials as the Council may in its absolute discretion approve.

(2) Pipes, bends, junctions and associated fittings made of glazed stoneware or cast iron shall conform to generally approved standards of manufacture to the satisfaction of the Council.

(Note.—S.A. Standard Specification No. 559 Glazed Earthenware Drain and Sewer Pipes and Fittings and British Standard Specification No. 437 Cast Iron Spigot and Socket Drain Pipes, are the criteria according to which in general the Council will exercise the discretion given to it by this by-law.)

Joints in Drains.

27. (1) All pipes and associated fittings in a drainage installation shall be so joined that their barrels are concentric, their inverters are true to line and grade, and that there are no internal obstructions.

(2) All pipes as aforesaid shall be so laid that their joints are air and water-tight and that a badger $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less in diameter than the nominal internal diameter of the pipe can pass freely through it.

(3) The joints between glazed earthenware pipes in a drainage installation shall be formed of cement mortar having a composition not more than two parts of sand to one part of Portland cement properly between the spigots and sockets of the pipes.

(4) The joints between cast iron spigot and socket pipes of a drainage installation shall be formed with a gasket of hemp or yarn the depth of which shall not exceed one third of the depth of the socket when the latter is properly caulked, and the remainder of the socket shall be filled with molten lead run at one pouring, or with lead fibre, and thereafter solidly caulked.

(5) Alternative methods of jointing pipes and associated fittings made of glazed earthenware or cast iron may be approved by the Council: Provided that the strength and durability thereof are in the opinion of the Council, not less than the strength and durability of the methods described in sub-sections (3) and (4).

Size of Drains.

28. The internal diameter of a drain shall be 4 inches: Provided that the Council may in its absolute discretion permit the laying of drains exceeding that diameter.

Laying of Drains.

29. (1) All drains shall be laid in a straight line and at a uniform gradient between the points of access referred to in section 30.

(2) All drains shall be so laid so that the barrel of every pipe is firmly supported throughout its length.

(3) All drains shall be laid at a gradient not exceeding 1 in 10 and not less than 1 in 70: Provided that the Council may, in its absolute discretion, permit the maximum gradient to be exceeded or permit the construction of vertical drops not exceeding 8 feet, such drops to be permitted only in the case of glazed earthenware pipes where they are encased in concrete.

(4) No person, other than a plumber, licensed in terms of the Council's By-laws for the Licensing of Plumbers and Drainlayers, shall lay cast iron drains, nor shall any person other than a drainlayer, licensed as aforesaid, lay glazed earthenware drains: Provided that—

(i) the jointing of stoneware pipes may be carried out by any person working under the supervision of a licensed drainlayer; and

(ii) waar die Raad met die uitoefening van sy diskresionêre bevoegdhede ingevolge artikel 26 toegelaat het dat 'n riool van enige ander materiaal as gietyster of geglasuurde erdewerk gemaak word, die rioolpyp wat aldus gemaak is na goedunke van die Raad deur die houer van of 'n loodgieters- of 'n rioolpyplêerslisensié gelê mag word.

Toegang tot riele.

30. (1) Alle riele moet van voldoende toegangsmiddele voorsien word:—

- (a) Binne 3 voet van die aansluitingspunt met die Raad se vuilriool;
- (b) binne 3 voet van die boonste uiterste van elke rieol of takriool;
- (c) by elke rigtingsverandering;
- (d) by elke gradiëntverandering; en
- (e) by elke punt van aansluiting by 'n ander rieol.

(2) Daar moet in elke geval 'n punt van toegang tot elke rieol wees op afstande van minstens 80 voet.

(3) Toegang tot die binnekant van 'n rieol moet verskaf word deur toegangspitte, of deur toegangspype met openinge waarvan die deksels, wanneer hulle in posisie en verseël is, die opening gas- en waterdig sal maak.

(4) Die deksels van openinge in toegangspype in geglaasurde erderiele moet verseël word met 'n bitumineuse materiaal wat teen alle temperature tot 160° Fahrenheit as 'n seël effekief sal bly.

(5) Waar die verskaffing van voldoende toegangsmiddele binne 3 voet van die punt van aansluiting by die Raad se vuilriole soos voornoem, om watter rede ook al onmoontlik is, moet die eienaar op eie koste 'n toegangspit in die straat oor die Raad se vuilriool laat oprig, in sodanige posisie en van sodanige materiale en afmetings as wat die Raad voorskryf, en daarbenewens moet hy ook die koste dra soos dit deur die Raad vasgestel is, van enige verandering aan bestaande dienste wat, weens die oprigting van 'n toegangspunt noodsaaklik is.

(6) Die punte van toegang tot riele wat onder geplateide oppervlaktes geleë word, moet met voldoende gemerkte verwijderbare plakke op die oppervlakte van sodanige gebied bedek word.

(7) Waar enige deel van 'n rieleringsinstallasie onder 'n gebou deur loop, moet dit aan beide punte buite en so na as moontlik aan die gebou van toegangspunte voorsien word.

(8) Waar toegang tot 'n rieol binne 'n gebou toegelaat word, moet sodanige toegang deur 'n gesikte vasgeskroefde of gegrendelde deksel wees.

Maak van toegangspitte.

31. (1) Die skag, kamer en bodem van elke toegangspit moet van baksteen of beton gemaak word en nie die infiltrering van grondwater toelaat nie.

(2) Die kamer van elke toegangspit moet groot genoeg wees om die gemaklike insteek van rioolskoonmaakstange toe te laat.

(3) Die bodem van elke toegangspit moet met 'n staal-troffel tot 'n gladde oppervlakte afgewerk word.

(4) Waar die bodem van 'n toegangspit deur geglaasurde erdewerkkanale deurkruis word, moet elke gedeelte van die kante daarvan vertikaal na die vlak van die binnewelwing van die uitgaande pyp gebring word en van hierdie vlak af moet die vloer van die bodem van die toegangspit onafgebroke na die wande daarvan styg teen 'n helling van minstens 1 op 6.

(5) Waar die bodem van 'n toegangspit meer as 3 voet onder die grondvlak is, moet klimysters in die wande voorsien word vir die doel om toegang daartoe te verkry.

(6) Elke toegangspit moet van 'n deksel voorsien word wat sterk genoeg is om die druk wat daarop uitgeoefen word deur enige verkeer wat moontlik daaroor kan gaan, te weerstaan, en waar die bodem deur geglaasurde erdewerkkanale deurkruis word, moet die deksel 'n dubbele seël hê, maar hoef slegs 'n enkele seël te hê indien genoemde bodem deur pype deurkruis word indien toegang tot die binnekant daarvan deur 'n toegangspyp verkry word.

(ii) where in the exercise of its discretion under section 26 the Council has permitted a drain to be made of some material other than cast iron or glazed stoneware, the drain so made may at the discretion of the Council be laid by the holder of either a plumber's or a drainlayer's licence.

Access to Drains.

30. (1) All drains shall be provided with adequate means of access—

- (a) within 3 feet of the point of junction with the Council's sewer;
- (b) within 3 feet of the upper extremity of every drain or branch drain;
- (c) at every change of direction;
- (d) at every change of gradient; and
- (e) at every point of junction with another drain.

(2) There shall in any case be a point of access to every drain at intervals of not less than 80 feet.

(3) Access to the interior of a drain shall be provided by manholes, or by access pipes having openings, the lids of which when in position and sealed shall render the opening gas- and water-tight.

(4) The lids of openings in access pipes in glazed stoneware drains shall be sealed with a bituminous material remaining effective as a seal at all temperatures up to 160° Fahrenheit.

(5) Where for any reason the provision of adequate means of access within 3 feet of the point of junction with the Council's sewers as aforesaid is impracticable, the owner shall at his own expense cause a manhole to be constructed in the street over the Council's sewer, in such position and of such materials and dimensions as the Council may prescribe and in addition shall bear the cost, as assessed by the Council, of any alteration to existing services, which may, by reason of the construction of the manhole be necessary.

(6) The points of access to drains laid beneath paved areas shall be covered by suitably marked removable slabs on the surface of such area.

(7) Where any part of a drainage installation passes under a building it shall be provided with points of access at both ends outside and as near as possible to the building.

(8) Where access to a drain within a building is permitted, such access shall be through a suitable screwed or bolted cover.

Construction of Manholes.

31. (1) The shaft, chamber and base of every manhole shall be constructed of brickwork or concrete and shall not permit the infiltration of groundwater.

(2) The chamber of every manhole shall be of adequate size to permit of the convenient insertion of drain-cleaning rods.

(3) The floor of the base of a manhole shall be steel-trowelled to a smooth surface.

(4) Where the base of a manhole is traversed by glazed earthenware channels every part of the sides thereof shall be brought up vertically to the level of the soffit of the outgoing pipe and from that level the floor of the base of the manhole shall rise continuously to its walls at a slope of not less than 1 in 6.

(5) Where the base of a manhole is more than 3 feet below ground level, stepirons shall be provided in the walls for the purpose of gaining access thereto.

(6) Every manhole shall be fitted with a cover sufficiently strong to support the load imposed by any traffic likely to pass over it, and the cover shall have a double seal where the base is traversed by glazed earthenware channels, but need only have a single seal if the said base is traversed by pipes, access to the interior of which is obtained through an access pipe.

(7) Waar enige pyp wat 'n toegangsput binnegaan, op 'n hoër vlak is as die uitlaatpyp van die toegangsput moet sodanige hoër pyp aangebring word na die vlak van die uitgaande pyp deur middel van 'n vertikale pyp wat met beton omhul is aan die buitekant van die toegangsput, welke vertikale pyp ook opwaarts na die oppervlakte van die grond gevoer moet word en daar in 'n verwyderbare waterdigte deksel of sodanige ander toestel as wat die Raad kan goedkeur, moet doodloop.

Riole op slegte grond.

32. (1) Riole wat deur grond gaan wat na die mening van die Raad aan insinking of beweging onderhewig is, moet op 'n betonblad gelê word wat saamgestel is uit hoogstens 6 dele growwe betongruis op 3 dele fyn betongruis op 1 deel Portland-sement met 'n dikte van minstens 4 duim onderkant die silinder van die pyp en 'n breedte van minstens 12 duim groter as die eksterne diameter van die pyp.

(2) Iedere pyp wat gelê is soos in subartikel (1) voorgeskryf is, moet behoorlik gelê en gesyne word deur die beton op te vul tot by die horizontale diameter van die pyp.

Riole binne of onder geboue.

33. (1) Geen gedeelte van 'n riool moet binne of onder 'n gebou gelê word nie tensy 'n alternatiewe rioolpyp of gedeelte daarvan, wat buite die gebou gelê word, na die mening van die Raad onuitvoerbaar en onwenslik is.

(2) Waar enige geglasuurde erdewerkriool of gedeelte daarvan onder 'n gebou loop, moet dit sonder rigtings- of gradiëntsverandering wees en op 'n betonlaag van minstens 4 duim dik met 'n samestelling van hoogstens 6 dele growwe betongruis op 3 dele fyn betongruis op 1 deel Portland-sement gelê wees en daarna met 'n soortgelyke beton omhul word, met 'n minimum dikte van 4 duim op alle punte gemeet van die eksterne oppervlakte van die pyp af.

(3) Waar enige riool of gedeelte daarvan in 'n blootgestelde posisie binne die gebou gelê word, moet dit uit gietysterpype gemaak word en op afstande van hoogstens 6 voet voldoende gestut word.

(4) Waar enige riool onder of deur enige muur of fondament loop, moet geen gedeelte van die gewig van genoemde muur of fondament op die rioolsteun nie.

Beskerming van riole.

34. Waar enige gedeelte van 'n geglasuurde erdewerkriool binne 12 duim onder die oppervlakte van die grond is, moet daardie hele gedeelte met beton omhul wees, met 'n samestelling van hoogstens 6 dele growwe betongruis op 3 dele fyn betongruis op een deel Portland-sement, en minstens 4 duim dik gemeet van die buitekant van die pyp af.

Aansluitings van riole.

35. (1) Elke takriool moet by 'n ander riool aansluit deur middel van 'n toebehore wat spesiaal vir die doel van sodanige aansluitings gemaak is en die genoemde toebehore moet nie 'n rugaansluiting wees nie.

(2) Die aansluitingspunt van die takriool by die ander riool moet so na moontlik aan die bodem van laasgenoemde en skuins in die vloeiingsrigting geplaas word, sodat die ingeslotte hoek tussen die asse van die twee riole nie 45° oorskry nie.

Inlate na riole.

36. (1) Elke inlaat na 'n rioolpyp wat nie 'n inlaat van 'n lugpyp 'n drekwater toebehore, 'n drekwaterpyp van 'n ander rioolpyp af is nie, moet afgesluit word deur 'n sperder wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is en gevorm en aangeheg moet wees om in staat te wees om 'n water-slot van minstens 2½ duim diepte te onderhou, en geen ander sperder mag tussen die sperder en die Raad se vuilriool geplaas word nie.

(2) Vuilwater toebehores wat deel uitmaak van 'n tweepystelsel, moet hulle in 'n rioolput, van die soort wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, ontlas, en sodanige onlastingspunt moet bokant die oppervlakte van die water-slot in die sperder wees.

(7) Where any pipe entering a manhole is at a higher level than the outlet pipe of the manhole, such higher pipe shall be brought down to the level of the outgoing pipe by means of a vertical pipe encased in concrete on the outside of the manhole, which vertical pipe shall also be continued upwards to the surface of the ground and shall there terminate in a removable water-tight cover, or such other device as may be approved by the Council.

Drains on Bad Ground.

32. (1) Drains passing through ground which in the opinion of the Council is liable to settlement or movement shall be laid on a bed of concrete having a composition of not more than 6 parts of coarse aggregate to 3 parts of fine aggregate to 1 part of Portland cement having a thickness of not less than 4 inches below the barrel of the pipe and a width not less than 12 inches greater than the external diameter of the pipe.

(2) Every pipe which has been laid as prescribed in sub-section (1) shall be properly bedded and haunched by bringing the concrete up to the level of the horizontal diameter of the pipe.

Drains Within or Under Buildings.

33. (1) No portion of a drain shall be laid within or under a building unless, in the opinion of the Council, an alternative drain or portion thereof, laid outside the building is impracticable or undesirable.

(2) Where any glazed earthenware drain or portion thereof passes under a building it shall be without change of direction or gradient and laid on a bed of concrete at least 4 inches thick having a composition of not more than 6 parts of coarse aggregate to 3 parts of fine aggregate to 1 part of Portland cement and encased thereafter in similar concrete, having a minimum thickness at all points, of 4 inches measured from the external surface of the pipe.

(3) Where any drain or portion thereof is laid in an exposed position within a building it shall be constructed of cast iron pipes and shall be adequately supported at intervals not exceeding 6 feet.

(4) Where any drain passes under or through any wall or foundation, no part of the weight of the said wall or foundation shall bear upon the drain.

Protection of Drains.

34. Where any portion of a glazed earthenware drain is within 12 inches below the surface of the ground, the whole of that portion shall be encased in concrete having a composition of not more than 6 parts of coarse aggregate to 3 parts of fine aggregate to 1 part of Portland cement, at least 4 inches thick measured from the outside of the pipe.

Junctions of Drains.

35. (1) Every branch drain shall join another drain by means of a fitting made specially for the purpose of such junctions, the said fitting not to be a saddle junction.

(2) The point of entry of the branch drain to the other drain shall be placed as near as practicable to the invert of the latter and obliquely in the direction of flow so that the included angle between the axes of the two drains does not exceed 45°.

Inlets to Drains.

36. (1) Every inlet to a drain other than that from a ventilating pipe, a soil-water fitting, a soil-water pipe or another drain, shall be trapped by a trap approved by the Council and formed and fixed so as to be capable of maintaining a water seal of at least 2½ inches in depth, and no other trap shall be placed between that trap and the Council's sewer.

(2) Waste-water fittings forming part of a two-pipe system shall discharge into a gully of a type approved by the Council, and the point of such discharge shall be above the surface of the water seal in the trap.

Afgeslote rioolputte.

37. (1) Die inlaat na elke rioolputspelder moet 'n interne diameter van 6 duim hê en die uitlaat daarvan 'n interne diameter van 4 duim, en dit moet 'n water-slot met 'n diepte van minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ duim hê.

(2) Behalwe wanneer instandhoudingswerk uitgevoer word, moet elke rioolput met 'n gietysterrooster toegehou word, waarvan die spasies tussen die tralies minstens $\frac{3}{8}$ duim en hoogstens $\frac{1}{2}$ duim breed moet wees.

(3) Alle rioolputte moet op beton wat minstens 4 duim dik is, gelê word en moet voorsien wees van 'n kom met trappe wat minstens 3 duim bokant die oppervlak van beide die rooster in subartikel (2) genoem en die oppervlak van die omliggende grond styg.

(4) Die watervlak in die sperder van enige rioolput moet hoogstens 18 duim onderkant die bopunt van die gietysterrooster in subartikel (2) genoem, wees en in gevalle waar die hoogte van die uitlaat van die rioolput sodanig is dat 'n groter diepte vereis word, moet die rioolput in 'n onbedekte kamer geplaas word wat opgerig is op die wyse wat in artikel 31 vir toegangsputte voorgeskryf is en waarvan die mure tot 'n vlak minstens 3 duim bokant die omliggende grond opgetrek is.

Vetvangers (Algemeen).

38. 'n Vetvanger van die soort, grootte en kapasiteit wat deur die aad goedgekeur is moet in plaas van 'n rioolput verskaf word om die ontlassing van elke opwas of kombuis in elke gebou waarvan vuilwater deur middel van stapelriole of ander inrigtings wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, weggeruim word, in elke woonhuis met meer as 9 bewoonbare kamers, in 'n hotel, restaurant, losieshuis, eethuis, teekamer of ander inrigting van vet of olie na die mening van die Raad moontlik meer is as wat by artikel 21 toegelaat word, en die bepalings van artikel 39 moet sover moontlik, op sodanige vetvangers van toepassing gemaak word.

Vetvangers (Nywerheids).

39. (1) Die uitvloeisel uit enige nywerheidspersel wat vet, olie, smout, slik of ander vaste stowwe in suspensie bevat of dit na die mening van die Raad moontlik kan bevat, in groter hoeveelhede as dié wat by artikel 21 toegelaat word, moet, alvorens dit enigeen van die Raad se vuil riole binneloop, deur 'n tenk of kamer gestuur word wat vir die onderskepping van vet en sediment is, en van die soort, grootte en kapasiteit is wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is.

(2) Olie, vet of enige ander bestanddeel wat in enige fabrieksuitvloeisel of ander vloeistof teenwoordig is en wat teen 'n temperatuur van 70° Fahrenheit 'n ontvlambare of skadelike damp afgee, moet, alvorens dit die Raad se vuilriole binneloop, in 'n tenk wat vir dié doel verskaf is onderskep word.

(3) 'n Tenk of kamer in subartikel (2) genoem moet aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:—

- (i) Dit moet van voldoende kapasiteit wees, van harde duursame materiale gemaak wees en wanneer dit voltooi is gas- en waterdig wees.
- (ii) Die waterslot van beide sy inlaat- en afvoerpype moet minstens 6 duim diep wees.
- (iii) Dit moet van soveel gasdige toegangsputdeksels voorsien word as wat vir die voldoende verwydering van vet, olie of slik nodig is.
- (iv) Dit moet 'n lugruimte van minstens 12 duim diep bokant die watervlak in die tenk of kamer bevat en genoemde lugruimte moet gevентileer word deur middel van 'n pyp wat 'n interne diameter van minstens 4 duim het en wat met enige ander ventilasiepyp verbind is nie.

Ophopings.

40. Niemand mag sodanige ophoping van vet of slyk in enige sperder, kamer, tenk of ander toebehore toelaat, as wat die doeltreffende werking daarvan sou belemmer nie.

Liggings van rioolputte.

41. (1) Alle rioolputte, vetvangers en stalsperders moet geleë wees in die ope lug of onder 'n dak in 'n plek wat permanent aan die open lug blootgestel is in 'n mate wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is.

Trapped Gullies.

37. (1) The inlet to every gully trap shall have an internal diameter of 6 inches and its outlet an internal diameter of 4 inches, and it shall have a water seal of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth.

(2) Except when maintenance work is in progress every gully shall be kept covered with a cast iron grating the spaces between the bars of which shall be not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width.

(3) All gullies shall be bedded on concrete not less than 4 inches thick and shall be provided with a benched dishing rising at least 3 inches above the level of both the grating referred to in sub-section (2) and the level of the surrounding ground.

(4) The level of the water in the trap of any gully shall not be more than 18 inches below the top of the cast iron grating referred to in sub-section (2), and in cases where the level of the outlet of the gully is such that a greater depth is required the gully shall be placed in an unroofed chamber constructed in the manner prescribed for manholes in section 31 the walls of which have been brought up to a level at least 3 inches above the surrounding ground.

Grease Traps (General).

38. A grease trap of type, size and capacity approved by the Council, shall be provided, instead of a gully, to take the discharge from every scullery or kitchen in every building from which waste water is disposed of in French drains or other works authorised by the Council, in any dwelling house containing more than 9 habitable rooms, in any hotel, restaurant, boarding-house, eating-house, tea-room, hospital or other institution or wherever in the opinion of the Council the discharge of grease, oils or fats is likely to exceed that permitted by section 21, and the provisions of section 39 shall be applied as far as possible to such grease traps.

Grease Traps (Industrial).

39. (1) The effluent from any industrial premises which contains or, in the opinion of the Council, is likely to contain grease, oil, fat, silt or other solid matter in suspension in quantities greater than those permitted by section 21 shall, before entering any of the Council's sewers, be passed through a tank or chamber designed for the interception of grease and sediment and of type, size and capacity approved by the Council.

(2) Oil, grease or any other substance which is contained in any industrial effluent or other liquid and which gives off an inflammable or noxious vapour at a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit shall, before entering the Council's sewers, be intercepted in a tank or chamber provided for that purpose.

(3) A tank or chamber as referred to in sub-section (2) shall comply with the following requirements:—

- (i) It shall be of adequate capacity, be constructed of hard durable materials and be gas- and water-tight when completed.
- (ii) The water seal of both its inlet and its discharge pipes shall be not less than 6 inches in depth.
- (iii) It shall be provided with such number of gas-tight manhole covers as may be required for the adequate removal of grease, oil or silt.
- (iv) It shall contain an air space not less than 12 inches in depth above the water surface in the tank or chamber, the said air space being ventilated by means of a pipe which is not less than 4 inches in internal diameter and which shall not be connected to any other ventilation pipe.

Accumulations.

40. No person shall cause or permit such an accumulation of grease or silt in any trap, chamber, tank or other fitting as will prevent its efficient operation.

Location of Gullies.

41. (1) All gullies, grease traps and stable traps shall be situated in the open air or situated beneath a roof in a place permanently exposed to the open air to an extent approved by the Council.

(2) Elke verdieping in 'n fabriek, stal of ander perseel waarop vloeistal of met tussenpose of aanhouwend ontlaas word moet 'n harde, gladde en duursame oppervlak hê, moet skuins wees en na 'n rioolput aangevoer word.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subartikel (1), mag enige rioolput in subartikel (2) noem, binne 'n gebou geleë wees indien die riool of pyp wat die ontlassing van die rioolput opneem, self in 'n ander rioolput ontlaas wat in die ope lug geleë is.

Maak van pype.

42. (1) Vuilwaterpype, drekwaterpype en ventilasie-pype met die daarmee gepaard gaande sperders en toebehores moet van gietyster, sagte staal, koper, geelkoper of getrokke lood gemaak word, of van sodanige ander materiale as wat die Raad na absolute goeddunke goedkeur.

(2) Gietysterpype en die daarmee gepaard gaande sperders en toebehores moet beide hulle binne- en buitevlakte voldoende met bitumineuse of ander korrosievaste materiaal gesmeer hê, sagte staalpype moet voldoende versink wees of op 'n ander wyse korrosievas gemaak word.

Britse Standaardspesifikasie 416 gietyster—sok-en-tapvli-vuilwater- en ventilasie-pype, toebehores en bybehores; Britse Standaardspesifikasie 1387 staalpype en pypvormige stukke geskik om aan B.S. 21 pypdrade te skroef; Britse Standaardspesifikasie 1866 naatloos getrokke kopersilikonpyp vir algemene doeleindes en Britse Standaardspesifikasie 602 loodpype (vir ander doeleindes as chemiese) is die kriteria waarvolgens die Raad in die algemene die diskresionêre bevoegdhede wat by hierdie verordening aan hom verleen word, sal uitoefen.

(3) Geen drekwaterpyp of vuilwaterpyp moet 'n interne diameter van minder as dié van enige pyp of toebehore wat hom daarin ontlaas, hê nie.

Verbindings.

43. (1) Elke verbinding tussen enige pyp, sperder of toebehore en enige ander pyp, sperder, toebehore of riool moet op sodanige wyse gemaak word dat dit gas- of waterdig is; en dat dit geen interne verstopping veroorsaak nie, en moet ooreenkomsig gevinstigde loodgieters en rioleringspraktijk en tot die voldoening van die Raad uitgevoer word.

(2) Waar die gebruik van goedgekeurde verbindingsmetodes 'n vernouing in die interne diameter van 'n pyp of sperder vereis, moet die hele sodanige vernouing nie groter wees as twee maal die dikte van die wand van die sperder of pyp nie, of $\frac{1}{2}$ duim, watter afmeting ook al die kleinste is, en die vernouing wat aldus gemaak word, moet in geen geval een en 'n half maal die interne diameter van die sperder of pyp oorskry nie.

Pypgroottes.

44. (1) Die interne diameter van vuilwaterpype moet vasgestel word volgens die aantal en soort toebehores en moet in geen geval kleiner wees as dié wat in die volgende tabel voorgeskryf word nie:

Toebehores wat hulle in vuilwaterpyp ontlaas.

	<i>Minimum interne diameter van vuilwaterpyp (in duim).</i>
Een handewasbak.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Twee, drie of vier handewasbakke.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Vyf of meer handewasbakke.....	2
Een bad of wasbak.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Twee, drie of vier baddens of wasbakke.....	2
Vyf of meer baddens of wasbakke.....	3

(2) Ondanks die bepalings van die voorafgaande subartikel mag geen vuilwaterpyp wat die ontlassing van twee of meer toebehores ontvang, waar 'n eenpypstelsel gebruik word, 'n interne diameter van minder as 2 duim nie.

Liggings van pype.

45. (1) Elke drekwaterpyp, vuilwaterpyp en ventilasie-pype moet maklik toeganklik wees vir inspeksie en herstel en in die besonder moet geen sodanige pyp in enige muur, vloer, balk of kolom ingebou wees nie behalwe vir sover as wat dit nodig is om dit deur die kleinste afmeting daarvan te laat gaan.

(2) Waar enige sodanige voornoemde pyp aan die buitekant van 'n gebou geheg is, moet dit afdoende teen beskadiging beskerm word, en waar dit aan die buitekant

(2) Every floor in a factory, stable or other premises upon which liquid is discharged either intermittently or continuously shall have a hard, smooth and durable surface, and shall be graded and drained to a gully.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1) any gully as referred to in sub-section (2) may be situated within a building so long as the drain or pipe receiving the discharges from the gully itself discharges into another gully situated in the open air.

Construction of Pipes.

42. (1) Waste-water pipes, soil-water pipes and ventilation pipes with their associated traps and fittings shall be constructed of cast iron, mild steel, copper, brass or drawn lead, or such other materials as the Council may in its absolute discretion, approve.

(2) Cast iron pipes and their associated traps and fittings shall have both their inside and their outside surfaces adequately coated with a bituminous or other corrosion-resisting material and mild steel pipes shall be adequately galvanised or otherwise rendered resistant to corrosion.

British Standard Specification 416 Cast Iron, Spigot and Socket Soil, Waste and Ventilating Pipes, Fittings and Accessories; British Standard Specification 1387 Steel Tubes and Tubulars suitable for screwing to B.S. 21. Pipe Threads; British Standard Specification 1866 Solid drawn Coppersilicon Tubes for General Purposes and British Standard Specification 602 Lead Pipes (for other than chemical purposes) are the criteria according to which, in general, the Council will exercise the discretion given to it by this by-law.

(3) No soil-water pipe or waste-water pipe shall have an internal diameter less than that of any pipe or fitting discharging into it.

Joints.

43. (1) Every connection between any pipe, trap or fitting and any other pipe, trap, fitting or drain shall be made in such a manner as to be gas- and water-tight, and as to cause no internal obstruction, and shall be carried out in accordance with established plumbing and drainage practice and to the satisfaction of the Council.

(2) Where the use of approved methods of jointing requires a reduction in the internal diameter of a pipe or trap, the amount of such reduction shall be not greater than twice the thickness of the wall of the trap or pipe, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, whichever is the less, and the reduction so made shall in no case extend further than one and one-half times the internal diameter of the trap or pipe.

Pipe Sizes.

44. (1) The internal diameter of waste-water pipes shall be determined according to the number and kind of fittings and shall in no case be less than that prescribed in the following table:—

<i>Fittings Discharging to Waste-water Pipe.</i>	<i>Minimum Internal Diameter of Waste-water Pipe (in inches).</i>
One wash-hand basin.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Two, three or four wash-hand basins.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Five or more wash-hand basins.....	2
One bath or sink.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Two, three or four baths or sinks.....	2
Five or more baths or sinks.....	3

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sub-section where the one-pipe system is used, no waste-water pipe receiving the discharge of two or more fittings shall have an internal diameter of less than 2 inches.

Location of Pipes.

45. (1) Every soil-water pipe, waste-water pipe and ventilation pipe shall be readily accessible for inspection and repair, and in particular no such pipe shall be built into any wall, floor, beam or column except in so far as it may be necessary to pass it through the least dimensions of the same.

(2) Where any such pipe as aforesaid is attached to the outside of a building it shall be effectively protected against damage and, where it is fixed inside a building, it

van 'n gebou is, mag dit in 'n muurgleuf met verwijderbare deksel, geplaas word of in 'n geventreerde geur wat 'n oppervlakte van minstens vier voet in die vierkant in die dwarste het en van 'n toegangsmiddel wat voldoende is vir inspeksie en herstel na die binnekant daarvan voorsien is.

Toegang tot pype.

46. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (2) moet 'n steekoof verskaf word, binne ses voet bokant die punt van toegang tot die grond, van elke drekwaterpyp en ventilasiepyp by elke rigtingsverandering in 'n drekwater-, vuilwater- of ventilasiepyp, by elke aansluiting van enige sodanige voorname pyp by enige ander pyp, en in sodanige ander posisies as wat nodig is om die hele binnekant van sodanige pyp maklik toeganklik te maak vir skoonmaak en inspeksie.

(2) Waar 'n drekwaterpyp of 'n drekwaterventilasiepyp deur 'n kombuis, opwas, of ander kamer gaan, wat gebruik kan word vir die voorbereiding, anteer, opbergung of verkoop van kos, moet 'n toegangsmiddel wat nodig is vir die skoonmaak en inspeksie van genoemde pyp, buitekant genoemde kamer geleë wees.

(3) Geen buigstuk of aansluiting moet in enige sodanige pyp in subartikel (2) genoem, toegelaat word nie, tensy die ligging daarvan ten opsigte van 'n steekoog sodanig is dat dit die geredelike skoonmaak en inspeksie van buite die kamer af van elke gedeelte van die pyp wat deur sodanige kamer gaan moontlik maak.

(4) Elke ventilasiepyp en elke antisifonpyp moet sodanige helling hê as om 'n aaneenlopende val te verskaf, sonder die invoeging van 'n sperder, van sy oop end af na die punt van verbinding met die vuilwaterpyp, drekwaterpyp of riool wat hy bedien.

(5) Elke ventilasiepyp en elke antisifonpyp moet, tensy dit afsonderlik opwaarts gevoer is, aan 'n hoofventilasiepyp met 'n punt minstens 6 duim bokant die bo-deel van die hoogste toebehore wat hy bedien, verbind wees.

(6) Waar die tweepypstelsel gebruik word, moet 'n pyp wat 'n drekwaterpyp of -toebehore ventileer en 'n pyp wat 'n vuilwaterpyp of toebehore ventileer, nie met mekaar verbind word nie tensy die vuilwatertoebere wat aldus geventileer word van 'n sperder wat 'n waterslot van minstens 3 duim diepte het, voorsien is.

Ventilasiepype.

47. (1) Elke riool, takriool, drekwater- en vuilwaterpyp of enige kombinasie daarvan, waarvan die loop 20 voet in lengte oorskry, gemeet vanaf die aansluiting by 'n geventileerde pyp of 'n rioolput na die punt van verbinding met die toebehore wat daardeur bedien word, moet by die kop daarvan van 'n ventilasiepyp voorsien word.

(2) Geen ventilasiepyp moet 'n interne diameter van minder as dié van die riool, drekwaterpyp of vuilwaterpyp wat daardeur geventileer word, hê nie.

(3) Daar moet minstens een ventilasiepyp in elke rioleringsinstallasie wees.

Hoogte van pype.

48. (1) Elke ventilasiepyp of antisifonpyp moet sonder vernouing van die diameter opwaarts verleng word tot 'n hoogte van minstens 15 voet bokant die grond of tot sodanige groter hoogte of sodanige ligging as wat die Raad verlang.

(2) Die oop end van enige lugpyp wat deur 'n gebou gaan of daarvan geheg is, moet hoër wees as daardie gedeelte van die dak wat die naaste daarvan is, en minstens 6 voet bokant die bopunt van enige venster, deur of enige ander opening in dieselfde of enige ander gebou wees, of dit nou deel uitmaak van dieselfde eindom al dan nie, wat binne 'n horizontale afstand van 20 voet van genoemde oop end is: Met dien verstande dat, waar 'n dak of enige gedeelte daarvan, gebruik word of gebruik kan word vir enige ander doel as dié van onderhoud of herstel, die pyp, tensy die Raad anders besluit, minstens 8 voet bokant sodanige dak of gedeelte daarvan moet uitsteek.

may be placed in a chase having removable covers or in a ventilated duct having an area at least four feet square in cross sectional area and provided with means of access to its interior adequate for inspection and repair.

Access to Pipes.

46. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), an access eye shall be provided, within six feet above the point of entry into the ground, of every soil-water pipe and ventilating pipe, at each change of direction, in a soil-water, waste-water or ventilating pipe at every junction of any such pipe as aforesaid with any other pipe and in such other positions as are necessary to render the whole of the interior of such pipe readily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(2) Where a soil-water pipe or a soil-water ventilation pipe passes through a kitchen, a scullery, or other room, used or capable of being used for the preparation, handling, storage or sale of food, means of access necessary for cleaning and inspection of the said pipe shall be located outside the said room.

(3) No bend or junction shall be permitted in any such pipe as is referred to in sub-section (2), unless its position in relation to an access eye is such as to permit the ready cleaning and inspection from outside the room of every part of the pipe passing through such room.

(4) Every ventilation pipe and every anti-syphonage pipe shall be so graded as to provide a continuous fall without the interposition of a trap from its open end to the point of connection to the waste-water pipe, soil-water pipe or drain which it serves.

(5) Every ventilation and every anti-syphonage pipe shall, unless carried up independently, be connected to a main ventilation pipe at a point at least six inches above the top of the highest fitting which it serves.

(6) Where the two pipe systems is used a pipe which ventilates a soil-water pipe or fitting and a pipe which ventilates a waste-water pipe or fitting shall not be connected to one another unless the waste-water fitting so ventilated is provided with a trap having a water seal not less than 3 inches in depth.

Ventilation Pipes.

47. (1) Every drain, every branch drain, every soil-water and waste-water pipe or any combination thereof the course of which exceeds 20 feet in length measured from its junction with a ventilated pipe or a gully to the point of connection with the fitting which it serves shall be provided with a ventilating pipe at its head.

(2) No ventilation pipe shall have an internal diameter less than that of the drain, soil-water pipe or waste-water pipe which it ventilates.

(3) There shall be at least one ventilation pipe in every drainage installation.

Height of Pipes.

48. (1) Every ventilation pipe or anti-syphonage pipe shall be carried upwards without diminution of diameter to a height at least 15 feet above the ground or to such greater height or to such position as the Council may require.

(2) The open end of any ventilation pipe passing through or attached to a building shall be higher than that part of the roof which is closest to it and not less than 6 feet above the head of any window, door or other opening in the same or any other building, whether forming part of the same property or not, which is within a horizontal distance of 20 feet of the said open end: Provided that where a roof or any part thereof is used or capable of being used for any purpose other than that of maintenance or repair, the pipe shall, unless the Council otherwise decides, extend at least 8 feet above such roof or part thereof.

(3) Wanneer daar na die mening van die Raad 'n oorlas bestaan weens die uitlating van gas uit 'n ventilasie uit, kan die Raad van die eiernaar vereis om op eie koste die pyp opwaarts sover as wat die Raad voorskryf, te verleng.

(4) Waar enige nuwe gebou of enige aanbouing aan 'n bestaande gebou 'n venster, deur of ander opening het wat so geplaas is dat die bepalings van subartikel (2) oortree sou word deur die teenwoordigheid van 'n bestaande ventilasiepyp, hetsy op dieselfde of enige ander eiendom, moet die eiernaar van sodanige nuwe gebou of aanbouing op eie koste sodanige ventilasie verleng of opwaarts laat verleng vir so ver as wat dit noodsaaklik is om aan die bepalings van genoemde subartikel (2) te voldoen.

Skoorstene.

49. Geen skoorsteen of ander kanaal mag vir die ventilering van enige riool of drekwater- of vuilwaterpyp gebruik word nie.

Antisifonpype.

50. (1) Géén antisifonpyp wat in verband met drekwatertoebiores gebruik word, mag 'n interne diameter van minder as 2 duim hé nie.

(2) Geen antisifonpyp wat in verband met vuilwatertoebiores gebruik word, mag 'n interne diameter van minder as $1\frac{1}{2}$ duim of twee-derdes van die diameter van die vuilwaterpyp weermee dit verbind is watter ook al die grootste is, hé nie.

(3) Elke antisifonpyp moet so met 'n drek- of vuilwaterpyp aan die uitleakkant van die sperder verbind wees dat die aansluiting daarvan by genoemde pyp 'n stomphoek met die vloeiingsrichting moet vorm by 'n punt wat nie minder as 3 duim of meer as 30 duim van die kroon van die sperder is nie, en moet onafhanklik opwaarts gevoer word om in die ope lug te ontlaas ooreenkomsdig artikel 47, of aan 'n hooflugpyp verbind wees 'n punt minstens 6 duim bokant die toebehore wat dit beskerm.

Beskerming van sperders (drekwatertoebiores).

51. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 52, moet die waterslot van die afsluiter van 'n drekwatertoebore in die volgende gevalle beskerm word deur middel van 'n antisifonpyp van sodanige ligging en afmetings as wat voorgeskryf word in artikel 50, in alle gevalle waar genoemde toebehore—

- (a) hom in 'n ongeventileerde riool of drekwaterpyp of 'n kombinasie daarvan ontlaas waarin daar 'n val van meer as 4 voet binne 'n horizontale afstand van 8 voet van die kroon van die sperder af is; of
- (b) hom in 'n drekwaterpyp of riool ontlaas wat 'n inklinasie in verhouding tot die horizontale het wat groter is as 45° en op 'n hoér vlak die ontlassing van 'n ander drekwatertoebore ontvang; of
- (c) nie 'n drekwatertoebore is wat aan die boonste of meer afgeleë end van die drekwaterpyp of riool geleë is nie, en hom in 'n ongeventileerde drekwaterpyp of riool ontlaas wat die ontlassing van enige ander drekwatertoebore ontvang.

Ventilasie van drekwatertoebiores.

52. Waar 'n aantal drekwatertoebores geïnstalleer is op 'n takdrekwaterpyp wat na die einde van die laaste toebehore verleng is en met 'n ventilasiepyp verbind is by 'n punt minstens 6 duim bokant die bopunt van enige van die toebehores wat bedien word, mag antisifonpype wegelaat word: Met dien verstande dat, waar meer as 4 toebehores aldus geïnstalleer word, 'n bykomende ventilasiepyp met 'n interne diameter van minstens 2 duim met die takdrekwaterpyp verbind moet word by 'n punt na elke vierde toebehore, en met 'n ventilasiepyp verbind moet word by 'n punt minstens 6 duim bokant die bopunt van enige van die toebehores wat bedien word.

Beskerming van sperders (Vuilwatertoebiores).

53. (1) In die eenpypstelsel moet die waterslot van die sperder van elke vuilwatertoebore deur middel van 'n antisifonpyp beskerm word.

(3) Whenever in the opinion of the Council a nuisance exists owing to the emission of gas from a ventilation pipe the Council may require the owner at his own expense to extend the pipe upwards so far as the Council may prescribe.

(4) Where any new building or any addition to an existing building has any window, door or other opening so placed that the provisions of sub-section (2) would be contravened by the presence of an existing ventilation pipe, whether on the same or any other property, the owner of such new building or addition shall at his own expense extend or cause such ventilating pipe to be extended upwards as far as may be necessary for compliance with the said sub-section (2).

Chimneys

49. No chimney or other flue shall be used for ventilating any drain or soil-water or waste-water pipe.

Anti-Syphonage Pipes.

50. (1) No anti-syphonage pipe used in connection with soil-water fittings shall have an internal diameter of less than 2 inches.

(2) No anti-syphonage pipe used in connection with waste-water fittings shall have an internal diameter less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or two-thirds of the diameter of the waste-water pipe to which it is connected, whichever is the greater.

(3) Every anti-syphonage pipe shall be so connected to the soil- or waste-water pipe on the outlet side of the trap that its junction with the said pipe forms an obtuse angle with the direction of flow at a point not less than 3 inches or more than 30 inches from the crown of the trap, and shall be carried up independently to discharge into the open air in accordance with section 47 or shall be connected into a main ventilation pipe at a point not less than 6 inches above the top of the fitting which it protects.

Protection of Traps (Soil-water Fittings).

51. Subject to the provisions of section 52 the water seal of the trap of a soil-water fitting shall in the following cases be protected by means of an anti-syphonage pipe of such location and dimensions as are prescribed in section 50, in all cases where the said fitting—

- (a) discharges into an unventilated drain or soil-water pipe or a combination thereof in which there is a fall of more than 4 feet within a horizontal distance of 8 feet of the crown of the trap; or
- (b) discharges into a soil-water pipe or drain having an inclination to the horizontal greater than 45° and receiving at a higher level the discharge from another soil-water fitting; or
- (c) not being the soil-water fitting situated at the upper or remoter end of the soil-water pipe or drain, discharges into an unventilated soil-water pipe or drain which receives the discharge from any other soil-water fitting.

Ventilation of Soil-water Fittings.

52. Where a number of soil-water fittings is installed on a branch soil-water pipe which is continued beyond the end of the last fitting and connected to a ventilation pipe at a point not less than 6 inches above the top of any of the fittings served, anti-syphonage pipes may be omitted: Provided that where more than 4 fittings are so installed an additional ventilation pipe having an internal diameter of not less than 2 inches shall be connected to the branch soil-water pipe at a point beyond every fourth fitting and shall be connected to a ventilation pipe at a point not less than 6 inches above the top of any of the fittings served.

Protection of Traps (Waste-water Fittings).

53. (1) In the one-pipe system the water seal of the trap of every waste-water fitting shall be protected by means of an anti-syphonage pipe.

(2) In die tweepypstelsel moet die waterslot van die sperder van elke vuilwatertoebehore deur middel van 'n antisifonpyp beskerm word tensy 'n goedgekeurde sluk-sperder geïnstalleer word; maar hierdie artikel is nie van toepassing nie in die geval van 'n enkel bad, stortbad of wasbak wat hom onafhanklik in 'n rioolput ontlas.

Sperders.

54. (1) Onmiddellik benede elke vuilwatertoebehore moet daar 'n goedgekeurde selfskoonmakende pypvormige sperder verskaf word wat 'n afdoende verwijdbare steekoog het wat deur 'n waterslot beskerm word.

(2) Die nominale interne diameter van 'n sperder, soos voornoem, moet minstens $1\frac{1}{4}$ duim wees in die geval van 'n handewasbak en $1\frac{1}{2}$ duim in die geval van 'n wasbak of bad.

(3) Die diepte van die waterslot in 'n sperder moet nie 4 duim oorskry nie en moet minstens 2 duim wees in die tweepypstelsel, en minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ duim in die een-pypstelsel.

(4) Ondanks die bepalings van subartikel (1), is dit toelaatbaar vir 'n bad of 'n handewasbak om sonder die invoeging van 'n sperder soos voornoem hom te ontlas in 'n oop kanaal wat in dwarsnit halfround is met 'n diameter van minstens 4 duim, en van geglasuurde erdewerk, porselein of ander goedgekeurde materiaal vervaardig is, en oor sy hele lengte vir skoonmaakdoelendes toeganklik is en onmiddellik benede die ontlatingspunt of punte geplaas is; genoemde oop kanaal moet hom in 'n afgeslote rioolput ontlas wat gemaak en geïnstalleer is soos by hierdie verordeninge voorgeskryf.

Drekwatertoebehores.

55. Onder voorbehoud van die besondere bepalings van artikels 56 en 57 moet elke drekwatertoebehore gemaak wees van vuurvaste erdewerkklei, porselein, glasperselein of ander goedgekeurde ondeurdringbare materiaal wat in elke geval 'n geglasuurde of ander gladde oppervlak het, van 'n soort wees wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, en voorsien wees van 'n sperder met 'n waterslot wat minstens 2 duim diep is.

Spoekklossette.

56. (1) Elke kamer of kompartement wat enige drekwatertoebehore bevat, moet 'n sterk vloer van nie absorberende materiaal hê.

(2) Elke spoekklossetpan van die spoel- of sifoniese type en die daarmee gepaard gaande sperder, moet in een stuk gemaak word, van 'n integrale spoelrif voorsien word wat so gemaak is dat die hele binnekoppervlak van die bak voldoende uitgespoel word, en moet 'n minimum staande waterpeil van 20 vierkante duim hê: Met dien verstande dat die sperder wat saam met 'n hurkpan gebruik word 'n afsonderlike eenheid mag wees.

(3) Enige sodanige sperder in subitem (2) genoem, moet 'n blootgestelde uitlaatpyp van voldoende lengte hê sodat dit maklik toeganklik is vir laswerk.

(4) Waar 'n ventilasiehoring vir 'n sperder verskaf word, moet dit 'n interne diameter van minstens 2 duim hê en aan die kant van minstens 3 duim van die kroon van die sperder op sy uitlaatkant, geplaas word.

(5) Die volgende vereistes is toepasbaar op "P"-sperders wat aan spoekklossetpanne geheg is:

- (i) Hulle moet nie van sperderventilasiehorings voorsien wees nie;
- (ii) Hulle uitlaatpype moet na benede loop met 'n hoek van minstens 5 grade met die horisontale.

(6) Die minimum interne diameter van die uitlaat van elke sperder moet $3\frac{1}{2}$ duim wees in die geval van 'n spoel- of hurkwaterklossetpan, en 3 duim in die geval van 'n sifonwaterklossetpan.

(7) Die afstand tussen die bodem en die lip van die sperder van 'n spoel- en hurkspoekklossetpan moet minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ duim en hoogstens 3 duim wees.

(8) Behalwe in die geval van hurkpanne, moet panne van skarniersitplekke of inlegsels van nie-absorberende materiaal in beide gevalle, voorsien wees.

(2) In the two-pipe system the water seal of the trap of every waste-water fitting shall be protected by means of an anti-syphonage pipe unless an approved resealing trap is installed; but this section shall not apply in the case of a single bath, shower or sink having an independent discharge to a gully.

Traps.

54. (1) There shall be provided, immediately beneath every waste-water fitting an approved self-cleansing tubular trap having an adequate removable cleaning eye protected by the water seal.

(2) The nominal internal diameter of a trap, as aforesaid, shall be not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the case of a wash-hand basin and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the case of a sink or a bath.

(3) The depth of water seal in a trap shall not exceed 4 inches and shall be not less than 2 inches in the two-pipe system, and not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the one-pipe system.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be permissible for a bath or a wash-hand basin to discharge without the interposition of a trap as aforesaid into an open channel, semi-circular in cross section with a diameter of at least 4 inches, made of glazed earthenware, porcelain or other approved material, accessible for cleaning throughout its length and fixed immediately beneath the point or points of discharge, the said open channel to discharge into a trapped gully, constructed and fixed as prescribed by these by-laws.

Soil-water Fittings.

55. Without prejudice to the particular provisions of sections 56 and 57, every soil-water fitting shall be constructed of earthenware fireclay, porcelain, vitreous china or other approved impervious material having in every case a glazed or other smooth finish, shall be of a type approved by the Council, and shall be provided with a trap having a water seal not less than 2 inches in depth.

Water Closets.

56. (1) Every room or compartment containing any soil-water fitting shall have a rigid floor of non-absorbent material.

(2) Every water closet pan of the washdown or syphonic type and its associated trap shall be made in one piece, shall be provided with an integral flushing rim so constructed that the entire interior surface of the bowl is effectively flushed, and shall have a minimum standing-water-level area of 20 square inches: Provided that the trap used with a squat pan may be an independent unit.

(3) Any such trap as is referred to in sub-section (2) shall have an exposed outlet pipe of sufficient length to be conveniently accessible for jointing.

(4) A ventilating horn where provided for a trap shall have an internal diameter of not less than 2 inches and shall be placed at the side of and not less than 3 inches from the crown of the trap on its outlet side.

(5) The following requirements shall be applicable to "P" traps fitted to water closet pans:

- (i) They shall not be fitted with trap-ventilating horns;
- (ii) their outlet pipes shall run downwards at an angle of not less than 5 degrees to the horizontal.

(6) The minimum internal diameter of the outlet of every trap shall be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the case of a washdown or squat, and 3 inches in the case of a syphonic water-closet pan.

(7) The distance between the invert and the lip of the trap of a washdown and squat water-closet pan shall be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more than 3 inches.

(8) Except in the case of squat pans, pans shall be provided with hinged seats or inserts of non-absorbent materials in each case.

(9) Enige kussing of pakking wat tussen die bodem van die pan en die vloer geleë word, moet van nie-absorberende materiaal wees.

(10) Die Raad mag na absolute goeddunke die gebruik van trogklossette van goedgekeurde ontwerp in afsonderlike geboue wat vir die doel verskaf is, toelaat.

Urinoirs.

57. (1) Elke urinoir moet van die bak, stal, trog-, bak- of ander goedgekeurde tipe wees, wat hom sonder die tussenkom van enige ander toebehore in 'n sperder ontlaas, welke sperder regstreeks met 'n drekyp verbind moet wees.

(2) Elke urinoir moet hom regstreeks in sy eie ontlaas: Met dien verstande dat, waar twee of meer onmiddellik aangrensend aan mekaar is, hulle in 'n gemeenskaplike kanaal mag ontlaas.

(3) Elke kanaal waarin 'n urinoir hom ontlaas, moet van goedgekeurde ondeurdringbare materiaal met 'n geglaasuurde of gladde oppervlak wees en moet gelykmatig na die sperder val.

(4) Die afsluiter van elke urinoir moet in dieselfde kamer of kompartement as die urinoir self geleë wees.

(5) Die sperder van 'n urinoir moet 'n interne diameter van minstens 3 duim hê, en moet van 'n geskarnierde koepelrooster voorsien wees wat ontwerp is om soliede stowwe op te vang sonder om die vloeい van vloeistowwe te belemmer.

(6) Die vloer van 'n kamer of kompartement wat 'n urinoir bevat, moet skuins na die kanaal of afsperder waarder dit gedreineer word, afloop: Met dien verstande dat, waar die kanaal van die urinoir of sperder bokant die vlak van die vloer verhef is, 'n platform daaroor verskaf moet word en slegs genoemde platform moet skuins afloop soos voornoem.

Spoel.

58. (1) Elke drekwateroosbehere moet behoorlik uitgespoel kan word deur middel van 'n spoelbak; spoelklep of ander toestel wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is as synde geskik vir die doel: Met dien verstande dat urinoirs deur 'n aaneenlopende vloeい van water uitgespoel mag word.

(2) Onder voorbehoud van die algemene strekking van subartikel (1) moet die spoelwerking daar toe in staat wees om die hele vuil oppervlak van die toebehore uit te spoel en om die sperder met elke uitspoeling heeltemaal leeg te maak.

Spoelbakke.

59. (1) Die meganisme van elke spoelbak moet so werk dat die bak outomatis na elke uitspoeling weer vol loop, dat die inloop van water outomatis stopgesit word wanneer die bak vol is, en dat geen water uit die bak kan uitloop nie, uitgesonderd deur die werking van die uitspoelmeganisme of deur 'n oorlooppyp.

(2) Elke spoelbak moet 'n oorlooppyp van voldoende diameter hê, waarvan die ontlassing maklik gesien kan word en wat nie skade aan die gebou kan veroorsaak nie.

(3) Elke vlotterklep in 'n spoelbak moet so geleë en gemaak wees dat geen terugspypeling van die bak af kan plaasvind nie.

(4) Die vloeい van water in elke spoelbak in moet afsonderlik deur 'n afsluitkraan wat binne ses voet daarvan geleë is, gekontroleer word.

(5) Spoelbakke wat vir spoelklossette gebruik word, vuilwatertregters en steekpanwasbakke en wassers moet met elke uitspoeling minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ gelling water ontlaas of, waar die bodem van die bak minder as 3 voet bokant die bo-punt van die pan is, minstens 3 gallon.

(6) Outomatiese spoelbakke vir urinoirs moet met elke uitspoeling, wat met tussenpose van minstens 20 minute moet plaasvind, minstens 'n halwe gallon water ontlaas vir elke urinoir-stal of -bak al na die geval, vir elke twee voet breedte van die urinoir.

(7) Outomatiese spoelbakke vir trogklossette moet met tussenpose van minstens 30 minute, met elke uitspoeling minstens 5 gallon water vir elke sitplek ontlaas.

(9) Any pad or packing inserted between the base of the pan and the floor shall be of non-absorbent material.

(10) The Council may in its absolute discretion permit the use of trough closets of approved design in separate buildings provided for the purpose.

Urinals.

57. (1) Every urinal shall be of the basin stall, trough, tray or other approved type, discharging without the interposition of any other fitting, into a trap, which trap shall be connected directly to a soil pipe.

(2) Every urinal shall discharge directly into its own trap: Provided that, where two or more are immediately contiguous to one another, they may discharge into a common channel.

(3) Every channel into which a urinal discharges shall be of approved impervious material having a glazed or smooth finish and shall be evenly graded to the trap.

(4) The trap of every urinal shall be located in the same room or compartment as the urinal itself.

(5) The trap of a urinal shall have an internal diameter of not less than 3 inches and shall be provided with a hinged and domed grating designed to trap solid matter without obstructing the flow of liquids.

(6) The floor of a room or compartment containing a urinal shall slope towards the channel or trap draining it: Provided that where the channel of the urinal or trap is raised above the level of the floor, a platform shall be provided therefor, and only the said platform shall be required to slope as aforesaid.

Flushing.

58. (1) Every soil-water fitting shall be capable of being effectively flushed by means of a flushing cistern, flushing valve or other device approved by the Council as being suitable for the purpose: Provided that urinals may be flushed by a continuous flow of water.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1) the flushing actions shall be effective to flush the entire fouling surface of the fitting and to clear the trap completely at each flush.

Flushing Cisterns.

59. (1) The mechanism of every flushing cistern shall so operate that the cistern is automatically refilled after every flushing, that the inflow of water is automatically stopped when the cistern is full, and that no water can escape from the cistern otherwise than through the operations of the flushing mechanism or through an overflow pipe.

(2) Every flushing cistern shall have an overflow pipe of adequate diameter, the discharge of which shall be readily noticeable, and not liable to cause damage to the building.

(3) Every ball valve in a cistern shall be so located and constructed that no back-syphonage from the cistern can take place.

(4) The flow of water into every flushing cistern shall be separately controlled by a stop-cock situated within six feet thereof.

(5) Flushing cisterns used for water closets, slop hoppers and bed pan sinks and washers shall discharge at each flush not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water or, where the bottom of the cistern is less than 3 feet above the top of the pan, not less than 3 gallons.

(6) Automatic flushing cisterns for urinals shall discharge at each flush, which shall take place at intervals of not less than 20 minutes, not less than half a gallon of water for each urinal stall or basin, or as the case may be, for every two feet of the width of the urinal.

(7) Automatic flushing cisterns for trough closets shall discharge at intervals of not less than 30 minutes, at each flush, not less than 5 gallons of water for each seat.

Spoelkleppe.

60. (1) Spoelkleppe moet met elke werking 'n volume water ontlas wat minstens dié is wat by subartikel (5) van artikel 59 voorgeskryf word.

(2) Waar spoelkleppe geïnstalleer is, moet afdoende stappe gedoen word om terugspypeling van die drekwater-toebehore in die watervoorraad in, te voorkom.

Toetsing.

61. (1) Na voltooiing van 'n rioleringsinstallasie of enige gedeelte daarvan, maar voor dat dit met die Raad se vuil riool verbind word of, alvorens dit met 'n bestaande goedgekeurde installasie verbind word, na gelang van die geval, moet enige of al die toetse wat in hierdie verordeninge gespesifiseer word, toegepas en tot voldoeing van die Raad deurstaan word in die teenwoordigheid van een van die Raad se gemagtigde beampies:—

- (i) Die binnekant van elke pyp of van 'n reeks pype tussen twee toegangspunte moet oor die hele lengte daarvan deur middel van 'n spiegel en 'n ligbron geïnspekteer word; 'n volle ligcirkel moet deur die waarnemer gesien word, en dit sal moet gesien kan word dat die pyp of reeks pype onbelemmerd is;
- (ii) 'n gladde bal wat 'n diameter van 'n halfduim minder as die nominale diameter van die pyp het, moet, wanneer dit in die hoë end van die pyp geplaas word, sonder hulp of versperring na die laer end afrol;
- (iii) nadat alle openinge van die pyp of reeks pype wat getoets moet word, toegestop of verseël is en alle sperders wat daarmee gepaard gaan, met water gevul is, moet lug in genoemde pyp of pype gepomp word totdat 'n manometriese druk van $1\frac{1}{2}$ duim water aangedui word, waarna die druk groter as 1 duim water moet bly vir 'n tydperk van minstens 3 minute sonder dat daar verder gepomp word.

(2) Sonder onkoste vir die Raad moet die applikant vir sodanige toets alle nodige apparaat verskaf en die toetse wat kragtens hierdie verordeninge vereis word, uitvoer.

(3) Waar die Raad rede daar toe het om aan te neem dat enige rioleringsinstallasie of enige deel daarvan defektief geraak het, mag hy die eienaar daarvan aansê om sonder enige onkoste vir die Raad, enige of al die toetse wat in subartikel (1) voorgeskryf is, uit te voer, en, indien genoemde installasie in gebreke bly om enige sodanige toets tot voldoeing van die Raad te deurstaan, mag die Raad die eienaar aansê om op eie koste van binne sodanige tydperk as wat hy aandui, sodanige herstelwerk uit te voer as wat nodig is om die installasie in staat te stel om enige of al die bovenoemde toetse te deurstaan.

Rioolhysers.

62. (1) Waar 'n drekwater of vuilwater toebehore op sodanige peil geleë is dat hy hom nie deur middel van swaartekrag na die vuil riool kan ontlas nie, of waar, na die mening van die Raad, die hoogte van genoemde toebehore bo die vuilriool onvoldoende is, moet die ontlassing van sodanige toebehore deur middel van pompe, uitwerpers of enige ander goedgekeurde metode gehys word om op sodanige peil en op sodanige plek as wat die Raad aandui, te geskied.

(2) Alle pompe, uitwerpers of ander meganiese toebehore wat ooreenkomsdig subartikel (1) of om enige ander rede geïnstalleer is, moet so geleë wees en bedien word dat dit nie enige oorlaas deur geraas of reuk veroorsaak nie, en iedere kompartement wat enige sodanige toebehore bevat, moet afdoende verlig en geventileer word.

(3) Die Raad mag die maksimum tempo van ontlassing in die vuil riool van enige sodanige toebehore af as wat in hierdie verordeninge genoem word, en die tye waartussen die ontlassing mag plaasvind, voorskryf en kan van die eienaar vereis om sodanige toebehores en reguleertoestelle te verskaf as wat nodig is om te verseker dat genoemde voorgeskrewe maksimum tempo nie oorskryf word nie.

Flushing Valves.

60. (1) Flushing valves shall, at each operation, discharge a volume of water not less than that prescribed in sub-section 5 of section 59.

(2) Wherever flushing valves are installed adequate measures shall be taken to prevent back-syphonage from the soil-water fitting into the water supply.

Testing.

61. (1) After the completion of a drainage installation or any part thereof but before it is connected to the Council's sewer, or, before it is connected to an existing approved installation, as the case may be, any or all of the tests specified in this by-law shall be applied and stood to the satisfaction of the Council and in the presence of one of its authorised officials:—

- (i) The interior of every pipe or of a series of pipes between two points of access shall be inspected throughout its length by means of a mirror and a source of light, a full circle of light shall appear to the observer, and the pipe or series of pipes shall be seen to be unobstructed;
- (ii) a smooth ball having a diameter half an inch 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;
- (iii) all openings of the pipe or series of pipes to be tested having been plugged or sealed and all traps associated therewith filled with water, air shall be pumped into the said pipe or pipes until a manometric pressure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of water is indicated, after which without further pumping, the pressure shall remain greater than 1 inch of water for a period of at least 3 minutes.

(2) The applicant for such test shall at no expense to the Council supply all apparatus necessary for and carry out the tests required in terms of this by-law.

(3) Where the Council has reason to believe that any drainage installation or any part thereof has become defective it may require the owner thereof to conduct at no expense to the Council any or all of the tests prescribed in sub-section (1), and if the said installation fails to stand any such tests to the satisfaction of the Council the Council may call upon the owner to carry out at his own expense and within such period as it may stipulate, such repairs as may be necessary to enable the installation to stand any or all of the above-mentioned tests.

Sewage Lifts.

62. (1) Where a soil-water or waste-water fitting is situated at such a level that it cannot discharge by gravity to the sewer, or where, in the opinion of the Council, the height of the said fitting above the sewer is insufficient, the discharge from such fitting shall be raised by means of pumps, ejectors or any other approved method to discharge at such level and at such place as the Council may determine.

(2) All pumps, ejectors or other mechanical appliances installed in pursuance of sub-section (1) or for any other reason shall be so situated and operated as not to cause any nuisance through noise or smell, and every compartment containing any such appliance shall be effectively lighted and ventilated.

(3) The Council may prescribe the maximum rate of discharge to the sewer from any such appliance as is mentioned in this by-law and the times between which the discharge may take place, and may require the owner to provide such fittings and regulating devices as may be necessary to ensure that the said prescribed maximum rate shall not be exceeded.

Private behandelingsinstallasie.

63. (1) Niemand mag enige rottingstenk of ander installasie vir die behandeling of wegruiming van rivoilvuil bou, installeer, onderhou of gebruik sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Raad nie.

(2) Geen gedeelte van enige rottingstenk of ander installasie soos voornoem, mag binne 100 voet van ḫ enige gebou wat vir menslike bewoning gebruik word of enige grens van die eiendom waarop dit geleë is, geleë wees nie.

(3) Enige rottingstenk moet waterdig en stewig toegemaak wees.

(4) Daar moet vir elke rottingstenk afdoende toegang vir inspeksie en vir die verwydering van slik verskaf word deur middel van toegangsputdeksels met dubbelafdigting.

(5) Daar moet oor die uitvloeisel van rottingstenks deur middel van stapelriole slikputte, onderaardse irrigasie of ander goedgekeurde metodes beskik word, sodat dit nie enige huishoudelike watervoorraad kan besoedel, klammigheid in enige gedeelte van 'n gebou kan veroorsaak of 'n bron van oorlas of 'n gevaar vir die gesondheid, hetsy deur middel van die reuk of andersins, kan wees nie.

(6) Indien die gebruik van of beheer oor 'n rottingstenk of ander installasie in subartikel (1) genoem, na die mening van die Raad, 'n oorlas of 'n gevaar vir gesondheid veroorsaak, moet die eienaar of okkuperer van die ciendom waarop genoemde tank of installasie geleë is, by ontvangs van 'n skriftelike kennisgewing van die Raad en binne sodanige tydperk as wat genoemde kennisgewing voorskryf, genoemde tank of installasie verwyder, opvul, skoonmaak of andersins daaroor beskik al na die Raad voorskryf.

(7) Die Raad mag te eniger tyd by skriftelike kennisgewing voorskryf dat enige rioleringsinstallasie wat met 'n rottingstenk of ander installasie soos voornoem, verbind is in plaas daarvan, binne 'n tydperk wat in sodanige kennisgewing voorgeskryf is, met die Raad se vuilriool verbind moet word.

Stapelriole.

64. (1) Die Raad mag na goeddunke die beskikking oor vuilwater en die uitvloeisel van rottingstenks toelaat deur middel van stapelriole, slikputte of ander inrigtings wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is as synde doeltreffend om die uitbroei van muskiete en vlieë, die onstaan van enige oorlas of enige gevaar vir gesondheid uit te skakel en om nie 'n moontlike klammigheid in enige aangrensende gebou te veroorsaak nie.

(2) Elke gedeelte van 'n stapelriool, slikput of ander goedgekeurde inrigting moet minstens 15 voet van enige gebou, of van enige rottingstenk geleë wees, en in sodanige posisie dat dit nie, na die mening van die Raad, enige boorgat of ander waterbron wat vir drinkdoeleindes gebruik word of gebruik kan word, sal besoedel nie.

(3) Met inagneming van die aard van die grond waarin dit geleë is, moet elke stapelriool, slikput of ander goedgekeurde installasie groot genoeg wees vir die hoeveelheid vuilwater of uitvloeisel wat moontlik daarin ontsal sal word.

(4) Niemand mag voortgaan om enige vuilwater of uitvloeisel in enige stapelriool, slikput of ander goedgekeurde installasie wat nie vorige ontlastings kon opneem nie, te ontsal nie.

(5) Die Raad mag eniger tyd deur skriftelike kennisgewing vereis dat enige rioleringsinstallasie wat met 'n stapelriool, slikput of ander goedgekeurde inrigting verbind is, in plaas daarvan binne 'n tydperk wat in sodanige kennisgewing voorgeskryf is, met 'n riool verbind moet word.

Riooltenk.

65. (1) Die Raad mag na absolute goeddunke die eienaar van 'n eiendom toelaat om, op geen regstreekse of onregstreekse koste aan die Raad nie, 'n riooltenk en bykomstige toebehore op te rig vir die opgaar van drekwater of sodanige ander uitvloeisel as wat die Raad bepaal, van sodanige kapasiteit, in sodanige posisie en op sodanige hoogte as wat die Raad voorskryf.

Private Treatment Plants.

63. (1) No person shall construct, fix, maintain or operate any septic tank or other plant for the treatment or disposal of sewage without the written consent of the Council.

(2) No part of any septic tank or other plant as aforesaid shall be situated within 100 feet of either any building used for human habitation or of any boundary of the property on which it is situated.

(3) Every septic tank shall be water-tight and securely covered.

(4) There shall be provided for every septic tank by means of double-seal manhole covers, access adequate for inspection and for the removal of sludge.

(5) The effluent from a septic tank shall be so disposed of by means of French drains, soakage pits, sub-surface irrigation or other approved method that it can not contaminate any domestic water supply, cause dampness in any part of any building, or be a source of nuisance or danger to health whether by way of smell or otherwise.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Council, the use or operation of a septic tank or other plant referred to in subsection (1) is causing a nuisance or a danger to health the owner or occupier of the property on which the said tank or plant is situated shall, on receipt of written notice from the Council and within such period as the said notice shall prescribe, remove, fill up, clean or otherwise deal with the said tank or plant as the Council may direct.

(7) The Council may, at any time by written notice, direct that any drainage installation connected to a septic tank or other plant as aforesaid shall instead be connected to its sewer within a period prescribed in such notice.

French Drains:

64. (1) The Council may, in its discretion, permit the disposal of waste water and the effluent from a septic tank by means of French drains, soakage pits or other works approved by the Council as being effective to preclude the breeding of mosquitoes and flies, the arising of any nuisance or any danger to health and as not being a possible cause of dampness in any adjoining buildings.

(2) Every part of a French drain, soakage pit or other approved work shall be situated at least 15 feet from any building, or from any septic tank, and in such a position that it will, in the opinion of the Council, not contaminate any borehole or other source of water which is or may be used for drinking.

(3) Regard being had to the nature of the ground in which it is located, every French drain, soakage pit or other approved work shall be of a size adequate for the quantity of waste water or effluent likely to be discharged into it.

(4) No person shall continue to discharge any waste water or effluent into any French drain, soakage pit or other approved work which has failed to absorb previous discharges.

(5) The Council may, at any time by written notice, direct that any drainage installation connected to a French drain, soakage pit or other approved work shall, instead, be connected to a sewer within a period prescribed in such notice.

Conserving Tanks.

65. (1) The Council may in its absolute discretion permit the owner of a property to construct at no cost direct or indirect to the Council a conserving tank and ancillary appliances for the retention of soil water, or such other effluent as it may decide, of such capacity, in such position and at such level as the Council may prescribe.

(2) Geen reënwater of vloedwater en geen uitvloeisel uitgesonderd dié wat die Raad kragtens subartikel (1) toegelaat het, mag in 'n riooltenk ontlas word nie.

(3) Elke riooltenk moet van harde en duursame materiale gebou wees en moet gladde ondeurdringbare interne oppervlaktes en 'n dak hê, en die hele tenk moet gas- en waterdig wees.

(4) Toegang tot 'n riooltenk moet verskaf word deur middel van 'n goedgekeurde toegangspunt en elke sodanige tenk moet 'n gietyster- of sagtestaaluitlaatpyp met 'n binne-diameter van 4 duim hê wat in 'n sluisklep en aansluitingspyp wat geskik is in verbinding met die Raad se vakuumtenkvoertuie, uitloop.

(5) Voornoemde sluisklep en aansluitingspyp moet in 'n kamer met 'n goedgekeurde geskarnierde deksel geplaas word, en in sodanige posisie in die straat of op 'n ander plek geleë wees as wat die Raad bepaal.

(6) Die tenk moet in sodanige toestand wees en gehou word dat die peil van die water daarin nie meer as $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in 24 uur styg of daal nie, en die Raad mag te eniger tyd op die eienaar se koste sodanige toetse as wat hy nodig ag, uitvoer.

(7) Indien 'n riooltenk na die mening van die Raad 'n oorlas of gevær vir die gesondheid veroorsaak of dit blyk dat dit moontlik veroorsaak kan word, moet die eienaar of okkuperer van 'n eiendom waarop die tenk geleë is, op ontvangs van 'n skriftelike kennisgewing van die Raad, sodanige werk, met inbegrip van die verwydering of vervanging van die tenk, binne sodanige tydperk as wat die kennisgewing voorskryf, uitvoer.

(8) Die Raad mag te eniger tyd deur skriftelike kennisgewing, vereis dat enige rioleringsinstallasie wat met 'n riooltenk verbind is, binne die tydperk wat in die kennisgewing voorgeskryf is in plaas daarvan met 'n vuilriool verbind word.

Stalle.

66. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (2), mag die Raad na goeddunke en by betaling van die vorderings wat by Aanhengsel B voorgeskryf word, toelaat dat stalle, koeistalle, melkerye en soortgelyke persele in 'n rioleringsinstallasie gedreineer word.

(2) Die vloere van enige perseel waarvan die dreinering in 'n rioleringsinstallasie kragtens subartikel (1) toegelaat is, moet met geskikte ondeurdringbare materiaal met die nodige helling geplavei word en dit moet deur bemiddeling van groot genoeg slik- en vetvangers ontlas word.

(3) Die hele oppervlakte van voornoemde vloere moet deur middel van 'n dak bedek word en andersins voldoen aan die binnedringing van reën- of vloedwater beskerm word.

Wegdoen van afvalkos.

67. (1) Die Raad mag na goeddunke en onderworp aan die betaling van die vorderings voorgeskryf in Aanhengsel B toelaat dat 'n afvalkoswegdoeneenheid in 'n rioleringsinstallasie ontlas word.

(2) Afvalkoswegdoeneenhede moet van 'n tipe wees wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is, en die installasie en verbinding moet in alle opsigte voldoen aan hierdie verordeninge.

Raad se bevoegdheid om werk te doen.

68. (1) Waar enigiemand deur die Raad versoek is om kragtens hierdie verordeninge enige werk uit te voer, hetsy deur middel van konstruksie, herstel, vervanging of onderhoud, en in gebreke gebly het om dit te doen binne die tyd wat deur die Raad aangewys is, mag die Raad, met voorbehoud van sy reg om hom ook te vervolg net soos vir 'n oortreding van hierdie verordeninge, self voortgaan om die werk uit te voer en die totale koste daarvan verhaal op die persoon aan wie die kennisgewing gerig is, deur middel van die gewone regsproses wat toepaslik is op die verhaal van gyselaarskuld.

(2) Waar enige werk uitgesonderd dié waarvoor 'n vastgestelde vordering in Aanhengsel C is, waarvan die koste kragtens hierdie verordeninge op enige persoon verhaal kan word, mag daar in sodanige koste sodanige bedrag ingesluit word, wat deur die Raad vastgestel moet word,

(2) No rainwater or stormwater and no effluent other than that which the Council has permitted under subsection (1) shall be discharged into a conserving tank.

(3) Every conserving tank shall be constructed of hard and durable materials and shall have smooth impermeable internal surfaces and a roof, and the whole shall be gas and water-tight.

(4) Access to a conserving tank shall be provided by means of an approved manhole and every such tank shall have a cast iron or mild steel outlet pipe 4 inches in internal diameter terminating with a sluice valve and adaptor pipe suitable for connection to the Council's vacuum tank vehicles.

(5) The aforesaid sluice valve and adaptor pipe shall be placed in a chamber having an approved hinged cover and situated in such a position in the street or elsewhere as the Council may decide.

(6) The tank shall be and shall be kept in such a condition that the level of the water therein shall not rise or fall more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in 24 hours and the Council may, at any time at the owner's expense, carry out such tests as it may think fit.

(7) If in the opinion of the Council a conserving tank is causing or appears likely to cause a nuisance or a danger to health, the owner or occupier of a property on which the tank is situated shall, on receipt of written notice from the Council, carry out such work, including the removal or replacement of the tank, within such period as the notice may prescribe.

(8) The Council may, at any time by written notice, direct that any drainage installation connected to a conserving tank shall instead be connected to a sewer within the period prescribed in the notice.

Stables.

66. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) the Council may in its discretion and on payment of the charges prescribed in Annexure B permit stables, cow-sheds, dairies and similar premises to be drained into a drainage installation.

(2) The floors of any premises the drainage of which into a drainage installation has been permitted under sub-section (1) shall be paved with approved impervious materials suitably graded and shall discharge through silt and grease traps of adequate capacity.

(3) The whole area of the aforesaid floors shall be covered by a roof and otherwise effectively protected against the entry of rain or stormwater.

Waste Food Disposal.

67. (1) The Council may in its discretion and subject to the payment of the charges prescribed in Annexure B permit the discharge from a waste food disposal unit to enter a drainage installation.

(2) Waste-food-disposal units shall be of a type approved by the Council and the installation and connections shall comply in all respects with these by-laws.

Council's Power to do Work.

68. (1) Where any person has been required by the Council, in terms of these by-laws, to carry out any work, whether by way of construction, repair, replacement or maintenance, and has failed to do so within the time stipulated by the Council, the Council may, without prejudice to its right also to proceed against him as for a contravention of these by-laws, proceed itself to carry out the work and may recover the entire cost of so doing from the person to whom the notice was directed, by the ordinary process of law applicable to the recovery of civil debt.

(2) Where any work other than that for which a fixed charge is provided in Annexure C the cost of which it is entitled by these by-laws to recover from any person, there may be included in such cost such sum to be assessed by the Council as will cover the cost of surveys,

as wat die koste van opmetings, planne, spesifikasies, hoeveelheidslyste, toesig, arbeid, materiale en die gebruik van werktuie en gereedskap sal dek, asook die koste van die opbrek, bywerk, herstel of herbou van enige straat, grond, gebou of ander werke.

(3) Enige skade wat aan die Raad se vuilriole of enige ander gedeelte van sy rioleringsstelsel veroorsaak word, deur of as gevolg van nie-nakoming of oortreding van enige bepaling van hierdie verordeninge deur enigiemand, moet deur die Raad op koste wat deur die Raad vasgestel moet word, van sodanige persoon reggemaak of herstel word.

Ongemagtigde inmenging.

69. Niemand uitgesonderd 'n beampte wat deur die Raad daartoe gemagtig is, mag enige vuilriool oopbrek, of binnegaan, of op enige ander wyse hoogenaamd aan enige vuilriool, toegangspunt of ander inrigting of gedeelte daarvan peuter nie, of dit ook al op eiendom wat deur die Raad besit of beheer word, geleë is al dan nie, en vir die vervoer of behandeling van rioolvuil bedoel is, en wat by die Raad berus.

Belemmering en vase inligting.

70. (1) Enige beampte wat deur die Raad daartoe gemagtig is, het die reg om enige perseel op enige redelike tyd binne te gaan en om monsters of toetse van enige rioolvuil of fabrieksuitvloeisels te neem, of om enige werk of inspeksie wat die Raad nodig ag in verband met 'n rioleringsinstallasie, te onderneem.

(2) Die eienaar of okkuperer van 'n perseel wat toegang weier of wat enige ander persoon toelaat om toegang te weier aan enige beampte wat dit kragtens subartikel (1) vereis, of wat sodanige beampte in die uitvoering van sy pligte belemmer of toelaat dat hy deur enige ander persoon belemmer word, of wat inligting wat deur sodanige beampte vereis word met die doel om genoemde pligte uit te voer, weerhou of toelaat dat enige ander persoon dit weerhou of wat aan sodanige beampte inligting wat na sy mening vals is verskaf of toelaat dat enige ander persoon vase inligting verskaf, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf.

Strafbepalings.

71. (1) Iedereen wat op watter wyse ookal hierdie verordeninge oortree is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en is, uitgesonderd soos hiertevore spesifiek bepaal, by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £5 of, by wanbetaling daarvan, met gevangenisstraf met of sonder dwangarbeid vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een maand, en vir enige daaropvolgende misdryf, met 'n boete van hoogstens £50 of, by wanbetaling, met tronksstraf soos voornoem vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande.

(2) Iedereen wat in gebreke bly om in enige opsig hoogenaamd te voldoen aan enige kennisgewing wat deur die Raad aan hom beteken is waarin hy aangesê word om enigets te doen of nie te doen nie, is, benewens enige ander straf waaraan hy hom kragtens subartikel (1) skuldig gemaak het, by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £2 vir elke dag of gedeelte van 'n dag wat gedurende genoemde nie-nakoming voortduur of, by wanbetaling, met gevangenisstraf met of sonder dwangarbeid vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens sewe dae vir elke dag of gedeelte van 'n dag soos voornoem.

AANHANGSEL A.

TARIEWE TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE GOEDKEURING VAN RIOLERINGSINSTALLASIE.

(a) Tarief ten opsigte van die goedkeuring van rioleringsinstallasies, insluitende goedkeuring van planne en inspeksiegeld is 4s. vir elke £50 waardering of gedeelte daarvan van die rioleringsinstallasie, met 'n minimum vordering van 10s.: Met dien verstande dat ten opsigte van klein herstellings soos die vervanging van 'n spoel Klosetbak, die herstel van 'n gebreklike sperder of pyp, die ontkoppeling of verwydering van sanitêre inrigtings of soortgelyke geringe werke, 'n bedrag van 'minstens 5s. betaal word.

plans, specifications, bills of quantities, supervision, labour, materials and the use of plant and tools, and also the cost of disturbing, making good and remaking, repairing or rebuilding any street, ground, building or other works.

(3) Any damage caused to the Council's sewers or any other part of its sewerage system by or in consequence of the non-compliance with or contravention of any provision of these by-laws by any person shall be rectified or repaired by the Council at the expense, to be assessed by it, of that person.

Unauthorised Interference.

69. No person other than an official authorised by the Council to do so shall break into, or enter, or in any other manner whatsoever interfere with any sewer, manhole or other work or any part thereof, whether or not situated on property owned or controlled by the Council, intended for the conveyance or treatment of sewage and which is vested in the Council.

Obstruction and False Information.

70. (1) Any official authorised by the Council shall have the right to enter upon any premises at any reasonable time to take samples of, or test any sewage or industrial effluent, or to carry out any work or inspection in connection with a drainage installation, which the Council may deem necessary.

(2) The owner or occupier of premises, who denies or causes any other person to deny entry to premises to any official demanding the same under sub-section (1), or who obstructs or causes any other person to obstruct any such official in the performance of his duties, or who withholds or causes any other person to withhold information required by such official for the purpose of carrying out his said duties, or who gives or causes any other person to give to such official any information which is to his knowledge false, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalties.

71: (1) Every person who in any manner contravenes these by-laws shall be guilty of an offence, and except as hereinbefore specifically provided, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £5 or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one month, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £50 or in default thereof to imprisonment as aforesaid for a term not exceeding three months.

(2) Any person who fails in any respect whatsoever to comply with any notice served on him by the Council, directing him to do or not to do anything shall, in addition to any other penalty he may have incurred in terms of sub-section (1), be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding £2 for every day or part of a day during which the said non-compliance persists, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding seven days for every day or part of a day as aforesaid.

ANNEXURE A.

FEES FOR THE APPROVAL OF DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS.

(a) The fee with respect to the approval of drainage installation, including approval of plans and inspection fees, shall be four shillings for every £50 valuation or part thereof of the drainage installation, with a minimum charge of 10s.: Provided that in respect of small repairs, such as the replacement of a W.C. pan, the repair of a faulty trap or pipe, the disconnection or removal of sanitary fittings or similar minor works, a minimum charge of 5s. shall be payable.

(b) Die waardering, soos bepaal deur die Raad, waarop die goedkeuringsgeld bereken word is finaal.

(c) Gelde moet betaal word by indiening van 'n aansoek. Die eienaar van enige betrokke eiendom word aanspreeklik gehou vir die betaling van gelde.

(d) Niemand mag met enige rioleringswerk 'n aanvang maak alvorens die gelde betaalbaar ingevolge hierdie verordeninge, betaal is nie.

AANHANGSEL B.

TARIEWE VIR DIE GEBRUIK VAN RIOLE EN RIOOL-SUIWERINGSWERKE.

1. Algemene bepalings ten opsigte van tariewe.

(a) Gebruikers van die Raad se riele of rioolvuil-suiweringswerke sluit die eienaar in van enige standplaas, erf, gedeelte van 'n erf, onderverdeling of stuk grond met of sonder verbeterings wat met die Raad se vuilriool verbind is, of wat volgens die mening van die Raad met die Raad se vuilriool verbind kan word, en die tariewe wat maandeliks deur sodanige gebruikers ten opsigte van die Raad se riele of rioolvuil-suiweringswerke betaal moet word is soos hieronder uiteengesit.

(b) Alle gelde ingevolge hierdie tariewe gevorder, uitgesonderd dié ingevolge gedeelte 5 van hierdie Aanhangsel uiteengesit, is in gelyke maandelikse paaiemente agteruitbetaalbaar. Die gelde ingevolge gedeelte 5 van hierdie Aanhangsel uiteengesit, is sesmaandeliks agteruitbetaalbaar.

(c) In alle gevalle van geskille aangaande indeling vir die toepassing van hierdie tarief berus die eindbeslissing by die Raad.

(d) Indien enige persoon of persone wat 'n opgaaf of opgawes ingevolge hierdie Aanhangsel moet verstrek, in gebreke bly om dit te doen binne 30 dae nadat hy daarom versoek is deur middel van 'n kennisgiving wat deur 'n beampie van die Raad wat behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is onderteken is, kan die Raad die maksimum geld hef, gebaseer op inligting wat vir die gebruik van die Raad se vuilrole ingevolge hierdie tariewe verkrybaar is.

(e) Die tariewe soos uiteengesit in gedeeltes 3 en 4 van hierdie Aanhangsel is betaalbaar met ingang van die laaste dag waarop die Raad vereis dat die verbinding met sodanige vuilriool moet geskied of met ingang van die datum wanneer sodanige perseel werkelik verbind word, watter datum ook al die vroegste is.

2. Tariewe ten opsigte van onbeboude persele of persele met geboue sonder latrines, urinoirpanne of bakke.

Die eienaar van enige oop ruimte, erf, gedeelte van 'n erf of stuk grond wat onbeboud is of erf, gedeelte van 'n erf of stuk grond met geboue sonder latrines, urinoirpanne of bakke wat volgens die mening van die Raad met die Raad se vuilriool verbind kan word moet ten opsigte van iedere sodanige oop ruimte, erf, gedeelte van 'n erf of stuk grond 'n bedrag van 20s. per maand aan die Raad betaal.

3. Tariewe ten opsigte van huishoudelike rioolvuil.

(a) Private woonhuise (beteken 'n huis wat ontwerp is vir gebruik as 'n woning vir een gesin tesame met sodanige buitegeboue as wat gewoonlik in verband daarmee gebruik word).—Tarief vir elke private woning tesame met buitegeboue hetsy bewoon al dan nie £1. 5s. per maand.

(b) Woonstelle.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoekkloset, urinoirpan of bak vir gebruik van blankes of nie-blankes: £1. 5s. per maand.

(c) Besigheids- en/of nywerheidsperselle en kantore.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoekkloset, urinoirpan of bak vir gebruik van blankes of nie-blankes: £1. 2s. 6d. per maand.

(d) Private hotelle en losieshuisse.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoekkloset, urinoirpan of bak vir gebruik van blankes of nie-blankes: £1. 2s. 6d. per maand.

(e) Hotelle (ingevolge die Drankwet, 1928, soos gewysig, gelisensieer).—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoekkloset, urinoirpan of -bak vir gebruik van blankes of nie-blankes: £1. 10s. per maand.

(b) The valuation, as determined by the Council, on which the approval fee is computed shall be final.

(c) Fees shall be paid on submission of the application. The owner of any property concerned shall be held responsible for the payment of fees.

(d) No person shall begin any drainage work before the said fees as laid down in terms of these by-laws have been paid.

ANNEXURE B.

CHARGES FOR THE USE OF DRAINS, SEWERS OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

1. General Provision Regarding Tariffs.

(a) The users of the Council's drains, sewers or sewage purification works shall include the owner of any stand, erf, portion of an erf, subdivision or piece of land, with or without improvements, which either is, or, in the opinion of the Council, can be connected to any sewer of the Council, and the charges payable monthly by such users of the Council's drains, sewers or purification works shall be as set out hereunder.

(b) All charges made in terms of this tariff, except those set out under section 5 of this Annexure shall be payable in arrear in equal monthly instalments. The charges set out under section 5 of this Annexure shall be payable six-monthly in arrear.

(c) In all cases of dispute regarding classification, in the application of this tariff, the decision of the Council shall be final.

(d) If any person fails to render a return or returns which he is required to render in terms of this Annexure within 30 days after he has been requested to do so by means of a notice signed by a duly authorised official of the Council, the maximum fees based on information, regarding the use of the Council's sewers obtainable in terms of this tariff may be charged by the Council.

(e) The charges set out in sections (3) and (4) of this Annexure shall become due as from the last day upon which the Council requires the connection to be made to such sewer, or from the date when such premises are actually connected, whichever date may be the earlier.

2. Charges in respect of Land not Built upon or Land with Buildings not Containing Closets, Urinal Pans or Basins.

The owner of any vacant stand, erf, portion of an erf or piece of land which has not been built upon, or an erf, portion of an erf or piece of land with buildings which do not contain closets, urinal pans or basins which may in the opinion of the Council be connected to the Council's sewer, shall pay to the Council in respect of each such vacant stand, erf, portion of an erf or piece of land, a fee of 20s. per month.

3. Charges in respect of Domestic Sewage.

(a) Private Residential Dwellings (which means a house designed for use as a dwelling for a single family, together with such outbuildings as are ordinarily used in connection therewith).—A charge for each private dwelling together with outbuildings, whether occupied or not: £1. 5s. per month.

(b) Flats.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by Europeans or Non-Europeans: £1. 5s. per month.

(c) Business and/or Industrial Premises and Offices.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by Europeans or Non-Europeans: £1. 2s. 6d. per month.

(d) Private Hotels and Boarding-houses.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by Europeans or Non-Europeans: £1. 2s. 6d. per month.

(e) Hotels (licensed in terms of the Liquor Act, 1928, as amended thereof).—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by Europeans or Non-Europeans: £1. 10s. per month.

(f) *Kerke*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke kerk: £1 per maand.

(g) *Kerksale wat net vir kerkdoeleindes gebruik word en waaruit geen inkomste verkry word nie*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke saal: £1 per maand.

(h) *Kerk- en ander sale wat nie uitsluitlik vir kerkdoeleindes gebruik word nie en waaruit inkomste verkry word*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke saal: £1. 5s. per maand.

(i) *Dagskole*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoelkloset, urinoirpan of bak wat deur leerlinge, personeel of bediendes gebruik word: 12s. 6d. per maand.

(j) *Kosskole en Skoolkoshuise*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoelkloset, urinoirpan of -bak wat deur leerlinge, personeel of bediendes gebruik word: £1. 2s. 6d. per maand.

(k) *Amateur sportklubs*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoelkloset, urinoirpan of bak wat deur sodanige klub gebruik of beheer word: 12s. 6d. per maand.

(l) *Hospitale, verpleeg- en kraaminrigtings*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoelkloset, urinoirpan of -bak wat deur pasiënte, personeel of bediendes gebruik word: £1. 2s. 6d. per maand.

(m) *Tronke*.—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoelkloset, urinoirpan of bak wat deur gevangenes, bewaarders, personeel en bediendes gebruik word. (waterklossette, in bewaarders se huise of buitegeboue word ingerelk by hierdie getal): £1. 2s. 6d. per maand.

(n) *Publieke gemaksgeriewe* (sluit in alle munisipale publieke gemaksgeriewe).—Tarief ten opsigte van elke spoelkloset, urinoirpan of -bak vir gebruik van blankes of nie-blankes: £1. per maand.

(o) *Alle ander persele wat by die Raad se riostelsel aangesluit is en wat nie onder een van die bovenmelde groepe klassifiseer nie*.—Tariewe ten opsigte van elke sodanige perseel word deur die Raad bepaal: Met dien verstande dat die tarief so vasgestel moet word dat dit in ooreenstemming is met bogenoemde tariewe.

Woordomskrywing van uitdrukking „urinoirpan of -bak”.

By die vertolking van hierdie tariewe soos vermeld word elke urinoirpan of -bak as 'n eenheid beskou en waar die kompartement-tipe of trogtipe urinoir geïnstalleer is, word elke 5 vt. of gedeelte daarvan as 'n urinoir-eenheid beskou.

4. Tariewe ten opsigte van halfvoltooide geboue wat in gebruik gestel is.

In die geval van halfvoltooide geboue voordat bewoning of betrekking plaasvind, is die tarief soos bepaal in gedeelte 2 van krag met ingang van die datum van bewoning of betrekking, of die betrokke gebou voltooi is al dan nie; is in die geval van woonhuise die volle tarief soos op woonhuise van toepassing van krag, en in die geval van ander geboue is die volle tarief ten opsigte van elke spoelkloset of urinoirpan wat in gebruik geneem is. Die getal spoelklossette of urinoirpanne wat gebruik word, word maandeliks bepaal totdat die gebou voltooi is.

5. Tariewe ten opsigte van fabrieksuitvloeisel.

Die eienaars van persele waarop enige bedryf of vervaardiging uitgeoefen word of waarvan die uitvloeisel weens sodanige bedryf of vervaardiging in die Raad se vuilrike afgevoer word, moet benewens die algemene gelde, aan die Raad 'n bykomende bedrag vir die vervoer van bedoelde uitvloeisel deur die Raad se vuilrike en behandeling by die Raad se riolslykwerke betaal, gebaseer op die „sterkte” van so 'n uitvloeisel soos vasgestel volgens een of meer verteenwoordigende saamgestelde monsters deur die Raad oor 'n minimum tydperk van 24 uur gedurende die voorafgaande halfjaar geneem. Een helfte van die saamgestelde monsters wat deur die Raad vir ontleding geneem is, moet aan die eienaars van die persele oorhandig word, indien hulle dit vir nagaandoel-eindes verlang. Die sterkte van die saamgestelde monster in die dele per miljoen (d.p.m.) suurstof geabsorbeer van N/80 kaliumpermanganaatuur teen 27° C. in 24 uur

(f) *Churches*.—A charge for each church: £1. per month.

(g) *Church Halls Used for Church Purposes Only* and from which no revenue is derived.—A charge for each hall: £1 per month.

(h) *Church and other Halls not used exclusively for church purposes* and from which revenue is derived.—A charge for each hall £1. 5s. per month.

(i) *Day Schools*.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by scholars, staff or servants: 12s. 6d. per month.

(j) *Boarding Schools and School Hostels*.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by scholars, staff or servants: £1. 2s. 6d. per month.

(k) *Amateur Sports Clubs*.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin used by or under the control of such club: 12s. 6d. per month.

(l) *Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes*.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by patients, staff or servants: £1. 2s. 6d. per month.

(m) *Gaols*.—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by inmates, wardens, staff and servants (water closets in the houses or outbuildings of jailers shall be included in this number): £1. 2s. 6d. per month.

(n) *Public Conveniences* (including all Municipality-owned public conveniences).—A charge for each water closet, urinal pan or basin for use by Europeans or Non-Europeans: £1 per month.

(o) *All Other Premises Connected to the Council's Sewerage System and not Classified under One of the Above Groups*.—The charges for each such premises shall be determined by the Council: Provided that the charge shall be determined in conformity with the above tariffs.

Definition of Expression "Urinal Pan or Basin":

In the interpretation of these charges each urinal pan or basin shall be considered as a unit and where compartments or troughs are installed, each 5 feet or part thereof shall be considered as a urinal unit.

4. Charges in respect of the Use of Partially Completed Buildings.

The charges stipulated in section 2 shall be applicable to partially completed buildings, before occupation takes place. As from the date of occupation of the said building, whether completed or not, the full charge in the case of dwellings, as laid down for dwellings, shall be operative, and in the case of other buildings the full charge for each water closet or urinal pan taken into use. The number of water closets or urinal pans shall be determined monthly until such time as the building has been completed.

5. Charges in respect of Industrial Effluents.

The owners of premises on which any trade or manufacture is carried on and from which, as a result of such trade or manufacture, an effluent is discharged into the Council's sewers, shall, in addition to the general charges, pay to the Council for the conveyance of such effluent through the Council's sewers and treatment at the Council's sewage disposal works, a further charge, based on the "strength" of such effluent as determined on one or more representative composite samples taken by the Council over a minimum period of 24 hours during the preceding half year. One half of the composite samples taken for analysis by the Council shall be handed to the owners of the premises if required by them for checking purposes. The "strength" of the composite sample in parts per million (p.p.m.) of oxygen absorbed from N/80 acid potassium permanganate at 27° C in 24 hours shall be determined by the Council. This determination shall be carried out as described in the South African Bureau

word deur die Raad bepaal. Hierdie bepaling word uitgevoer soos in die spesifikasie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde beskryf, S.A.B.S. 247/1951.

Die bedrag is ooreenkomsdig die volgende formule:—

$$\text{Tarief in pennies per duisend gellings} = \frac{(OA - 50)}{8 + 8 \frac{(100)}{(100)}}$$

waar OA=suurstof in dele per miljoen gellings geabsorbeer soos hierbo gespesifieer.

By ontstentenis van enige regstreekse maat, word die hoeveelheid fabrieksuitvloeisel wat in enige halfjaar afgewoerd word, deur die Raad geraam en vastgestel volgens die hoeveelheid water op die persele verbruik, met behoorlike inagneming van die water vir huishoudelike doelendes gebruik of gedurende die proses van vervaardiging geabsorbeer, of in die eindprodukt aanwesig.

6. Tariewe ten opsigte van swembaddens.

Tarief ten opsigte van die leegmaak van swembaddens in 'n munisipale vuilriool is 6d. per 1,000 gellings: Met dien verstaan dat dit deur die Raad gemagtig is.

AANHANGSEL C.

TARIEWE TEN OPSIGTE VAN WERK WAT DEUR DIE RAAD GEDOE WORD.

(a) Skoonmaak van verstopte private rioleringsinstallasies.

'n Bedrag van 10s. is betaalbaar vir die oopmaak deur die Raad van 'n verstopping in 'n private rioleringsinstallasie.

(b) Maak van bykomende aansluitings, lê van riele, installering van meters.

Ten opsigte van bovemelde werke is die bedrae wat deur die Raad gevorder word gelykstaande met die werklike koste van materiale op die terrein gelewer, plus die koste van arbeid plus 'n bykomende koste van 10 persent van die totale koste.

of Standards Specification S.A.B.S. 247/1951. The charge shall be in accordance with the following formula:—

Charge in pence per thousand gallons =

$(OA - 50)$

$8 + 8 \frac{(100)}{(100)}$

where OA = Oxygen absorbed in parts per million gallons as specified above.

In the absence of any direct measurement the quantity of trade effluent discharged in any half-year shall be estimated and determined by the Council from the quantity of water consumed on the premises, due allowance being made for water used for domestic purposes or absorbed during the process of manufacture, or present in the final product.

6. Charges in respect of Swimming Baths.

The tariff for the discharge of water from swimming baths into a municipal sewer is 6d. per 1,000 gallon: Provided such discharge is authorised by the Council.

ANNEXURE C.

CHARGES FOR WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE COUNCIL.

(a) Cleaning of Blocked Private Drainage Installations.

An amount of 10s. shall be payable for the cleaning by the Council of a blockage in a private drainage installation.

(b) Making of Additional Connections, Laying of Drains, Installation of Meters.

The charges for any of the works mentioned above shall be the actual cost of materials used as delivered on the site, plus the cost of labour, plus a surcharge of 10 per cent of the total cost.

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