

No. 269

**BLUE CRANE ROUTE MUNICIPALITY  
PUBLIC AMENITIES BY-LAW**

Under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Blue Crane Route Municipality enacts as follows:-

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### 1. Definitions

In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –

"animal" means any equine, bovine, sheep, goat, pig, fowl, camel, dog, cat, or other domestic animal or bird, or any wild animal or reptile which is in captivity or under the control of a person;

"approved launch site" means a launch site approved by the municipality;

"authorised officer" means any person authorized by the municipality to perform the functions of an authorised officer under these Regulations, or a member of the South African Police;

"boat" means a vessel, craft, punt, canoe or inflatable boat which moves or is propelled by means of bars, poles, paddles, oars, sails or mechanical power and which is being used to carry persons on water;

"boat on the river" means a boat under way or drifting away from its mooring place on the shore, buoy or jetty;

"boat providing living accommodation" shall mean the type of boat commonly referred to as a "house boat" or a "caravan boat" or any other type of boat equipped in such a way as permits permanent residence thereon or residence thereon for extended or indefinite periods;

"camp" or "camping" means to occupy land by picnicking thereon or by standing thereon with a caravan or vehicle or erecting thereon a tent or temporary structure and using such caravan, vehicle, tent or temporary structure for the purpose of habitation or sleeping or as a shelter or protection against the weather;

"camping area" means land vesting in and set aside by the municipality as a public picnic, camping or caravan park site or a similar facility approved by the municipality on private land;

"camping permit" means a document printed and issued by the municipality for the purposes contemplated in this by-law or the municipality's officials receipt issued against payment of the prescribed camping charges;

"camping site" means any part of a camping area, demarcated or assigned for the purpose of camping thereon;

"caravan" means any vehicle permanently fitted out for use by persons for living and sleeping purposes, whether or not such a vehicle is a trailer;

"erect" in relation to a notice board means construct, post, affix or place;

- "garden" means any piece of land under the control of the municipality and maintained by it as a garden for the use of by the public;
- "mobile home" means a factory assembled structure approved by the municipality with the necessary service connections made so as to be movable on site and designed to be used as a permanent dwelling;
- "municipality" means the Municipality of Blue Crane Route established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, agent or employee;
- "Municipal Manager" means a person appointed in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);
- "nature reserve" means a nature reserve established as a local nature reserve by the Blue Crane Route Municipality in terms of section 7(1) of Ordinance 19 of 1974;
- "notice board" includes a sign, poster or other device on which the municipality displays information;
- "no-wake speed" means the speed that a boat travels with its engine at idle speed, without causing a wake or a waves in the water;
- "no-wake zone" means that part of the river or dam that is zoned off, where boats may not travel above a "no-wake speed";
- "operate" in respect of a boat, includes mooring in the river and ascending or descending from a boat;
- "Ordinance" means the nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 19 of 1974);
- "personal watercraft" means a vessel that uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of propulsion, and is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on, rather than being within the confines of a hull;
- "person" includes an association or organisation;
- "port" in respect of a boat, means the left side of the boat looking forward;
- "power driven" means propelled by reciprocating or rotary machinery using chemicals, electricity or heat as an energy source;
- "public amenity" means –
- (a) any land, square, camping area, caravan park, beach, swimming pool, public open space, public resort, recreation site, river, dam, nature reserve, zoo-logical, botanical or other garden, or hiking trail, including any portion thereof and any facility or apparatus therein or thereon, which is the property of, or is possessed, controlled or leased by the municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission fees or not, but excluding a public road or street;

- (b) a building, structure, hall room or office, including any part thereof or any facility or apparatus therein, which is the property of, or is possessed, controlled or leased by the municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission of fees or not; and
- (c) a public amenity contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b) if it is lawfully controlled or managed in terms of an agreement between a person and the municipality;

“public gathering or procession” means a procession or gathering of more than 10 people;

“public open space” means –

- (a) any flower bed, grass plot, pleasure ground, plantation, side-walk, temporary enclosures, or other public open spaces and town land within the municipality, under the control of the municipality and include all buildings, improvements, ground and spaces comprised in such areas;
- (b) any land which is owned by an organ of State and which has in terms of any zoning scheme of an organ of State been set aside or demarcated for the purpose of conservation; or
- (c) any undeveloped land which is owned by an organ of State and which has not yet been set aside or demarcated by an organ of State for the purpose of conservation;

“registered boat” means a boat for which an identification number in terms of section 2 of this By-law has been issued;

“river” means that portion of a river within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality, defined as a “tidal lagoon” and “tidal river” in terms of the Sea-Shore Act, No 21 of 1935 and includes any inland river;

“sailing boat” or “yacht” includes every boat that is under sail and is not being propelled by machinery;

“skier” means a person engaged in the act of water-skiing;

“skipper” means, in relation to a vessel, the person having lawful command or charge of, or for the time being in charge of the vessel, as the case may be;

“ski-zone” means those parts of the river that are zoned off for skiing activities;

“starboard” in respect of a boat, means the right side of the boat looking forward;

“vessel” means any boat, hull or other object used or designed or adapted for use to float or travel on water;

“vehicle” means any vehicle driven by mechanical, animal, natural or human power, and includes any craft or aircraft, but does not include a wheeled chair or a perambulator drawn or propelled by hand and used solely for the conveyance of a child or invalid.

“water-skiing” means the act of a person on dual skies, slalom ski, aqua boards, tube or any other device other than a person in another boat, being towed by a boat through, over or on the water.

**2. Principles and objectives**

The municipality adopts this By-law with the aim of controlling access to and use of all public amenities owned by or under the control of the municipality.

**CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC AMENITIES**

**3. Number of visitors**

The municipality may determine –

- (a) the maximum number of persons or vehicles that may be in or at a public amenity at any time; and
- (b) different classes of vehicles that may be in or at a public amenity at any time and it may differentiate between public amenities.

**4. Admission to public amenity**

(1) The municipality may determine the times, dates and conditions under which a public amenity is open to the public and having due regard to section 6(1)(a).

(2) The municipality may determine the activities that may or may not be undertaken in a public amenity and these include, but are not limited to –

- (a) the driving of a motor vehicle and different classes of motor vehicles in a public amenity;
- (b) kite flying, wind surfing, surfing, kite surfing and similar activities on beaches at which these activities are allowed; and
- (c) sea bathing in such bathing areas on the beach, which areas were demarcated by the municipality.

(3) The municipality may grant to any person or persons, during such hours and for such period as he or she may deem fit, the exclusive use of a public amenity for games, a public meeting, fete, show or other function or entertainment.

(4) The municipality may for reasons of maintenance, development, security, safety or public health, temporarily or permanently –

- (a) close a public amenity or a portion thereof; or
- (b) suspend all or any activities thereon.

(5) Where a person in a public amenity has committed an offence in terms of this by-law, an official may order such person to leave the public amenity, and a person ordered to leave must leave the amenity by the shortest route available to the public;

(6) Where an official on reasonable grounds suspects that a person wishing to enter a public amenity intends to commit an offence in or at the public amenity, he or she may refuse entry to such person.

#### 5. Entrance fees

(1) The municipality may levy different entrance fees and issue entrance tickets in respect of persons of different ages, groups of persons, or different classes of vehicles and grant concessions in respect of entrance fees payable.

(2) Entrance fees are payable at the entrance to a public amenity, except where another fee is indicated on a notice board in terms of section 6(1).

(3) An entrance ticket contemplated in subsection (1) is valid for the period contemplated in subsection (4).

(4) An entrance fee is payable in respect of each day or portion thereof during which a person, group or vehicle is in a public amenity, provided that no fee is payable for the day on which such public amenity is left, if the amenity is left before 10:00 on such day and if the day is not the day of arrival.

(5) No fee contemplated in subsection (1) is repayable where any portion of the period in respect of which such fee has been paid has not been or cannot be utilised, provided that the fee which has been paid in respect of each full day which has not been utilised may, with the approval of the municipality, be repaid upon application, and for the purposes of this subsection "full day" means a period of 24 hours commencing at 10:00 of any day.

(6) An official may require any person in a public amenity to produce the entrance ticket issued in terms of subsection (1), and a person who fails to produce such ticket, or a person who enters a public amenity without having paid the entrance fee commits an offence.

#### 6. Notice boards

(1) The municipality may erect a notice board at the entrance to or in the immediate vicinity of a public amenity, on which any of the following are displayed:

(a) The times, dates and conditions of entry and activities that may be undertaken;

(b) the fees payable; and

(c) a notice of closure referred to in section 4(4).

(2) No person other than an official or other person authorised to do so in this By-law may move or alter the contents of, and no person may deface or otherwise tamper with a notice board erected by the municipality.

(3) A notice posted by municipality in terms of subsection (1) may contain a graphic representation to convey meaning.

(4) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence.

7. Consent required for certain activities

(1) No person may, without the prior written consent of the municipality at, in or upon a public amenity –

- (a) arrange, hold, present or attend –
  - (i) a public entertainment;
  - (ii) a meeting;
  - (iii) a public gathering or procession, exhibition or performance; or
  - (iv) an auction;
- (b) collect money or any other goods;
- (c) display or distribute a pamphlet, placards, painting, book, handbill or a printed, written or painted work;
- (d) engage in any for of trade..

(2) No person may at or in a public amenity undertake or perform any activity in contravention of a notice board erected in terms of section 6(1).

(3) No person may without the prior written consent of the municipality erect or establish any fence, structure, dam, shelter or anything else and a person who has obtained such consent may only erect such fence, structure, dam, shelter or anything else at a designated area set aside for this purpose.

(4) No person may, without the prior written consent of the municipality bring into, or have in his or her possession in a public amenity a firearm, and the municipality may grant consent in the following instances only:

- (a) For the firing of blank cartridges during organised competitions or sports meetings;
- (b) in connection with the collection of specimens of marine life or birds or animals for scientific purposes;
- (c) for the lawful culling of a whale, dolphin, or animal; or
- (d) to signal distress in the instance where a proposed activity may require a distress signal to be given by means of a firearm.

(5) A person who wishes to obtain the consent of the municipality as contemplated in subsection (1) must complete and submit the prescribed form, and the municipality may refuse or grant consent subject to any conditions it deems necessary and subject to the prescribed fee having been paid, and a person who wishes to sell food must also comply with any laws relating to the selling of food.

(6) A person who has been granted consent in terms of subsection (5) must at all times keep the consent form in his or her possession, and must produce the form on request of an official.

## 8 Use of public amenities

The municipality may enter into an agreement with any person in terms of which a public amenity or any part thereof may be used for the purposes and subject to the conditions set out in the agreement.

## 9. Permit

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4, 5(1), 5(3), and 6(1), the municipality may, on application and subject to any conditions it may impose, issue, free of charge or otherwise, a permit –

- (a) to a group of people, such as, but not limited to, a group of bona fide students; or
- (b) to a person who is undertaking scientific, educational or similar research.

(2) The holder of a permit issued in terms of subsection (1) may –

- (a) if he or she is the holder of a valid hunting licence, hunt, catch, kill or remove, fauna under the supervision, control and in accordance with the instructions of an official;
- (b) pick, collect or remove fauna;
- (c) take or remove anything of historical or scientific importance;
- (d) have in his or her possession diving equipment, a weapon, trap, poison or a gardening tool, living or dead fauna or flora;
- (e) remove any flora or carcass which has been plucked or hunted only if the official has –
  - (i) inspected such flora or carcass;
  - (ii) considered it necessary or desirable, measured the dimensions or mass, or taken a sample of such flora or carcass; and
  - (iii) in writing authorised the permit holder to remove such flora or carcass; or
  - (iv) excavate soil, sand or stone or remove organic or inorganic objects.

(3) The holder of a permit must, on arrival at the public amenity, display such permit to the control official, and a person who fails to do so, commits an offence.

(4) The holder of a permit who undertakes an activity in contravention of a condition imposed commits an offence.

## 10. Prescribed fees

The municipality may determine fees payable in terms of this By-law.

## 11. Animals

(1) No person may in contravention of any prohibitions displayed on a notice board bring any animal into the public amenity.



- (2) A person who is permitted to bring an animal upon a public amenity must have direct and physical control over the animal by means of a leash or other device, and may not bath, wash or allow such animal to enter or remain in any pond, fountain or ornamental water.
- (3) Any animal not under the control or apparently not under the control of a person, may, if found in or on a public amenity be impounded by the municipality and removed to a pound of the municipality where it may be dealt with in terms of the by-law relating to the impoundment of animals.
- (4) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

**12. Prohibited behaviour**

(1) No person –

- (a) who is in a state of intoxication or under the influence of any drug may enter or remain in, and such person will not be admitted to a public amenity;
- (b) may in or at a public amenity –
- (i) break, damage, destroy, tamper with, remove, misuse, disfigure or use anything or fail to observe an instruction by the municipality;
  - (ii) throw or roll a rock, stone or object;
  - (iii) except if authorised to do so under section 8(2)(b), pull out, pick, cut or damage any flora growing in the amenity, or have such flora in his or her possession;
  - (iv) walk on a flowerbed;
  - (v) walk, stand, sit or lie on grass in contradiction with a notice;
  - (vi) write, paint, draw graffiti or a symbol, emblem or the like on a structure or path;
  - (vii) excavate soil, sand or stone or remove organic or inorganic objects; except if authorised to do so in terms of section 8;
  - (viii) interfere with water flow, obstruct water, divert a stream or drain a wetland;
  - (ix) deface or disfigure anything provided by the municipality by pasting or affixing in any way any bills, papers, placards, notices or anything else;
  - (x) wash, polish or repair a vehicle, except emergency repairs;
  - (xi) burn refuse;
  - (xii) litter or dump any refuse, garden refuse or building materials;
  - (xiii) wash crockery or laundry or hang out clothes, except at places indicated by notice for that purpose;

- (xiv) use or try to use anything provided by the municipality in an amenity for a purpose other than that for which it is designed or determined by notice;
  - (xv) dispose of any burning or smouldering object;
  - (xvi) behave or conduct himself or herself in an improper, indecent or unbecoming manner;
  - (xvii) defecate, urinate or undress, except in such building or on premises intended for that purpose;
  - (xviii) lie on a bench or seating place provided by the municipality or use it in such a manner that other users or potential users find it impossible to make use thereof;
  - (xix) play or sit on play-park equipment, except if the person concerned is a child under the age of 13 years;
  - (xx) swim, walk or play in a fish-pond, fountain, dam, river artificial feature or pond; in contravention with a notice prohibiting such action;
  - (xxi) having an open wound on his or her body, enter any bath provided by the municipality;
  - (xxii) perform any act that may detrimentally affect the health of another person;
  - (xxiii) enter or use a toilet facility indicated by notice for use by members of the opposite sex;
  - (xxiv) stay or sleep over night other than in terms of section 13;
  - (xxv) hunt, injure, disturb, feed, kill, hurt, follow, disturb, ill-treat or catch an animal, or displace, disturb, destroy or remove a bird, nest or egg, or skin or gut an animal, except if authorised to do so under section 8(2);
  - (xxvi) discharge a firearm, airgun or air pistol, except if consent has been granted in terms of section 7(4);
  - (xxvii) discharge a bow, fireworks or use a slingshot or catapult;
  - (xxviii) in any way whatsoever prejudice the safety, convenience or rights of other persons;
  - (xxix) play or conduct a game in a manner that causes annoyance or endangers public safety;
  - (xxx) expose his or her body or clothe indecently; or
  - (xxxi) discard of a burning or smouldering object or throw it out of a vehicle;
- (c) may enter –
- (i) or leave a public amenity other than by way of the official entry and exit point;
  - (ii) a public amenity without having paid the entrance fees as contemplated in section 5(1);
- (d) may release any wild animal, bird or flora into a public amenity;

- (e) may, in inland waters –
    - (i) swim, catch fish or angle if not authorised to do so in terms of a notice board erected in terms of section 6(1);
    - (ii) wash himself or herself or clean anything;
  - (f) may use any craft on inland waters at any place other than that which has been indicated on a notice board erected in terms of section 6(1);
- (2) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.

### 13. Vehicles

- (1) Where a person is permitted to drive a vehicle in a public amenity he or she may not –
- (a) travel with the vehicle elsewhere than on a road constructed by the municipality;
  - (b) drive the vehicle at a speed in excess of the speed indicated on a notice board erected by the municipality.
- (2) The provisions of sub section (1) do not apply to an emergency vehicle while lawfully in use as such, or a vehicle used in an emergency, or a vehicle used by an official in the discharge of his or her duties.
- (3) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.

### 14. Camping

- (1) No person may camp on any land belonging to or which is under the control of the municipality except on a camping site within the boundaries of a camping area.
- (2) No person may camp in a camping area whether continuous or otherwise for a period exceeding three months in any period of twelve months without the written consent of the municipality.
- (3) The municipality may grant or refuse such an application subject to such conditions and for such period as it may deem fit but not for any period in excess of a further three consecutive months.
- (4) The occupier of a camping site must be the person whose name appears on the camping permit and he or she may not sublet, cede, dispose of or in any manner alienate his or her rights thereunder.
- (5) Reservation of camping sites will only be considered upon receipt of a written application.
- (6) The municipality may determine conditions additional to those contained in this by-law for the use of camping sites that fall under the control of the municipality.
- (7) The municipality may determine conditions for the establishment of private camping facilities.

(8) A person who contravenes a provision of subsections (1), (2) and (4) or any condition imposed by the municipality in terms of subsections (6) and (7) commits an offence.

#### 15. Caravan parks

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13(1) the municipality may allocate ten percent (10%), or such greater percentage of the sites in a caravan park to be permanently occupied by caravans or mobile homes.

(2) The municipality may determine conditions for the establishment of private caravan parks.

(3) The municipality may determine conditions additional to those contained in this by-law for the use of caravan parks that fall under the control of the municipality.

(4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any condition imposed in terms of sub sections (2) and (3) commits an offence.

### CHAPTER II: SPECIFIC PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE USE OF BOATS ON RIVERS AND DAMS

#### 16. Registration of boats

(1) No person may operate on a river or dam any power-driven boat, or a sailing boat or any other boat with an overall length of 4 metres or more, excluding sailboards, canoes and paddle-ski's unless such boat has been registered with the municipality and has displayed thereon in the manner provided by this by-law, the identification number allotted by the municipality.

(2) The municipality may grant the application for registration for any boat referred to in subsection.(1) subject to the conditions and the payment of fees as it may deem fit, and may vary or withdraw such conditions or withdraw the registration, if the municipality decides such variations or withdrawal of conditions or withdrawal of registration is in the public interest.

(3) The registration of a boat is not transferable from one person to another or from one boat to another except where an owner of a registered boat in terms of this by-law transfers his registration to another boat belonging to him with the written permission of the municipality.

(4) The registration will specify the name of the person or club to whom it is issued, the maximum number of persons permitted to be carried in the boats as per application, the type and overall length of the boat, the maximum power of the engine, and the identification number allocated to the boat.

(5) The municipality may determine the total number of boats that may be registered in any one licensing period of 12 months.

- (6) The registration of a boat will be valid for a maximum period of one year.
- (7) The municipality may determine the fee payable in respect of the registration of boats from time to time.
- (8) The Municipality may determine a *pro rata* fee.
- (9) The registration of boats is in the discretion of the municipality and reasons may be requested if it fails to register a boat.
- (10) The municipality reserves the right to limit the number of registrations issued per person.
- (11) The registration for boats will as of the effective date of this by-law be granted firstly to those applicants whose applications are lodged with the municipality by effective date and in respect of subsequent licensing periods by 1 July in each year.
- (12) Registration will occur in the sequence in which they are received subject to the Municipality's right to refuse any application for registration on good cause.
- (13) The owner of a registered boat must, before the boat is operated on the river and at all times during the currency of the registration of the boat, have the identification number issued in respect of the boat, permanently affixed in figures of a size and colour determined by the municipality so that the number is clearly visible from each side of the boat.
- (14) The registration of a boat constitutes authority to use the boat on the river only and does not constitute authority for the boat to be taken through a river mouth past its narrowest point and out to sea.
- (15) The owner of a registered boat must at all times during the currency of the registration of the boat have the registration documents available for inspection.
- (16) A boat registration permit may be refused if the conditions of a previously issued boat registration permit had not been adhered to.

#### 17. The mooring of boats

- (1) When not in use boats must be securely anchored or moored in an area approved by the Municipality so as not to endanger other boats on the river or along the shores of the river.
- (2) Boats floating loose may be taken in tow by the operator of any other boat or an authorised officer and moved to and secured in a place out of the way of other users of the river.
- (3) Where a boat was floating loose on the river through negligence on the part of the owner or persons using the boat with his express or implied consent, the owner will be in breach of this by-law and will be liable to the municipality for any expense incurred where the removal to a safe place is effected by an authorised officer.

**18. Rules of travel**

- (1) The skipper of a boat must adhere to a general safety rule of "keep right" while under way.
- (2) Power-driven boats must steer clear of and give right of way to sailing boats and boats propelled by oars or paddles.
- (3) When two sailing boats are approaching each other so as to involve risk of collision one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows:
  - (a) a boat that is running free shall keep out of the way of a boat that is close-hauled;
  - (b) a boat that is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a boat that is close-hauled on a star-board tack;
  - (c) when both boats are running free, with the wind on the same side, the boat that is to windward shall keep out of the way of the boat that is to leeward; and
  - (d) sailing boats and sail-boats shall not alter course immediately in front of any other boat.
- (4) When two power-driven boats are meeting head on or nearly head on so as to involve risk of collision, the operator of each boat must alter course to star-board (right) so that each shall pass on the port (left) side of the other.
- (5) The operator of a boat overtaking another boat must overtake the boat on the port (left) side and must keep his boat out of the way of the overtaken boat.

**19. Operation of boats and prohibitions**

- (1) The owner of a registered power-driven boat may not allow any person under the age of 16 years to control or operate such boat.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), every owner of a power-driven boat must ensure that no person is permitted to control or operate such boat regardless of engine power if such person is not competent to handle it efficiently.
- (3) No person may operate a boat if his vision both ahead and astern is obscured either by passengers or any other object.
- (4) No person in charge of or steering a boat or an occupant thereof, may use such boat in a negligent or reckless manner or cause injury or damage or endanger any person or property.
- (5) No commercially registered boats or boats used for commercial purposes or boats exceeding 6,6 metres in overall length will be allowed on the river without the written permission of the municipality and such boats may not be taken upstream of any particular point as determined by the Municipality in such written permission.

- (6) No power-driven boat may travel faster than a "no-wake speed" when it passes closer than 10 metres to any other moving or stationary boat, jetty, slipway or person.
- (7) The skipper of a boat must ensure that the number of persons on board the boat when upon the river shall at no time exceed the maximum number stipulated by the municipality when registering the boat.
- (8) No boat shall disturb or endanger the safety of another boat with its wake.
- (9) After sunset and before sunrise –
- (a) no person shall operate a boat on the river without forward facing red port light forward facing green starboard light and white navigation light being switched;
  - (b) no person shall anchor a boat on the river without at least having a single white light visible for 360 degrees, switched on;
  - (c) no person shall operate a canoe, paddle-ski or sailboard on the river without a light visible for 360 degrees switched on, and shall be carried by a person aboard the canoe, paddle-ski or sailboard;
  - (d) no person shall operate a boat on the river above a no-wake speed.
- (10) No person may operate a boat on a river unless it carries a suitable container for refuse, as well as oars, paddles or other means of propulsion and a suitable anchor with a sufficient anchor line.
- (11) Owners or users of registered boats must ensure that children under five years of age and anyone on the boat who cannot swim wear a suitable buoyancy aid while boating.
- (12) All powerboats and other engines operated on a river must be suitably silenced.
- (13) No person may operate a boat providing living accommodation on the river without the prior written permission of the municipality.
- (14) No powerboat, rowing or yachting regattas shall be permitted on the river without the prior written permission of the municipality.
- (15) The skipper of a boat may not leave or enter the river mouth without the occupants of the boat wearing suitable life jackets bearing the mark of the S.A.N.S.
- (16) No person may operate a boat in a "no-wake zone" at a speed which exceeds a "no-wake speed".

## 20. Jet propelled craft

- (1) No person may use or operate a personal watercraft, jet-ski, wet-bike or any water craft propelled by means of a water-jet on a river or dam unless such craft has been registered with the municipality and has displayed thereon in the manner provided by this by-law the identification number allocated by the municipality.

- (2) No person may operate a personal watercraft or any other jet-propelled craft on any section of a river or dam other than the section that has been demarcated for such activity.
- (3) No person may operate a personal watercraft or any other jet-propelled craft in the river mouth other than for the express purpose of gaining access to and from the sea.
- (4) The owner of a personal watercraft or any other jet-propelled craft may not allow any person under the age of 16 years to operate his personal watercraft unless the person is in possession of a valid special racing licence or under the personal supervision of an adult who must be the owner of such personal watercraft.
- (5) No person may operate a personal watercraft unless wearing a suitable life jacket, helmet and kill switch which must be attached to the operator.
- (6) The owner of a registered personal watercraft or any other jet-propelled craft may not operate or allow any other person to operate his watercraft in a reckless, negligent or inconsiderate manner.
- (7) The number of passengers, where applicable, may not exceed the safe-capacity load of the particular vessel.
- (8) No person may re-fuel any craft on the water.
- (9) No person may operate a personal watercraft or any other jet propelled craft on any mud banks, salt marshes or other ecologically sensitive areas.
- (10) No person may operate a jet propelled craft or any other jet-propelled craft in water shallower than 50 centimetres except at designated launching sites.

## **21. Environment conservation**

- (1) No person may camp, picnic or light a fire below the high-water mark of a river.
- (2) No person may within the area defined as a river or dam disturb or attempt to disturb any bird or the nest thereof nor remove eggs from nests, nor disturb or attempt to disturb any animal or plant.
- (3) No person may wilfully or negligently pollute or foul a river or dam with fuel, oil, garbage, offal, bilge, sewerage, refuse or rubble of any kind whatsoever.
- (4) The municipality has the right to indicate by means of notice boards erected on the shore those areas of a river or dam where activities shall be limited, allowed, controlled or prohibited and no person, other than an authorised officer, may move, deface or otherwise interfere with such notice board, notice or marker placed by the municipality in terms of this by-law.



**22. Skiing**

- (1) No person may ski after sunset or before sunrise.
- (2) No boat towing a skier may pass closer than 10 metres to any other boat stationary or moving, a jetty or slipway except when dropping a skier.
- (3) The skipper of a boat may not follow closer than 100 metres in the wake of another boat towing a water skier.
- (4) No person may use a metal cable or steel wire to tow a skier behind a boat.
- (5) No skier may purposely drop or kick out a water ski, unless it is totally safe to do so and it does not constitute a danger to any other boat or person.
- (6) When a skier falls, the skipper of the boat must insure that a red flag of 300 mm x 300 mm is held up in the boat which was towing the skier and kept up until the skier boards the boat, or resumes skiing.
- (7) No person may pull a ski rope behind a boat when it is not being used for skiing activities.
- (8) When skiing, the towing boat must keep to the right and follow a circuit in an anti-clockwise direction and in a position halfway between the shore and the midpoint of the river.
- (9) The skipper of the boat may not allow any person to water-ski from the boat unless such person is wearing suitable personal buoyancy.
- (10) Every person who operates a power-driven boat while towing a person on water-ski's, surfboards, water sled or similar object, must during the period 15 December to 15 January, the Easter week-end and all public holidays have onboard another responsible person of at least 15 years of age who must keep a proper look-out, and who must be conversant with recognized hand signals.
- (11) The skipper of a boat must not allow any person to water-ski from the boat, outside of the demarcated skiing zones.

**23. Angling**

No person may –

- (a) fish from any bridge over a river;
- (b) impede any navigational channel in a river with a fishing line;
- (c) leave a fishing line in a river unattended in or near a navigation channel;
- (d) spear fish in a river.

**24. General conduct on rivers and dams**

No person may –

- (a) use obscene, offensive or indecent language;
- (b) behave in an offensive, improper or disorderly manner;
- (c) wilfully or negligently cause discomfort or inconvenience to others;

- (d) disturb the peace or cause undue noise;
- (e) behave in a dangerous or reckless manner;

#### 25. Alcohol

No person may operate or use a vessel on a river or dam, or may be in the driving seat of a power-driven boat or jet-propelled craft with its engine running, or may water ski, while his or her blood contains more than 0.05 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood or while under the influence of drugs.

### CHAPTER III MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

#### 26. Powers of official and offences

The official appointed by the municipality to monitor and enforce this By-law may investigate any act or omission which on reasonable suspicion may constitute an offence, and a person commits an offence if he or she -

- (a) threatens, resists, hinders or obstructs, or uses foul, abusive or insulting language towards or at an official in the exercise of his or her powers or execution or his or her duties; or
- (b) falsely holds himself or herself out to be an official;
- (c) furnishes false or misleading information when complying with a request of an official; or
- (d) fails to comply with a request of an official.

#### 27. Appeal

A person whose rights are affected by a decision of the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefore in terms of section 62 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

#### 28. Penalties

A person who has committed an offence in terms of this By-law is, on conviction liable to a fine or in default of payment, to imprisonment, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, and in the case of a successive or continuing offence, to a fine for every day such offence continues, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment.

#### 29. Limitation of liability

The municipality is not liable for any damage or loss caused by -

- (a) the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty in good faith under this By-law; or

- (b) the failure to exercise any power, or perform any function or duty in good faith under this By-law.

**30. Authentication and service of notices and other documents**

(1) A notice issued by the municipality in terms of this By-law is deemed to be duly issued if it is signed by an officer authorised by the municipality.

(2) Any notice or other document that is served on a person is regarded as duly served –

- (a) when it has been delivered to that person personally;
- (b) when it has been left at that person's place of residence or business in the Republic with a person apparently over the age of 16 years;
- (c) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to that person's last known residential or business address in the Republic, and an acknowledgment of the posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
- (d) if that person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c);
- (e) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the land or business premises to which it relates;
- (f) in the event of a body corporate, when it has been delivered at the registered office of the business premises of such body corporate; or
- (g) when it has been delivered, at the request of that person, to his or her e-mail address.

(3) Service of a copy is deemed to be service of the original.

(4) When any notice or other document is served on the owner, occupier, or holder of any property, or right in any property, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier, or holder of the property or right in question, and it is not necessary to name that person.

**31. Presumption**

In any prosecution under this by-law it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that an animal found in a public amenity was brought into the amenity by the owner thereof or a person under the control of the owner, or that the owner or the person allowed the animal to enter the amenity.

**32. Liaison forums in community**

- (1) The municipality may establish one or more liaison forums in a community for the purposes of –
- (a) creating conditions for a local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality;
  - (b) encouraging a local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality; and
  - (c) promoting the effective and safe use of public amenities.
- (2) A liaison forum may consist of –
- (a) a member or members of an interest group, or an affected person;
  - (b) a member or members of a community in whose immediate area a public amenity exists;
  - (c) a designated official or officials of the municipality; and
  - (d) the councillor responsible for public amenities.
- (3) (a) The municipality may, when considering an application or registration in terms of this By-law request the input of a liaison forum.
- (b) A liaison forum or any person or persons contemplated in subsection (2) may, on own initiative submit an input to the municipality for consideration.

**33. Repeal of by-laws**

The following by-laws are hereby repealed:

- (a) Any by-law previously promulgated by the municipality or any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated into the municipality, in so far as it relates to any matter provided for in this by-law; and
- (b) Any by-law previously promulgated by the Cacadu District Municipality or any of its predecessors, in so far as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

**34. Short title and commencement**

This By-law may be cited as the Public Amenities By-law, and commences on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

No. 270

**BLUE CRANE ROUTE MUNICIPALITY  
ROADS AND TRAFFIC BY-LAW**

Under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Blue Crane Route Municipality, enacts as follows:-

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### 1. Definitions

In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates -

"**animals**" means any horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, ostriches indigenous mammals and other wild animals;

"**caravan**" means any vehicle permanently fitted out for use by persons for living and sleeping purposes, whether or not such vehicle is a trailer;

"**Council**" means the municipal council of Blue Crane Route;

"**municipality**" means the Municipality of Blue Crane Route established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

"**municipal area**" means the area of jurisdiction of Blue Crane Route Municipality as determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act 27 of 1998);

"**municipal manager**" means a person appointed in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998);

"**motor vehicle**" means any self-propelled vehicle and includes-

(a) a trailer; and

(b) a vehicle having pedals and an engine or an electric motor as an integral part thereof or attached thereto and which is designed or adapted to be propelled by means of such pedals, engine or motor, or both such pedals and engine or motor, but does not include-

(i) a vehicle propelled by electrical power derived from storage batteries and which is controlled by a pedestrian; or

(ii) a vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kilograms and specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of any person suffering from some physical defect or disability and used solely by such person;

"**nuisance**" means any act, omission or condition on any premises, street or public place, including any building, structure or growth thereon, which is offensive or dangerous, or which materially interferes with the ordinary comfort, convenience, peace or quiet of other people or which adversely affects the safety of the public;

"**park**" means to keep a vehicle, whether occupied or not, stationary for a period of time longer than is reasonably necessary for the actual loading or unloading of persons or goods, but does not include any such keeping of a vehicle by reason of a cause beyond the control of the person in charge of such vehicle;

"**public place**" means any square, park, recreation ground, sports ground, sanitary lane or open space which has-

(a) in connection with any subdivision or layout of land into erven, been provided, reserved or set apart for use by the public or the owners or occupiers of such erven, whether or not it is shown on a general plan, plan of subdivision or diagram;

(b) at any time been dedicated to the public;

(c) been used by the public without interruption for a period of at least thirty years, or at any time been declared or rendered such by the municipality or other competent authority;

"semi-trailer" means a trailer having no front axel and so designed that at least 15% of its tare is super-imposed on and borne by a vehicle drawing such trailer;

"sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the outer boundary of the roadway of a road and the boundary lines of adjacent properties or buildings which is intended for the use of pedestrians;

"street" means any street, road, cycle path, thoroughfare or any other place, and includes -

- (a) the verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;
- (b) any footpath, sidewalk or similar pedestrian portion of a road reserve;
- (c) any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare;
- (d) any other object belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare, which has at any time been -
  - (i) dedicated to the public;
  - (ii) used without interruption by the public for a period of at least thirty years;
  - (iii) declared or rendered such by the municipality or other competent authority; or
  - (iv) constructed by a local authority;
- (e) any land, with or without buildings or structures thereon, which is shown as a street on -

(i) any plan of subdivision or diagram approved by the municipality or other competent authority and acted upon; or

(ii) any general plan as defined in the Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act 8 of 1997), registered or filed in a deeds registry or Surveyor General's office, unless such land is on such plan or diagram described as a private street;

"tare", in relation to a motor vehicle, means the mass of such a vehicle ready to travel on a road and includes the mass of -

- (a) any spare wheel and of all other accessories and equipment supplied by the manufacturer as standard for the particular model of motor vehicle concerned;
- (b) anything which is a permanent part of the structure of such vehicle;
- (c) anything attached to such vehicle so as to form a structural alteration of a permanent structure; and
- (d) the accumulators, if such vehicle is self-propelled by electrical power, but does not include the mass of -

(i) fuel; and

(ii) anything attached to such vehicle which is not of the nature referred to in sub-section (a) or (b);

"trailer" means a vehicle which is not self-propelled and designed or adapted to be drawn by a motor vehicle, but does not include a side-car fitted to a motor cycle;

"vehicle" means a device designed or adapted mainly to travel on wheels, tyres or crawler tracks and includes such a device which is connected with a draw-bar to a breakdown vehicle and is used as part of the towing equipment of a breakdown vehicle to support any axle or all the axles of a motor vehicle which is being salvaged other than such a device which moves solely on rails;

"work" means work of any nature whatsoever undertaken on any land within the area of jurisdiction of Blue Crane Route Municipality and, without in any way limiting the ordinary meaning of the word, includes the erection of a new building or alterations or additions to any existing building, the laying of cables and pipes, the dumping of building or other material anywhere in a street or public place, or delivery to or removal from any site of any soil or material of any nature whatsoever.

**2. Purpose of by-Law**

The purpose of this by-law is to promote the achievement of a safe environment for the benefit of residents within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality, and to provide for procedures, methods and practices to manage the use and utilisation of streets in the area of jurisdiction of the municipality.

**3. Construction of streets**

No person may -

- (a) make, construct, reconstruct, or alter a street or sidewalk except with the written permission of the municipality and in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the municipality; or
- (b) construct a verandah, stoep, steps or other projection or erect a post in a street or public place except with the written permission of the municipality.

**4. Advertisements visible from streets**

- (1) No person may display any advertisement, placard, poster or bill in a street except with the written permission of the municipality and subject to any conditions that may be imposed by the municipality.
- (2) This section does not apply to signs which have been exempted under the provisions of the municipality's by-law relating to Advertising Signs.

**5. Animals or objects causing an obstruction**

No person, except with the written permission of, and subject to any conditions that may be imposed by the municipality, may -

- (a) deposit or leave any goods or articles in a street or public place other than for a reasonable period during the course of the loading, off-loading or removal thereof; or
- (b) obstruct the traffic in a street or pedestrian traffic on a sidewalk by bringing or allowing to be brought thereon any animal, object or vehicle (other than a perambulator or wheel-chair which is being used for the conveyance of children or the disabled); or
- (c) cause or allow any blind, awning, cord or other object to project or to be stretched over or onto a street.

**6. Trees in streets**

(1) No person may in a street or public place -

- (a) plant, cut down or remove a tree or shrub there from, except with the written permission of the municipality;
  - (b) climb, break or damage a tree; or
  - (c) mark or paint any tree or attach any advertisement thereto.
- (2) Any tree or shrub planted in a street or public place is the property of the municipality.

**7. Trees or growth causing an interference or obstruction**

- (1) Whenever there is upon any property any tree or other growth which interferes with overhead wires or is a source of annoyance, damage, danger or inconvenience to persons using a street or public place, the municipality may by written notice order the owner or occupier to prune or remove such tree or growth to the extent and within the period specified in such notice.



(2) Any person who fails to comply with a notice issued in terms of subsection (1) commits an offence.

(3) If any person fails to comply with a notice in terms of this section, the municipality may itself prune or remove the tree or growth at the expense of the person on whom the notice was served.

**8. Dumping of waste.**

No person may –

- (a) dump, leave or accumulate any garden refuse, motor vehicle wrecks, spare parts of vehicles, building or waste materials, rubbish or any other waste products in any street or public place; or
- (b) permit any such objects or substances to be dumped or placed in a street or public place.

**9. Prohibition of certain activities in connection with objects in streets and public places**

No person may, in a street or public place -

- (a) repair or service a vehicle, except where necessary for the purpose of removing such vehicle from the place where it was involved in an accident; or
- (b) clean or wash a vehicle.

**10. Prohibition of games and other acts in streets and public places**

No person may -

- (a) roll a hoop, fly a kite, shoot with a bow and arrow or catapult, discharge fireworks or throw a stone, stick or other projectile in, onto or across a street or public place; or
- (b) do anything in a street or public place which may endanger the life or safety of any person, animal or thing or create a nuisance, obstruction or annoyance to the public.

**11. Animal manure and conveyance of animal carcasses or other waste products through streets and public places**

(1) No person may carry or convey through a street or public place the carcass of an animal or any garbage, night soil, refuse, litter, rubbish, manure, gravel or sand, unless -

- (a) it is properly covered; and
- (b) it is conveyed in such type of container as will not allow any offensive liquids or parts of the load to be spilt in the street or public place.

(2) The owner or person in charge of animals which are brought onto or driven along a street or public place must remove or clean up manure or droppings caused by such animals.

**12. Building materials in streets and public places**

No person may bore or cut stone or bricks, slake or sift lime, or mix building materials, or store or place building materials or any other materials in a street or public place except with the written permission of the municipality, and subject to the conditions imposed by the municipality.

**13. Balconies and verandahs**

No person may, except with the written permission of the municipality –

- (a) use a balcony or verandah erected beyond the boundary line of a street or public place for the purposes of trading or the storage of goods, or for the washing or drying of clothes; or
- (b) enclose or partition a balcony or verandah erected beyond the boundary line of a street or public place or portion thereof as a room.

**14. Drying of washing on fences on boundaries of streets and public places**

No person may hang, display or dry any washing on a balcony facing onto a street or which is visible to the neighbours, neither may any person hang, display, dry or spread any washing on a fence on the boundary of a street or public place.

**15. Outspanning in streets**

No person may outspan a vehicle drawn by animals in any street or public place, or detach or leave in any street or public place any trailer, caravan or vehicle which is not self-propelled; provided that this provision shall not apply to the actual loading or unloading of such vehicle.

**16. Protection of street surface and public places**

(1) No person may –

- (a) use a vehicle or allow it to be used in any street or public place if such vehicle is in such a defective condition that it will or may cause damage to any street or public place; or
- (b) drive, push, roll, pull or propel any object, machine or other material through or along a street or public place in such a way that the surface of the street or public place is damaged, broken or destroyed.

(2) If the municipality identifies a person whose actions referred to in subsection (1), has damaged, broken or destroyed the surface of a street or public place, the cost of repairs may be recovered from the offender.

(3) Any person who is the owner of land on which any work is done is liable for any damage to any portion of a street or public place caused by or in connection with the execution of such work by such owner, his or her employee or any independent contractor acting on behalf of such owner.

(4) When any work which has to be undertaken on any land entails the driving of vehicles over kerbs, sidewalks or road verges, the owner of such land may not commence, or allow any other person to commence, any such work until such a person has deposited with the municipality an amount sufficient to cover the cost of repairing any damage which may be caused to any such street or public place as a result of, or in connection with, the execution of such work by such owner, his or her employee or any independent contractor acting on behalf of such owner.

- (5) (a) After completion of the work referred to in subsection (4), the municipality may repair of damage caused by such work and may set off the cost of such repairs against the deposit.
- (b) If such cost is less than the amount of the deposit, the municipality shall refund the balance to the depositor, but if the amount of the deposit does not cover such cost, the owner shall be liable for the difference.

(6) No person other than an authorised official of the municipality in the performance of his or her duties may apply, mark, paint or draw lines, marks, words, signs or advertisements on the surface of a street or public place.

**17. Damaging of notice boards**

No person may deface, damage or interfere with any notice board, road traffic sign, street-name board or other similar sign or any hoarding which has been erected in a street or public place by or with the permission of the municipality.

**18. Collections and distribution of handbills**

- (1) No person may -
- (a) collect or attempt to collect money in a street or public place or organise or in any way assist in the organisation of such collection, except with the written permission of the municipality and subject to any conditions that may be imposed by the municipality;
  - (b) collect from door to door, beg or solicit or accept alms, except with the written permission of the municipality; or
  - (c) distribute a handbill or similar advertising material or cause it to be distributed in any street or public place, by placing it on or in any vehicle without prior permission of the municipality.
- (2) An application fee may be levied in respect of any application in terms of subsection (c).

**19. Work in street or public place**

- (1) No person may without the prior written permission of the municipality and subject to any conditions that may be imposed undertake any work in a street or public place.
- (2) A person referred to in subsection (1) must pay the prescribed fee as set out in the municipality's annual list of Tariffs.
- (3) (a) A person may by means of a written application, in which the reasons are given in full, apply to the municipality for exemption from any condition contemplated in subsection (1).
- (b) The municipality may -
- (i) grant an exemption in writing and set conditions and the period for which such exemption is granted;
  - (ii) alter or cancel any exemption or condition in an exemption; or
  - (iii) refuse to grant an exemption.
- (c) An exemption does not take effect before the applicant has undertaken in writing to comply with all conditions imposed by the municipality under subsection (1), however, if an activity is commenced before such undertaking has been submitted to the municipality, the exemption lapses.
- (d) If any condition of an exemption is not complied with, the exemption lapses immediately.

**20. Poison in streets or public places**

No person other than an official of the municipality or an authorised person who administers legally approved weed-killers or poisons, may use, set or cast poison in any street or public place.

**21. Processions**

- (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), no person may hold, organise, initiate, control or actively participate in a procession or gathering in a street or public place, or dance or sing or play a musical instrument, or do anything which is likely to cause a gathering of persons or the disruption or obstruction of traffic in such street or public place, or use any loudspeaker or other device for the reproduction or amplification of sound without the written permission of the municipality in terms of subsections (2) and (3).
- (2) Any person who intends to perform or carry out any one or more of the actions described in subsection (1) must submit a written application for permission, which must reach the municipality at least seven days before the date upon which any such action is intended to be performed or carried out, provided that persons who intend to participate actively in a procession, or gathering need not apply to the municipality for permission and it is not illegal for such persons to participate actively in such procession or gathering if the organiser, promoter or controller has obtained the permission of the municipality. An application made in terms hereof must contain the following:
- (a) Full details of the name, address and occupation of the applicant;
  - (b) full details of the street or public place where or route along which any one or more of the actions prescribed in subsection (1) is or are intended to be performed or carried out, proposed starting and finishing times and, in the case of processions and gatherings, the number of persons expected to attend; and
  - (c) general details of the purpose of any one or more of the aforesaid actions intended to be performed or carried out.
- (3) Any application submitted in accordance with subsection (2) shall be considered by the municipality, and if any one or more of the actions to be performed or carried out as proposed in such application is or are not likely to be in conflict with the interests of public peace, good order or safety, the municipality may issue a certificate granting permission and imposing conditions.
- (4) The municipality may refuse to approve applications in terms of subsection (2) if an action will be in conflict with the interests of public peace, good order or safety.
- (5) The municipality may withdraw any permission granted in terms of subsection (3), if, as a result of further information, the action will be in conflict with the interests of public peace, good order or safety.
- (6) The provisions of this section do not apply to –
- (a) wedding or funeral processions; and
  - (b) to a gathering or demonstration as contemplated by the Regulation of Gatherings Act, 1993 (Act 205 of 1993).

**22. Roller-skating and skating on skate-boards**

No person may, except with the prior written permission of the municipality, skate on roller skates or a skate board or a similar device in or on a street or public place or where skating is prohibited by a sign.

**23. Persons to be decently clad**

No person may appear in any street or public place if he or she is not decently clothed.

**24. Overflow of water into streets and public places**  
 Subject to the provisions of the municipality's Storm Water Management By-law, no person may cause or allow any water other than rain water to flow into a street or public place.

**25. Behaviour in streets and public places**

No person may, in a street or public place –

- (a) cause a nuisance to other persons by loitering, standing, sitting or lying or begging;
- (b) sleep, overnight or erect any shelter;
- (c) wash or dry clothes, blankets or any other domestic articles;
- (d) use abusive, insulting, obscene, threatening or blasphemous language;
- (e) fight or act in a riotous manner;
- (f) discharge a fire-arm, airgun or air-pistol;
- (g) annoy or inconvenience any other person by yelling, shouting or making any noise in any manner whatsoever;
- (h) defecate, urinate or wash himself;
- (i) solicit or importune any person for the purpose of prostitution or immorality;
- (j) engage in gambling;
- (k) use intoxicating liquor or drugs; or
- (l) spit.

**26. Animals in a street or public place**

No owner or person -

- (a) in charge of any wild or ferocious animal, monkey or horned cattle may allow such animal at any time to be insufficiently attended or at large in any street or public place or may keep any such animal in such a manner as to be a danger or annoyance to the public; or
- (b) may allow, permit or cause any animal to graze or stray in or about any street or public place.

**27. Display of street number of places**

(1) The municipality may prescribe by notice in writing to the owner of any premises that a number allocated to such premises by the municipality in terms of section 34(c) must be displayed, and the owner must, within 30 days of the date of such notice, display the allocated number on the premises.

- (2) A number displayed as contemplated by sub-section (1) must –
- (a) be displayed in a conspicuous position on the premises and must at all times be visible and legible from the adjacent street; and
  - (b) be replaced by the owner of the premises as often as it gets obliterated, defaced or illegible.

**28. Bridges and crossings over gutters and sidewalks**

No private crossing, pathway, bridge or culvert may be made or built to or in front of any dwelling or other premises in any street or public place except with the written permission of the municipality, and subject to the conditions imposed by the municipality.

**29. Control of amusement shows and devices**

- (1) No person may set up or use in any street or public place any circus, whirligig, roundabout or other show or device for the amusement or recreation of the public –
- (a) except with the written permission of the municipality and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the municipality;
  - (b) unless suitable sanitary conveniences for both sexes of the staff have been provided; and
  - (c) if it is in any way dangerous or unsafe for public use.
- (2) An authorised official of the municipality shall, for the purposes of inspection, at all reasonable times have free access to such circus, whirligig, roundabout or other side-show or device.

**30. Control of animal-drawn vehicles**

No person may –

- (a) simultaneously drive or be in control of more than one animal-drawn vehicle in a street or public place;
- (b) drive or be in control of an animal-drawn vehicle in a street or public place if he or she is under 16 years of age; or
- (c) if he or she is in control of an animal-drawn vehicle in a street, allow a person under 16 years of age to drive or be in control of such vehicle.

**31. Vehicles to be attended**

No person may, in a street or public place, sleep in a vehicle other than a motor vehicle parked in a taxi rank or on some other stand duly allocated by the municipality.

**32. Municipality may act and recover costs**

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this by-law, the municipality may –
- (a) where the permission of the municipality is required before a person may perform a certain action or build or erect anything, and such permission has not been obtained; and
  - (b) where any provision of this by-law is contravened under circumstances in which the contravention may be terminated by the removal of any structure, object, material or substance,

serve a written notice on the owner of the premises or the offender to terminate such contravention, or to remove the structure, object, material or substance, or to take such other steps as the municipality may require to rectify such contravention within the period stated in such notice.

- (2) Any person who fails to comply with a notice in terms of subsection (1) commits an offence, and the municipality may, without prejudice to its powers to take action against the offender, take the necessary steps to implement such notice at the expense of the owner of the premises or the offender, as the case may be.

**33. Closure of streets and public places**

- (1) No person may, without the approval of the municipality, close or barricade any street or public place or restrict access thereto.
- (2) The municipality may permanently close or divert any street or public place or part thereof or restrict access to any street or public place.
- (3) When the municipality decides to act in terms of subsection (2), it shall give notice of such intention in terms of its communication policy, and in the absence of

such policy the municipality shall give notice of its intention in a local newspaper in at least two official languages;

(4) Any objection against the action referred to in subsection (2) must be delivered in writing to the municipal manager within 30 days from the date of notification in terms of subsection (3) for submission to Council or a committee or person who has delegated powers to decide the matter.

(5) The municipality may, without complying with subsection (3) -

(a) temporarily close a street or public place -

(i) for the purpose of or pending the construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair of such street or public place;

(ii) for the purpose of or pending the construction, erection, laying, extension, maintenance, repair or demolition of any building, structure, works or service alongside, on, across, through, over or under such street or public place -

(aa) if such street or public place is dangerous to traffic;

(bb) by reason of any emergency or public event which requires special measures for the control of traffic or special provision for the accommodation of crowds; or

(cc) for any other reason which renders the temporary closing of a street necessary; and

(b) divert a street which has been temporarily closed in terms of paragraph (a).

(6) The municipal manager has the discretion to, for general information, place a notice of such temporary closure in terms of subsection (5) in a local newspaper.

**34. Construction, maintenance and naming of streets and public places**

The municipality may -

(a) make, construct, reconstruct, alter and maintain streets and public places;

(b) name and re-name streets and public places;

(c) allocate and re-allocate numbers to properties abutting on streets and public places.

**35. Declaration of streets and public places**

(1) The municipality may -

(a) declare any land or portion of land under its control as a street, or any street or portion thereof to be a public place;

(b) declare any private street or portion thereof as a public street, or any place or portion thereof to be a public place.

(2) When the municipality acts in terms of subsection (1), it must give notice of such intention in terms of its communication policy, and in the absence of such policy, in a local newspaper in at least two official languages.

(3) Any objection against the intended action must be delivered in writing to the municipal manager within 30 days from the date of notification in terms of subsection (2) for submission to Council or a committee or person who has delegated powers to decide upon it.

**36. Parking of heavy vehicles and caravans**

- (1) No person may, for an uninterrupted period exceeding two hours, except on places reserved for parking of heavy vehicles, park on a street -
- (a) a motor vehicle with a tare exceeding 3500 kg;
  - (b) a trailer;
  - (c) a semi-trailer, or
  - (d) a caravan,
- (2) Whenever a vehicle is parked in contravention of subsection (1), it is deemed that such vehicle has been parked by the owner thereof unless the contrary is proved.

**37. Parking attendants**

- (1) No person may, in exchange for money or some other thing of value or in anticipation thereof:
- (a) direct the operator or occupant of a motor vehicle to a public parking space; or
  - (b) provide any other parking or related services in a public place.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Municipality may, subject to such requirements and conditions as determined by it and published in the Provincial Gazette, on application by a person, permit such person, upon payment of a fee, to direct the operator or occupant of a vehicle to a public parking space or to provide any other parking or related service.

**38. Encroachments**

- (1) Subject to section 3 and to such further conditions as it deems necessary, the municipality may by agreement permit encroachment on municipal property or the erection or maintenance of a verandah, balcony, sign, projecting sign or similar structure which projects in or over any street or public place;
- (2) When any immovable property owned by a municipality or under the control or management of the municipality is encroached upon without permission, the municipality may take the steps necessary to remove or regularise such encroachment.
- (3) The municipality may reduce the extent of a public place or street which is encroached upon by the extent of the encroachment or by such greater extent as may be desirable.
- (4) A permit issued under subsection (1) is, for the purposes of subsection (2), deemed to be a regularisation of the encroachment referred to in such permit.
- (5) A person who wishes to obtain the permission of the municipality as contemplated in subsection (1) must complete and submit to the municipality the prescribed form, and the municipality may issue a permit subject to the prescribed fee having been paid.
- (6) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (5) commits an offence, and a person who fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (1) commits an offence and the municipality may, in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed -
- (a) demolish, remove or fill in the projection or projecting structure concerned; or
  - (b) cause such projection or projecting structure to be demolished, removed or filled in,
- at the cost of the owner thereof.



**39. Penalty**

A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this by-law commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to –

- (a) a fine or imprisonment, or either such fine or imprisonment or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and
- (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment or to such additional imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such additional fine and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued; and
- (c) a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as result of such contravention or failure.

**40. Appeal**

A person whose rights are affected by a decision of the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefore in terms of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

**41. Repeal of by-laws**

The following by-laws are hereby repealed:

- (a) Any by-law previously promulgated by the municipality or any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated into the municipality, in so far as it relates to any matter provided for in this by-law; and
- (b) Any by-law previously promulgated by the Cacadu District Municipality or any of its predecessors, in so far as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

**42. Short title and commencement**

This by-law shall be known as the Roads and Traffic By-law and shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

No. 271

**BLUE CRANE ROUTE MUNICIPALITY  
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY-LAW**

Under of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Blue Crane Route Municipality, enacts as follows:-

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**1. Definitions**

In this By-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –

**"attendant"**, means an employee of the municipality or agent of the municipality duly authorised to be in charge of the disposal site;

**"municipality"** means the Municipality of Blue Crane Route established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

**"owner"** also means lessee, occupier, resident or any person who obtains a benefit from the premises or is entitled thereto and also includes any insolvent estate, executor, administrator, trustee, liquidator judicial manager;

**"premises"** means residential-, business-, and industrial premises and includes any land, whether vacant, occupied or with buildings thereon, forming part of a piece of land laid out as a township, irrespective of being proclaimed as a township; **"removal**

"day" means the day fixed by the municipality for removal of waste from premises and depending on the case may be multiple removals per week;

"waste" includes -

- (a) "business waste" which means any matter or substance arising out of the use of business premises but does not include, hazardous waste, material, domestic waste or garden waste;
  - (b) "domestic waste" which means any fruit or vegetable peels, fruit or vegetable waste, general domestic waste as well as garden waste which is of such size that it may be deposited in a refuse bin.
  - (c) "garden waste" which means waste originating from a gardening activity such as grass cutting, leaves, plants flowers or similar waste of such size that it can be placed in a refuse bin;
  - (d) "hazardous waste" which means any waste, matter or substance which may be hazardous or harmful to the environment and residents or which may pollute the environment including asbestos, motor oils or lubricants, or any other waste, matter or substance which constitutes hazardous waste;
  - (e) "materials" which means any stone, rock, sand, building materials or building rubble or any other type of composite or artificial materials such as plastic pipes and similar materials as well as materials which are utilised in the erection of buildings or structures or any other materials which constitute materials;
- "waste bin" means a mobile container with a capacity determined by the municipality, or alternatively plastic bags, which the municipality may make available to each premises;

"waste management activities" means the generation, reduction and minimisation of waste, waste handling, which includes the separation, storage, collection, and transfer of waste, and waste treatment, which includes the recovery of waste, recovery being the recycling, reclamation and re-use of waste, and disposal of waste, and any word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989) and in the Directions with regard to the Control and Management of General Communal and General Small Waste Disposal Sites issued under the Act and published per GN R91 in Government Gazette No. 23053 dated 1<sup>st</sup> February 2002, bears that meaning.

## 2. Purpose of by-laws

This by-law strive to promote the achievement of a safe and healthy environment for the benefit of residents within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality, and to provide for procedures, methods and practices to promote waste management activities such as, but not limited to, the dumping of waste and the management of solid waste disposal sites.

## 3. Applicable legislation

The Directions in terms of section 20(5)(b) of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989) with regard to the Control and Management of General Communal and General Small Waste Disposal Sites as published in GN 91 in GG 23053 of 1 February 2002 apply.

## 4. Establishment and control of disposal site

The municipality may establish and control a disposal site, or may appoint agents or may contract some other person or body to control, manage and operate a disposal site

on behalf of the municipality in accordance with the provisions of this by-law and the provisions of any other legislation that may be applicable.

#### **5. Access to disposal site**

- (1) Only a person wishing to dump waste who has paid the prescribed fees or who is in possession of a written permission issued by the municipality which permits him or her to dump such waste at a disposal site and a person having obtained the written consent of the municipality to recycle any materials or objects on such a site, is entitled to enter the disposal site or to be on the site.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this by-law, any employee of the municipality or anybody acting on behalf of the municipality and duly authorised thereto, may enter a disposal site at any time in exercising his or her duties.
- (3) A person making use of the disposal site or entering the disposal site, do so at his or her own risk and the municipality accepts no responsibility for the safety of such person or any damages or losses sustained by such person.
- (4) A person who enters a disposal site or who is found on such a site in contravention of the provisions of this section commits an offence.

#### **6. Off-loading of waste**

- (1) A person who wishes to dump waste at a disposal site, must off-load such waste at such a place within the borders of the disposal site and in such a manner as the attendant may direct.
- (2) The municipality may-
  - (a) set aside any part of a disposal site where only waste of a particular kind may be dumped or deposited.
  - (b) limit the type or size of vehicle from which waste may be dumped or deposited at any disposal site.
  - (c) limit the quantity of waste in general or the quantity of a particular type of waste which may be dumped or deposited at any disposal site.
  - (d) the days when and hours during which dumping may take place at any disposal site.
- (3) Any requirement imposed in terms of this by-law must be indicated to the public by means of an appropriate notice erected at the entrance of the disposal site concerned and any instruction issued by an official of the municipality or a person acting on behalf of the municipality in charge of access control at the dumping site, shall be strictly complied with.
- (4) The municipality reserves the right not to permit the dumping of toxic or offensive waste at a disposal site.
- (5) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence.

#### **7. Ownership of waste**

- (1) Waste dumped at a disposal site, becomes the property of the municipality and no person who is not duly authorised by the municipality to do so may remove or interfere with such waste.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

**8. Categories of waste**

The municipality may, for the purposes of this by-law, categorise waste into different categories.

**9. Separation of waste**

The municipality may, for the purposes of this by-law, require that waste be separated into different kinds and nature of waste.

**10. Provision of waste bins**

- (1) The municipality may –
  - (a) provide waste bins, or alternatively plastic bags, for the disposal of waste generated on premises; and
  - (b) authorise the use of bins and lids constructed of rubber or other material where the design and construction has been approved by the municipality.
- (2) Waste bins other than plastic bags provided in terms of subsection (1) remain the property of the municipality.
- (3) The municipality may prescribe special waste bins for the reception and storage of such types of waste as the municipality may specify and may by written notice on the owner of premises require the owner to provide at his or her own expense such number of special waste bins as are specified in the notice.
- (4) Where any waste bin provided on premises is –
  - (a) of a size likely to hinder the efficient removal of waste there from by the servants of the municipality;
  - (b) is insufficient for the reception of all waste which is to be removed from such premises by the municipality;
  - (c) dilapidated; or
  - (d) likely to cause a nuisance,
 the municipality may by notice, require the owner of the premises to provide, at his or her own expense, an additional number of waste bins or such other means of storing receptacles as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this by-law.
- (5) A waste bin shall be replaced as and when it is necessary, provided that where such waste bin has to be replaced as a result of theft or damage caused through the negligence of the owner, such owner shall be held liable for the cost of replacing it.
- (6) No person may dispose of any waste by placing it anywhere else than in a waste bin provided or approved by the municipality.
- (7) In respect of a group development the municipality may provide less waste bins per household subject to the following conditions –
  - (a) a central refuse collection point must be provided by the managing body;
  - (b) the managing body must apply in writing for the reduction of waste bins issued to the development;
  - (c) the reduced number of bins must be approved by the municipality; and
  - (d) the managing body shall be held liable for payment of the account for waste removal.
- (8) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (6) or who fails to comply with a notice issued in terms of subsections (3) and (4) commits an offence.

**11. Location of waste bins**

(1) The owner of premises must provide adequate space on the premises where a waste bin or other receptacle for the purpose of depositing waste or a specific category of waste are kept, and the space must –

- (a) comply with requirements imposed by the municipality by notice to the owner;
- (b) where applicable, be constructed in accordance with the requirements of any applicable building regulations and be so located that the waste bin or receptacle is not visible from a street or public place;
- (c) where applicable, be so located as to permit convenient access to and egress from such place for a waste collection vehicle; and
- (d) be in a location convenient for the use by users or occupants of the premises so as to discourage littering or the unhealthy accumulation of waste.

(2) In the case of multi-storey buildings, the municipality may approve the installation of refuse chutes of an approved design and specification, and subject to the submission and approval of the plans for such installation.

(3) The owner of premises must place or cause the waste bins to be placed in the space provided and must at all times keep it there.

(4) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) or (3) commits an offence.

**12. Maintenance of waste bins**

(1) The occupier of premises must ensure that a waste bin other than plastic bags is –

- (a) at all times maintained in good order and repair;
- (b) emptied and cleansed when full, so that its contents do not become a nuisance or provide grounds for complaint;
- (c) protected against unauthorised disturbance or interference at all times when waste is not being deposited into it or discharged from it.

(2) No person may remove a waste bin from any premises to which it has been allocated or destroy or damage it, or permit it to be removed, destroyed or damaged.

(3) A person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence.

**13. Collection of waste**

(1) The municipality may indicate a position within or outside the premises where waste bins must be placed for the collection and removal thereof and may require certain kinds of waste, such as garden waste, to be bundled or packaged and be placed in that position at the times and for a period as the municipality may require.

(2) The municipality shall on removal days collect only waste placed in waste bin or other container approved by it or is which bundled or packaged in a manner approved by the municipality.

(3) Where a particular kind of waste as stipulated by the municipality is not collected by the municipality from premises, the owner of the waste must arrange for the collection and transport of the waste as often as may be necessary to prevent undue accumulation or any nuisance arising there from, to a waste disposal or processing site under the control of the municipality, or to such other place as may be approved by the municipality.

(4) The municipality may decide on separate times on which particular categories of waste are to be collected.

- (5) The municipality may –
- (a) cause collections to be made at regular periods daily or otherwise, and may alter dates of collection;
  - (b) increase the number of collections as it may deem necessary or desirable; or
  - (c) make additional collections should it be desirable.
- (6) In the event of any additional collection being required by the owner of premises, the additional collection will be subject to the approval of the municipality and each additional collection must be paid for by the owner of premises from which the waste is collected at the tariff prescribed by the municipality.
- (7) The municipality may, upon application by the owner of premises, approve alternative arrangements for removal of waste from such premises.
- (8) A person who contravenes the provisions of section (1) or (3) commits an offence.

**14. Access to premises**

Except where otherwise approved by the municipality, the owner of premises must ensure that access from the nearest public road to the waste storage area on a premises is independent and unimpeded, and an owner who fails to do so, commits an offence.

**15. Right of entry**

- (1) Any duly authorised employee of the municipality is entitled to enter premises in respect of which the municipality's waste management services are rendered at any reasonable time on any day, or at any other time at which the service is ordinarily rendered for any of the following purposes:
- (a) for collecting and supervising the collection of waste;
  - (b) for replacing waste bins; or
  - (c) for inspecting the means of access to the premises, or the space where waste bins are kept so as to ensure that they are accessible and convenient for the collectors.
- (2) The owner of the premises may not refuse access to the premises by an employee of the municipality.
- (3) An owner of premises commits an offence if he or she –
- (a) denies access to the premises to an authorised employee of the municipality in the performance of his or her duties; or
  - (b) obstructs or impedes such employee of the municipality in the performance of his or her duties.

**16. Dumping and littering**

- (1) No person may –
- (a) except by permission of the owner or of the person or authority having control thereof; or
  - (b) unless authorised by law to do so, dump, accumulate, place, deposit or leave any waste whatsoever, whether for gain or otherwise, or cause or allow to be dumped, accumulated, placed, deposited or left such waste on or in –
    - (i) any road, highway, street, lane, public footway or pavement or any road verge;
    - (ii) any commonage land, village green, park, recreation ground or other open space to which the public have access;

- (iii) any drain, watercourse, flood prone areas, tidal or other water in or abutting on any such road, highway, street, lane, public footway or pavement, roadside or other open space to which the public have access; or
  - (iv) private or municipal land,
- (2) Should a person do any of the acts contemplated in subsection (1), the municipality may by written notice require any of the following persons to dispose of, destroy or remove the waste within the period stated in the notice:
- (a) the person directly or indirectly responsible for dumping, accumulating, placing, depositing, or leaving the waste;
  - (b) the owner of the waste, whether or not he is responsible for dumping, accumulating, placing, depositing, or leaving the waste; or
  - (c) the owner of the premises on which the waste was dumped, accumulated, placed, deposited, or left, whether or not he or she is responsible therefor.
- (3) If a person fails to comply with the requirements of a written notice, the municipality may dispose of, destroy or remove the waste and may recover the cost of doing so from the person or persons to whom the notice was issued.
- (4) If waste has been deposited in or on any land in contravention of subsection (1) and –
- (a) in order to remove or prevent pollution of land, water or air or harm to human health, it is necessary that the waste be forthwith removed or other steps taken to eliminate or reduce the consequences of the deposit or both; and
  - (b) there is no occupier of the land; or
  - (c) the owner neither made nor knowingly permitted the deposit of the waste, the municipality may remove the waste or take other steps to eliminate or reduce the consequences of the deposit and is entitled to recover the cost incurred by it–
    - (i) from the owner of the land unless he or she proves that he or she neither made nor knowingly caused nor knowingly permitted the deposit of the waste; or
    - (ii) from any person who deposited or knowingly caused or knowingly permitted the deposit of any of the waste.
- (5) Any waste removed by the municipality belongs to the municipality and may be dealt with as the municipality deems fit.
- (6) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.

#### 17. **Burning of waste**

No person may burn waste without the written approval of the municipality.

#### 18. **Charges**

- (1) The municipality may fix the charges payable to it for the removal of waste from premises or the dumping of waste at a disposal site under the control of the municipality.
- (2) A person who fails or refuses to pay the charges contemplated in subsection (1) commits an offence.



**19. Exemptions**

- (1) A person may by means of a written application, in which the reasons are given in full, apply to the municipality for exemption from any provision of this by-law.
- (2) The municipality may –
  - (a) grant an exemption in writing and the conditions in terms of which, if any, and the period for which such exemption is granted must be stipulated therein;
  - (b) alter or cancel any exemption or condition in an exemption; or
  - (c) refuse to grant an exemption.
- (3) An exemption does not take effect before the applicant has undertaken in writing to comply with all conditions imposed by the municipality under subsection (2), however, if an activity is commenced before such undertaking has been submitted to the municipality, the exemption lapses.
- (4) If any condition of an exemption is not complied with, the exemption lapses immediately.

**20. Liaison forums in community**

- (1) The municipality may establish one or more liaison forums in a community for the purposes of –
  - (a) creating conditions for a local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality; and
  - (c) promoting the waste management activities of the municipality.
- (2) A liaison forum may consist of –
  - (a) a member of members of an interest group, or an affected person, in the spirit of section 2(4)(f) – (h) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998);
  - (b) a member or members of a community in whose immediate area a solid waste disposal site exists or may come be established;
  - (c) a designated official or officials of the municipality;
  - (d) a councilor; and
  - (e) such other person or persons the municipality may decide on.
- (3)
  - (a) The municipality may, when considering an application for consent, permit or exemption certificate in terms of this by-law, where applicable, request the input of a liaison forum.
  - (b) A liaison forum, person or persons contemplated in subsection (2), or any other person may, on own initiative, having regard to the provisions of section 31 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, submit an input to the municipality for consideration.

**21. Authentication and service of order, notice or other document**

- (1) An order, notice or other document requiring authentication by the municipality must be sufficiently signed by the Municipal Manager shall be deemed to be duly issued if it is signed by the Municipal Manager.
- (2) Any notice or other document that is served on a person in terms of this by-law is regarded as having been served -
  - (a) when it has been delivered to that person personally;
  - (b) when it has been left at that person's place of residence or business in the Republic with a person apparently over the age of sixteen years;

- (c) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to that person's last known residential or business address in the Republic and an acknowledgment of the posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
  - (d) if that person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c);
  - (e) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates; or
  - (f) in the event of a body corporate, when it has been delivered at the registered office of the business premises of such body corporate.
- (3) Service of a copy shall be deemed to be service of the original.
- (4) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served on the municipality when it is delivered to the municipal manager or a person in attendance at the municipal manager's office.

## **22. Appeal**

A person whose rights are affected by a decision of the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefore in terms of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

## **23. Penalties**

A person who has committed an offence in terms of this by-law is liable upon conviction to a fine or imprisonment, or either such fine or imprisonment or to both such fine and such imprisonment and, in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment or to such additional imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such additional fine and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued and, a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as result of such contravention or failure.

## **24. Revocation of by-laws**

The following by-laws are hereby repealed:

- (a) Any by-law previously promulgated by the municipality or any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated into the municipality, in so far as it relates to any matter provided for in this by-law; and
- (b) Any by-law previously promulgated by the Cacadu District Municipality or any of its predecessors, in so far as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

## **25. Short title and commencement**

This by-law may be cited as the Solid Waste Disposal By-law, and commences on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

## BLUE CRANE ROUTE MUNICIPALITY SPORTING FACILITIES BY-LAW

In terms of and under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Blue Crane Route Municipality, enacts as follows:-

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### 1. Definitions

In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –  
 "accessories" means an object or objects on or in a field, sporting area or course necessary for a particular sport to be performed, such as, but not limited to goal posts, a tennis net, or a flag, and any other feature or fixture;  
 "appurtenance" means any fitting, installation, appliance, device, instrument, apparatus, utensil, tool whatsoever on the premises, such as, but not limited to a lock, cock, tap, valve, pipe and includes any other appliance or any machine;  
 "equipment" means gear used by a person in a sporting activity;  
 "facility" means a sporting facility and includes any appliance, equipment, apparatus or storage facility in or on a facility;

"municipality" means the Municipality of Blue Crane Route established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

"organised sporting activity" means a sporting activity that is organised or controlled by an organisation, and includes a practice or training session;

"organisation" means a sport club, educational institution, or association of people, and includes a group or sport club established by the municipality, which sport club or association or group can be joined by a member of the public;

"sporting facility" means any land, area, premises, building or structure, or part thereof, which is administered or controlled by the municipality and which is designated, demarcated, or set aside for a sporting activity, and includes facilities surrounding and normally supplementary to a sporting facility.

## **2. Principles and objectives**

The municipality recognizes the right of the community, whether associated to an organization or not, to use and enjoy sporting facilities, and accepts the duty to maintain and develop the resources of the municipality to the best interest of the community, and aims, in this by-law, to control and administer sporting facilities.

## **3. Application of By-laws**

This by-law apply to all sporting facilities under the control and administration of the Municipality, but do not apply to land, areas, buildings, and structures regulated by the Municipality's Public Amenities By-laws.

# **CHAPTER 1: ADMINISTRATION, ACCESS, FEES AND PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR**

## **4. Administration, control over and maintenance of sporting facilities**

(1) The municipality may establish a body or sport committee with the aim of advising it on matters relating to sporting facilities.

(2) All sporting facilities must be administered by the municipality in accordance with this By-law.

(3) The municipality may acquire land or a building with the aim of developing sporting facilities, or dispose of existing sporting facilities or any rights thereto.

- (4) A person or organisation who uses or hires sporting facilities does so subject to the provisions of this by-law and in terms of conditions as may be determined by the municipality.
- (5) Where an organized sporting activity is not organized or controlled by the municipality, a municipal employee may be present.
- (6) Subject to the terms and conditions stipulated in any contract of hire, and subject to any applicable national laws, no person –
- (a) may sell any alcoholic beverage on the premises of a sporting facility without first obtaining express approval for that activity from the municipality;
  - (b) may bring his or her own supply of alcoholic beverages on or into a sporting facility without written authority from an authorised official.
- (7) If the municipality permits the sale or consumption of alcohol on or in a facility by an organization or body, the sale or consumption is subject to the following conditions:
- (a) no alcoholic beverage may be served in a glass bottle, glass cup or other container made of glass;
  - (b) beer, cider and alcoholic cordials may be served in cans, kegs, or plastic cups only;
  - (c) the organization or body must maintain good order within the sporting facility.
- (8) The municipality may close a facility when:
- (a) The facility is substantially unusable due to -
    - (i) destruction;
    - (ii) severe damage; or
    - (iii) the absence of municipal services;
  - (b) the facility constitutes a danger to human life or property;
  - (c) an emergency has arisen which requires such closure.
- (9) The municipality may temporarily close a facility for purposes of repair or maintenance or for any other reason in the municipality's discretion.
- (10) A person who or organization that contravenes subsection (6) or (7) commits an offence.

#### 5. Access to sporting facilities and storage facilities

- (1) The municipality may by notice posted at or near the entrance to a facility indicate the hours during which it may be used by the public.
- (2) The municipality reserves the right of access to a facility and an official may instruct a person who has contravened a provision of this by-law to leave the facility or premises immediately and should the person fail to observe the instruction, the official may remove or cause the person to be removed.

(3) The municipality has the right to determine the maximum capacity of a sporting facility and an official must, once the maximum capacity has been reached, refuse further access and may take measures necessary to prevent access.

**6. Admission fees and other fees**

The municipality may prescribe fees to be charged for admission to or the hire or use of a sporting facility or equipment.

**7. Prohibited behavior in or on sporting facility or its premises**

(1) No person may –

- (a) enter any part of a facility otherwise than by an entrance designated for that purpose;
- (b) enter or remain inside a facility, without permission, or at any time other than during the hours when such facility is open to members of the public, or when access to the facility has been denied;
- (c) smoke in a sporting facility, except in an open air facility or in those areas which have been designated for this purpose, as indicated by notices to that effect;
- (d) wear footwear that may damage the surface of a facility;
- (e) attend or engage in a sporting activity if dressed indecently or if undressed, except in a facility set aside for use by a person of the same sex;
- (f) relieve him or herself in any part of the sporting facility other than in the ablution facilities;
- (g) excluding a child under the age of five years, use change rooms, places of ablution, cubicles, or any other facilities set aside for a particular sex if he or she is not of that particular sex;
- (h) enter or remain in any area of the sporting facility, which area is reserved for the use of persons of the other sex;
- (i) use a change room, place of ablution, cubicle or any other facility for longer than is reasonably necessary to undertake an activity intended to be undertaken;
- (j) use profane or indecent language or behave in any other manner that constitutes a nuisance or unacceptable behavior towards other persons;
- (k) destroy, damage or deface any part of a sporting facility, accessories or equipment;
- (l) discard rubbish other than in a container provided for that purpose;
- (m) in any manner, interfere with the substance covering the surface of a sporting facility;

- (n) light any fire;
  - (o) drive, draw, or propel a vehicle, or walk upon or recline on lawn on the premises of a sporting facility if prohibited to do so by a notice on the premises;
  - (p) ride or use in or on a sporting facility a bicycle, roller blades, roller skates, a skateboard, a tricycle or any similar form of transport or amusement, except in a sporting facility which specifically provides for the riding of bicycles;
  - (q) without the prior written consent of the municipality, sell, hawk, advertise, offer for sale or purchase or exhibit any article for sale, lease or hire, distribute a pamphlet, book, handbill or other written or printed matter inside a sporting facility or in the immediate vicinity of the entrance thereto;
  - (r) neither inside nor outside a sporting facility, obstruct, resist or interfere with an official in the execution of his or her duties or the exercise of any authority in terms of this by-law;
  - (s) tamper or interfere with an appurtenance in or on the premises of a sporting facility;
  - (t) bring into or keep on a sporting facility an animal, except a guide dog, without the prior consent of the municipality, unless the sporting activity engaged in involves the use of animals;
  - (u) bring into or keep on a facility a weapon or any other dangerous object.
  - (v) erect or attempt to erect any enclosure, tent or similar construction, stall, booth, stand, screen, fence, or drive into the ground any peg or spike without the permission of the official in charge of the facility;
  - (w) behave or conduct himself or herself in a manner which may prejudice good order;
  - (x) bring into or onto a facility any substance or matter which may endanger the safety of people, or which may be used to disrupt proceedings at or spoil the peaceful enjoyment of the facility;
  - (y) behave or conduct himself or herself in a manner which may disrupt a sporting activity; or
  - (z) fail to comply with a lawful instruction given by an official.
- (2) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence.

## CHAPTER 2: ORGANISED SPORTING ACTIVITIES

### 8. Organised sporting activities

- (1) The municipality may allow the use of its facilities by sport organisations, municipal staff, or other persons such as, but not limited to free lance instructors.
- (2) An organization to which a sporting facility or a portion thereof has been allocated for use at regular times, must ensure that only its members use the facility, and should it be impossible for the organisation to use the facilities at those times, the organization must notify the official in charge of the sporting facility beforehand, and should an organization fail to do so, the municipality may suspend or cancel the organisation's further use of the facility.

### 9. Reservation and hiring of sporting facilities

- (1) The municipality may set aside or hire out a sporting facility for the purpose of organised sport or for special occasions on such conditions as it may prescribe and the municipality may charge a fee, or may make it available free of charge or grant free admission to selected persons.
- (2) The representative of an organization that wishes to hire a sporting facility must complete and lodge a prescribed application form with the municipality.
- (3) When considering an application the municipality may have, in addition to other relevant factors, due regard to the following:
  - (a) The principles and objectives of this by-law;
  - (b) that the sporting facility may be used for lawful purposes only;
  - (c) that the use of the sporting facility will not constitute a nuisance or annoyance to other users of another part of the sporting facility which has not been hired by the organisation, or to the occupiers of neighbouring premises; and
  - (d) that the use of the sporting facility will not constitute a danger to any person or property or negatively affect the environment.
- (4) The municipality may approve the use of a sporting facility subject to any condition it may impose, or it may refuse consent.
- (5) The municipality must, within seven days after the application form has been lodged, in writing notify the organisation if the application has been approved or refused, and –
  - (a) if the application is refused, the municipality must supply to the organisation the reasons why the application was refused; or
  - (b) if the application is approved, the municipality must forward a notice of approval which must specify the conditions to which the use of the sporting facility is subject.



- (6) An organisation may not, before the municipality's approval has been received by it, advertise or announce the sporting activity for which it has lodged an application.
- (7) The municipality may, before it approves an application, require of an organization that wishes to make use of a sporting facility to take out, with an insurance company approved by the municipality –
  - (a) insurance in an amount approved by the municipality to cover any structural damage which may occur to the sporting facility whilst being used by the organization; and
  - (b) public liability insurance.
- (8) An organization which supplies false information in an application form or with respect to the requirements in subsection (7), or which contravenes subsection (6) commits an offence.

**10. Cancellation, postponement or extension of reservation**

- (1) An organisation who has applied for the reservation of a sporting facility, may cancel the application, and where the organisation has paid a fee the municipality will determine the percentage of the paid fee to be refunded to the organisation.
- (2)
  - (a) After approval has been given by the municipality, an organisation may apply for the postponement of the reservation to a later date.
  - (b) Approval of the postponement does not result in a penalty or forfeiture of any fees already paid.
  - (c) Postponement may be refused if the facility has been reserved.
- (3) An organisation may apply for an extension of the period of use of the sporting facility, and -
  - (a) the application must be in writing and lodged at the Municipal Manager's offices; and
  - (b) the facility must be available for such use.
- (4) The municipality may cancel the hire of a facility under the circumstances contemplated in section 4(8), or should the municipality require the facility for municipal purposes at the same time, however, the municipality may refund the fees that have already been paid to it in respect of the reservation; or
- (5) Should the municipality cancel a reservation, the municipality must, within a reasonable time and in writing notify the organisation of its decision, however, where a notice is given in terms of section (4)(8), the notice is deemed to be effective from the date on which the destruction or damage took place.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), an organisation has no claim against the municipality for loss of use of the sporting facility or for damage arising from a cancellation in terms of subsection (4).

**11. Termination of hire**

- (1) On termination of the hire an organisation and an official must inspect the facilities for the purpose of assessing the conditions of the facilities.
- (2) The organisation must –
- (a) return the sporting facility to the municipality in the condition it was when it was hired out to the organisation;
  - (b) repair any damage or breakages;
  - (c) comply with any instructions by the municipality in respect of the cleaning of the sporting facility; and
  - (d) vacate the sporting facility within the period stated in the application;
- and should the organisation fail to comply with –
- (i) subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c), the municipality may replace, repair or make good any breakages or damages, and recover the costs from the organisation; or
  - (ii) (d), the municipality may levy an additional fee for the period during which the organisation occupies the sporting facility after the expiry of the period stipulated in the application.

**12. Duties of organisation**

- (1) Before an organisation commences to use the sporting facility, a representative must inspect the facilities, and should he or she find that buildings, structures, accessories or equipment are in a state of disrepair, this fact must be reported to the municipality in writing, and failure to do so is deemed as an acceptance by the organisation that the facilities are in a proper condition.
- (2) The organisation must comply with any conditions determined by the municipality in terms of section 4(4) and take all reasonable measures to ensure that its members and persons attending a sporting activity, as participants, visitors or spectators comply with section 7.

**CHAPTER 3: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS****13. Enforcement**

- (1) An official may search any person, vehicle or container in, entering into or being brought onto a facility.
- (2) An official may confiscate liquor, or any other dangerous object, substance or matter which may endanger the safety of people in the facility, or which may be used to disrupt proceedings at or spoil the enjoyment of the facility, but must return to the person that which was confiscated when he or she leaves the sporting facility.

(3) If the official finds an unlawful substance as a result of the search contemplated in subsection (1), he or she must immediately alert the South African Police Services, or if he or she is appointed as a peace officer in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), he or she may act in terms of the Act.

#### **14. Indemnity**

Any person visiting or using a facility does so at his or her own risk and the municipality will not be liable for any injury, loss or damage that such person may suffer while in or on the facility.

#### **15. Appeal**

A person whose rights are affected by a decision of the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefore in terms of section 62 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

#### **16. Penalty**

A person who or organisation which has committed an offence in terms of this by-law is, on conviction, liable to a fine or in default of payment, to imprisonment, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

#### **17. Revocation of by-laws**

The following by-laws are hereby repealed:

- (a) Any by-law previously promulgated by the municipality or any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated into the municipality, in so far as it relates to any matter provided for in this by-law; and
- (b) Any by-law previously promulgated by the Cacadu District Municipality or any of its predecessors, in so far as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

#### **18. Short title and commencement**

This by-law may be cited as the Sporting Facilities By-law, and commences on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

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PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE  
IPHONDO LEMPUMA KOLONI  
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Provincial Gazette  
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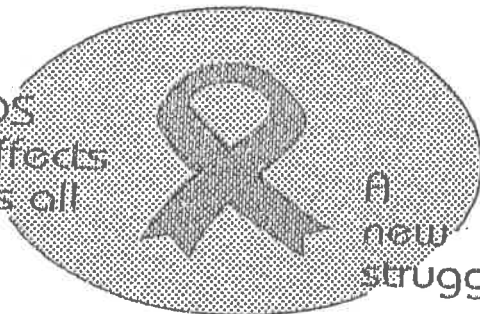
Vol. 13

BISHO/  
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, 18 DECEMBER 2006

No. 1639  
(Extraordinary)

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

AIDS  
affects  
us all



A  
new  
struggle

Prevention is the cure

**AIDS  
HELPLINE**

**0800 012 322**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**PART 2 OF 2**



## No. 273

**BLUE CRANE ROUTE MUNICIPALITY  
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT BY-LAW**

Under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Blue Crane Route Municipality, enacts as follows:-

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1. Definitions
2. Purpose of by-laws
3. Application of by-laws
4. Prohibited conduct
5. Application and conditions which municipality may impose
6. Storm water systems on private land
7. Powers of municipality
8. Authentication and service of notices and other documents
9. Appeal
10. Exemptions
11. Penalties
12. Revocation of by-laws
13. Short title and commencement

**1. Definitions**

In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –

“**floodplain**” means land adjoining a watercourse which is predisposed to flooding up to the 100 year recurrence interval;

“**municipality**” means the Municipality of Blue Crane Route established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;

“**private storm water system**” means a storm water system which is owned, operated or maintained by a person and not the municipality;

“**pollute**” bears the meaning assigned to it in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998);

“**storm water**” means water resulting from natural rainfall or the accumulation thereof, and includes –

- (a) groundwater and spring water ordinarily conveyed by the storm water system; and
- (b) sea water within estuaries,

but excludes water in a drinking water or waste water reticulation system;

“**storm water system**” means both the constructed and natural facilities, including pipes, culverts, watercourses and their associated floodplains, whether over or under public or privately owned land, used or required for the management, collection, conveyance, temporary storage, control, monitoring, treatment, use or disposal of storm water;

“watercourse” bears the meaning assigned to it in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998);

“organ of state” bears the meaning assigned to it in section 239 of the Constitution.

## 2. Purpose of by-laws

The purpose of this by-law is to regulate storm water management and activities which may have an adverse impact on the development, operation and maintenance of the storm water system.

## 3. Application of by-laws

This by-law –

- (a) binds an organ of state; and
- (b) applies to storm water systems in built-up areas.

## 4. Prohibited conduct

- (1) No person may, except with the written consent of the municipality-
  - (a) discharge, place or permit to enter into the storm water system –
    - (i) anything other than storm water;
    - (ii) anything likely to damage the storm water system or interfere with the operation thereof;
    - (iii) anything likely to pollute the water in the storm water system;
  - (b) discharge from any place, or place onto any surface, any substance other than storm water, where that substance could reasonably be expected to find its way into the storm water system;
  - (c) undertake any action that is likely to destroy, damage, endanger or interfere with the storm water system or the operation thereof, which action includes, but is not limited to -
    - (i) obstructing or reducing the capacity of the storm water system;
    - (ii) opening a pipe, culvert or canal which forms part of the storm water system;
    - (iii) constructing or erecting any structure or thing over or in such a position or in such a manner as to destroy, damage, endanger or interfere with the storm water system or the operation thereof;
    - (iv) draining, abstracting or diverting any water directly from the storm water system;
    - (v) filling, excavating, shaping, landscaping, opening up or removing the ground above, within, under or immediately next to any part of the storm water system;
    - (vi) changing the design or the use of, or otherwise modify any feature of the storm water system which alone or in combination with other existing or potential land uses, may cause an increase in flood levels or create a potential flood risk; or
    - (vii) any activity which alone or in combination with other existing or future activities, may cause an increase in flood levels or create a potential flood risk.

- (d) undertake any action or allow storm water to overflow onto municipal property or to flood such property in a manner which causes damage thereto or is likely to cause damage thereto.
- (2) When an incident contemplated in subsection (1)(a) or (b) occurs without the consent of the municipality--
  - (a) if the incident is not the result of natural causes, the person responsible for the incident; or
  - (b) the owner of the property on which the event took place or is taking place, must immediately report the incident to the municipality, and take, at own cost, all reasonable measures to contain and minimise the effects of the incident, which measures include, but are not limited to, the undertaking of cleaning up operations including the rehabilitation of the environment.
- (3) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

**5. Application and conditions which municipality may impose**

- (1) A person who wishes to obtain the consent of the municipality as contemplated in section 4, must submit an application form obtainable from the municipality.
- (2) When considering an application the municipality may require the applicant to provide the municipality, at own cost, with impact studies such as, but not limited to, environmental impact studies or environmental impact investigations which are required by environmental legislation.
- (3) The municipality may also require the applicant to establish and provide documentation indicating on flood lines.

**6. Storm water systems on private land**

- (1) An owner of property on which a private storm water system is located --
  - (a) may not carry out any activity which may impair the effective functioning of the storm water system or which could reasonably be expected to impair the effective functioning of the storm water system; and
  - (b) must, at own cost, keep the storm water system functioning effectively, including undertaking, on written instruction by the municipality, the refurbishment and reconstruction thereof if the municipality has reasonable grounds for issuing such instruction.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply where the municipality has accepted responsibility for any of the duties contained in a maintenance agreement or in terms of a condition of a servitude.
- (3) Should an owner fail or refuse to comply with an instruction by the municipality made in terms of subsection (1)(b), the municipality may undertake measures to refurbish or reconstruct the storm water system, and the municipality may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred as a result of action taken.
- (4) An owner who contravenes a provision of subsection (1)(a) or who fails or refuses to comply with an instruction contemplated in subsection (1)(b) commits an offence.



## 7. Powers of municipality

- (1) The municipality may at all reasonable times enter upon any premises or any portion thereof with the aim of carrying out any inspection or test to determine the current status of a storm water system.
- (2) The municipality may, for the purpose of providing and maintaining infrastructure for a storm water system- –
- (a) construct, expand, alter, maintain or lay any drain, pipe or other structure related to the storm water system on or under any immovable property, and may do any other thing necessary or desirable or incidental, supplementary or ancillary to such construction, expansion, alteration or maintenance;
  - (b) drain storm water or discharge water from any municipal service works into any watercourse;
  - (c) repair and make good any damage done in or damage resulting from a contravention of section 4(1)(a)(ii) or 4(1)(c), such as, but not limited to –
    - (i) demolishing, altering or otherwise dealing with any building, structure or other thing constructed, erected or laid in contravention of section 4(1)(c)(iii);
    - (ii) filling in, removing and making good any ground excavated, removed or placed in contravention of section 4(1)(c)(v);
  - (d) remove anything –
    - (i) discharged or permitted to enter into the storm water system or watercourse in contravention of section 4(1)(a) or (b);
    - (ii) damaging, obstructing or endangering or likely to obstruct, endanger or destroy any part of the storm water system;
  - (e) seal off or block any point of discharge from any premises, irrespective of whether the point is used for lawful purposes;
  - (f) cancel any consent granted in terms of section 5 if any condition under which the consent was granted is not complied with;
  - (g) by written notice, instruct any owner of property –
    - (i) to retain storm water on such property or to lay, at the cost of such owner, a storm water drain pipe or gutter to a suitable place indicated by the municipality, irrespective of whether the course of the pipe or gutter will run over private property or not;
    - (ii) to allow the owner of a higher lying property to lay a storm water drain pipe or gutter over his or her property for the draining of concentrated storm water;
  - (h) discharge storm water into any watercourse, whether on private land or not.
- (3) Should an owner of property fail to comply with an instruction contemplated in subsection (2)(g)(i), the municipality may undertake measures to retain such storm water or to lay such storm water drain pipe or gutter.
- (4) Where it seems that any action or neglect by a person or owner of property may lead to a contravention of a provision of this by-law, the municipality may notify, in

writing, such person or owner to comply with such requirement as may be necessary to prevent the occurrence of such contravention.

- (5) The municipality may recover all reasonable costs incurred as a result of action taken –
- (a) in terms of subsection (2)(c) or (d), from the person who was responsible for a contravention of the provisions of this by-law or the owner of the property on which a contravention occurred; or
  - (b) in terms of subsection (3), from the owner of the property.
- (6) Any drain, pipe or structure provided in terms of subsection (2)(a) vests in the municipality.
- (7) A person commits an offence if he or she –
- (a) fails to comply with a notice contemplated in subsection (2)(g);
  - (b) threatens, resists, hinders, obstructs or otherwise interfere with, or who uses foul or abusive language towards or at an employee or contractor of the municipality in the exercise of any powers or performance of any duty or function in terms of this by-law; or
  - (c) impersonates an employee or contractor of the municipality.

#### **8. Authentication and service of notices and other documents**

- (1) A notice or other document requiring authentication by the municipality must be signed by the municipal manager and when issued by the municipality in terms of this by-law is deemed to be duly issued if it is signed by the municipal manager.
- (2) Any notice or other document that is served on a person in terms of this by-law is regarded as having been served –
- (a) when it has been delivered to that person personally;
  - (b) when it has been left at that person's place of residence or business in the Republic with a person apparently over the age of 16 years;
  - (c) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to that person's last known residential or business address in the Republic, and an acknowledgment of the posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
  - (d) if that person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c);
  - (e) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates;
  - (f) in the event of a body corporate, when it has been delivered at the registered office of the business premises of such body corporate; or
  - (g) when it has been delivered, at the request of that person, to his or her e-mail address.
- (3) Service of a copy is deemed to be service of the original.
- (4) When any notice or other document must be authorised or served on the owner, occupier, or holder of any property, or right in any property, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier, or holder of the property or right in question, and it is not necessary to name that person.

(5) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served on the municipality when it is delivered to the municipal manager, or a person in attendance at the municipal manager's office.

**9. Appeal**

A person whose rights are affected by a decision of the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefore in terms of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

**10. Exemptions**

- (1) Any person may by means of a written application, in which the reasons are given in full, apply to the municipality for exemption from any provision of this by-law.
- (2) The municipality may –
  - (a) grant an exemption in writing and the conditions in terms of which, if any, and the period for which such exemption is granted must be stipulated therein;
  - (b) alter or cancel any exemption or condition in an exemption; or
  - (c) refuse to grant an exemption.
- (3) An exemption does not take effect before the applicant has undertaken in writing to comply with all conditions imposed by the municipality under subsection (2), however, if an activity is commenced before such undertaking has been submitted to the municipality, the exemption lapses.
- (4) If any condition of an exemption is not complied with, the exemption lapses immediately.

**11. Penalties**

A person who has committed an offence in terms of this by-law is, on conviction, liable to a fine or in default of payment, to imprisonment, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, and in the case of a successive or continuing offence, to a fine for every day such offence continues, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment.

**12. Revocation of by-laws**

The following by-laws are hereby repealed:

- (a) Any by-law previously promulgated by the municipality or any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated into the municipality, in so far as it relates to any matter provided for in this by-law; and
- (b) Any by-law previously promulgated by the Cacadu District Municipality or any of its predecessors, in so far as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

**13. Short title and commencement**

This by-law may be cited as the Storm Water Management By-law and commences on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

## No. 274

**BLUE CRANE ROUTE MUNICIPALITY  
STREET TRADING BY-LAW**

In terms of and under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Blue Crane Route Municipality, enacts as follows:-

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**1. Definitions**

- (1) In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –
- “**Act**” means the Businesses Act, 1991 (Act 71 of 1991), and includes the regulations promulgated under the Act;
- “**approval**” means approval by the municipality and “**approve**” has a corresponding meaning;
- “**garden**” means a garden to which the public has a right to access;
- “**goods**” means any movable property;
- “**intersection**” means an intersection as defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- “**litter**” means any object or matter which is discarded by a person;
- “**motor vehicle**” means a motor vehicle as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- “**municipality**” means the Municipality of Blue Crane Route, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councilor, duly authorised agent thereof or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councilor, agent or employee;
- “**municipal manager**” is the person appointed by the municipality in terms of Section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 and includes any person;

- (a) acting in such position; and
- (b) to whom the municipal manager has delegated any power, function or responsibility in as far as it concerns the execution of those powers, functions or duties.
- "official"** means a designated officer who is authorized by the municipality to perform and exercise any or all of the functions and powers contemplated in this by-law;
- "park"** means a park to which the public has a right to access;
- "premises"** includes any land, building, structure, part of a building or of a structure, or any vehicle, conveyance, vessel or aircraft;
- "prescribed"** means prescribed by the municipality by resolution;
- "property"**, in relation to a street trader, means goods in which a street trader trades, and includes any article, container, vehicle or structure used or intended to be used in connection with street trading by the street trader;
- "public amenity"** means –
- (a) any land, square, camping site, caravan park, beach, swimming pool, public open space, public resort, recreation site, river, dam, nature reserve, zoo-logical, botanical or other garden, or hiking trail, including any portion thereof and any facility or apparatus therein or thereon, which is the property of, or is possessed, controlled or leased by the municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission of fees or not, but excluding a public road or street;
- (b) a building, structure, hall room or office, including any part thereof or any facility or apparatus therein, which is the property of, or is possessed, controlled or leased by the municipality and to which the general public has access, whether on payment of admission of fees or not; and
- (c) a public amenity contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (b) if it is lawfully controlled or managed in terms of an agreement between a person and the municipality;
- "public road"** means a public road as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- "roadway"** means a roadway as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- "sell"** includes barter, exchange, hire out, display, expose, offer or prepare for sale, store with a view to sell, or provide a service for reward, and "sale" or "selling" has a corresponding meaning;
- "sidewalk"** means a sidewalk as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);
- "street furniture"** means any furniture installed by the municipality on the street for public use;
- "street trader"** means a person who, as hawker, vendor or pedlar as contemplated in the Businesses Act, 1991 (Act 71 of 1991), carries on the business of the selling of any goods or the supplying of or offering to supply any service for reward in a public road or public amenity;
- "street trading"** means the carrying on of the business as a street trader;
- "verge"** means a verge as defined in section 1 of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996), and any words or expressions to which a meaning has been assigned in the Businesses Act, 1991, (Act 71 of 1991) have a corresponding meaning in this by-law.
- (2) A single act of selling or offering or rendering of services in a public road or public amenity constitutes street trading.

(3) A reference to a person carrying on the business of street trader includes the employee of the person.

## 2. Principles and objectives

The Municipality, acting in terms of section 6A(1)(a)(i) of the Businesses Act, 1991 (Act 71 of 1991), and –

- (a) having regard to the principles set out in the Act and in the Constitution;
- (b) taking into consideration the need of the residents to actively participate in economic activities; and
- (c) taking into consideration the need to maintain a clean and healthy environment, in this by-law provides mechanisms, procedures and rules to manage street trading.

## 3. Application

This by-law apply to all persons who carry on the business of street trading within the area of jurisdiction of the Blue Crane Route Municipality.

# CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO STREET TRADING

## 4. Restricted and prohibited areas

(1) The municipality may, in terms of section 6A(2)(a) of the Act and subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) up to and including (j), declare any place in its area of jurisdiction to be an area in which street trading is restricted or prohibited.

(2) The municipality must by public notice and by erected sign indicate such areas, and the notice and sign must indicate –

- (a) the restriction of prohibition against street trading;
- (b) if street trading is restricted –
  - (i) the boundaries of the area or stand set aside for restricted street trading;
  - (ii) the hours when street trading is restricted or prohibited; and
  - (iii) the goods or services in respect of which street trading is restricted or prohibited; and
- (c) that the area has been let or otherwise allocated.

(3) The municipality may change the areas contemplated in subsection (1) if the needs and circumstances of residents and street traders demand such reconsideration.

(4) A person who carries on the business of a street trader in contravention of a notice contemplated in subsection (2) commits an offence.

## 5. Places where street trading is prohibited

(1) Unless the municipality has so permitted in terms of an agreement or by means of the display of a sign, no person may carry on the business of a street trader in any of the following places:

- (a) In a garden or a park to which the public has a right of access; or
- (b) on a verge contiguous to –

- (i) a building belonging to, or occupied solely by, the State or the municipality;
  - (ii) a church or other place of worship; or
  - (iii) a building declared to be a public monument under the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999.
- (2) No person may carry on the business of a street trader in any of the following places:
- (a) in a place declared by the municipality under section 6A(2)(a) of the Act as a place in which street trading is prohibited;
  - (b) at a place where street trading obstructs the use of the sidewalk by pedestrians or interferes with the ability of persons using the sidewalk to view the goods displayed behind a shop display window or obscures such goods from view.
  - (c) within 5 metres of an intersection as defined in Regulation 322 of National Road Traffic Act, 1996;
  - (d) at a place where street trading obstructs –
    - (i) a fire hydrant;
    - (ii) the entrance to, or exit from, a building;
    - (iii) vehicular traffic;
    - (iv) access to a pedestrian crossing, a parking or loading bay or any other facility for vehicular or pedestrian traffic;
    - (v) access to, or the use, of street furniture or any other facility designed for the use of the general public;
    - (vi) or obscures a road traffic sign that is displayed in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996; or
    - (vii) or obscures a marking, notice or sign displayed or made in terms of this by-law;
  - (e) that half of a public road contiguous to a building which is used for residential purposes, if the owner or person who is in control or any occupier of the building objects thereto; or
  - (f) on a portion of a sidewalk or public amenity in contravention of a notice or sign erected or displayed by the municipality for the purposes of this by-law.
- (3) A person to whom an area or stand has been let or allocated under paragraph (c) of section 6A(3) of the Act must –
- (a) comply with conditions of the lease of allocation; and
  - (b) be in possession of written proof that municipality has let or allocated the area or stand to him or her.
- (4) A person who contravenes a provision of this section commits an offence.
- 6. Duties of street trader**
- (1) A street trader must –
- (a) when he or she concludes business for the day, remove his or her property, except any structure permitted by the municipality, to a place which is not part of a public road or public amenity;

- (b) when requested by an official of the municipality or a by a person who has been authorized to provide municipal services, move his or her property so as to permit the official or other person to carry out any work in relation to a public road, public amenity or service;
  - (c) keep the area or stand occupied by him or her in a clean and sanitary condition;
  - (d) ensure that the area is free of litter, and must, when he or she concludes business for the day, dispose of litter generated by his or her business –
    - (i) at the dumping sites of the municipality; or
    - (ii) in receptacles provided by the municipality for the public;
  - (e) on request by an official of the municipality, move his or her property so as to permit the cleansing of the area where he or she is trading;
  - (f) regarding the size and location of the area or stand occupied by him or her, –
    - (i) ensure that the area which he or she uses does not exceed 6 m<sup>2</sup> in size and not exceed 3 metres in length;
    - (ii) ensure that a space of not less than 1,5 metres is left between the wall of the shop (contiguous to which he or she conducts his or her business) and himself or herself; and
    - (iii) leave a space of not less than 0,5 metre from the kerb of the roadway.
- (2) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.

## 7. Prohibited conduct

### (1) A street trader –

- (a) may not sleep or overnight at the area where he or she is trading, or at the area where another street trader is trading;
- (b) may not place or stack his or her property in such a manner that it –
  - (i) constitutes a danger to any person or property; or
  - (ii) is likely to injure any person or cause damage to any property;
- (c) may not dispose of litter in a manhole, storm water drain or other place not intended for the disposal of litter;
- (d) may not release onto a public road or public amenity or into a storm water drain or fat, oil or grease in the course of conducting his or her business;
- (e) may not allow smoke, fumes, noise, smells, or other substance arising from his or her activities to cause a nuisance or pollution of any kind;
- (f) may not erect a structure for the purpose of providing shelter;
- (g) may not place his or her property in a public road or public amenity;
- (h) who conducts his or her business from a vehicle, may not park the vehicle or trailer in such a manner as to obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic and must ensure that he or she complies with the provisions of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996;
- (i) may not place, on a public road or public amenity, his or her property that cannot be easily removed to a place of safety, which may not be a public road or public amenity, at the end of the day's business;



- (j) may not display his or her goods or other property on or in a building, without the consent of the owner, lawful occupier or person in control of such building or property;
  - (k) may not attach an object by any means to a building, structure, sidewalk, tree, parking meter, lamp, pole, electricity pole, telephone booth, post box, traffic sign, bench or any other street furniture in or on a public road or public amenity;
  - (l) may not carry on his or her business in such a manner as to –
    - (i) create a nuisance;
    - (ii) damage or deface the surface of a public road or public amenity or public or private property; or
    - (iii) create a traffic hazard;
  - (m) may not make an open fire that poses a health or environment hazard to any person or property or to street furniture;
  - (n) may not, other than in a refuse receptacle approved or supplied by the municipality, accumulate, dump, store or deposit any litter on –
    - (i) any land or premises;
    - (ii) any public road or public amenity or;
    - (iii) any public or private property;
  - (o) may not store his or her property in a manhole, storm water drain, public toilet, bus shelter or in a tree; and
  - (p) may not carry on such business in a place or area in contravention of any prohibition or restriction approved by the municipality in terms of section 6A(2)(a) of the Act.
- (2) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.

**8. Removal and impoundment**

- (1) An official who reasonably suspects that property is being used or intended to be used in, or in connection with, street trading, whether or not the property is in possession or under the control of any person may, subject to subsection (2), remove and impound the property which he or she finds at a place where street trading is restricted or prohibited and which constitutes an infringement of any such restriction or prohibition.
- (2) An official who acts under subsection (1) must, except in the case of goods that have been left or abandoned, issue to the street trader a receipt for the property so removed and impounded and the receipt must contain the following particulars:
- (a) the address where the impounded property will be kept and the period it will be kept;
  - (b) the conditions for the release of the impounded property; and
  - (c) that unclaimed property will be sold by public auction.
- (3) If any impounded property is attached to immovable property or a structure, and the impounded property is under the apparent control of a person present at that place, an official may order the person to remove the impounded property.
- (4) When a person fails to comply with an order to remove the impounded property, an official may take such steps as may be necessary to remove the impounded property.
- (5) A person who hinders or obstructs an official in the performance of his or her duties under this section, or who refuses or fails to remove the object when ordered to do so by an official, commits an offence.

## 9. Disposal of impounded goods

(1) Any perishable goods removed and impounded in terms of section 8(1) may at any time after the impoundment thereof be sold or destroyed by the municipality and in the case of a sale of such goods, the proceeds thereof, less any expenses incurred by the municipality in connection with the removal and impoundment thereof, shall upon presentation of the receipt contemplated by section 8(2)(a), be paid to the person who was the owner thereof when it was impounded. If such owner fails to claim the said proceeds within three months of the date on which it was sold, the proceeds may be forfeited to the municipality.

(2) The owner of any goods other than perishable goods already dealt with by the municipality in terms of subsection (1) who wishes to claim the return thereof must, within a period of one month of the date of the impoundment thereof, apply to the municipality and must present the receipt contemplated in section 8(2)(a), failing which the goods may be sold by the municipality, and in the event of a sale thereof the provisions of subsection (1) relating to the proceeds of a sale likewise apply to the proceeds of the sale.

(3) If the owner of any goods impounded in terms of section 8(a) claims the return of the goods from the municipality and he or she is unable or refuses to refund any expenses incurred by the municipality in connection with the removal and impoundment, the goods may be sold by the municipality and the proceeds of any sale thereof, less any expenses shall be paid to him or her..

(4) In the event of the proceeds of any sale of goods contemplated by this section not being sufficient to defray any expenses incurred by the municipality, the owner thereof shall in terms of section 8(3)(a) remain liable for the difference.

## CHAPTER 2: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### 10. Penalty

A person who has committed an offence in terms of this by-law is, on conviction, and subject to penalties prescribed in any other law, liable to a fine or in default of payment, to imprisonment, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, and in the case of a successive or continuing offence, to a fine for every day such offence continues, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment.

### 11. Responsible person

When an employee of a person who performs an act which contravenes a provision of this by-law, the employer is deemed to have committed the contravention himself or herself, unless he or she proves that –

- (a) he or she did not permit such act;
- (b) he or she took all reasonable steps to prevent the performance of the act; and
- (c) it was not in the scope of the authority or the course of employment of the employee to perform an act which contravenes this by-law.

### 12. Appeal

A person whose rights are affected by a decision of the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefore in terms of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

**13. Liaison forums in community**

- (1) The municipality may establish one or more liaison forums in a community for the purposes of –
- (a) creating conditions for a local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality; and
  - (b) promoting economic development;
- (2) A liaison forum may consist of –
- (a) a member of members of an interest group, or an affected person;
  - (b) a designated official or officials of the municipality; and
  - (c) a councillor.
- (3) (a) The municipality may, when considering an application for an approval, or exemption certificate in terms of this by-law, request the input of a liaison forum.
- (b) A liaison forum or any person or persons contemplated in subsection (2) may, on own initiative an input to the municipality for consideration.

**14. Revocation of by-laws**

The following by-laws are hereby repealed:

- (a) Any by-law previously promulgated by the municipality or any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated into the municipality, in so far as it relates to any matter provided for in this by-law; and
- (b) Any by-law previously promulgated by the Cacadu District Municipality or any of its predecessors, in so far as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

**15. Short title and commencement**

This by-law may be cited as the Street Trading By-law and commences on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

## No. 275

**BLUE CRANE ROUTE MUNICIPALITY  
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES BY-LAW**

Under the provisions of Sections 3(1) and 21 of the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997), and Sections 27(1)(b), 152(1)(b) and 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Blue Crane Route Municipality, enacts as follows:-

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##### 1. Definitions

(1) In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –

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

“**Act**” means the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997);

“**approved**” means approved by the Municipality in writing;

“**area of supply**” means any area within or partly within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality to which water services are provided;

“**authorized agent**” means –

(a) any person authorized by the Municipality to perform any act, function or duty in terms of, or exercise any power under this by-law;

(b) any person to whom the Municipality has transferred the performance of certain rights, duties and obligations in respect of providing water services; or

(c) any person appointed by the Municipality in terms of a written contract as a services provider to provide water services to consumers on its behalf, to the extent authorized in such contract;

“**authorized officer**” has the meaning assigned to the word “officer” in Section 1 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws;

“**average consumption**” means the average water consumption of a consumer of a municipal service during a specific period, which consumption is calculated by dividing the total measured consumption of that municipal service during the specific period by the specific period of consumption;



- "best practicable environmental option" means the option that provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term;
- "borehole" means a hole sunk into the earth for the purpose of locating, abstracting or using subterranean water and includes a spring;
- "Building Regulations" means the National Building Regulations made under the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977);
- "charges" means the rate, charge, tariff, flat rate or subsidy determined by the Municipality;
- "cleaning eye" means any access opening to the interior of a discharge pipe or trap provided for the purposes of internal cleaning;
- "combined installation" means a water installation used for fire-fighting and domestic, commercial or industrial purposes;
- "commercial consumer" means any consumer other than a domestic consumer and indigent consumer, including, without limitation, business, industrial, governmental and institutional consumers;
- "communal water services work" means a consumer connection through which services are supplied to more than one person;
- "connecting point" means the point at which the drainage installation joins the connecting sewer;
- "connecting sewer" means a pipe owned by the Municipality and installed by it for the purpose of conveying sewage from a drainage installation on a premises to a sewer beyond the boundary of those premises or within a servitude area or within an area covered by a way-leave or by agreement;
- "connection" means the point at which a consumer gains access to water services;
- "connection pipe" means a pipe, the ownership of which is vested in the Municipality and installed by it for the purpose of conveying water from a main to a water installation, and includes a "communication pipe" referred to in SABS 0252 Part I;
- "conservancy tank" means a covered tank used for the reception and temporary retention of sewage and which requires emptying at intervals;
- "consumer" means a person with whom the Municipality has concluded a services agreement for the provision of a municipal service as provided for in the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws;
- "Council" means the council of the Blue Crane Route Municipality;
- "Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws" means the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws of the Municipality;
- "delivery system" means a water delivery mechanism, which delivers a predetermined quantity of water to a consumer on agreed terms;
- "determined" means determined by the Municipality by resolution and published in the Provincial Gazette;
- "domestic consumer" means a consumer using water for domestic purposes and producing domestic sewage;

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

"drain" means that portion of the drainage installation that conveys sewage within any premises;

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

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

"duly qualified sampler" means a person who is authorized to take samples for analysis from the sewage disposal system, and stormwater disposal system, from public waters, bulk water supply sources, water treatment works, water reticulation systems and natural water sources and who has been certified to do so by an authorized agent;

"DWAF" means the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry;

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

"effluent" means any liquid whether or not containing matter in solution or suspension;

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

"environmental cost" means the cost of all measures necessary to restore the environment to its condition prior to the damaging incident;

"estimated consumption" means the deemed consumption by a consumer whose consumption is not measured during a specific period, which estimated consumption is rationally determined taking into account at least the consumption of water supply services for a specific level of service during a specific period in the area of supply of the Municipality;

"fire installation" means a potable water installation that conveys water for fire-fighting purposes only, and "fire hydrant" has a similar meaning;

"fixed charge" means the average fixed cost per consumer associated with providing water services in a continuous, effective and efficient manner;

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

"french drain" means a soil soak pit for the disposal of sewage and effluent from a septic tank;

"**high strength sewage**" means industrial sewage with a strength or quality greater than standard domestic effluent in respect of which a specific charge 14 may be charged;

"**household**" means a traditional family unit, as determined by the Municipality from time to time taking into account the number of persons comprising a household, the relationship between the members of a household, the age of the persons who are members of the household and any other relevant factor;

"**illegal connection**" means a connection to any system through which water services are provided that is not authorized or approved by the Municipality;

"**industrial effluent**" means effluent emanating from the use of water for industrial purposes and includes for purposes of this by-law any effluent other than standard domestic effluent or stormwater;

"**industrial purposes**" in relation to the supply of water means water supplied to any premises which constitutes a factory as defined in the General Administrative Regulations, published in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993);

"**installation work**" means any work done in respect of a water services installation, including the construction, rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance thereof;

"**JASWIC**" means the Joint Acceptance Scheme for Water Installation Components;

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

"**main**" means a pipe, other than a connection pipe, of which the ownership vests in the Municipality and which is used by it for the purpose of conveying water to consumers;

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

"**meter**" means a water meter as defined by the Regulations published in terms of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act 77 of 1973) or, in the case of water meters of sizes greater than 100 mm, a device which measures the quantity of water passing through it, including a pre-paid water meter;

"**municipal account**" has the meaning assigned to it in Section 1 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws;

"**municipality**" means the Municipality of Blue Crane Route established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, agent or employee;

"**municipal manager**" means the person appointed as the municipal manager of the Municipality by the Municipality in terms of Section 82 of the Local

Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998), and includes any person –

- (a) acting in such position; and
- (b) to whom the municipal manager has transferred a power, function or duty in respect of such a power, function or duty;

"municipal services" has the meaning assigned to it in Section 1 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws;

"occupier" has the meaning assigned to it in Section 1 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws;

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

"owner" has the meaning assigned to it in the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws;

"person" means any person, whether natural or juristic and includes, but is not limited to a local government body, a company or close corporation incorporated under any law, a body of persons whether incorporated or not, a statutory body, public utility body, voluntary association or trust;

"plumber" means a person who has passed a qualifying trade test in plumbing or has been issued with a certificate of proficiency in terms of the Manpower Training Act, 1981 (Act 56 of 1981), or such other qualification as may be required under national legislation;

"pollution" means the introduction of any substance into the water supply system, a water installation or a water resource that may make the water harmful to health or the environment or impair its quality for the use for which it is normally intended;

"premises" has the meaning assigned to it in Section 1 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws and includes a register held by a tribal authority or in accordance with a sworn affidavit made by a tribal authority;

"prescribed charge" means a charge prescribed by the Municipality;

"professional Engineer" means a person registered in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act 46 of 2000), as a professional engineer;

"public notice" means publication in appropriate media that may include one or more of the following:

- (a) publication of a notice, in the official languages determined by the Municipality –
  - (i) in any local newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area of supply of the Municipality;
  - (ii) in the newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area of supply of the Municipality determined by the Municipality as a newspaper of record;
  - (iii) by means of radio broadcasts covering the area of supply of the Municipality; or
- (b) displaying a notice at appropriate offices and pay-points of the Municipality; or

- (c) communication with consumers at public meetings and ward committee meetings;
- "public water" means any river, watercourse, bay, estuary, the sea and any other water to which the public has the right of use or access;
- "sanitation services" has the meaning assigned to it in Section 1 of the Act and includes for purposes of this by-law the disposal of industrial effluent;
- "sanitation system" means the structures, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other appurtenances used in the conveyance through the sewer reticulation system and treatment at the sewage treatment plant under the control of the Municipality and which may be used by it in connection with the disposal of sewage, and "sewage disposal system" has the same meaning;
- "septic tank" means a water tight tank designed to receive sewage and to effect the decomposition of organic matter in sewage by bacterial action;
- "service agreement" means the contractual relationship between the Municipality and a consumer, whether written or deemed as provided for in Section 5(3) of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws;
- "service pipe" means a pipe which is part of a water installation provided and installed on any premises by the owner or occupier and which is connected or to be connected to a connection pipe to serve the water installation on the premises;
- "sewage" means waste water, industrial effluent, standard domestic effluent and other liquid waste, either separately or in combination, but does not include stormwater;
- "sewer" means any pipe or conduit which is the property of or is vested in the Municipality and which may be used for the conveyance of sewage from the connecting sewer, and does not include a drain as defined;
- "shared consumption" means the consumption of a consumer of a municipal service during a specific period, which consumption is calculated by dividing the total metered consumption of that municipal service within the supply zone within which a consumer's premises are situated for the same period by the number of consumers within that supply zone, during the same period;
- "standpipe" means a connection through which water is supplied in a public space or a yard, and which is supported by various means, in a vertical or near vertical position, with a stopcock at its end;
- "standard domestic effluent" means domestic effluent with prescribed strength characteristics as determined by the Municipality in respect of chemical oxygen demand and settleable solids as being appropriate to sewage discharges from domestic premises within the jurisdiction of the Municipality, but shall not include industrial effluent;
- "stormwater" means water resulting from natural precipitation or accumulation and includes rainwater, subsoil water or spring water;
- "terminal water fitting" means a water fitting at an outlet of a water installation that controls the discharge of water from a water installation;
- "trade premises" means premises upon which industrial effluent is produced;

“trap” means a pipe fitting or portion of a sanitary appliance designed to retain in position a water seal which serves as a barrier against the flow of foul air or gas;  
 “unauthorized services” means receipt, use or consumption of any water services which is not in terms of a services agreement, or authorized or approved by the Municipality;

“waste water” means waste water resulting from the supply of water to a household, offices, shops or any other premises other than industrial premises;

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

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

“Water Services Authority” means a local authority duly established in accordance with law and appointed as Water Services Authority;

“Water Services Provider” has the meaning assigned to it in Section 1 of the Act, and includes -

- (a) an entity established or appointed by the Municipality as its authorized agent to operate and maintain a water supply scheme in accordance with these By-laws and in accordance with the Act; and
- (b) the Municipality where it has not appointed an agent to act as water services provider on its behalf and fulfills this duty itself;

“water services” means water supply services and sanitation services;

“water supply services” has the same meaning assigned to it in Section 1 of the Act and includes, for purposes of this by-law, water for industrial purposes and fire extinguishing services;

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

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

- (2) Unless the context indicates otherwise and subject to subsection (1), any word or expression used in this By-law to which a meaning has been assigned in -
  - (a) the Act and Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2003, has that meaning; and
  - (b) the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977, has that meaning.

## 2. Principles and objectives

- (1) The Municipality adopts the following principles:
  - (a) The Municipality recognises that all consumers have the right of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation in the area of

- jurisdiction of the Municipality within an environment not harmful to human health or well being;
- (b) the Municipality acknowledges that it has the authority to administer water supply services and sanitation services and arising therefrom a concomitant duty to ensure the supply of water services of an acceptable quality within its area of jurisdiction in an efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable manner for subsistence and sustainable economic activity;
  - (c) the Municipality recognizes that, in striving to provide water services it, together with all role-players in the sector and all spheres of government, must observe and adhere to the principle of co-operative governance;
  - (d) the Municipality acknowledges the requirement to draft and promulgate by-laws to govern the provision of water services to its consumers and to govern the relationship between it and its consumers within its area of jurisdiction;
  - (e) the Municipality recognizes that, in the supply of water services, the interests of the consumers and the broader goals of public policy must be promoted;
  - (f) the Municipality acknowledges that there is a duty upon it to prepare and adopt a water services development plan for its area of jurisdiction after thorough consultation with all stakeholders and thereafter to update, manage and report thereon on an annual basis;
  - (g) the Municipality recognises that the provision of water supply services and sanitation services, although an activity distinct from the overall management of water resources, must be undertaken in a manner consistent with the broader goals of water resource management;
  - (h) the Municipality through its Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws recognises its duty in terms of regulation 16 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001, to have a consumer service to which non-compliance with the provisions of above Regulation, as contained in this by-law, can be reported;
  - (i) the Municipality confirms its duty to provide access to water services in an orderly manner within the nation's available water resources.
- (2) The Municipality, in this by-law strives to –
- (a) provide for the rights of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation within its area of jurisdiction, as contemplated in Section 27(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), and regulations 2 and 3 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001;

- (b) provide for the establishment of a regulatory framework within which to deliver water services;
- (c) provide for the setting of terms and conditions to ensure compliance with the legislation relating to the water sector;
- (d) provide for the monitoring of water services within its area of jurisdiction, and being the Water Services Authority and Provider as provided for in terms of the Act, within its area of jurisdiction, where necessary, to provide for –
  - (i) the gathering of information within its area of jurisdiction;
  - (ii) the collation thereof to a central data base; and
  - (iii) the distribution of information to all stakeholders and role-players; and
- (e) provide for matters related to the supply of water services within its area of jurisdiction.

### CHAPTER 1: APPLICATION, PAYMENT AND TERMINATION

#### 3. Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws apply

The provisions of the Municipality's Customer Care and Revenue Management By-law apply to all matters relating to and incidental to –

- (a) the application for and supply of municipal services;
- (b) municipal service agreements;
- (c) the payment and non-payment of a municipal accounts; and
- (d) the limitation and termination of water services.

### CHAPTER 2 : APPOINTMENT : WATER SERVICES PROVIDERS

#### 4. Appointment of water services provider

(1) Subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, the Water Services Authority may elect to perform the function of a Water Services Provider itself or it may enter into a written contract with a Water Services Provider as authorised agent, or form a joint venture with another water services institution to provide water services within its area of jurisdiction.

(2) When performing the function of a Water Services Provider as authorised agent, a Water Services Authority must manage and account separately for those functions.

(3) When the Water Services Authority appoints a Water Services Provider as authorised agent to provide water services on its behalf the said Water Services Provider shall be designated as the authorised agent of the Water Services Authority and thereby shall be enabled as Water Services Provider to fulfil the said function as Water Services Provider on behalf of the Water Services Authority in terms of the contract entered into between the Water Services Authority and Water Services Provider.



(4) When the Water Services Authority, in the event it decides not to perform the function of a Water Services Provider for any local Municipality within its jurisdiction may appoint the said local Municipality as its Water Services Provider as authorised agent and shall then and thereafter enter into written contract with the said local Municipality to provide water services within the local Municipality's area of jurisdiction, in line and in accordance with this by-law.

(5) If, after carrying out an assessment in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, it is decided by the Water Services Authority not to act as the Water Services Provider in respect of such area of jurisdiction or of a specific water scheme and the said Water Services Authority decides not to appoint a local Municipality or a state or parastatal entity, as its Water Services Provider as authorised agent then it may, in respect of any water scheme established or to be established in its area of jurisdiction as contemplating in Section 19(1)(a) of the Act, by public notice, call for proposals from suitable persons or institutions to seek the approval of the Water Services Authority to be the Water Services Provider as authorised agent in respect of such water scheme as contemplated in Section 22 (1), read with Section 19(1)(b), of the Act.

**5. Water services provider – approval**

(1) The public notice referred to in Section 4(5) shall be delivered to every public sector Water Services Provider as authorized agent known to the Water Services Authority and shall also be published in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area where the water scheme is situated, which notice shall be published in the predominant language of such newspaper and of the majority of people to be served by such water scheme.

(2) The Water Services Authority shall give prior consideration to any proposals submitted by any public sector Water Services Provider as authorised agent as contemplated in Section 19(2) of the Act before considering any proposals submitted by any private sector Water Services Provider as authorised agent.

(3) The Water Services Authority shall, in respect of every water scheme for which it intends to approve a Water Services Provider as authorised agent

(a) prepare a full and detailed description of the water scheme or scheme which will be operated by the Water Services Provider as authorised agent and which shall provide that the Water Services Authority complies with the criteria set in Section 11 of the Act, this by-law and the water development plan adopted by the Water Services Authority in terms of Section 15 of the Act, which description shall include, but not be limited to :

- (i) the name or names of the water scheme or scheme,
- (ii) an indication of the nature of the water services to be provided by the Water Services Provider as authorised agent;

- (iii) detailed plans or drawings, with co-ordinates and scales, and specifications depicting the physical installation associated with the water scheme or scheme, including all the structures, aqueducts, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other apparatus relating thereto used or intended to be used by it in connection with the provision of water services contemplated in the proposal;
  - (iv) a detailed description, including numbers and locality, of the clients or potential clients that will be supplied with water by the Water Services Provider as authorised agent;
  - (v) details of the source, the quality and quantity of water that will be supplied to clients or potential clients and what arrangements are in place to ensure that such quality and quantity is consistently maintained; and
  - (vi) a certificate indicating who the legal owner or owners of the water scheme or schemes is or are; and
  - (vii) certified copies of all documents and deeds reflecting the legal status of the water scheme or schemes, including deeds of servitudes where appropriate;
- (b) make such information available to all persons or institutions who wish to submit a proposal in response to the public notice published in terms of Section 5(1) above of this by-law.
- 4) Any proposal submitted in response to the public notice contemplated herein shall include the following:
- (a) A certified copy of the identity document of the applicant, or a certified copy of the founding document or constitution of the applicant, if the applicant is a legal person;
  - (b) a certified resolution adopted by the management body of the applicant, if the applicant is a legal person, resolving to apply for approval as a Water Services Provider as authorised agent;
  - (c) a certified list of the names and addresses of all persons occupying a leadership and decision-making power in the applicant;
  - (d) a detailed statement, supported by adequate proof of authenticity, setting out the applicants qualifications, capacity to undertake the work associated with the provision of water services in the circumstances reflected in the application, and the experience, skills and financial resources available to it to undertake the provision of water services to be provided by the applicant;
  - (e) a business plan setting out how the water scheme or water schemes will be operated and maintained during the period the Water Services Provider as authorised agent will undertake the supply of water

- services as contemplated in the proposal, and what arrangements have been adopted to deal with any emergency, including natural disasters and drought;
- (f) a budget describing the financial administration of the water scheme or water schemes, the source of any capital or revenue requirements, and an indication of the sustainability of the water scheme or water schemes;
  - (g) details of tariffs and charges that the applicant will levy on all clients and potential clients, the method of calculations such tariffs and charges, the process whereby increases or decreases in such tariffs and charges will be dealt with and the manner in which such tariffs and charges comply with the national norm set by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry in terms of Section 10 of the Act; and
  - (h) full details of the conditions that will be imposed in terms of Section 4 of the Act and full details required in terms of Section 19(4) of the Act.

**6. Application for approval**

- (1) Any person or institution seeking approval from the Water Services Authority in terms of Sections 6(1) or 22(1) of the Act under circumstances other than in response to a notice published in terms of Section 5(1), or the renewal of an existing approval, shall do so in accordance with the provisions of this by-law and at its own expense.
  - (a) No application for approval in terms of Section 6(1) of the Act shall be granted in respect of any water scheme where the clients or potential clients exceed fifty (50) persons or where the population density exceeds one person per hectare.
  - (b) Any application for an approval in terms of Section 30(2)(d) of the Act shall be made under the provisions of Section 22(1) of the Act.
- (2) An application for such approval, or the renewal of such approval, shall be made to the Water Services Authority in writing.
- (3) Immediately on receipt of an application made in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act, if the applicant is a private sector Water Services Provider as authorised agent the Water Services Authority shall, in terms of Section 19(2) of the Act, notify all public sector water providers known to it and -
  - (a) request such public sector water services providers to notify the Water Service Authority within a period of 30 days from the date of the receipt by the public sector water provider of such notice whether it is willing and able to perform the functions contained in the application, and if it is, to provide the Water Services Authority with the documents and particulars referred to in Section 5 and 6, and
  - (b) on receipt of such documentation and particulars, the Water Services Authority shall consider such application and decide whether to approve a public sector Water Services Providers or a private sector

Water Services Provider as authorised agent in respect of the water scheme concerned.

(4) Any application for approval in terms of Sections 5 and 6, or the renewal of any approval granted by the Water Services Authority, shall be accompanied by, at least, the following documents or particulars, provided that, in the case of a renewal of an approval, the Water Services Authority may, in its discretion, dispense with some of the documents or particulars to avoid unnecessary duplication :

- (a) a certified copy of the identity document of the applicant, if a natural person, or a certified copy of the founding document or constitution of the applicant, if the applicant is a legal person;
- (b) a certified resolution adopted by the management body of the applicant, if the applicant is a legal person, resolving to apply for approval as a Water Services Provider as authorised agent;
- (c) a certified list of the names and addresses of all persons occupying a leadership and decision-making power in the applicant;
- (d) a detailed statement, supported by adequate proof of authenticity, setting out the applicants qualifications, capacity to undertake the work associated with the provision of water services in the circumstances reflected in the application, and the experience, skills and financial resources available to it to undertake the provision of water services to be provided by the applicant;
- (e) a full and detailed description of the water scheme or schemes which will be operated by the applicant containing sufficient information to enable the Water Supply Authority to determine whether the water scheme or schemes complies with the criteria set in Section 11 of the Act, this by-law and the water development plan adopted by the Water Services Authority in terms of Section 15 of the Act, which description shall include, but not be limited to :
  - (i) the name or names of the water scheme or schemes,
  - (ii) indication of the nature of the water services to be provided by the applicant;
  - (iii) detailed plans or drawings, with co-ordinates and scales, and specifications depicting the physical installation associated with the water scheme or schemes, including all the structures, aqueducts, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other apparatus relating thereto used or intended to be used by it in connection with the provision of water services contemplated in the application;
  - (iv) a detailed description, including numbers and locality, of the clients or potential clients that will be supplied with water by the applicant;
  - (v) details of source, the quality and quantity of water that will be supplied to clients or potential clients and what arrangements

- are in place to ensure that such quality and quantity is consistently maintained;
- (vi) a business plan setting out how the water scheme or water schemes will be operated and maintained during the period the applicant undertakes the supply of water services as contemplated in the application, and what arrangements have been adopted to deal with any emergency, including natural disasters and drought;
  - (vii) a budget describing the financial administration of the water scheme or water schemes, the source of any capital or revenue requirements, and an indication of the sustainability of the water scheme or water schemes; and
  - (viii) details of tariffs and charges that the applicant will levy on all clients and potential clients, the method of calculating such tariffs and charges, the process whereby increases or decreases in such tariffs and charges will be dealt with, and the manner in which such tariffs and charges comply with the national norm set by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry in terms of Section 10 of the Act.
  - (ix) a certificate indicating who the legal owner or owners of the water scheme or schemes is or are;
  - (x) certified copies of all documents and deeds reflecting the legal status of the water scheme or schemes, including deeds of servitude where appropriate; and
  - (xi) full details of the conditions that will be imposed in terms of Section 4 of the Act and full details required in terms of Section 19(4) of the Act.

**7. Additional information to make decision**

- (1) The Water Services Authority may call for any additional information or documents reasonably required to enable it to determine whether the proposer or applicant, including a public sector water provider, or the water scheme or schemes will comply with the Act, this by-law and the water development plan of the Water Services Authority, and whether the obligations of the Water Services Authority, imposed on it by the Act, will be met.
- (2) The Water Services Authority may, and it shall, if it initially decides to refuse to accept a proposal made as contemplated in Sections 5 and 6, or if it, initially decides to refuse an application made in terms of Sections 5 and 6, including an application made by a public sector water provider, prior to making a final decision, meet with the proposer or applicant, as the case may be, and any organization reasonably representative of the clients or potential clients of the water scheme or schemes, in order to hear representations made by the applicant and such representative organizations in support of, or against, the applications, and it shall take such representations into account in arriving at its final decision.

**8. Procedure on approval**

- (1) In the event of the Water Services Authority granting such approval it shall,
- (a) in the case of an application for approval in terms of Section 7(1) of the Act, issue a letter of approval to the applicant containing such conditions as the Water Services Authority may deem appropriate, which conditions shall be binding on the applicant, and which may contain an obligation to comply with any provision of the by-laws as though such person or institution was an approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent;
  - (b) In the case of an application for approval in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act -
    - (i) if the applicant is a private sector Water Services Provider as authorised agent, cause a notice to be published in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area where the water scheme to which the application relates is situated, publicly disclosing its intention to approve such application; and
    - (ii) enter into a contract with the applicant, as contemplated in Section 19(1)(b)(i) of the Act, provided that, in the case of a private sector Water Services Provider as authorised agent, such contract shall not commence until a period of thirty days has elapsed after the date of publication of the notice contemplated in Section 19(1)(b)(i) of the Act and after the Water Services Authority has taken into account any representations made by any person or institution in response to the said notice; and
    - (iii) enter into a joint venture agreement with the Water Services Provider as authorised agent as contemplated in Section 19(1)(b)(ii) of the Act upon such terms and conditions as may be negotiated by such parties, provided that, in the case of a private sector water services provider, such agreement shall not commence until a period of thirty days has elapsed after the Water Services Authority has taken into account any representations made by any person or institution in response to the said notice.
- (2) Any notice contemplated in Section (1)(b)(i) of the Act shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers, and in the predominant language of such newspaper, which is or are most likely to be read by a majority of the clients or potential clients of the water scheme and by the public generally in the area of jurisdiction of the Water Services Authority.

(3) The by-laws in this Section shall apply in all cases where the Water Services Authority has granted its approval to a person or institution in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act read with the provisions of this by-law.

(4) The Water Services Authority shall designate each water scheme in its area of jurisdiction into one or other category defined in Section 9 of this by-law.

#### 9. Water scheme categories

(1) The categories of water scheme contemplated in Section 5 and 6 shall be -

(a) "Category A" being a range of water schemes from either elementary or rudimentary water schemes providing water supply services by drawing water from a hand pump or protected spring, or the provision of sanitation services to a rural community, to more advanced water schemes providing water supply services by way of an abstraction system which is more sophisticated, which has a metered connection to a bulk main and the capacity to supply both communal stand-pipes and private connection provision, or sanitation services to a rural or semi-urban community;

(b) "Category B" being a range of water schemes from either water schemes where the abstraction and reticulation provides water to laid out or clearly identified sites, or sanitation services, to small towns, including un-proclaimed towns, to water schemes providing water supply services or sanitation services to a township proclaimed or approved under any law relating to the establishment of townships or water supply services for industrial use, or for the disposal of industrial effluent.

(2) The Water Services Authority may from time to time in appropriate circumstances change the category to which any water scheme has been allocated to.

(3) A Water Services Authority shall give written notice to the appropriate approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent of its intention to change the category to which any water scheme is allocated to such water services of its intention to change the category to which any water scheme is allocated to such Water Services Provider as authorised agent, and the change in allocation shall take effect from the date upon which such notice is delivered to the relevant Water Services Provider as authorised agent.

(4) The decision of the Water Services Authority to allocate a category to a water scheme shall be final, provided that any person or institution which has an interest in a particular water scheme who is aggrieved by such allocation on the grounds that he or she is materially prejudiced by such allocation, shall be entitled to appeal to the council of the Water Services Authority against such allocation in accordance with the following provisions -

(a) an appeal shall be noted in writing delivered to a recognized main office of the Water Services Authority or by pre-paid post addressed to the recognized postal address of the Water Services Authority;

- (b) the document evidencing the appeal shall state the grounds upon which the appellant considers that he or she is prejudiced by the allocation appealed against;
  - (c) the appeal shall be considered and disposed of by the Council within 45 days of the receipt by it of the document evidencing the appeal;
  - (d) The decision of the Council shall be final, but does not preclude the appellant from approaching and utilizing the Courts of Law.
- (5) Subject to the provisions of this By Law, the Water Services Authority may, in its discretion, in respect of any water scheme falling into Category "A", suspend any by-laws .
- (6) Any such suspension shall be reviewed at each Council sitting thereafter with a full motivated submission placed before the full Council as to why the suspension should remain in place. No by-law shall be suspended if the consequences of such suspension shall constitute a contravention of the Act.

#### **10. Water services provider categories**

- (1) Every approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent shall be designated as a Category 1 or a Category 2 provider in accordance with the following criteria -
- (a) a Category 1 provider shall be a person or institution which, in the opinion of the Water Services Authority, has the capacity, without external assistance, to manage and administer the water scheme in respect of which approval has been granted in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act and to maintain and operate the water scheme efficiently and effectively.
  - (b) a Category 2 provider shall be a person or institution which, in the opinion of the Water Services Authority, does not have the capacity, without external assistance, to manage and administer the water scheme in respect of which approval has been granted in terms of Section 22 (1) of the Act and maintain and operate the water scheme efficiently and effectively.
- (2) The decision of the Water Services Authority to allocate a category to an approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent shall be final, provided that any person or institution which has an interest in a particular provider who is aggrieved by such allocation on the grounds that he or she is materially prejudiced by such allocation, shall be entitled to appeal to the Council of the Water Services Authority against such allocation in accordance with the following provisions -
- (a) an appeal shall be noted in writing delivered to a recognized main office of the Water Services Authority or by pre-paid post addressed to the recognized postal address of the Water Services Authority;
  - (b) the document evidencing the appeal shall state the grounds upon which the appellant considers that he or she is prejudiced by the allocation appealed against;



- (c) the appeal shall be considered and disposed of by the Council within 45 days of the receipt by it of the document evidencing the appeal;
  - (d) the decision of the council shall be final.
- (3) The Water Services Authority may, in its discretion, require a Category 2 Water Services Provider, as a condition of approval in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act, to enter into a contract with a support services agent who shall in the opinion of the Water Services Authority, have the capacity to provide resources and assistance to the Water Services Provider as authorised agent required to enable the Water Services Provider as authorised agent to comply with the provisions of the Act, this by-law and any contract or joint venture agreement contemplated in Section 19(1)(b)(i) or (ii) of the Act.
- (4) A certified copy of the agreement referred to in Section 8 above of this by-law shall be lodged with the Water Services Authority and such copy shall at all times reflect the true agreement between the parties to it.
- (5) Any contract entered into in terms of Section 8 above of this by-law shall be approved by the Water Services Authority and may not be amended by the Water Services Provider as authorised agent and the support services agent without the prior written consent of the Water Services Authority.

#### **11. Monthly report**

- (1) An approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent shall submit a monthly report to the Water Services Authority providing at least the following information -
- (a) such information as the Water Services Authority may reasonably require in order to enable it to monitor and evaluate the operation of the water scheme concerned and to satisfy itself that the said scheme is being operated in such a manner so as to fulfil the requirements of the Act, the applicable water development plan, this by-law and the contract or joint venture contemplated in Section 19(1)(b)(i) or (ii) of the Act;
  - (b) Failure to submit the said report shall constitute grounds upon which the Water Services Authority shall be entitled to review the approval granted by it in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act to the Water Services Provider as authorised concerned;
  - (c) Such information pertaining to the quality of water so that the Water Services Authority may monitor and evaluate to such quality of water being delivered to the community within the area of jurisdiction of the Water Services Provider as authorised agent.

#### **12. Quarterly report**

- (1) An approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent shall submit a quarterly report to the Water Services Authority providing the following information :
- (a) the names and addresses of all clients;

- (b) the quantity of water consumed by each client;
  - (c) the record of payments made by each client;
  - (d) arrears owing by clients to the approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent and the steps being taken to recover such arrears;
  - (e) arrears written off as irrecoverable and reasons why they are deemed to be irrecoverable; and
  - (f) circumstances where water services are limited or discontinued and the reasons why such services are so limited or discontinued.
- (2) Failure to submit the said report shall constitute grounds upon which the Water Services Authority shall be entitled to review the approval granted by it in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act to the Water Services Provider as authorised agent concerned.

### 13. Disputes

Any dispute or conflict arising between the Water Services Authority and an approved Water Services Provider as authorised agent shall be resolved by mediation and arbitration and every agreement made and entered into under the provisions of this by-law shall contain appropriate provisions to that effect.

## CHAPTER 3: SERVICE LEVELS

### 14. Service levels

- (1) The Municipality may in accordance with national policy, but subject to principles of sustainability and affordability determine the service levels it is able to provide to consumers and must make these known by public notice.
- (2) The Municipality may, in determining service levels, differentiate between types of consumers, geographical areas and socio-economic areas.
- (3) The following levels of service may, subject to subsection (1), be provided by the Municipality:
- (a) Communal water supply services and on-site sanitation services –
    - (i) constituting the minimum level of service provided by the Municipality;
    - (ii) consisting of reticulated standpipes or a stationery water tank serviced either through a network pipe or a water tanker located within a reasonable walking distance from any household with a Ventilated Improved Pit latrine located on each premises, with premises meaning the lowest order of visibly demarcated area on which some sort of informal dwelling has been erected;
    - (iii) installed free of charge;
    - (iv) provided free of any charge to consumers; and
    - (v) maintained by the Municipality;

- (b) a yard connection not connected to any water installation and an individual connection to the Municipality's sanitation system –
  - (i) consisting of an un-metered standpipe on a premises not connected to any water installation and a pour-flush toilet pan, wash-trough and suitable toilet top structure connected to the Municipality's sanitation system;
  - (ii) installed free of charge;
  - (iii) provided free of any charge to consumers; and
  - (iv) maintained by the Municipality; and
- (c) a metered pressured water connection with an individual connection to the Municipality's sanitation system –
  - (i) installed against payment of the relevant connection charges;
  - (ii) provided against payment of the prescribed tariff; and
  - (iii) with the water and drainage installations maintained by the consumer.

## CHAPTER 4: CONDITIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

### Part 1: Connection to water supply systems

#### 15. Application for water service

- (1) Application for water services is to be made in terms of Section 5 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws.
- (2) Where premises or a consumer are provided with a water service, it is deemed that a services agreement contemplated in Section 5(3) of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws, exists.
- (3) The Municipality must, on application as contemplated in subsection (1), inform the applicant of the different levels of services contemplated in Section 14(3) and the tariffs or charges associated with each level of services, and the applicant must elect the level of services to be provided to him or her or it.
- (4) A consumer may at any time apply that the level of services elected in terms of the agreement entered into be altered, provided that –
  - (a) such services are available; and
  - (b) any costs and expenditure associated with altering the level of services are payable by the consumer.
- (5) When a person applies in terms of Section 5 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws, the Municipality must ensure, through a process of interaction with the applicant, that the applicant understands the contents of the application form.
- (6) In the instance where an illiterate or similarly disadvantaged person applies, the Municipality must take additional steps to ensure that the applicant understands such contents.

**16. Special agreements for water services**

The Municipality may enter into a special agreement with an applicant for the provision of water services to –

- (a) an applicant inside its area of jurisdiction, if the services applied for necessitates the imposition of conditions not contained in the form contemplated in Section 5(1) of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws; and
- (b) an applicant outside its area of jurisdiction, if such application has been approved by the Water Services Authority having jurisdiction or supplying water services in the area in which the water is sourced.

**17. Change in purpose for which water services are used**

Where the purpose for or extent to which water services used is changed from that provided for in the agreement, the responsibility is on the consumer to advise the Municipality of such change, and the consumer must then enter into a new agreement with the Municipality.

**18. Provision of connection pipe**

- (1) If a services agreement for water supply services in respect of premises has been concluded and no connection pipe exists in respect of the premises, the owner must apply on the prescribed form, and pay the prescribed tariff for the installation of such a pipe.
- (2) If an application is made for a water supply service which is of such an extent or so situated that it is necessary to extend, modify or upgrade the water supply system in order to supply water to the premises, the Municipality may agree to the extension subject to such conditions as it may impose.
- (3) Only the Municipality may install a connection pipe, but the owner or consumer may connect the water installation to the connection pipe.
- (4) A person may not commence any development on any premises unless the Municipality has installed a connection pipe and meter.

**19. Location of connection pipe**

- (1) A connection pipe provided and installed by the Municipality must –
  - (a) be located in a position agreed to between the owner and the Municipality and be of the size determined by the Municipality;
  - (b) terminate at –
    - (i) the boundary of the land owned by or vested in the Municipality, or over which the Municipality has a servitude or other right;
    - (ii) the outlet of the water meter if it is situated on the premises; or
    - (iii) the isolating valve if it is situated on the premises.
- (2) In reaching agreement with an owner concerning the location of a connection pipe, the Municipality must ensure that the owner is aware of –

- (a) practical restrictions that may exist regarding the location of a connection pipe;
  - (b) the cost implications of the various possible locations of the connection pipe; and
  - (c) whether or not the Municipality requires the owner to indicate the location of the connection pipe by providing a portion of his or her water installation at or outside the boundary of his or her premises, or such agreed position inside or outside his or her premises where the connection is required, for the Municipality to connect to such installation.
- (3) The Municipality may on application by any person agree, subject to such conditions as it may impose, to a connection to a main other than that which is most readily available for the provision of water supply to the premises, but the applicant is responsible for any extension of the water installation to the connection point designated by the Municipality and for obtaining at his or her cost, such servitudes over other premises as may be necessary.
- (4) An owner must pay the prescribed connection charge in advance before a water connection can be effected.

**20. Provision of single water connection for supply to several consumers on same premises**

- (1) Despite Section 18, only one connection pipe to the water supply system may be provided for the supply of water to any premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units, business units or consumers located on such premises.
- (2) Where the owner, or the person having the charge or management of any premises on which several accommodation units are situated, requires the supply of water to such premises for the purpose of supply to the different accommodation units, the Municipality may provide and install either –
- (a) a single measuring device in respect of the premises as a whole or any number of such accommodation units; or
  - (b) a separate measuring device for each accommodation unit or any number thereof.
- (3) Where the Municipality has installed a single measuring device as contemplated in subsection (2)(a), the owner or the person having the charge or management of the premises, as the case may be –
- (a) must, if the Municipality so requires, install and maintain on each branch pipe extending from the connection pipe to the different accommodation units –
    - (i) a separate measuring device; and
    - (ii) an isolating valve; and
  - (b) is liable to the Municipality for the tariffs and charge for all water supplied to the premises through such a single measuring device,

irrespective of the different quantities consumed by the different consumers served by such measuring device.

(4) Despite subsection (1), the Municipality may authorise that more than one connection pipe be provided on the water supply system for the supply of water to any premises –

- (a) comprising sectional title units; or
- (b) if undue hardship or inconvenience would be caused to any consumer on such premises by the provision of only one connection pipe.

(5) Where the provision of more than one connection pipe is authorized by the Municipality under subsection (4), the tariffs and charges for the provision of a connection pipe is payable in respect of each water connection so provided.

(6) Where premises is supplied by a number of connection pipes, the Municipality may require the owner to reduce the number of connection points and alter his or her water installation accordingly.

#### **21. Interconnection between premises or water installations**

(1) An owner of premises must ensure, subject to subsection (2), that no interconnection exists between –

- (a) the water installation on his or her premises and the water installation on other premises; or
- (b) where several accommodation units are situated on the same premises, between the water installations of the accommodation units.

(2) Interconnection may exist only if he or she –

- (a) has obtained the prior written consent of the Municipality; and
- (b) complies with any conditions that it may have imposed.

#### **22. Disconnection of water installation from connection pipe**

The Municipality may disconnect a water installation from the connection pipe and remove the connection pipe if –

- (a) the agreement for supply has been terminated and it has not received an application for a subsequent supply of water to the premises served by the pipe within a period of 90 days of such termination; or
- (b) the building on the premises concerned has been demolished.

#### **23. Communal water services works and provision of water services work for water supply to several consumers**

The Municipality may install a communal water services work for the provision of water services to several consumers at a location that the Municipality deems appropriate, provided that the consumers to whom water services will be provided by that water services work have been consulted in respect of –

- (a) the level of service;
- (b) the tariff that will be payable; and

- (c) the location of the work.

**24. Temporary supply from water supply system**

- (1) The Municipality may authorise a temporary supply of water to be taken from one or more water supply systems specified by it, subject to such conditions and period as it may prescribe.
- (2) A person who desires a temporary supply of water referred to in subsection (1) or the use of a portable water meter in terms of subsection (4) or both a supply and a meter, must apply to the Municipality for such service.
- (3) Supply of water in terms of subsection (1) must be measured.
- (4) The Municipality may for purposes of measuring provide a portable water meter to be returned to the Municipality on termination of the temporary supply, and the portable meter and all other fittings and apparatus used for the connection of the portable water meter to the system –
- (a) remain the property of the Municipality; and
  - (b) may be provided subject to any conditions imposed by the Municipality.

**Part 2: Standards and conditions of supply**

**25. Quantity, quality and pressure**

Water supply services provided by the Municipality must comply with the minimum standards set for the provision of water supply services as required in terms of regulations 3, 5 and 15 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001.

**26. General conditions of supply**

- (1) The Municipality may specify the maximum pressure to which water will be supplied from the water supply system but where a consumer requires water to be supplied at a greater pressure and this is technically feasible the consumer will be responsible for the costs.
- (2) The Municipality may, in an emergency, interrupt the supply of water to any premises without prior notice.
- (3) If the consumption of water by a consumer adversely affects the supply of water to another consumer, the Municipality –
- (a) may apply restrictions to the supply of water to the first mentioned consumer in order to ensure a reasonable supply of water to the other consumer; and
  - (b) must in writing inform the first mentioned consumer of the restrictions.

**27. Testing of pressure in water supply system**

The Municipality may, on application by an owner and on payment of the determined charge, determine and furnish the owner with the value of the pressure

in the water supply system relating to his or her premises over such period as he or she may request.

### 28. Pollution of Municipality's water supply

- (1) A person may not, unless the person is specifically authorized to do so in writing by the Municipality on application and if the water is used by it in connection with the water supply, in any manner pollute –
- (a) water in a reservoir or other place –
    - (i) which is either in whole or in part vested in the Municipality; or
    - (ii) which the Municipality owns or controls, either in whole or in part; and
  - (b) water or the environment in the jurisdiction of the Municipality, including but not restricted to all water sources such as streams, rivers, and dams.
- (2) (a) A person may not deposit or discharge rubbish, night-soil, industrial waste or other matter which may cause pollution of any nature on a portion of a catchment area, which has been designated by notice boards as an area where such acts are prohibited, relating to the Municipality's water supply.
- (b) A person may deposit or discharge rubbish, night-soil, industrial waste or other matter only at places designated by notice boards or in receptacles as are provided by the Municipality.
- (3) If a person contravenes subsection (1) or (2)(a), the Municipality may –
- (a) by written notice require the person immediately to stop the prohibited act and to take specified action within the specified period; or
  - (b) if the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice take such action as may be necessary and recover the cost from the person.

### 29. Owner to prevent pollution of water

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain approved measures to prevent the entry of a substance which may be a danger to health or adversely affect the possibility of water or affect its fitness for use into –
- (a) the water supply system; and
  - (b) any part of the water installation on his or her premises,
- (2) If an owner fails to comply with subsection (1) and pollution occurs, the Municipality may serve a notice contemplated in Section 131 on the owner.

### 30. Water restrictions

- (1) The Municipality may –
- (a) for the purposes of water conservation;
  - (b) where drought conditions prevail or are imminent;
  - (c) to prevent the wasteful use of water, or;



- (d) in the event of a water shortage, drought or flood, by public notice –
- (i) prohibit or restrict the consumption of water in the whole or part of its area of jurisdiction in general or for –
    - (aa) specified purposes;
    - (bb) during specified hours of the day or on specified days; or
    - (cc) in a specified manner;
  - (ii) determine and impose –
    - (aa) a limit on the quantity of water that may be consumed over a specified period;
    - (bb) charges additional to those the prescribed tariff in respect of the supply of water in excess of a limit contemplated in item (aa); or
    - (cc) a general surcharge on the prescribed tariff in respect of the supply of water; or
  - (iii) impose restrictions or prohibitions on –
    - (aa) the use or manner of use or disposition of an appliance by means of which water is used or consumed; or
    - (bb) the connection of such appliances to the water installation.
- (2) A public notice contemplated in subsection (1) must, except in the event of a flood or other disaster necessitating the immediate restriction or prohibition of the consumption of water, set out the date and time when such restrictions become effective, being not less than three days after the date of publication of the public notice.
- (3) The Municipality may –
- (a) limit the application of the provisions of a public notice contemplated by subsection (1) to specified areas and categories of consumers, premises and activities; or
  - (b) permit deviations and exemptions from, and the relaxation of, any of the provisions on reasonable grounds.
- (4) The Municipality may –
- (a) take measures, or by written notice require a consumer at his or her own expense to take measures, including the installation of measurement devices and devices for restricting the flow of water, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with a public notice published contemplated in subsection (1); or
  - (b) for such period as it may deem fit, limit the supply of water to any premises in the event of –
    - (i) a contravention of the public notice on such premises; or
    - (ii) failure to comply with the terms of a public notice contemplated in of subsection (1),
 and where the supply has been limited, it shall only be restored when the prescribed tariff for reconnecting the supply has been paid.

(5) The provisions of this Section also apply in respect of water supplied directly by the Municipality to consumers outside its area of jurisdiction, despite anything to the contrary in the conditions governing such supply, unless otherwise specified in the public notice contemplated in subsection (1).

### **31. Specific conditions of supply**

(1) Despite Section 25, the granting of a supply of water by the Municipality does not constitute an undertaking by it to maintain at all times or at all points in its water supply system –

- (a) an uninterrupted supply, subject to the provisions of regulations 4 and 14 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2003; or
- (b) a specific pressure or rate of flow in such supply other than required in terms of regulation 15(2) of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001.

(2) The Municipality may, subject to the provisions of subsection (1)(b), specify the maximum pressure to which water will be supplied from the water supply system.

(3) If an owner requires –

- (a) that any of the standards referred to in subsection (1); or
- (b) a higher standard of service than specified in Section 25,

be maintained on his or her premises, he or she must take the necessary steps to ensure that his or her water installation is able to meet such standards.

(4) The Municipality may, in an emergency, interrupt the supply of water to any premises without prior notice.

(5) The Municipality is not liable for any damage to property caused by water flowing from any water installation left open when the water supply is re-instated, following an interruption in supply.

(6) Every steam boiler, hospital, industry and any premises which requires, for the purpose of the work undertaken on the premises, a continuous supply of water must have a storage tank where water can be stored when the continuous supply is disrupted, and the storage tank –

- (a) must comply with the specification for water storage tanks as stipulated in SABS 0252 Part 1; and
- (b) must have a capacity of not less than 24 hours water supply calculated as the quantity required to provide the average daily consumption.

## **Part 3: Measurement**

### **32. Measuring of quantity of water supplied**

(1) The Municipality may install at any point on the service pipe on the premises a measuring device, and its associated apparatus.

- (2) If the Municipality installs a measuring device on a service pipe in terms of subsection (4), it may install a section of pipe and associated fittings between the end of its connection pipe and the meter, and such section is deemed to form part of the water supply system.
- (3) If the Municipality installs a measuring device together with its associated apparatus on a service pipe in terms of subsection (4), the owner –
- (a) must provide a suitable place in which to install it;
  - (b) must ensure that unrestricted access is available at all times;
  - (c) is responsible for its protection and is liable for the costs arising from damage thereto, excluding damage arising from normal wear and tear;
  - (d) must ensure that no connection is made to the pipe in which the measuring device is installed, between the measuring device and the connection pipe serving the installation;
  - (e) must provide for the drainage of water which may be discharged, from the pipe in which the measuring device is installed, in the course of work done by the Municipality on the measuring device; and
  - (f) may not use or permit to be used on any water installation, any fitting, machine or appliance which causes damage or is likely to cause damage to any meter.
- (4) A person other than the Municipality may not –
- (a) disconnect a measuring device and its associated apparatus from the pipe in which they are installed;
  - (b) break a seal which the Municipality has placed on a meter; or
  - (c) in any other way interfere with a measuring device and its associated apparatus.
- (5) If the measuring device is a meter and its size is unsuitable by reason of the quantity of water supplied to premises, the Municipality may –
- (a) install a meter of such size as is necessary; and
  - (b) recover from the owner of the premises concerned the prescribed tariff for the installation of the meter.
- (6) The Municipality may require that the owner, at his or her expense, install a measuring device to each dwelling unit on any premises, to determine the quantity of water supplied to each unit, but where fixed quantity water delivery systems are used, a single measuring device may be used to supply more than one unit.

### **33. Quantity of water supplied to consumer**

- (1) Where water supplied by the Municipality to any premises is in any way taken by the consumer without such water passing through any measuring device provided by the Municipality, the Municipality, for the purpose of rendering an account, may estimate, in accordance with subsection (3), the quantity of water supplied to the consumer during the period that water is so taken by the consumer.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (2), an estimate of the quantity of water supplied to a consumer is based on, as the Municipality may decide –

- (a) the average monthly consumption of water on the premises registered over three succeeding measuring periods after the date on which the irregularity referred to in subsection (2) was discovered and rectified; or
  - (b) the average monthly consumption of water on the premises during any three consecutive measuring periods during the 12 months' period before the date on which it was discovered that the water was taken in the manner mentioned in subsection (2).
- (3) Nothing in this by-law may be construed as imposing on the Municipality an obligation to cause any measuring device installed by the Municipality on any premises to be read at the end of every month or any other fixed period, and the Municipality may charge the consumer an average consumption during the interval between successive readings of the measuring device.
- (4) Until such time as a measuring device has been installed in respect of water supplied to a consumer, the estimated or shared consumption of that consumer must be based on the average consumption, during a specific period, of water supplied to the specific supply zone within which the consumer's premises is situated.
- (5) Where it is not reasonably possible or cost effective to measure water supplied to each consumer within a determined supply zone, the Municipality may determine a tariff or charge based on the estimated or shared consumption of water supplied to that supply zone.
- (6) The Municipality must, within seven days measure the quantity of water supplied to the consumer at a time or on a day other than that upon which it would normally be measured –
- (a) on receipt of a written notice from the consumer; and
  - (b) subject to payment of the determined charge.

#### **34. Special measurement**

- (1) If the Municipality requires, for purposes other than charging for water consumed, to ascertain the quantity of water which is used in a part of a water installation, it may by written notice advise the owner concerned of its intention to install a measuring device at such point in the water installation as it may specify.
- (2) The installation of a measuring device, its removal, and the restoration of the water installation after such removal must be carried out at the expense of the Municipality.
- (3) Section 32(2) and (3) apply insofar as they may be applicable in respect of a measuring device installed in terms of subsection (1).

#### **35. Sampling of water**

- (1) The Municipality must determine times and must, at those times, at its cost, take samples of water in the water supply systems for domestic purposes and cause the samples to be tested for compliance with any national standards prescribed in terms of Section 9 of the Act.

(2) The Municipality may take samples of water obtained from a source, authorized in terms of Section 6 or 7 of the Act, other than the water supply system for domestic purposes, and cause the samples to be tested for compliance with any national standards prescribed in terms of Section 9 of the Act.

(3) The person to whom approval was granted in terms of Section 6(1) or 7(1) of the Act to use the water for potable water, must pay the relevant charge in the prescribed tariff for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in subsection (1).

### **36. Supply of non-potable water by Municipality**

(1) The Municipality may on application, and subject to such terms and conditions as it may impose, agree to supply non-potable water to a consumer.

(2) Any supply of water agreed to in terms of subsection (1) may not be used for domestic or any other purposes if it may give rise to a health risk.

(3) No warranty, expressed or implied, applies to the purity of any non-potable water supplied by the Municipality or its suitability for the purpose for which the supply was granted.

(4) The supply of non-potable water, both as to condition and use, is entirely at the risk of the consumer, who is liable for any consequential damage or loss arising to himself, herself or others, including the consequences of any bona fide fault without negligence of the Municipality or the malfunction of a treatment plant.

### **37. Pipes in streets or public places**

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

## **Part 4: Audit**

### **38. Water audit**

(1) The Municipality may, in order to assist it in its duty under regulations 10, 11 and 13 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001, require a consumer, within one month after the end of a financial year of the Municipality, to undertake an annual water audit at his or her or its own cost.

(2) A copy of the audit must be available for inspection by officials from –

- (a) the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry; and
- (b) the Municipality.

(3) The audit must contain details in respect of -

- (a) the amount of water used during the financial year;
- (b) the amount paid for water for the financial year;
- (c) the number of people living on the stand or premises;
- (d) the number of people permanently working on the stand or premises;

- (e) the seasonal variation in demand according to monthly consumption figures;
- (f) the water pollution monitoring methods;
- (g) the plans to manage demand for water;
- (h) estimates of consumption by various components or uses, and a comparison of the above factors with those reported in each of the previous three years, where available;
- (i) the current initiatives to manage demand for water; and
- (j) a comparison of the above factors with those reported in each of the previous 3 years (where available).

### Part 5: Installation work

#### 39. Approval of installation work

- (1) If an owner wishes to have installation work done, he or she must first obtain the Municipality's written approval, but the approval is not required –
- (a) in the case of water installations in dwelling units or installations where no fire installation is required in terms of SABS Code 0400; or
  - (b) for the repair or replacement of an existing pipe or water fitting other than a fixed water heater and its associated protective devices.
- (2) Application for the approval referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the prescribed form, and must be accompanied by –
- (a) the prescribed tariff, if applicable;
  - (b) copies of the drawings as prescribed by the Municipality, giving information in the form required by Clause 4.1.1 of SABS Code 0252: Part I; and
  - (c) a certificate certifying that the installation has been designed in accordance with SABS Code 0252: Part 1 or has been designed on a rational basis.
- (3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a plumber who replaces a fixed water heater or its associated protective devices.
- (4) Approval given in terms of subsection (1) lapses at the expiry of a period of 24 months after the first day of the month succeeding the month in which the approval is given.
- (5) Where approval was required in terms of subsection (1), a complete set of approved drawings of installation work must be available at the site of the work at all times until such work has been completed.
- (6) If installation work has been done in contravention of subsection (1) and (2), the Municipality may by written notice require the owner of the premises concerned to –
- (a) rectify the contravention within a specified period;
  - (b) if work is in progress, to cease the work; or
  - (c) remove all such work which does not comply with this Section.

**40. Persons permitted to do installation and other work**

- (1) A person, except a plumber or a person working under a plumber may not –
- (a) do installation work other than the replacement or repair of an existing pipe or water fitting;
  - (b) replace a fixed water heater or its associated protective devices;
  - (c) inspect, disinfect and test a water installation, fire installation or storage tank;
  - (d) service, repair or replace a back flow preventer; or
  - (e) install, maintain or replace a meter provided by an owner in a water installation.
- (2) A person may not require or engage a person who is not a plumber to do the work referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) Despite subsection (1), the Municipality may on application in writing permit a person who is not a plumber to do installation work on his or her own behalf on premises owned and occupied solely by himself or herself and his or her immediate household, but such work must be inspected and approved by a plumber at the direction of the Municipality.

**41. Technical requirements for water installation**

Subject to regulation 14 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001, application for approval must be accompanied by a certificate and drawings in terms of SABS 0252, and all water installations must comply with SABS 0252 Part 1, and all fixed electrical storage water heaters must comply with SABS 0254.

**42. Provision and maintenance of water installations**

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain his or her water installation situated within the boundary of his or her premises at his or her own cost.
- (2) Before doing work in connection with the maintenance of a portion of his or her water installation which is situated outside the boundary of his premises, an owner must obtain the written permission of the Municipality or the owner of the land on which such portion is situated, as the case may be.
- (3) An owner must install an isolating valve –
- (a) in the case of a meter installed outside the boundary, at a suitable point on a service pipe immediately inside the boundary of the property; and
  - (b) in the case of a meter installed on the premises, at a suitable point on his or her service pipe.
- (4) In accordance with regulation 12 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001, the Municipality must repair any major, visible or reported leak in its water services system within 48 hours of becoming aware thereof.

**43. Use of pipes and water fittings to be authorized**

- (1) A person may not, without the prior written authority of the Municipality, install or use a pipe or water fitting in a water installation within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction, unless it is included in the schedule of approved pipes and fittings contemplated in subsection (6) as compiled by the Municipality.
- (2) Application for the inclusion of a pipe or water fitting in the schedule referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the prescribed form, and be accompanied by the relevant charge set out in the prescribed tariff.
- (3) A pipe or water fitting may be included in the schedule referred to in subsection (1) if –
- (a) it bears the standardisation mark of the South African Bureau of Standards in respect of the relevant SABS specification issued by the Bureau;
  - (b) it bears a certification mark issued by the SABS to certify that the pipe or water fitting complies with an SABS mark specification or a provisional specification issued by the SABS, provided that no certification marks shall be issued for a period exceeding two years; or
  - (c) it is deemed acceptable by the Municipality.
- (4) The Municipality may, in respect of any pipe or water fitting included in the schedule, impose such additional conditions as it may deem necessary in respect of the use or method of installation thereof.
- (5) A pipe or water fitting must be removed from the schedule if it –
- (a) no longer complies with the criteria upon which its inclusion was based; or
  - (b) is no longer suitable for the purpose for which its use was accepted.
- (6) The schedule of approved pipes and fittings must be available for inspection at the office of the Municipality at any time during working hours.
- (7) The Municipality may sell copies of the current schedule at the relevant charge set out in the prescribed tariff.

**44. Labelling of terminal water fittings and appliances**

All terminal water fittings and appliances using or discharging water must be marked, or must have included within the packaging of each item –

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

**45. Water demand management**

- (1) A shower head with a maximum flow rate of greater than 10 litres per minute may not be installed in any water installation where –
- (a) the dynamic water pressure is more than 200 kPa at a shower control valve; and



- (b) the plumbing has been designed to balance the water pressures on the hot and cold water supplies to the shower control valve.
- (2) The maximum flow rate from any tap installed on a wash hand basin may not exceed six litres per minute.

#### **Part 6: Communal water supply services**

##### **46. Provision of water supply to several consumers**

- (1) The Municipality may install a communal standpipe for the provision of water supply services to several consumers at a location it deems appropriate, provided that the consumers to whom water supply services will be provided by that communal standpipe have been consulted.
- (2) The Municipality may provide communal water supply services by a communal installation designed to provide a controlled volume of water to several consumers.

#### **Part 7: Temporary water supply services from fire hydrant**

##### **47. Water supplied from fire hydrant**

- (1) The Municipality may in writing authorise a temporary supply of water to be taken from one or more fire hydrants specified by it, subject to such conditions and period as may be stated by it in the authority, and payment of such applicable charges, including a deposit, as may be determined by it.
- (2) A person who desires a temporary supply of water referred to in subsection (1) must apply for such water supply services in terms of provisions of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws of the Municipality.
- (3) The Municipality must provide a portable water meter and all other fittings and apparatus necessary for the temporary supply of water from a hydrant.
- (4) The portable meter and all other fittings and apparatus provided for the temporary supply of water from a hydrant remains the property of the Municipality on termination of the temporary supply, and failure to return the portable meter and all other fittings and apparatus is an offence.

#### **Part 8: Boreholes**

##### **48. Notification of boreholes**

- (1) A person may not sink a borehole on premises situated in a dolomite area, and a person must, before he or she sinks a borehole, determine if the premises on which the borehole is to be sunk is situated within a dolomite area.
- (2) The Municipality may require the owner or occupier of any premises who intends to sink a borehole as contemplated in subsection (4)(b) to undertake an environmental impact assessment for such intended borehole before sinking the borehole.

- (3) Boreholes are subject to the requirements of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998).
- (4) The Municipality may, by public notice, require –
- (a) the owner of any premises within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality upon which a borehole exists or, if the owner is not in occupation of such premises, the occupier thereof, to notify it on the a form similar to the DWAF form DW805 of the existence of a borehole on such premises, and provide it with such information in respect thereof as it may require; and
  - (b) the owner or occupier of any premises who intends to sink a borehole on premises to notify it on a form similar to the DWAF form DW805 of such intention before work in connection therewith is commenced.
- (5) The Municipality may –
- (a) by notice require an owner or occupier who has an existing borehole used for water services; or
  - (b) or by public notice require owners or occupiers who have existing boreholes used for water services,
- to obtain approval from it for the use of a borehole for potable water supply services in accordance with Sections 6, 7 and 22 of the Act.
- (6) The Municipality may, in the notices contemplated in subsection (5)(a) and (b) –
- (a) impose conditions in respect of the use of a borehole for potable water services; and
  - (b) impose a fixed charge in respect of the use of a borehole.

#### **Part 9: Fire services connections**

##### **49. Connection to be approved by Municipality**

- (1) The Municipality may grant or refuse an application for the connection of a fire extinguishing installation to the Municipality's main.
- (2) No water may be supplied to any fire extinguishing installation until a certificate in terms of Section 39(2)(c) has been submitted to the Municipality and until the installation complies with the requirements of this by-law and any other relevant by-laws of the Municipality.
- (3) The Municipality is entitled, if it has allowed a fire extinguishing installation to be connected to its main, either to require the installation to be disconnected from the main or itself to carry out the work of disconnecting it at the consumer's expense, if the fire extinguishing installation is –
- (a) not being kept in proper working order;
  - (b) otherwise not being properly maintained; or
  - (c) is being used for a purpose other than fire fighting.

**50. Special provisions**

The provisions of SABS 0252-1:1994 apply to the supply of water for fire fighting purposes.

**51. Dual and combined installations**

All new buildings erected after this by-law commence, must comply with the following requirements in relation to the provision of fire extinguishing services:

- (a) If boosting of the system is required, a dual pipe system must be used, one for fire extinguishing purposes and the other for general domestic purposes;
- (b) combined installations are only permitted subject to paragraph (c) where no booster pumping connection is provided on the water installation, and in such case the Municipality must provide a fire hydrant, at the consumer's expenses within 90m of the property to provide a source of water for the fire tender to extinguish the fire;
- (c) combined installations where a booster pumping connection is provided are only permitted when designs have been approved and certified by the Municipality; and
- (d) all pipes and fittings –
  - (i) must be capable of handling pressures in excess of 1 800 kPa, which could be expected when boosting takes place; and
  - (ii) must maintain their integrity when exposed to fire conditions.

**52. Connection pipes for fire extinguishing services**

- (1) The Municipality must provide at all premises where provision has been made for fire extinguishing services, a single connection pipe for both fire extinguishing services (excluding sprinkler systems) and potable water supply services.
- (2) At all premises where provision has been made for fire extinguishing services, the Municipality must provide and install at the cost of the owner a combination meter on the connection pipe.
- (3) A separate connection pipe must be laid and used for every fire sprinkler extinguishing system unless otherwise approved.
- (4) A connection pipe must be equipped with a measuring device that will not obstruct the flow of water while operating under fire fighting conditions.

**53. Valves and meters in connection pipes**

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

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

**54. Meters in fire extinguishing connection pipes**

If it appears to the Municipality that water has been drawn for purposes other than for the purpose of extinguishing a fire from a connection pipe which is used solely for fire extinguishing purposes, the Municipality is entitled to install a water meter in the pipe, and the owner of the premises is liable for all costs in so doing.

**55. Sprinkler extinguishing installations**

A consumer may install a sprinkler installation in direct communication with the main, but the Municipality is not regarded to guarantee any specified pressure at any time.

**56. Header tank or double supply from main**

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

**57. Sealing of private fire hydrants**

- (1) Except in the case of a combined system with a combination meter, all private hydrants and hose-reels must be sealed by the Municipality and the seals may not be broken by any person other than the Municipality, except
  - (a) for the purposes of opening the hydrant in the case of fire; or
  - (b) in the course of servicing and testing.
- (2) The consumer must give the Municipality at least 48 hours written notice prior to a fire extinguishing installation being serviced and tested.
- (3) The consumer must bear the cost of resealing such a hydrant and hose-reel except when such seals are broken by the Municipality's officers for testing purposes.
- (4) The consumer must pay for any water consumed by a fire installation or sprinkler system at the relevant charges in the prescribed tariff.

## CHAPTER 5 : CONDITIONS FOR SANITATION SERVICES

### Part 1: Connection to sanitation system

#### 58. Obligation to connect to sanitation system

(1) Unless consent for the use of on-site sanitation services was obtained in accordance with Section 64, a premises on which sewage is produced must be connected to the Municipality's sanitation system if –

- (a) a connecting sewer is available; or
- (b) it is reasonably possible or cost effective for the Municipality to install a connecting sewer.

(2) The Municipality may, by serving a written notice, require the owner of premises which is not connected to the Municipality's sanitation system to connect to the sanitation system.

(3) The owner of premises required to connect to the Municipality's sanitation system in accordance with subsection (2), must inform the Municipality in writing of the on-site sanitation services provided by the Municipality that will no longer be required as a result of the connection to the sanitation system, and the owner remains liable for any charges payable in respect of on-site sanitation services until the agreement for such services has been terminated in accordance with Section 9 of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws.

(4) If the owner fails to connect to the sanitation system in accordance with the notice contemplated in subsection (2) the Municipality may, despite any other actions it may take in terms of this by-law, impose penalties as determined by it.

#### 59. Standards for sanitation services

Sanitation services provided by the Municipality must comply with the minimum standards for basic sanitation services as required in terms of regulation 2 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001.

#### 60. Objectionable discharge to sewage disposal system

(1) Subject to regulations 7 and 8 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001, a person may not discharge, or permit the discharge or entry into the sewage disposal system or sea outfalls discharge point or in any public water of any sewage or other substance which does not comply with the standards and criteria set out in Section 59, and which –

- (a) contains any substance in such concentration as will produce or be likely to produce in the effluent for discharge at any sewage treatment

plant or sea outfalls discharge point or in any public water, any offensive or otherwise undesirable taste, colour, odour, temperature or any foam;

- (b) may prejudice the re-use of treated sewage;
- (c) may adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is treated for re-use;
- (d) may adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is treated to produce sludge for disposal;
- (e) contains any substance or thing of whatever nature which is not amenable to treatment to a satisfactory degree at a sewage treatment plant;
- (f) contains any substance or thing of whatever nature which causes or is likely to cause a breakdown or inhibition of the processes in use at a sewage treatment plant;
- (g) contains any substance or thing of whatever nature which is of such strength, or which is amendable to treatment only to a degree as will result in effluent from the sewage treatment plant or discharge from any sea outfalls not complying with standards prescribed under the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998);
- (h) may cause danger to the health or safety of any person;
- (i) may be injurious to the structure or materials of the sewage disposal system;
- (j) may prejudice the use of any ground used by the Municipality; or
- (k) may inhibit the unrestricted conveyance of sewage through the sewage disposal system.

(2) A person may not cause or permit any storm water to enter the sewage disposal system.

(3) Subject to regulation 6 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001, the Municipality may, by written notice, order the owner or occupier to conduct, at his or her cost, periodic expert inspections of the premises in order to identify precautionary measures which would ensure compliance with this by-law and to report such findings to an authorized agent.

(4) If any person becomes aware of a contravention of any provision of subsection (1) or (2) he or she must within 12 hours, or earlier if possible, advise the Municipality of the details of the contravention and the reasons for it.

## **Part 2: On-site sanitation services and associated services**

### **61. Application for infrastructure**

(1) If a services agreement for on-site sanitation and associated services has been concluded or if it is not reasonably possible or cost effective for the Municipality to install a connecting sewer or no infrastructure in connection therewith exists on the premises, the owner must immediately make application for on-site sanitation services on the prescribed form and –

- (a) pay the prescribed charge for the installation of necessary infrastructure; or
  - (b) with the approval by the Municipality, install the connection sewer or on-site sanitation services in accordance with the specifications of the Municipality.
- (2) The Municipality may specify in the approval the type of on-site sanitation services to be installed.

**62. Use of on-site sanitation services not connected to sanitation system**

- (1) A person may not use or permit the use, for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes, of on-site sanitation services which are not connected to the Municipality's sanitation system, except with the consent of the Municipality first having been obtained, and in accordance with such conditions as it may impose.
- (2) A person desiring the consent referred to in subsection (1) must provide the Municipality with evidence that the sanitation facility is not likely to have a detrimental effect on health or the environment.
- (3) The Municipality may withdraw consent given in terms of subsection (1) if –
- (a) a condition imposed in terms of subsection (1) is breached; or
  - (b) the sanitation facility has a detrimental impact on health or the environment.
- (4) The Municipality may undertake investigations to determine if a sanitation facility has a detrimental impact on health or the environment.
- (5) The person to whom consent was granted in terms of subsection (1) is liable for the costs associated with an investigation undertaken in terms of subsection (4) if the result of the investigation indicates that the sanitation facility has a detrimental impact on health or the environment.

**63. Septic tanks and on-site sewage treatment plants**

- (1) The Municipality may, on such conditions as it may specify, approve the disposal of sewage or other effluent by means of septic tanks or other on-site sewage treatment plants.
- (2) A septic tank or other on-site sewage treatment plant may not be situated nearer than three metres to any dwelling unit or to any boundary of the premises on which it is situated.
- (3) Effluent from a septic tank or other on-site sewage treatment plant must be disposed of by french drains approved under Section 64.
- (4) A septic tank must be watertight, securely covered and provided with gas-tight means of access to its interior adequate to permit the inspection of the inlet and outlet pipes and adequate for the purpose of removing sludge.
- (5) A septic tank serving a dwelling unit must –
- (a) have a capacity below the level of the invert of the outlet pipe of not less than 500 litres per bedroom, subject to a minimum capacity below such invert level of 2 500 litres;

- (b) have an internal width of not less than one metre measured at right angles to the direction of the flow;
  - (c) have an internal depth between the cover and the bottom of the tank of not less than 1,7 m; and
  - (d) retain liquid to a depth of not less than 1,4 m.
- (6) The design of septic tanks serving premises other than a dwelling unit must, prior to construction, be approved and certified by the Municipality.

#### 64. French drains

- (1) The Municipality may approve the disposal of waste water or other effluent by means of french drains, soakage pits or other approved works on such conditions as it may specify having regard to the quantity and the nature of the effluent and the nature of the soil as determined by the permeability test prescribed by the South African Bureau of Standards.
- (2) A french drain, soakage pit or other similar work may not –
- (a) be situated closer than five metres to any dwelling unit or to any boundary of any premises on which it is situated;
  - (b) be in any position as will cause contamination of any borehole or other source of water which is or may be used for drinking purposes; or
  - (c) cause dampness in any building.
- (3) The dimensions of any french drain, soakage pit or other similar work must be determined in relation to the absorbent qualities of the soil and the nature and quantity of the effluent.
- (4) The design of french drains serving premises other than a dwelling house must be approved and certified by the Municipality.

#### 65. Conservancy tanks

- (1) The Municipality may, on such conditions as it may specify, approve the construction of a conservancy tank and ancillary appliances for the retention sewage or effluent.
- (2) No rain water, storm-water or effluent other than that approved by the Municipality may be discharged into a conservancy tank.
- (3) No conservancy tank may be used as such, unless –
- (a) the invert of the tank slopes towards the outlet at a gradient of not less than 1 in 10;
  - (b) the tank is gas and water tight;
  - (c) the tank has an outlet pipe, 100 mm in internal diameter, made of wrought iron, cast iron or other approved material and, except if otherwise approved by the Municipality, an approved valve and fittings for connection to removal vehicles;
  - (d) the valve and fittings referred to in paragraph (c) or the outlet end of the pipe, as the case may be, are located in a chamber having an



- approved hinged cover and situated in such position as required by the Municipality; and
- (e) access to the conservancy tank is provided by means of an approved manhole fitted with a removable cast iron cover placed immediately above the visible spigot of the inlet pipe.
- (4) The Municipality may, having regard to the position of a conservancy tank or the point of connection for a removal vehicle, make it a condition of its emptying the tank that the owner or consumer indemnify the Municipality, in writing, against any liability for any damages that may result from rendering that service.
- (5) Where the removal vehicle has to traverse private premises for the emptying of a conservancy tank, the owner must –
- (a) provide a roadway at least 3,5 m wide, so hardened as to be capable of withstanding a wheel load of four metric tons in all weather; and
- (b) ensure that no gateway through which the vehicle is required to pass to reach the tank, is less than 3,5 m wide.
- (6) The owner or occupier of premises on which a conservancy tank is installed must at all times maintain the tank in good order and condition.

#### **66. Operation and maintenance of on-site sanitation services**

The operation and maintenance of on-site sanitation services and all costs pertaining thereto remain the responsibility of the owner of the premises, unless the on-site sanitation services are subsidised services determined in accordance with the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws.

#### **67. Disused conservancy and septic tanks**

- (1) If an existing conservancy tank or septic tank is no longer required for the storage or treatment of sewage, or if permission for such use is withdrawn, the owner must –
- (a) cause it to be completely removed; or
- (b) cause it to be completely filled with earth or other suitable material.
- (2) The Municipality may –
- (a) require the tank to be reasonably dealt with in another way; or
- (b) approve the use of the tank for other purpose subject to such conditions as it may specify.

#### **68. Services associated with on-site sanitation services**

- (1) The Municipality may undertake in specified areas to –
- (a) remove or collect conservancy tank contents; or
- (b) remove or collect night soil.
- (2) Copies of the schedule are available at the municipal offices on request.

**69. Charges in respect of services associated with on-site sanitation services**

- (1) Charges in respect of the removal or collection of conservancy or septic tank contents or night soil are based on –
- (a) the volume removed or collected; and
  - (b) the distance travelled to effect such removal.
- (2) If the volume of the contents of a conservancy or septic tank removed or collected or of night soil removed or collected cannot be quantified, the Municipality may charge a prescribed fixed charge, as determined from time to time.

**Part 3: Sewage disposal****70. Provision of connecting sewer**

- (1) If a services agreement for the use of the sewage disposal system exists and no connecting sewer exists in respect of the premises, the owner must immediately apply on the prescribed form for a connecting sewer to be installed and –
- (a) must pay the prescribed tariff for the installation of such a connecting sewer; or
  - (b) with the approval by the Municipality, install the connecting sewer in accordance with any specifications of the Municipality.
- (2) If the owner applies for use of the sewage disposal system on premises which is so situated that it is necessary to extend the sewer in order to connect the sewage disposal system to the premises, the Municipality may agree to the extension subject to such conditions as it may impose.
- (3) Only the Municipality may install or approve an installed connecting sewer.
- (4) The owner or consumer may connect the sanitation installation to the connecting sewer.
- (5) A person may not commence with any development on any premises unless the Municipality has installed a connecting sewer.

**71. Location of connecting sewer**

- (1) A connecting sewer provided and installed by the Municipality or owner in terms of Section 70 must –
- (a) be located in a position agreed to between the owner and the Municipality and be of a size determined by the Municipality; and
  - (b) terminate at a connection point approximately one metre inside the premises from the boundary of the land owned by or vested in the Municipality or over which the Municipality has a servitude or other right or when subsection (3) applies, at the connecting point designated in terms of that subsection.
- (2) In reaching agreement with an owner concerning the location of a connecting sewer, the Municipality must determine –

- (a) practical restrictions that may exist regarding the location of a connecting sewer pipe;
  - (b) the cost implications of the various possible locations of the connecting sewer; and
  - (c) whether or not the Municipality requires the owner to fix the location of the connecting sewer by providing a portion of his or her water installation at or outside the boundary of his or her premises for the Municipality to connect to such installation.
- (3) (a) The Municipality may at the request of a person and subject to such conditions as it may impose, agree to a connection to a sewer other than that which is most readily available for the drainage of the premises.
- (b) The person concerned is then responsible for –
- (i) any extension of the drainage installation to the connecting point designated by an authorized officer; and
  - (ii) obtaining at his or her cost, such servitudes over other premises as may be necessary.
- (4) An owner must pay the relevant charge set out in the prescribed tariff before a connection to the connecting sewer can be effected.
- (5) Where an owner is required to provide a sewage lift as provided for in terms of the Building Regulations, the Municipality must approve the rate and time of discharge into the sewer.

**72. Provision of one connecting sewer for several consumers on same premises**

- (1) Despite Section 70, but subject to subsection (2)(b), only one connecting sewer to the sewage disposal system may be provided for the disposal of sewage from any premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units of consumers located on such premises.
- (2) Where the owner, or the person having the charge or management of any premises on which several accommodation units are situated, requires the disposal of sewage from several accommodation units, the Municipality may provide and install either –
- (a) a single connecting sewer in respect of the premises as a whole or any number of such accommodation units; or
  - (b) a separate connecting sewer for each accommodation unit or any number thereof.
- (3) Where the Municipality has installed a single connecting sewer as contemplated in subsection (2)(a), the owner or the person having the charge or management of the premises, as the case may be –
- (a) must, if the Municipality so requires, install and maintain on each branch pipe extending from the connecting sewer to the different accommodation units –
    - (i) a separate connecting sewer; and

- (ii) an isolating valve; and
  - (b) is liable to the Municipality for the tariffs and charges for all sewage disposed from the premises through such a single connecting sewer, irrespective of the fact that by such connecting sewer, different quantities of sewage are disposed by the different consumers served.
- (4) Despite subsection (1), the Municipality may authorise that more than one connecting sewer be provided on the sewage disposal system for the disposal of sewage from any premises comprising sectional title units or, if undue hardship or inconvenience would be caused to any consumer on such premises by the provision of only one connecting sewer.
- (5) Where the provision of more than one connecting sewer is authorized by the Municipality, the tariffs and charges for the provision of a connecting sewer must be paid in respect of each sewage connection so provided.

### **73. Interconnection between premises**

- (1) An owner of one or more premises must, subject to subsection (2), ensure that no interconnection exists between the drainage installation on his or her premises and the drainage installation on other premises.
- (2) Interconnection may exist only if he or she –
- (a) has obtained the prior written consent of the Municipality; and
  - (b) complies with any conditions that it may have imposed.

### **74. Disconnection of draining installation from connecting sewer**

The Municipality may disconnect a drainage installation from the connecting sewer and remove the connecting sewer if –

- (a) the agreement for provision has been terminated and it has not received an application for subsequent provision to the premises served by the sewer within a period of 90 days of such termination; or
- (b) the building on the premises concerned has been demolished.

## **Part 4: Standards and Conditions of Supply**

### **75. Standard for sanitation services**

Sanitation services provided by the Water Services Provider must comply with the minimum standards set for the provision of sanitation services in terms of Section 9 of the Act.

## **Part 5: Methods for determining discharges**

### **76. Measurement of quantity of standard domestic effluent discharged**

- (1) The quantity of standard domestic effluent discharged will be regarded to be a percentage of water supplied by the Municipality, but where such a percentage in respect of specific premises is excessive, having regard to the purposes for which water is consumed on those premises, the Municipality may reduce the percentage

applicable to those premises to a figure which, in the light of the available information, reflects the proportion between the likely quantity of sewage discharged from the premises and the quantity of water supplied thereto.

(2) Where premises are supplied with water from a source other than or in addition to the Municipality's water supply system, including abstraction from a river or borehole, the quantity will be regarded to be a percentage of the total water used on those premises as may be reasonably estimated by the Municipality.

#### **77. Measurement of quantity and determination of quality of industrial effluent discharged**

(1) The quantity of industrial effluent discharged into the sanitation system must be determined –

- (a) where a measuring device is installed, by the quantity of industrial effluent discharged from a premises as measured by that measuring device; or
- (b) until such time as a measuring device is installed, by a percentage of the water supplied by the Municipality to those premises as may be reasonably estimated by the Municipality.

(2) Subject to regulation 9 of Regulation 22355 promulgated in terms of the Act on 8 June 2001, the Municipality may require the owner of any premises to incorporate in any drainage installation which convey industrial effluent to a sewer, a control meter or gauge or other device of an approved type and in the control of the Municipality for the purpose of ascertaining the tempo, volume or composition of the effluent.

(3) The Municipality may install and maintain any such meter, gauge or device at the expense of the owner of the premises on which it is installed.

(4) Where premises are supplied with water from a source other than or in addition to the Municipality's water supply system, including abstraction from a river or borehole, the quantity of industrial effluent will be regarded to be a percentage of the total water used on that premises as may be reasonably estimated by the Municipality.

(5) The Municipality may on application reduce the assessed quantity of industrial effluent where a portion of the water supplied to the premises –

- (a) forms part of the end product of any manufacturing process; or
- (b) is lost by reaction or evaporation during the manufacturing process or for any other reason,

(6) The Municipality may enter into a services agreement with any person who discharges industrial effluent into the sanitation system, to establish an alternative method of assessing the quantity and rate of effluent so discharged.

(7) Charges relating to the quality of industrial effluent are based on the formula for industrial effluent discharged as set out in Schedule 4.

(8) The following conditions apply in respect of the assessment of the quality of industrial effluent discharged:

- (a) Each consumer must conduct the prescribed tests, on a regular schedule as provided for in the approval to discharge industrial effluent under Section 100, and report the results to the Municipality;
- (b) the Municipality may conduct random compliance tests to correlate those of the industry, and –
  - (i) if discrepancies are found, the values of the Municipality are to be taken as correct; and
  - (ii) further tests may be requested by the Municipality to determine the values for the formula, at the cost of the consumer;
- (c) the average of the values of the different analyses results of 24 hourly composite or snap samples of the effluent, taken during the period of charge, must be used to determine the quality charges payable;
- (d) in the absence of a complete daily set of 24 hourly composite or snap samples, the average of not less than two values of the sampled effluent, taken during the period of charge, must be used to determine the charges payable;
- (e) in order to determine –
  - (i) the strength (chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids concentration, Ammonia concentration, ortho-phosphate concentration) in the effluent;
  - (ii) the concentration of Groups 1 and 2 metals;
  - (iii) the pH value; and
  - (iv) conductivity,the Municipality must use the tests normally used by municipalities for these respective purposes,<sup>1</sup> and test results from an accredited laboratory will have precedence over those of the Municipality;
- (f) the strength must be calculated on the basis of the different analyses results of individual snap or composite samples, and the period applicable to the calculation may not be less than one full 24-hour period, unless strong evidence is submitted to the Municipality that a lesser period is actually applicable;
- (g) the terms of the industrial effluent formula may not assume a negative value;
- (h) the total system values for quality charges must remain constant, initially for a period of one month, but in any case not longer than 12 months from the date of commencement of these charges, after expiry of which they may be amended or revised from time to time depending on such changes in the analyses results or further samples as may be determined from time to time, but the Municipality, in any particular case, may levy the minimum charges contemplated in subsection (7) without taking any samples;

<sup>1</sup> Details of the appropriate test may be ascertained from the Municipality or the SABS

- (i) whenever the Municipality takes a sample, one half thereof must be made available to the consumer;
- (j) for the purpose of calculating the quantity of effluent discharged from each point of discharge of effluent, the total quantity of water consumed on the premises must be allocated among the several points of discharge as accurately as is reasonably practicable;
- (k) the costs of conveying and treating industrial effluent must be determined and apply with effect from such date as may be determined; and
- (l) the Municipality may change the charges for industrial effluent to a fixed monthly charge, and the minimum charge is to be determined taking into consideration the effluent strengths, the volume and the economic viability of micro and small industries.

#### 78. Reduction in measured quantity of effluent discharged

- (1) A person is entitled to a reduction in the quantity of effluent discharged into the sanitation system as determined in terms of Sections 76 and 77 if he or she can demonstrate that the quantity of water on which the percentage is calculated was measured during a period when water was wasted or a leakage went undetected.
- (2) The reduction in the quantity is based on the quantity of water loss through leakage or wastage during the leak period.
- (3) The leak period is, whichever results in the greater reduction in the quantity, either –
  - (a) the measuring period immediately before the date of repair of the leak; or
  - (b) the measurement period during which the leak is repaired,
- (4) The quantity of water loss must be calculated as the consumption for the leak period less an average consumption, based on the preceding three months, for the same length of time, and if no previous consumption history is available, the average water consumption must be determined by the Municipality after due consideration of all information.
- (5) There may be no reduction in the quantity if the loss of water, directly or indirectly, resulted from the consumer's failure to comply with, or is in contravention of these or other by-laws of the Municipality.

### Part 6: Drainage installations

#### 79. Installation of drainage installations

- (1) The owner must provide and maintain his or her drainage installation at his or her own cost and must ensure that the installation is situated within the boundary of his or her premises, except where otherwise approved.
- (2) The Municipality may –
  - (a) specify in an approval –

- (i) to what point in the sewer a drainage installation is to be connected;
  - (ii) at what depth below the ground a drainage installation is to be connected; and
  - (iii) the route to be followed by the drain to the connecting point; and
- (b) require the owner not to commence with the construction or connection of the drainage installation until the Municipality's connecting sewer has been laid.
- (3) A drainage installation constructed or installed must comply with –
- (a) any applicable specifications in terms of the Building Regulations; and
  - (b) any standards prescribed in terms of the Act.
- (4) A person may not permit the entry of any liquid or solid substance whatsoever, other than clean water for testing purposes, to any drainage installation before the drainage installation has been connected to the sewer.
- (5) The plumber responsible for executing the work must after the completion of any drainage installation or after any alteration to any drainage installation is completed, submit to the building inspection section of the Municipality a certificate certifying that the work was completed to the standards as set out in the Building Regulations, this by-law and any other relevant law or by-laws.

#### **80. Construction or installation of drainage installations**

- (1) Where the draining installation is a pit latrine, it must be of the ventilated improved pit latrine type or equivalent having –
- (a) a pit latrine of at least 2m<sup>3</sup> capacity;
  - (b) lining as required;
  - (c) a slab designed to support the superimposed loading; and
  - (d) protection preventing children from falling into the pit.
- (2) A pit latrine must conform with the following specifications:
- (a) The pit must be ventilated by means of a pipe, sealed at the upper end with insect proof screening fixed in place;
  - (b) the ventilation pipe –
    - (i) may not project less than 0.5 m above the nearest roof;
    - (ii) must be of at least 150 mm in diameter; and
    - (iii) must be installed vertically with no bend;
  - (c) the interior of the closet must be finished smooth so that it can be kept in a clean and hygienic condition;
  - (d) the superstructure must be ventilated in order to allow the free flow of air into the pit to be vented through the pipe;
  - (e) the opening through the slab must be of such size as to prevent fouling, and the rim must be raised so that liquids used for washing the floor do not flow into the pit; and
  - (f) the pedestal must be equipped with a lid to prevent the egress of flies and other insects when the toilet is not in use;



- (3) A pit latrine must be sited in a position that is independent of the residential structure and is accessible to a road vehicle having a width of 3.0 m in order to facilitate the emptying of the pit.
- (4) In situations where –
  - (a) there is the danger of polluting an aquifer due to the permeability of the soil, the pit of a pit latrine must be lined with an impermeable material that will not crack under stress; and
  - (b) the ground in which the pit of the pit latrine is to be excavated is unstable, support is to be given to prevent the collapse of the soil into the pit.
- (5) A pit latrine should not be used by more than one household.
- (6) A pit latrine must have access to water for hand washing within 10 metres of the pit latrine.
- (7) The Municipality may levy a charge in the form of a monthly contribution, or levied as a single payment when the service is rendered, that covers all the operating and maintenance costs in the –
  - (a) removal of the pit contents;
  - (b) transportation to a disposal site;
  - (c) treatment of the contents to achieve a sanitary condition; and
  - (d) final disposal of any solid residues.

**81. Disconnection of drainage installations**

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

on the first day of the month following the month in which such connection or disconnection was effected.

#### **82. Drains in streets or public places**

A person may not, except with the prior written permission of the Municipality and subject to such conditions as it may impose, for the purpose of conveying sewage derived from whatever source, lay or construct a drain on, in or under a street, public place or other land owned by, vested in, or under the control of, the Municipality.

#### **83. Construction by Municipality**

The Municipality may agree with the owner of any premises that any drainage work which the owner desires, or is required to construct in terms of Part P of SABS 0400-1990, will be constructed by the Municipality against payment, in advance or on demand, of all costs associated with the construction.

#### **84. Maintenance of drainage installation**

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain his or her drainage installation at his or her own cost.
- (2) Where any part of a drainage installation is used by two or more owners or occupiers, they are jointly and severally liable for the maintenance of the installation.
- (3) The owner of any premises –
  - (a) must ensure that each sewage manhole on the premises is permanently visible and accessible; and
  - (b) is responsible for ensuring the visibility of each cleaning eye and manhole on the premises at all times.
- (4) Any person who requests the Municipality to clear a drainage installation is liable to pay the appropriate charge set out in the prescribed tariff.
- (5) The Municipality may, on the written application of the owner or occupier of any premises, inspect and test the drainage installation of the premises or a section thereof and may recover from the owner or occupier the cost of the inspection and test, calculated at the rate specified in the prescribed tariff.

#### **85. Technical requirements for drainage installations**

All drainage installations must comply with SABS 0252 and the Building Regulations.

#### **86. Drains**

- (1) Drains passing through ground which are liable to movement, must be laid on a continuous bed of river sand or similar granular material not less than 100 mm thick under the barrel of the pipe with a surround of similar material and thickness, and the joints of such drains must be approved flexible joints.

- (2) A drain or part thereof may only be laid within, pass under or through a building with the approval of the Municipality.
- (3) A drain or part thereof which is laid in an inaccessible position under a building may not bend or be laid at a gradient less than 1:50.
- (4) If a drain passes through or under a wall, foundation or other structure, precautions must be taken to prevent the discharge of any substance into such a drain.

#### 87. Sewer blockages

- (1) A person may not cause or permit such an accumulation of grease, oil, fat, solid matter or any other substance in any trap, tank, or fitting as will cause its blockage or ineffective operation.
- (2) When the owner or occupier of premises has reason to believe that a blockage has occurred in any drainage installation on the premises, he or she must immediately take steps to have it cleared.
- (3) When the owner or occupier of premises has reason to believe that a blockage has occurred in the sewer system, he or she must immediately inform the Municipality in writing of it.
- (4) Where a blockage occurs in a drainage installation, any work necessary for its removal must be done by or under the supervision of a plumber.
- (5) Should a drainage installation on premises overflow as a result of an obstruction in the sewer, and the obstruction was caused by objects emanating from the drainage installation, the owner of the premises served by the drainage installation is liable for the cost of clearing the blockage.
- (6) Where a blockage has been removed from a drain or portion of a drain which serves two or more premises the owners are jointly and severally liable for the cost of clearing the blockage.
- (7) Where a blockage in the sanitation system has been removed by the Municipality and such removal necessitated the disturbance of an owner's paving, lawn or other artificial surface, the Municipality is not responsible for reinstating it.

#### 88. Grease traps

A grease trap of approved type, size and capacity must be provided –

- (a) in respect of each premises that discharges sewage into on-site sanitation systems; or
- (b) where the discharge of grease, oil and fat is likely to –
  - (i) cause an obstruction to the flow in sewers or drains; or
  - (ii) interfere with the proper operation of any waste water treatment plant.

**89. Industrial grease traps**

- (1) Industrial effluent which contains, or is likely to contain grease, oil, fat of inorganic solid matter in suspension must, before it is allowed to enter any sewer, be passed through one or more tanks or chambers of approved type, size and capacity designed to intercept and retain such grease, oil, fat or solid matter.
- (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 or exceeding 20° C, must be intercepted and retained in a tank or chamber so as to prevent entry thereof into the sewer.
- (3) A tank or chamber which is referred to in subsection (2) must comply with the following requirements:
  - (a) It must be of adequate capacity, constructed of hard durable materials, and water-tight when completed;
  - (b) the water-seal of its discharge pipe may be not less than 300 mm in depth; and
  - (c) it must be provided with such number of manhole covers as may be adequate for the effective removal of grease, oil fat and solid matter.
- (4) Any person who discharges effluent to a tank or chamber must –
  - (a) regularly remove grease, oil, fat or solid matter from the tank or chamber; and
  - (b) maintain a register in which the following is contained:
    - (i) The dates on which the tank or chamber was cleaned;
    - (ii) the name of the company which was employed to clean the tank or chamber; and
    - (iii) a certificate from the cleaning company –
      - (aa) certifying that the tank or chamber was cleaned; and
      - (bb) stating the manner in which the contents of the tank or chamber were disposed of.

**90. Mechanical appliances for lifting sewage**

- (1) The owner of any premise must in accordance with subsection (2) apply for the approval and obtain the approval of the Municipality before he or she installs any mechanical appliance for the raising or transfer of sewage in terms of the Building Regulations.
- (2) A Professional Engineer must apply for approval, and the application must –
  - (a) be accompanied by drawings prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Building Regulations; and
  - (b) show details of –
    - (i) the compartment containing the appliance;
    - (ii) the sewage storage tank;
    - (iii) the stilling chamber and its position; and
    - (iv) the position of the drains, ventilation pipes, rising main and the sewer connection.

- (3) Despite any approval given in terms of subsection (1), the Municipality is not liable without fault for any injury or damage to life or property caused by the use, malfunctioning or any other condition arising from the installation or operation of a mechanical appliance for the raising or transfer of sewage.
- (4) Every mechanical appliance installed for the raising or transfer of sewage must be –
- (a) specifically designed for the purpose; and
  - (b) fitted with a discharge pipe, sluice valves and non-return valves located in approved positions.
- (5) Unless otherwise permitted by the Municipality, such mechanical appliances must be installed in duplicate and each appliance must be so controlled that either will immediately begin to function automatically in the event of failure of the other.
- (6) Every mechanical appliance forming part of a drainage installation must be so located and operated as to not cause any nuisance through noise or smell or otherwise, and every compartment containing any such appliance must be effectively ventilated.
- (7) The maximum discharge rate from any mechanical appliance and the times between which the discharge may take place must be as determined by the Municipality which may, at any time, require the owner to install such fittings and regulating devices as may be necessary to ensure that the determined maximum discharge rate is not exceeded.
- (8) A sewage storage tank must be provided in conjunction with a mechanical appliance, except where sewage storage space is incorporated as an integral part of the appliance.
- (9) Every sewage storage tank required in terms of subsection (8) must –
- (a) be constructed of hard, durable materials and must be watertight and the internal surfaces of the walls and floor must be rendered smooth and impermeable;
  - (b) have a storage capacity below the level of the inlet equal to the quantity of sewage discharged there into in 24 hours, or 900 litres, whichever is the greater quantity; and
  - (c) be so designed that the maximum proportion of its sewage content is emptied at each discharge cycle of the mechanical appliance.
- (10) Every storage tank and stilling chamber must be provided with a ventilation pipe in accordance with the Municipality's specifications.

#### **91. Installation of pre-treatment facility**

The Municipality may require that any new premises must be provided with a minimum pre-treatment facility of a type specified by it prior to that premises being connected to the sewage disposal system.

## Part 7: Protection of infrastructure

### 92. Protection from ingress of flood waters

Where premises is situated in the 1 in 50 years flood plain, the top level of service access holes, inspection chambers and gullies must be above the 1 in 50 years flood level, except if, in the case of service access holes and inspection chambers, the cover is secured in place by approved means.

### 93. Trespassing on sewage disposal system

A person may not, without the prior written permission of an authorized officer enter -

- (a) upon an area used for the purpose of the sewage disposal system –
  - (i) if the area is enclosed by a fence; or
  - (ii) if entry is prohibited by notice boards; or
- (b) a structure used by the Municipality in connection with its sewage disposal system.

### 94. Interference with sewage disposal system

Except with the prior authority of an authorized officer, no person may –

- (a) interfere or tamper with the sewage disposal system;
- (b) make a connection to the sewage disposal system save as contemplated in Section 58;
- (c) within an area that is subject to a sewer servitude –
  - (i) construct a building; or
  - (ii) raise or lower the ground level.

### 95. Damage to sewage disposal system

(1) A person may not damage or endanger the sewage disposal system, or cause or permit it to be damaged or endangered.

(2) A person who intends performing work which may cause damage to the sewage disposal system on land owned by or vested in the Municipality or over which it has a servitude or other right, must, before he or she commences the work, ascertain from an authorized officer if any part of the sewage disposal system is situated on the land.

(3) If work which could damage or endanger the sewage disposal system is to be performed or is being performed on land referred to in subsection (2), or on land adjacent thereto, the authorized officer may by notice in writing require the person concerned not to commence, or to cease performing the work until such time as he or she has complied with the conditions specified in the notice

**96. Consequential maintenance of sewers**

Whenever a sewer is damaged or becomes obstructed or in need of repair as a result of the act or omission of any person, whether by reason of the failure of such person to comply with the requirements of this by-law or otherwise, the Municipality may carry out such work of maintenance or repair as is necessary or remove the obstruction and recover from him or her the full cost of doing so.

**97. Obstruction to access to sewage disposal system**

- (1) A person may not prevent or restrict access to a sewage disposal system.
- (2) If a person contravenes subsection (1), the authorized officer may –
  - (a) by written notice require the person to restore access at his or her own costs within a specified period; or
  - (b) if the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice, restore access and recover the full costs of doing so from such person.

**98. Work by private person**

- (1) The Municipality must lay all sewers and connecting sewers, unless it elects not to do so in which case the work must be executed in accordance with the Municipality's conditions of contract applicable to the work and the following provisions apply:
  - (a) Any person carrying out such work must, before he or she commences the work –
    - (i) lodge with an authorized officer a written indemnity in which he or she indemnifies the Municipality against all liability in respect of any accident or injury to a person or loss or damage to property which may occur as the direct result of the execution of such works; and
    - (ii) obtain from an authorized officer the written requirements to be complied with; and
  - (b) where the surface of any street or road has been disturbed in the course of such work, only the Municipality may, at the expense of the person carrying out such work, restore the surface.
- (2) Before the surface of a street or road is disturbed, the person must deposit with the Municipality a sum of money which is sufficient to cover the estimated cost of such restoration.
- (3) When the actual cost is greater than the deposit, the excess is recoverable from the person, and when the actual cost is less, any balance must be refunded to the person.
- (4) All work contemplated in subsection (1)(a) must be carried out in accordance with the written requirements by an authorized officer.

## Part 8: Industrial effluent

### 99. Application for disposal of industrial effluent

- (1) A person may not, except with the approval of the Municipality as contemplated in Section 7(2) of the Act, discharge or cause or permit industrial effluent to be discharged into the sanitation system.
- (2) A person or institution must apply for approval, including a renewal of an approval, to the Municipality.
- (3) A person or institution applying as contemplated in subsection (2), must do so in accordance with the provisions of this Section, and at his, her or its own expense.
- (4) If an applicant intends applying simultaneously for approval in terms of this Section and any other provision of the Act, he, she or it must deal with each application separately, however, information may be incorporated by reference in one of the applications.
- (5) An application for approval contemplated in subsection (2), must be made to the Municipality in writing on a form similar to the form in Schedule 3.
- (6) The Municipality may call for any additional information or documents reasonably required to enable it to determine whether the proposer or applicant, including a public sector provider, or the water scheme or schemes will comply with the Act, this by-law and the water services development plan of the Municipality, and whether the obligations of the Municipality, imposed on it by the Act, will be met.
- (7) The Municipality may, and it must, if it initially decides to refuse an application made in terms of subsection (1), including an application made by a public sector water provider, prior to making a final decision, meet with the applicant and any organisation reasonably representative of the consumers or potential consumers of the water scheme or schemes, in order to hear representations made by the applicant and such representative organisations in support of, or against, the applications, and it must take such representations into account in arriving at its final decision.

### 100. Approval to discharge industrial effluent

- (1) The Municipality must, if its records indicate that the capacity of the sanitation system is sufficient to permit the conveyance and effective treatment and lawful disposal of the industrial effluent, for such period and subject to such conditions it may impose, approve the discharge of industrial effluent to the sanitation system.
- (2) A person who wishes to construct or cause to be constructed, a building which is to be used as trade premises, must at the time of lodging a building plan in terms of Section 4 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards



Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977), also lodge applications for the provision of sanitation services and for approval to discharge industrial effluent.

#### **101. Letter of approval**

In the event of the Municipality granting approval to discharge effluent waste, it must issue to the applicant a letter of approval which contains such conditions as the Municipality may deem appropriate, which conditions are binding on the applicant.

#### **102. Unauthorized discharge of industrial effluent**

(1) A person may not, except with and in terms of the written approval of the Municipality and in accordance the provisions of this part, discharge or cause or permit to be discharged into the sanitation system any industrial effluent.

(2) A person to whom such permission is granted must pay to the Municipality the appropriate charge set out in the prescribed tariff.

#### **103. Quality standards for disposal of industrial effluent**

(1) A person to whom permission has been granted for disposal of industrial effluent under Section 102 must ensure that no industrial effluent is discharged into the sewage disposal system of the Municipality unless the industrial effluent complies with the standards and criteria set out in Schedule 1, Part A and Part B, which Schedule refers.

(2) The Municipality may, by writing in the permission concerned, relax or vary the standards in Schedule 1, provided that any such relaxation represents the best practicable environmental option.

(3) In determining whether relaxing or varying the standards in Schedule 1 represents the best practicable environmental option, the Municipality must consider –

- (a) whether the applicant's undertaking is operated and maintained at optimal levels;
- (b) whether technology used by the applicant represents the best available option to the applicant's industry and, if not, whether the installation of such technology would entail unreasonable cost to the applicant;
- (c) whether the applicant is implementing a program of waste minimisation which complies with national and local waste minimisation standards;
- (d) the cost to the Municipality of granting the relaxation or variation; and
- (e) the environmental impact or potential impact of such a relaxation or variation.

(4) A duly qualified sampler may take test samples at any time to ascertain whether the industrial effluent complies with Schedule 1 or any other standard laid down in the written permission, granted in terms of Section 101.

**104. Conditions for disposal of industrial effluent**

- (1) The Municipality may, in the written permission or at any time, by written notice, require a person to –
- (a) subject the industrial effluent to preliminary treatment to ensure that the industrial effluent conforms to the standards in Schedule 1 before being discharged into the sewage disposal system;
  - (b) install such equalising tanks, valves, pumps, appliances, meters and other equipment as are necessary to control the rate and time of discharge into the sewage disposal system in accordance with the conditions imposed by it;
  - (c) install, for the conveyance of his or her industrial effluent into the sewage disposal system at a given point, a drainage installation separate from the drainage installation for waste water and standard domestic effluent, and the Municipality may prohibit the person from disposing of his or her industrial effluent at any other point and from disposing of his or her waste water and standard domestic effluent by means other than into a sewage disposal system;
  - (d) construct a pipe conveying his or her industrial effluent to any sewer, a service access point or stop-valve in such position and of such dimensions and materials as the Municipality may specify in the permission or notice;
  - (e) provide all such information as may be required by the Municipality to enable it to assess the tariffs or charges due to the Municipality;
  - (f) provide adequate facilities such as level or overflow detection devices, standby equipment, overflow catch-pits or other appropriate means to prevent a discharge into the sewage disposal system which contravenes this by-law;
  - (g) cause any meter, gauge or other device installed in terms of this Section to be calibrated by an independent authority at the cost of the person at such intervals as required by the Municipality and copies of the calibration to be forwarded to it; and
  - (h) cause his or her industrial effluent to be analysed as often and in such manner as may be specified by the Municipality, and provide the Municipality with the results of these tests when completed.
- (2) The commercial consumer concerned must bear the cost of any treatment, plant, works or analysis which he or she may be required to carry out, construct or install in terms of subsection (1).
- (3) The commercial consumer concerned must obtain the written permission of the Municipality for any proposed changes to the composition of industrial effluent discharged into the sewage disposal system.
- (4) In the event that industrial effluent that does not comply with the standards in Schedule 1 or the written permission issued in respect of that process or premises, is discharged into the sewage disposal system, the commercial consumer

must, within 12 hours of such discharge, inform the Municipality of the incident and the reasons therefore.

**105. Withdrawal of approval to discharge industrial effluent**

- (1) The Municipality may withdraw any approval granted under Section 101 after giving at least 14 days written notice of its intention, to a commercial consumer authorized to discharge industrial effluent into the sanitation system if the consumer –
- (a) fails to ensure that the industrial effluent discharged conforms to the industrial effluent standards set out in Schedule 1, Part A or the written approval;
  - (b) fails or refuses to comply with any notice lawfully served on him or her in terms of this by-law or contravenes any provisions of these By-laws or any condition imposed in terms of any approval granted to him or her; or
  - (c) fails to pay the assessed charges in respect of any industrial effluent discharged.
- (2) The Municipality may, on withdrawal of any approval –
- (a) in addition to any steps prescribed in this by-law, and on 14 days written notice, authorise the closing or sealing of the connecting sewer of the premises; and
  - (b) refuse to accept any industrial effluent until adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the industrial effluent to be discharged conforms to the standards set out in Section 103.

**Part 9: Sewage delivered by road haulage**

**106. Acceptance of sewage delivered by road haulage**

The Municipality may subject to such conditions as it may specify, accept sewage for disposal delivered to the Municipality's sewage treatment plants by road haulage.

**107. Approval for delivery of sewage by road haulage**

- (1) A person may not discharge sewage into the Municipality's sewage treatment plants by road haulage, except with the approval of the Municipality and subject to such period and any conditions that the Municipality may impose.
- (2) The charges for any sewage delivered for disposal to the Municipality's sewage treatment plants must be assessed by the Municipality in accordance with the prescribed tariffs.

**108. Conditions for delivery of sewage by road haulage**

When sewage is delivered by road haulage –

- (a) the time and place of delivery must be arranged with the Municipality; and

- (b) the nature and composition of the sewage must be established prior to the discharge thereof and no person may deliver sewage that does not comply with the standards laid down in this by-law.

**109. Withdrawal of permission for delivery of sewage by road haulage**

The Municipality may withdraw any permission, after giving at least 14 days written notice of its intention to a person permitted to discharge sewage by road haulage if the person –

- (a) fails to ensure that the sewage so delivered conforms to the standards prescribed in Schedule 1, Part 1, as applicable, or the conditions in the approval; or
- (b) fails or refuses to comply with any notice served on him or her in terms of this by-law; or
- (c) contravenes any provision of this by-law or any condition imposed on him or her in terms of any approval; or
- (d) fails to pay the relevant charge as assessed in respect of any sewage delivered.

**Part 10: Other sanitation services**

**110. Stables and similar premises**

The Municipality may approve the connection of stables, cowsheds, dairies, kennels and other premises for the accommodation of animals and tanneries to a drainage installation subject to the payment of relevant charges and such conditions as the Municipality may impose, provided that –

- (a) the floor of the premises must be paved with approved impervious materials and graded to a silt trap, grease trap or gully of adequate capacity; and
- (b) every part of the floor of the premises must be covered by a roof and otherwise effectively protected to prevent the entry of rain or storm water into the drainage installation.

**111. Mechanical food-waster or other disposal units**

The Municipality may approve the connection or incorporation of a mechanical food waster, other disposal unit or garbage grinder into a drainage installation which has a capacity in excess of 500W, subject to the payment of relevant charges and such conditions as the Municipality may impose, provided that –

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

**Part 11: Installation work of sanitation sewers****112. Approval of installation work**

- (1) If an owner wishes to have installation work done, he or she must first apply for and obtain the written approval of the Municipality.
- (2) Application for the approval must be made on the prescribed form and must be accompanied by –
  - (a) the determined charge in the prescribed tariff, if applicable;
  - (b) copies of the drawings as may be determined by the Municipality; and
  - (c) a certificate certifying that the installation has been designed in accordance with any applicable SABS Codes.
- (3) Approval given in terms of subsection (1) lapses at the expiry of a period of 24 months.
- (4) A complete set of approved drawings of installation work must be available at the site of the work at all times until such work has been completed.
- (5) If installation work has been done in contravention of subsections (1) or (2), the Municipality may by notice require the owner –
  - (a) to rectify the contravention within a specified period; or
  - (b) if work is in progress, to cease the work and to remove all such work which does not comply with this Section.

**113. Persons permitted to do installation and other work**

- (1) A person who is not a plumber or not working under the control of a plumber, may not –
  - (a) do installation work other than the replacement or repair of an existing pipe or sanitation fitting;
  - (b) inspect, disinfect and test a drainage installation, fire installation or storage tank;
  - (c) service, repair or replace a back flow preventer; or
  - (d) install, maintain or replace a meter provided by an owner in a drainage installation.
- (2) A person may not require or engage a person who is not a plumber to do the work referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the Municipality may permit a person who is not a plumber to do installation work on his or her own behalf on premises owned and occupied solely by himself or herself and his or her immediate household, but such work must be inspected and approved by a plumber at the direction of the Municipality.

**114. Use of pipes and water fittings to be authorized**

(1) A person may not, without the prior written authority of the Municipality, install or use a pipe or water fitting in a water installation within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction, unless it is included in the list of approved pipes and water fittings.

(2) Application for the inclusion of a pipe or water fitting in the list referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the prescribed form.

(3) A pipe or water fitting may be included in the list referred to in subsection (1) if –

- (a) it bears the standardisation mark of the South African Bureau of Standards in respect of the relevant SABS specification issued by the Bureau; or
- (b) it bears a certification mark issued by the SABS to certify that the pipe or water fitting complies with –
  - (i) an SABS Mark specification; or
  - (ii) a provisional specification issued by the SABS, provided that no certification marks may be issued for a period exceeding two years; or
- (c) it is included in the list of water and sanitation installations accepted by JASWIC.

(4) The Municipality may, in respect of any pipe or water fitting included in the list referred to in subsection (1), impose such additional conditions as it may consider necessary in respect of the use or method of installation thereof.

(5) A pipe or sanitation fitting may be removed from the list if it –

- (a) no longer complies with the criteria upon which its inclusion was based; or
- (b) is no longer suitable for the purpose for which its use was accepted.

(6) The current list is available for inspection at the office of the Municipality at any time during working hours.

(7) The Municipality may sell copies of the current list at the appropriate charge in the prescribed tariff.

**115. Testing of drainage installations**

(1) The provisions of SABS 1200 apply.

(2) Where the Municipality has reason to believe that any drainage installation or any part thereof has become defective, it may require the owner thereof to conduct any or all of the tests prescribed in the Code contemplated in subsection (1), and if the installation fails to withstand any such tests, the Municipality may by notice require the owner to take reasonable measures necessary to enable the installation to withstand any or all of the tests.

**116. Cisterns**

A cistern, and related pan designed to operate with such cistern, may not be installed with a cistern capacity of greater than nine litres, and all cisterns not

intended for public use must be fitted with flushing devices allowing interruptible or multiple flushes, but such flushing device is not required in a cistern with a capacity of 4,5 litres or less.

## CHAPTER 6: WATER SERVICES INTERMEDIARIES

### 117. Application for registration

- (1) A person or institution seeking registration with the Municipality as a water services intermediary in terms of Section 24 of the Act, must do so in accordance with this Section and at his, her or its own expense.
- (2) An application for such registration must be made in writing to the Municipality.
- (3) An application for registration must be accompanied by, at least, the following documents or particulars:
  - (a) if a natural person, a certified copy of the identity document of the applicant;
  - (b) if a legal person –
    - (i) a certified copy of the founding document or constitution of the applicant;
    - (ii) a certified resolution adopted by the management body of the applicant, resolving to apply for registration as a water services intermediary; and
    - (iii) a certified list of the names and addresses of all persons occupying a leadership position and having decision-making power in the applicant's organisation;
  - (c) a detailed statement supported by proof of authenticity, which sets out –
    - (i) the applicant's qualifications;
    - (ii) the applicant's capacity to undertake the work associated with the provision of water services in the circumstances reflected in the application;
    - (iii) the applicant's experience and skills; and
    - (iv) the financial resources available to the applicant to undertake the provision of water services to be provided by the applicant;
  - (d) the grounds upon which the applicant contends that he or she or it is a water services intermediary as defined in the Act;
  - (e) a full and detailed description of the water scheme or schemes which will be operated by the applicant containing information to enable the Municipality to determine whether the water scheme or schemes comply with the criteria set in Section 11 of the Act, this by-law and the water development plan adopted by the Municipality in terms of Section 15 of the Act, which description must include, but is not be limited to –
    - (i) the name or names of the water scheme or schemes;

- (ii) an indication of the nature of the water services to be provided by the applicant;
  - (iii) detailed plans or drawings, with co-ordinates and scales, and specifications depicting the physical installation associated with the water scheme or schemes, including all structures, aqueducts, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other apparatus relating thereto used or intended to be used by him or her or it in connection with the provision of water services contemplated in the application;
  - (iv) a detailed description, including numbers and locality, of the consumers or potential consumers that will be supplied with water services by the applicant;
  - (v) details of the source, the quality and quantity of water that will be supplied to consumers or potential consumers;
  - (vi) what arrangements are in place to ensure that such quality and quantity is consistently maintained;
  - (vii) a business plan setting out how the water scheme or schemes will be operated and maintained during the period the applicant undertakes the supply of water services as contemplated in the application, and what arrangements have been adopted to deal with any emergency, including natural disasters and drought;
  - (viii) a budget describing the financial administration of the water scheme or schemes, the source of any capital or revenue requirements, and an indication of the sustainability of the water scheme or schemes; and
  - (ix) details of charges that the applicant will levy on all consumers, the method of calculating such charges, the process whereby increases or decreases in such tariffs and charges will be dealt with and the manner in which such tariffs and charges comply with the national norm set by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry in terms of Section 10 of the Act;
- (f) a certificate indicating who the legal owner or owners of the water scheme or schemes is or are;
  - (g) certified copies of all documents and deeds reflecting the legal status of the water scheme or schemes, including deeds of servitude where appropriate;
  - (h) full details of the conditions that will be imposed in terms of Section 4 of the Act; and
  - (i) full details required in terms of Section 19(4) of the Act.

#### **118. Additional information to make decision**

- (1) The Municipality may call for any additional information or documents reasonably required to enable it to determine whether –



- (a) the proposer or applicant, including a public sector provider, or the water scheme or schemes will comply with the Act, this by-law and the water development plan of the Municipality; and
  - (b) the Municipality will be able to meet the obligations imposed on it by the Act.
- (2) The Municipality, in order to hear representations made by the applicant and such representative organisations in support of, or against, the applications, as the case may be, may and shall, before it makes a final decision, if it initially decides to refuse an application made in terms of subsection (1), including an application made by a public sector water provider, meet with the applicant and any organisation reasonably representative of the consumers or potential consumers of the water scheme or schemes, and it must take such representations into account in arriving at its final decision.

#### **119. Approval of application**

- (1) The Municipality may approve or refuse the application, provided that –
- (a) if it approves the application, it may make such approval subject to such reasonable and relevant conditions as it deems necessary; and
  - (b) if it refuses the application, it must advise the applicant in writing of the reasons for such refusal.
- (2) In the event of the Municipality granting such approval it must deliver a written notification thereof to the applicant and in such notice it must –
- (a) draw the applicants attention to the provisions of Sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Act;
  - (b) draw the applicant's attention to the provisions of this Chapter; and
  - (c) set out any conditions imposed under subsection (1)(a).

#### **120. Provision of water services**

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

#### **121. Charges for water services provided**

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

## CHAPTER 7: UNAUTHORIZED WATER SERVICES AND RELATED MATTERS

### 122. Unauthorized use of water services

- (1) A person may not gain access to water services from the water supply system, sewage disposal system or any other sanitation services unless a services agreement has been entered into with the Municipality for the rendering of those services.
- (2) The Municipality may, irrespective of any other action it may take against such person in terms of this by-law, by written notice order a person who has gained access to water services from the water supply system, sewage disposal system or any other sanitation services provided by the Municipality without a services agreement with the Municipality for the rendering of those services –
  - (a) to apply for such services in terms of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws of the Municipality; and
  - (b) to undertake such work as may be necessary to ensure that the consumer installation through which access was gained complies with this by-law.
- (3) The provisions of Section 131 apply to a notice in terms of subsection (2).

### 123. Interference with infrastructure for provision of water services

- (1) A person other than the Municipality may not manage, operate or maintain a water supply system or any sanitation system unless authorized in writing by the Municipality.
- (2) A person other than the Municipality may not effect a connection to the water supply system or sewage disposal system or render any other sanitation services.
- (3) The Municipality may recover from the offender any costs associated with repairing damage caused as a result of a contravention of subsection (1) or (2), and the costs recoverable by the Municipality is the full cost associated with repairing the damage and includes, but is not restricted to, any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, schedules of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitating any part of a street or ground affected by the repairs and the environmental cost.

### 124. Obstruction of access to infrastructure for provision of water services

- (1) A person may not by constructions prevent or restrict physical access to the water supply system or sewage disposal system.
- (2) If a person contravenes subsection (1), the Municipality may –
  - (a) by written notice require the person to restore access at his or her own expense within a specified period; or

- (b) if the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice, restore access and recover the cost from the person.
- (3) The costs recoverable under subsection (2)(b) by the Municipality is the full cost associated with restoring access and includes, but is not restricted to, any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, schedules of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitating of any part of a street or ground affected by restoring access and the environmental cost.

#### 125. Waste of water unlawful

- (1) A consumer may not permit –
- (a) the purposeless or wasteful discharge of water from terminal water fittings;
  - (b) pipes or water fittings to leak;
  - (c) the use of maladjusted or defective water fittings;
  - (d) an overflow of water to persist; or
  - (e) an inefficient use of water to persist.
- (2) An owner must repair or replace any part of his or her water installation which is in such a state of disrepair that it is either causing or is likely to cause an occurrence listed in subsection (1).
- (3) If an owner fails to take measures as contemplated in subsection (2), the Municipality must, by written notice in terms of Section 134 require the owner to comply with the provisions of subsection (2).
- (4) A consumer must ensure that any equipment or plant connected to his or her water installation uses water in an efficient manner.
- (5) The Municipality may, by written notice, prohibit the use by a consumer of any equipment in a water installation if its use of water is inefficient, and the equipment may not be used until its efficiency has been restored and a written application to do so has been approved by the Municipality.

#### 126. Unauthorized and illegal discharges

- (1) A person may not discharge or cause or permit any sewage to be discharged directly or indirectly into a storm water drain, river, stream or other watercourse, whether natural or artificial.
- (2) The owner or occupier of any premises on which steam or any liquid, other than potable water, is stored, processed or generated must provide all facilities necessary to prevent any discharge or leakage of such liquid to any street, storm water drain or watercourse, whether natural or artificial, except where, in the case of steam, the Municipality has approved such discharge.
- (3) Where the hosing down or flushing by rainwater of an open area on any premises is likely to cause the discharge of objectionable matter into any street, stormwater drain, river, stream or other watercourse, whether natural or artificial, or to cause or contribute towards the pollution of any such watercourse, the

Municipality may, by notice, require the owner of the premises to take reasonable measures to prevent or minimise such discharge or pollution.

- (4) A person may not discharge or cause or permit the discharge of –
- (a) any substance, including storm water, other than sewage to be discharged into a drainage installation;
  - (b) water from any swimming pool directly or indirectly over any road or into a gutter, storm water drain, watercourse, open ground or private premises other than the premises of the owner of such swimming pool;
  - (c) water from artificial fountains, reservoirs or swimming pools situated on the premises into a drainage installation, without the approval of the Municipality and subject to the payment of relevant charges set out in the prescribed tariff and under such conditions as the Municipality may impose;
  - (d) any sewage, industrial effluent or other liquid or substance which –
    - (i) may be offensive to or may cause a nuisance to the public;
    - (ii) is in the form of steam or vapour or has a temperature exceeding 44° C at the point where it enters the sewer;
    - (iii) has a pH value less than 6.0;
    - (iv) contains any substance of whatever nature likely to produce or release explosive, flammable, poisonous or offensive gases or vapours in any sewer;
    - (v) contains any substance having an open flashpoint of less than 93°C or which releases a poisonous vapour at a temperature below 93° C;
    - (vi) contains any material of whatever nature, including oil, grease, fat or detergents capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or drains or interference with the proper operation of sewerage treatment works;
    - (vii) shows any visible signs of tar or associated products or distillates, bitumens or asphalts;
    - (viii) contains any substance in such concentration to produce an undesirable taste after chlorination or an undesirable odour or colour, or excessive foam;
    - (ix) has either a greater PV (Permanganate Value) or COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) value, a lower pH value, or a higher caustic alkalinity or electrical conductivity than specified in Schedule 2, which Schedule refers, without the prior approval and subject to the payment of relevant charges set out in the prescribed tariff and such conditions as the Municipality may impose;
    - (x) contains any substance which –
      - (aa) cannot be treated at the sewage treatment work to which it could be discharged;

- (bb) will negatively affect the treatment processes at the sewage treatment work to which it could be discharged; or
- (cc) will negatively impact on the ability of the sewage treatment work to produce discharges that meet the waste water discharge standards set in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), or
- (xi) either alone or in combination with other substance may –
  - (aa) generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of persons employed at the sewage treatment works or entering the Municipality's sewers or manholes in the course of their duties;
  - (bb) be harmful to sewers, treatment plant or land used for the disposal of treated waste water; or
  - (cc) adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is treated or any re-use of sewage effluent.
- (5) A person may not cause or permit the accumulation of grease, oil, fat or solid matter in any drainage installation that will adversely affect its effective functioning.
- (6) The Municipality may, despite any other actions that may be taken in terms of this by-law, recover from any person who discharges industrial effluent or any substance which is unauthorized or illegal, all costs incurred by the Municipality as a result of such discharges, including costs that result from –
  - (a) injury to persons,
  - (b) damage to the sanitation system; or
  - (c) a prosecution in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998).

**127. Illegal connection**

Where a consumer's access to water supply services has been restricted or disconnected, and he or she –

- (a) intentionally unlawfully reconnects to services; or
- (b) intentionally or negligently interferes with infrastructure through which water supply services are provided,

then his or her water supply shall on written notice be disconnected.

**128. Interference with infrastructure**

(1) A person may not unlawfully and intentionally or negligently interfere with infrastructure by which the Municipality provides municipal services.

- (2) If a person contravenes subsection (1), the Municipality may –
  - (a) by written notice require such person to cease or rectify the interference at his or her own expense within a specified period; or
  - (b) if the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice, prevent or rectify the interference and recover the cost from such person.

**129. Use of water from sources other than water supply system provided by Municipality**

- (1) A person may not use or permit the use of water obtained from a source other than the water supply system or rain water tanks which are not connected to the water installation, except with the prior approval of the Municipality, and in accordance with such conditions as it may impose, for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes.
- (2) Any person desiring the approval referred to in subsection (1) must provide the Municipality with evidence to the effect that –
- (a) the water referred to in subsection (1) complies, whether as a result of treatment or otherwise, with the requirements of SABS 241: Drinking Water; or
  - (b) the use of such water does not or will not constitute a danger to health.
- (3) An approval given in terms of subsection (1) may be withdrawn if –
- (a) a condition imposed in terms of subsection (1) is breached; or
  - (b) the water quality no longer conforms to the requirements referred to in subsection (2).
- (4) The Municipality may take samples of water obtained from a source, other than the water supply system, and cause the samples to be tested for compliance with the requirements referred to in subsection (2).
- (5) The relevant charge set out in the prescribed tariff for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in subsection (4) must be paid by the person to whom approval was granted in terms of subsection (1).
- (6) If water obtained from a borehole or other source of supply on any premises is used for a purpose which gives rise to the discharge of such water or a portion thereof into the Municipality's sewerage system, the Municipality may install a meter in the pipe leading from such borehole or other source of supply to the point where it is so used, and the provisions of Section 32 apply insofar as they may be applicable in respect of the meter.

**CHAPTER 8: ENFORCEMENT****130. Responsibility for compliance with By-laws**

- (1) The owner of premises is responsible for ensuring compliance with this by-law in respect of all or any matters relating to any water and sanitation installation, and should an owner contravene a provision with which he or she must comply, he or she commits an offence.
- (2) The consumer is responsible for compliance with this by-law in respect of matters relating to the use of any water and sanitation installation, and should a consumer contravene a provision with which he or she must comply, he or she commits an offence.

**131. Notice of compliance and representations**

- (1) The Municipality may, by a notice of compliance, which must be in writing, order an owner, consumer or any other person who fails, by act or omission, to comply with the provision of this by-law or to any condition imposed thereunder, to remedy such breach within a period specified in the notice, and the notice must specify –
- (a) the name and residential and postal address, if either or both of these be known, of the affected person;
  - (b) the provision of this by-law which has not been complied with;
  - (c) in sufficient detail to enable compliance with the notice, the measures required to remedy the situation;
  - (d) that the person must within a specified period take the measures to comply with the notice, to diligently continue with the measures, and to complete the measures before a specified date;
  - (e) that failure to comply with the requirements of the notice within the period contemplated in paragraph (d) is an offence; and
  - (f) that written representations, as contemplated in subsection (3), may within the period stipulated under paragraph (d) above, be made to the Municipality at a specified place.
- (2) The Municipality, when considering any measure or period envisaged in subsection (1)(c) and (d), must have regard to –
- (a) the principles and objectives contained in Section 2;
  - (b) the nature of the non-compliance; and
  - (c) any other relevant factors.
- (3) A person may, within the period contemplated in subsection (1)(f), make representations, in the form of a sworn statement or affirmation to the Municipality at the place specified in the notice.
- (4) Representations not lodged within the period will not be considered, except where the person has shown good cause and the Municipality condones the late lodging of the representations.
- (5) The Municipality must consider the representations and any response thereto by an authorized official or any other person, if there be such a response.
- (6) The Municipality may, on its own volition, conduct any further investigations to verify the facts if necessary, and the results of the investigation must be made available to the person, who must be given an opportunity of making a further response if he or she so wishes, and the Municipality must also consider the further response.
- (7) The Municipality must, after consideration of the representations and response, if there be such a response, make an order in writing and serve a copy of it on the person.
- (8) The order must –
- (a) set out the findings of the Municipality;
  - (b) confirm, alter or set aside in whole or in part, the notice of compliance; and

- (c) specify a period within which the person must comply with the notice.
- (9) If the notice of compliance is confirmed, in whole or in part, or is altered but not set aside, the Municipality must inform the person that he or she –
  - (a) must discharge the obligations set out in the notice; or
  - (b) may elect to be tried in court.
- (10) If the person elects to be tried in court he or she must, within seven calendar days, notify the Municipality in writing of his or her intention to be so tried.
- (11) If the person does not elect to be tried in court, he or she must, within the manner and time set out in the notice discharge his or her obligations.
- (12) Where there has been no compliance with the requirements of a notice, the person commits an offence, and the Municipality may take such steps as it deems necessary to remedy the situation and the costs thereof must be paid to the Municipality in accordance with Section 132.

### **132. Costs**

- (1) Should an owner or consumer fail to take the measures required of him or her by notice, the Municipality may, subject to subsection (3) recover all costs incurred as a result of it acting in terms of Section 131(12) from that person.
- (2) The costs claimed must be reasonable and may include, without being limited to, costs relating to labour, electricity, water, equipment, administrative and overhead costs.
- (3) If more than one person is liable for the costs incurred, the liability must be apportioned by agreement among the persons concerned according to the degree to which each was responsible for the situation existing.
- (4) Costs that are incurred by the Municipality when it does alterations or other works may be recovered from the person on whom the notice was served, or if a deposit has been paid, the costs may be deducted from the deposit.

## **CHAPTER 9: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

### **133. Provision of information**

An owner, occupier, consumer or person within the area of supply of the Municipality must on written request provide the Municipality with accurate information in writing that is reasonably required by the Municipality for the implementation or enforcement of this by-law.

### **134. Appeal**

- (1) A person whose rights are affected by a decision of an authorized officer may appeal against that decision in terms of Section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), which applies with the necessary changes, by giving written notice of the appeal and reasons to the Municipality within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.



- (2) If it is alleged in an appeal that a measuring device is inaccurate, the device must be subjected to a standard industry test to establish its accuracy. The consumer must be informed of the possible cost implications including the estimated amount of such test prior to such test being undertaken.
- (3) The relevant charge set out in the prescribed tariff, if applicable, must be –
- (a) retained by the Municipality if the measuring device is found not to be defective; or
  - (b) refunded to the applicant if the measuring device is found to be defective.
- (4) A measuring device is regarded to be defective if, when tested in accordance with a standard industry test and found defective, or if the measuring device is a meter, it does not meet generally accepted specifications as set out in the regulations published under Section 9 of the Act.
- (5) In addition to subsection (4), the Municipality must, if the measuring device is found defective –
- (a) repair the measuring device or install another device which is in good working order, without charge to the consumer, unless the costs thereof are recoverable from the consumer due to a contravention of this by-law; and
  - (b) determine the quantity of water service for which the consumer will be charged in lieu of the quantity measured by the defective measuring device by applying the provisions of Section 56.
- (6) The Municipality must provide to the Water Services Authority a report on a quarterly basis with regard to any queries and complaints in respect of accounts or appeals against the findings of an authorized officer in respect of queries or complaints.

### **135. Authentication and serving of notices and other documents**

- (1) A notice or other document requiring authentication by the Municipality must be signed by the municipal manager or by an authorized officer and when the notice or document is issued by the Municipality in terms of this by-law it is regarded to be duly issued if it is signed by an authorized officer.
- (2) Any notice or other document that is served on a person in terms of this by-law is regarded as having been served –
- (a) when it has been delivered to that person personally;
  - (b) when it has been left at that person's place of residence or business in the Republic with a person apparently over the age of 16 years;
  - (c) when it has been posted by registered or certified mail to that person's last known residential or business address in the Republic, and an acknowledgment of the posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
  - (d) if that person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c);

- (e) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates;
  - (f) in the event of a body corporate, when it has been delivered at the registered office of the business premises of such body corporate; or
  - (g) when it has been delivered, at the request of that person, to his or her e-mail address.
- (3) Service of a copy is deemed to be service of the original.
- (4) When any notice or other document must be authorized or served on the owner, occupier, or holder of any property, or right in any property, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier, or holder of the property or right in question, and it is not necessary to name that person.
- (5) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served on the Municipality when it is delivered to the municipal manager, or a person in attendance at the municipal manager's office.

### **136. Offences**

- (1) A person commits an offence if he or she –
- (a) obstructs or hinders the Municipality in the exercising of the powers or performance of functions or duties under this by-law;
  - (b) uses, tampers or interferes with the Municipality's equipment, the water supply system, sanitation system and reticulation network or consumption of services rendered;
  - (c) contravenes or fails to comply with this by-law other than a provision relating to payment for municipal services; or
  - (d) fails to comply with the written request served upon him or her in terms of Section 134;
- (2) A person contemplated in subsection (1) is liable upon conviction to a fine or to a period of imprisonment or community service not exceeding four months, or in the event of a continued offence to a further fine of R2000,00 for every day the offence is continued.

### **137. Prima facie evidence**

In legal proceedings by or on behalf of the Municipality, a certificate reflecting the amount due and payable to the Municipality, under the hand of the municipal manager must upon mere production of it be accepted by any court of law as prima facie evidence of the indebtedness.

### **138. Power of entry and inspection**

- (1) An authorized officer may on the authority of a warrant, for any purpose connected with the implementation or enforcement of this by-law, at all reasonable times or in an emergency at any time –

- (a) enter premises;
  - (b) request information;
  - (c) take samples;
  - (d) make such inspection, examination and enquiry and carry out work as he or she may deem necessary, and for these purposes operate any component of the drainage installation.
- (2) If the authorized officer considers it necessary that work be performed to enable him or her properly and effectively to implement a function referred to in subsection (1) he or she may subject to subsection (3) –
- (a) by written notice require the owner or occupier of the premises at his or her own cost to do specified work within a specified period; or
  - (b) if the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice, do such work or cause it to be done, at the costs of the owner.
- (3) If the work referred to in subsection (2) is carried out for the sole purpose of establishing whether a contravention of this by-law has been committed and no such contravention is established, the Municipality must bear the expense connected therewith together with that of restoring the premises to its former condition.
- (4) Any entry and inspection must be conducted in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of South Africa Act, 1996, and any other law and, in particular, with strict regard to decency, order and respect for a person's dignity, freedom and security, and personal privacy.
- (5) An authorized officer may be accompanied by an interpreter and any other person reasonably required to assist the authorized officer in conducting the inspection.
- (6) A person representing the Municipality must, on request, provide his or her identification and authority.

### 139. Indemnification from liability

Neither employees of the Municipality nor any person, body, organisation or corporation acting on behalf of the Municipality is liable for any damage arising from any omission or act done in good faith without any fault in the course of his or her duties.

### 140. Exemption

- (1) The Municipality may, in writing, exempt an owner, consumer, any other person or category of owners, consumers or other persons from complying with a provision of this by-law, subject to any conditions it may impose if the application or operation of that provision would be unreasonable, but the Municipality may not grant exemption from any Section of this by-law that may result in –
- (a) the wastage or excessive consumption of water;
  - (b) the evasion or avoidance of water restrictions;
  - (c) significant negative effects on public health, safety or the environment;

- (d) the non-payment for services;
  - (e) the installation of pipes and fittings which are not approved; and
  - (f) the Act, or any regulations made in terms thereof, not being complied with.
- (2) The Municipality may at any time after giving written notice of at least 30 days, withdraw any exemption given.
- (3) The Municipality must review all exemptions quarterly.
- (4) The Municipality must consider a submission for exemption at the next ensuing Municipality meeting immediately following receipt of a submission, and should the Municipality fail to do so or the meeting fail to address the issue and take a resolution, the applicant for exemption may appeal to the Member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Government charged with the administration of local government affairs ("the MEC") to intervene in the matter.

#### **141. Availability of By-laws**

- (1) A copy of this by-law must be included in the Municipality's Municipal Code as required in terms of Section 15 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).
- (2) A copy of this by-law must be available for inspection at the offices of the Municipality at all reasonable times.
- (3) A copy of this by-law may be obtained from the Municipality against payment of the relevant fee set out in the prescribed tariff.

#### **142. Conflict of law**

If there is any conflict between this by-law and any other by-laws of the Municipality, this by-law prevail, subject to Section 33(2) of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws.

#### **143. Co-operation between municipalities and application**

- (1) In an effort to achieve optimal service delivery, the Municipality may enter into agreements with the District Municipality in respect of the following:
- (a) Practical arrangements with regard to the execution of the provisions of this by-law;
  - (b) recovery of costs and expenses;
  - (c) mechanisms for the settlement of disputes with regard to the execution of powers or a matter on which there has been an agreement;
  - (d) any other matter regarded as being necessary by the District Municipality and the Municipality to achieve optimal service delivery.
- (2) The provisions of this by-law apply to the jurisdictional area of the Municipality.

**144. Liaison forums in community**

- (1) The Municipality may establish one or more liaison forums in a community for the purposes of –
  - (a) creating conditions for a local community to participate in the affairs of the Municipality;
  - (b) encouraging a local community to participate in the affairs of the Municipality; and
  - (c) promoting the achievement of efficient water supply and sanitation services.
- (2) A liaison forum may consist of –
  - (a) a member of members of an interest group;
  - (b) a member or members of a community in whose immediate area an efficient water supply and sanitation services are lacking;
  - (c) a designated official or officials of the Municipality; and
  - (d) the councillor responsible for water supply and sanitation services..
- (3)
  - (a) The Municipality may, when considering an application for consent, permit or exemption certificate in terms of this by-law, where applicable, request the input of a liaison forum.
  - (b) A liaison forum or any person or persons contemplated in subsection (2) may, on own initiative submit an input to the Municipality for consideration.

**145. Transitional arrangements**

- (1) Installation work authorized by the Municipality prior to the commencement date of this by-law or authorized installation work in progress on such date is regarded to have been authorized in terms of this by-law, and the Municipality may for a period of 90 days after the commencement of this by-law authorise installation work in accordance with the by-laws that regulated such work immediately prior to the promulgation of this by-law.
- (2) Any reference in this by-law to a charge determined by the Municipality is regarded to be a reference to a charge determined by the Municipality under the laws repealed by Section 146, until the effective date of any applicable charges that may be determined by the Municipality in terms of this by-law or by-laws relating to credit control and debt collection, and any reference to a provision in the laws repealed by Section 146 is regarded to be a reference to the corresponding provision in this by-law.
- (3) Any approval, consent or exemption granted under the laws repealed by Section 146, save for the provisions of subsection (2), remain valid.
- (4) A consumer is not required to comply with this by-law by altering a water installation or part thereof which was installed in conformity with any laws applicable immediately prior to the commencement of this by-law. If, however, the installation or part thereof is so defective or in such a condition or position as to cause waste or undue consumption of water, pollution of the water supply or a

health hazard, the Municipality may by notice require the consumer to comply with the provisions of this by-law.

(5) Despite subsection (4), no flushing urinal that is not user-activated may be installed or continue to operate in any water installation, and all flushing urinals that are not user-activated installed before this by-law commence, must be converted to user-activated urinals within two years of the commencement of this by-law.

#### **146. Repeal of existing water services by-laws**

The following by-laws are hereby repealed:

- (a) Any by-law previously promulgated by the municipality or any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated into the municipality, in so far as it relates to any matter provided for in this by-law; and
- (b) Any by-law previously promulgated by the Cacadu District Municipality or any of its predecessors, in so far as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

#### **147. Short title and commencement**

- (1) This by-law is called the Water Supply and Sanitation Services By-laws, and commences on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.
- (2) The Municipality may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, determine that the provisions of this by-law, listed in the notice, do not apply in certain areas within its area of jurisdiction listed in the notice from a date specified in the notice.

**SCHEDULE 1  
QUALITY STANDARDS  
(Section 103(1))  
PART A**

**Quality standards for disposal of industrial effluent**

Acceptance of industrial effluent for discharge into the sewage disposal system

No industrial effluent shall be accepted for discharge into the sewage disposal system unless it complies with the following conditions.

The industrial effluent shall not contain concentrations of substances in excess of those stated below :-

Large works general quality limits are applicable when an industry's effluent discharges in a catchment leading to a sewage works of greater than 25 Ml/d capacity. Small Works quality limits apply for catchments leading to sewage works with less than 25 Ml/d capacity.

GENERAL QUALITY LIMITS	LARGE WORKS 25 Ml/d	SMALL WORKS 25 Ml/d	UNITS
1. Temperature °C	44 C	44 C	Degrees Celsius
2. pH	6, pH 10	6,5 pH 10	pH units
3. Oils, greases, waxes of mineral origin	50	50	mg/
4. Vegetables oils, greases, waxes	250	250	mg/
5. Total sugar and starch (as glucose)	1 000	500	mg/
6. Sulphate in solution (as SO <sup>2-</sup> )	250	250	mg/
7. Sulphide, hydrosulphides (as S <sup>2-</sup> ) and polysulphides	1	1	mg/
8. Chlorides (as C <sup>-</sup> )	1 000	500	mg/
9. Fluoride (as F <sup>-</sup> )	5	5	mg/
10. Phenols (as phenol)	10	5	mg/
11. Cyanides (as CN <sup>-</sup> )	20	10	mg/
12. Settleable solids	Charge	Charge	m/
13. Suspended solids	2 000	1 000	mg/
14. Total dissolved solids	1 000	5000	mg/
15. Electrical conductivity	-	400	Ms/m
16. Anionic surfactants	-	500	mg/
17. C.O.D.	Charge	Charge	mg/

GENERAL QUALITY LIMITS	LARGE WORKS >25 M/d	SMALL WORKS <25 M/d	UNITS
<u>Heavy Metal Limits</u>			
18. Copper (as Cu)	50	5	mg/
19. Nickel (Ni)	50	5	mg/
Zinc (Zn)	50	5	mg/
21. Iron (Fe)	50	5	mg/
22. Boron (B)	50	5	mg/
23. Selenium (Se)	50	5	mg/
24. Manganese (Mn)	50	5	mg/
25. Lead (Pb)	20	5	mg/
26. Cadmium (Cd)	20	5	mg/
27. Mercury (Hg)	1	1	mg/
28. Total Chrome (Cr)	20	5	mg/
29. Arsenic (As)	20	5	mg/
30. Titanium (Ti)	20	5	mg/
31. Cobalt (Co)	20	5	mg/
TOTAL METALS	100	20	mg/

Special limitations

- 1 No calcium carbide, radio active waste or isotopes
- 2 No yeast and yeast wastes, molasses spent or unspent
- 3 No cyanides or related compounds capable of liberating HCN gas or cyanogen
- 4 No degreasing solvents, petroleum spirit, volatile flammable solvents or any substance which yields a flammable vapour at 21 C



**PART B**  
**Acceptance of industrial effluent for discharge into sea outfalls**

No industrial effluent shall be accepted for discharge into the sea outfall unless it complies with the following conditions. The industrial effluent shall not contain concentrations of substances in excess of those stated below:-

SEA OUTFALL QUALITY LIMIT		UNIT
1.	Temperature	44 C
2.	Ph	5,5 < pH < 9,5
3.	Settleable solids	2 m/
4.	Oils, greases and waxes of mineral origin	50 mg/
5.	Arsenic (expressed as As)	5 mg/
6.	Cadmium (expressed as Cd)	1,5 mg/
7.	Total chromium (expressed as Cr)	3 mg/
8.	Copper (expressed as Cu)	3 mg/
9.	Lead (expressed as Pb)	5 mg/
10.	Mercury (expressed as Hg)	0,05 mg/
11.	Cyanides (expressed as CN)	10 mg/
12.	Nickel (expressed as Ni)	10 mg/
13.	Zinc (expressed as Zn)	20 mg/
14.	Sulphide (expressed as S <sup>-</sup> )	1 mg/
15.	Sulphates in solution (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	250 mg/

**SCHEDULE 2**  
**(Section 126(4)(d)(ix))**  
**VALUES**

Parameter	Allowed Specification
PV-not exceed	1400 ml/l
Ph within range	6,0 – 10,0
Electrical conductivity - not greater than	500 m
	S / m at 20 °C
Caustic alkalinity (expressed as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2 000 mg / l
Substance not in solution (including fat, oil, grease waxes and like substances)	2 000 mg / l
Substances soluble in petroleum ether	500 mg / l
Sulphides, hydro-sulphides and polysulphides (expressed as S)	50 mg / l
Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the sewage drainage installation, sewer or sewage treatment works (expressed as HCN)	20 mg / l
Formaldehyde (expressed as HCHO)	50 mg / l
Non - organic solids in suspension	100 mg / l
Chemical oxygen demand (CO)	5 000 mg / l
All sugars and / or starch (expressed as glucose)	1 500 mg / l
Available chlorine (expressed as Cl)	100 mg / l
Sulphates (expressed as SO <sub>4</sub> )	1 800 mg / l
Fluorine - containing compounds (expressed as F)	5 mg / l
Anionic surface active agents	500 mg / l

**METALS:**

**Group 1:**

Metal	Expressed as
Manganese	Mn
Chromium	Cr
Copper	Cu
Nickel	Ni
Zinc	Zn
Iron	Fe
Silver	Ag
Cobalt	Co
Tungsten	W
Titanium	Ti
Cadmium	Cd

The total collective concentration of all metals in Group 1 (expressed as indicated above) in any sample of the effluent, shall not exceed 50 mg/l, nor shall the concentration of any individual metal in a sample exceed 20 mg/l.

**Group 2:**

<b>Metal</b>	<b>Expressed as</b>
Lead	Pb
Selenium	Se
Mercury	Hg

The total collective concentration of all metals in Group 2 (expressed as indicated above) in any sample of the effluent shall not exceed 10 mg/l, nor shall the concentration of any individual metal in any sample exceed 5 mg/l.

**OTHER ELEMENTS**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Expressed as</b>
Arsenic	As
Boron	B

The total collective concentration of all elements (expressed as indicated above) in any sample of the effluent shall not exceed 20 mg / l.

**RADIO-ACTIVE WASTES**

Radio-active wastes or isotopes: Such concentration as may be laid down by the Atomic Energy Board or any national or Department:

Provided that, notwithstanding the requirements set out in this Part, the Municipality reserves the right to limit the total mass of any substance or impurity discharged per 24 hours into the sanitation system from any premises.

**METHOD OF TESTING:**

The method of testing in order to ascertain the concentration of any substance in this Schedule, shall be the test normally used by the Municipality for these purposes. Any person discharging any substance referred to in this Schedule shall ascertain the details of the appropriate test from the Municipality.

**SCHEDULE 3  
(Section 99(5))**

**APPLICATION FORM FOR THE DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT TO THE MUNICIPALITY'S SANITATION SYSTEM**

(Please complete application in block capitals)

I (name):

\_\_\_\_\_

the undersigned, duly authorised to set on behalf of

\_\_\_\_\_ and hereinafter referred to as the applicant, hereby apply in terms of the Water Services Bylaws of the Municipality for approval to discharge industrial effluent into the Municipality's sanitation system in accordance with the information provided herein.

**PART I**

1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY CONCERNED:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. NAME OR STYLE UNDER WHICH THE BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS CONDUCTED:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. POSTAL ADDRESS OF THE BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY:

\_\_\_\_\_

8. INFORMATION RELATING TO EMPLOYEES:

	Office	Factory
Total number of daily employees (not included in (4)):		
(2) Number of shifts worked per day:		
(3) Number of days worked per week :		
(4) Number of persons resident on the premises:		
(5) Is a canteen provided? :		

4. PHYSICAL STREET ADDRESS:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ERF NO OR FARM PTN:  
TOWNSHIP OR FARM: \_\_\_\_\_

5. If the business or industry is conducted by a company or closed corporation, state the name of the secretary, and if it is a partnership state the names of the partners:

\_\_\_\_\_

6. IS THIS A NEW OR ESTABLISHED BUSINESS: \_\_\_\_\_

7. DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL OR TRADE PROCESS BY WHICH THE EFFLUENT WILL BE PRODUCED:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PART II**

**INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CONSUMPTION OF WATER**

**1. TOTAL NUMBER OF LITRES OF WATER CONSUMED IN SIX MONTHS:**

	Meter No	Meter No	Meter No	Total
Water purchased from the Municipality				
Water from borehole or other source				
Water entering with raw materials				
Section of plant served by meter				
<b>Total A</b>				

**2. WATER CONSUMPTION**

**(1) Industrial**

kl/Month

- (i) Quantity of water in product .....
- (ii) Quantity of water lost by evaporation .....
- (iii) Quantity of water used as boiler make-up .....
- (iv) Quantity of water for other uses (e.g. cooling, gardens, etc) .....

**TOTAL B**

**(2) Domestic use**

kl/Month

- (i) Total number of employees (Allow 1 kilolitre/person/month) .....
- (ii) Total number of employees permanently resident on the premises eg. hostels (Allow 1 kilolitre/person/month) .....

**TOTAL C**

**3. EFFLUENT DISCHARGE INTO SANITATION SYSTEM**

- (1) Metered volume (if known) .....kl/ Month
- (2) Estimated un-metered volume (see below\*) .....kl/ Month
- (3) Estimated rate of discharge .....
- (4) Period of maximum discharge (eg. 07:00 to 08:00) .....

\* In the event that no effluent meter is installed on the premises, the estimated volume of un-metered effluent discharge to sewer is calculated as follows:

$A - (B + C) = \dots\dots\dots \text{Kilolitre /Month}$

## PART III

## INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

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

- (1) Maximum temperature of effluent °C \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) pH value Ph \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Nature and amount of settleable solids \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) Organic Content (Expressed as Chemical Oxygen Demand) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) Maximum total daily discharge (kilolitres) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) Maximum rate of discharge (kilolitres / hr) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) Periods of maximum discharge, (e.g. 7:00 am to 8:00 am) \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) If any of the substances or their salts, specified in the table, are formed on the premises, a cross must be placed in the space in which the substance appears, and, if possible, the average concentration of this substance likely to be present in any effluent must also be stated.

TABLE

ELEMENTS		COMPOUNDS		OTHER SUBSTANCES	
Arsenic	mg/l	Ammonium	mg/l	Grease and / or oil	mg/l
Boron	mg/l	Nitrate	mg/l	Starch and / or sugars	mg/l
Cadmium	mg/l	Sulphide	mg/l	Synthetic detergents	mg/l
Chromium	mg/l	Sulphate	mg/l	Tar and / or tar oils	mg/l
Cobalt	mg/l	Others (Specify)	mg/l	Volatile Solvents	mg/l
Copper	mg/l			Others (Specify)	mg/l
Cyanide	mg/l				
Iron	mg/l				
Lead	mg/l				
Manganese	mg/l				
Mercury	mg/l				
Nickel	mg/l				
Selenium	mg/l				
Tungsten	mg/l				
Titanium	mg/l				
Zinc	mg/l				
Other (Specify)	mg/l				

- (9) Any further information as to kind or character, chemical compositions, concentrations or other properties peculiar to the industrial effluent to be furnished on a separate sheet and attached hereto.

**PART IV**

**CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT**

1. The applicant shall attach descriptions and a statement of the dimensions of grease and oil traps, screens, dilution and neutralising tanks and any other provision made for the treatment of the effluent prior to discharge to the sanitation system.
2. The applicant shall submit to the Municipality, if requested, plans showing the reticulation systems on his premises for water and industrial effluent.
3. The applicant shall, in addition to complying with the provisions of the Municipality's Water Services Bylaws aimed at the protection of its employees, sewers and treatment plant from damage, comply with any direction concerned with such protection given by the Engineer verbally or in writing for the purpose of ensuring the applicant's compliance with the said bylaws.
4. The applicant shall notify the Municipality, as soon as possible after he becomes aware thereof, or at least 14 days before anything is done to cause material alteration in the nature or quantity of the industrial effluent specified in this application or in any of the facts stated by him therein.
5. The applicant shall, within 30 days from the date of signature of this application, procure an accurately representative sample of not less than 5 litre of the industrial effluent to be discharged into the sewer, which sample shall be free of domestic sewage, and shall submit one half thereof to the Municipality for analysis and also submit to the Engineer a report on the sample made by an analyst appointed by him: Provided that in the case of a newly established industry the period specified may be extended by the Municipality for a period not exceeding six months or such further extended periods as the Municipality in its discretion may approve.
6. The applicant hereby declares and warrants that the information given by him in this form, or otherwise, in connection with this application is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in all respects correct.
7. The applicant agrees that the said information, being in all respects correct, shall form the basis on which this application is granted by the Municipality.

Thus done at ..... by the applicant this ..... day of ..... 20 .....

.....  
Signature and capacity of the applicant

**SCHEDULE 4**  
**FORMULA FOR THE CALCULATION OF EFFLUENT DISCHARGE CHARGES**  
**(Section 77(7))**

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

$$T_c = Q_c t \left[ a \left( \frac{COD_c - COD_d}{COD_c} \right) + b \left( \frac{P_c - P_d}{P_d} \right) + c \left( \frac{N_c - N_d}{N_d} \right) \right]$$

- Where  $T_c$  = Extraordinary Treatment Cost to Consumer  
 $Q_c$  = Waste water Volume discharged by consumer in kl  
 $t$  = Unit Treatment cost of waste water in R/kl  
 $COD_c$  = Total COD of waste water discharged by consumer in milligrams/litre and is inclusive of both the biodegradable and non-biodegradable portion of the COD  
 $COD_d$  = Total COD of domestic waste water in milligrams per litre  
 $P_c$  = Ortho-phosphate concentration of waste water discharged by consumer in milligrams phosphorus per litre  
 $P_d$  = Ortho-phosphate concentration of domestic waste water in milligrams phosphorus per litre  
 $N_c$  = Ammonia concentration of waste water discharged by consumer in milligrams of nitrogen per litre  
 $N_d$  = Ammonia concentration of domestic waste water in milligrams of nitrogen per litre  
 $a$  = Portion of the costs directly related to COD  
 $b$  = Portion of the costs directly related to the removal of phosphates  
 $c$  = Portion of the costs directly related to the removal of nitrates

Different terms	Value
$T$	R0.82/kl
$COD_d$	600 mg/l
	10 mg/l
$N_d$	25 mg/l
$a$	0.6
$b$	0.25
$c$	0.15