

BY-LAW

To provide for the provision of water services for the Bela-Bela Municipality; and for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Bela-Bela Local Municipality, as follows:-

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions

1. (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 No. 108 of 1997), as amended from time to time;
 - “**adequate**” means adequate in the opinion of the Municipality;
 - “**approved**” means approved by an authorised officer;
 - “**authorised agent**” means a person authorised by the Municipality to perform any act, function or duty in terms of, or exercise any power under this By-law;
 - “**borehole**” means a hole sunk into the earth for the purpose of locating, abstracting or using subterranean water and includes a spring;
 - “**Building Regulations**” means the National Building Regulations made in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977);
 - “**communal water services work**” means a consumer connection through which water services are supplied to more than one person;
 - “**connecting point**” means the point at which the drainage installation joins the connecting sewer;
 - “**connecting sewer**” means a pipe owned by the Municipality and installed by it for the purpose of conveying sewage from a drainage installation on a premises to a sewer beyond the boundary of those premises or within a servitude area or within an area covered by a way-leave or by agreement;
 - “**connection 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;

“consumer” means –

- (a) any occupier of any premises to which or on which the Municipality has agreed to provide water services or is actually providing water services, or if there be no occupier, then any person who has entered into a current agreement with the Municipality for the provision of water services to or on such premises, or, if there be no such person, then the owner of the premises: Provided that where a water service is provided through a single connection to a number of occupiers, it shall mean the occupier, or person, to whom the Municipality has agreed to provide a water service; or
- (b) a person that obtains access to water services that are provided through a communal water services work;

“device” means any structure, chamber, tank, trap, meter or gauge erected or installed in terms of this By-law;

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

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

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

“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 full cost of all measures necessary to restore the environment to its condition prior to a damaging incident;

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

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

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

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

“industrial effluent” means effluent emanating from industrial use of water and includes effluent other than standard domestic effluent or stormwater;

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

“main” means a pipe, other than a connection pipe, vesting in the Municipality and used by it for the purpose of conveying water to a consumer;

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

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

“Municipality” means the Municipality or its authorised agent, as the case may be, being the water services authority as defined in the Act;

“Municipal Manager” means the person appointed in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

“occupier” means a person who occupies any premises or part thereof, without regard to the title under which he or she occupies;

“owner” means –

- (a) the person in whom, from time to time, is vested the legal title to premises;
- (b) in a case where the person in whom the legal title to premises is vested is insolvent or dead, or is under any form of legal disability whatsoever, the person in whom the administration and control of such premises is vested as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or other legal representative;

- (c) in any case where the Municipality is unable to determine the identity of such person, a person who is entitled to the benefit of the use of such premises or a building or buildings thereon;
- (d) in the case of premises for which a lease agreement of 30 years or longer has been entered into, the lessee thereof;
- (e) in relation to –
 - (i) a piece of land delineated on a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), the developer or the body corporate in respect of the common property; or
 - (ii) a section as defined in the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986), the person in whose name such section is registered under a sectional title deed and includes the lawfully appointed agent of such a person;

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

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

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

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

- (a) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997), or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937);
- (b) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986); or
- (c) a register held by a tribal authority;

“prescribed tariff or charge” means a charge prescribed by the Municipality;

“public notice” means a notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, and, where practicable, in a newspaper in at least two of the official languages in general use within the Province or area in question, and, where possible, the notice shall be published in a newspaper appearing predominantly in the language utilised in the publication of the notice;

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

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

“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 shall not include stormwater;

“sewage disposal system” means the structures, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other apparatus 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 includes sea outfall;

“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, but not a drain as defined;

“standard domestic effluent” means domestic effluent with prescribed strength characteristics 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 not industrial effluent;

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

“tariff sample” means a sample taken in accordance with section 74;

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

“waste water” means used water which is not polluted by soil water or industrial effluent and does not include stormwater;

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

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

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

“water supply services” has the meaning assigned to it in terms of the Act and includes for purposes of this By-law, water for industrial purposes and the disposal of industrial effluent;

“water supply system” means the structures, aqueducts, pipes, valves, pumps, meters or other apparatus relating thereto, which are vested in the Municipality and 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) Subject to subsection (1), any word or expression used in this By-law to which a meaning has been assigned in –
 - (a) the Act, shall bear that meaning; and
 - (b) the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), and the Building Regulations published in terms of that Act, shall in respect of Chapter III, bear that meaning, unless the context indicates otherwise.
- (3) Any reference in Chapter I of this By-law to water services or services must be interpreted as referring to water supply services or sanitation services depending on the services to which they are applicable.

PART 2

PROVISION OF WATER SERVICES

Application for water services

2. (1) A person who requires access to water services from the water supply system, sewage disposal system or through any other sanitation services, must apply to the Municipality on the prescribed form.
- (2) Where the consumer is provided with water services, it shall be deemed that an agreement in terms of subsection (1) exists, on condition that all other requirements prescribed in this by-law with regard to an application for water services have been complied with.
- (3) The Municipality must on application for the provision of water services by a consumer inform that consumer of the different levels of services available and the tariffs or charges associated with each level of services.
- (4) A consumer must elect the available level of services to be provided to him or her, but only where it is possible for the municipality to provide more than one level of service.
- (5) A consumer may at any time apply to alter the level of services elected in terms of the agreement entered into: Provided that such services are available and that any costs and expenditure associated with altering the level of services shall be payable by the consumer.
- (6) An application approved to by the Municipality constitutes an agreement between the Municipality and the applicant, and such agreement takes effect on the date referred to or stipulated in such agreement.
- (7) A consumer is liable for all the prescribed tariffs or charges in respect of water services rendered to him or her until the agreement has been terminated in accordance with this By-law or until such time as any arrears have been paid.
- (8) (a) In preparing an application form for water services the Municipality must ensure that the document and the process of interaction with the owner, consumer or any person making application are understood by that owner, consumer or other person.
- (b) In the case of illiterate or similarly disadvantaged persons, the Municipality must take reasonable steps to ensure that the person is aware of and understands the contents of the application form.
- (9) An application form shall require –
 - (a) certification by an authorised agent that the applicant is aware of and understands the contents of the form;

- (b) acceptance by the consumer of the provisions of this By-law and acceptance of liability for the cost of water services rendered until the agreement is terminated or until such time as any arrears have been paid;
 - (c) the name of the consumer;
 - (d) the address or stand number of the premises to or on which water services are to be rendered or the communal water services work where water services will be used;
 - (e) the address where accounts will be sent;
 - (f) the source of income of the applicant;
 - (g) the name and address of the applicant's employer, where applicable;
 - (h) if water will be supplied, the purpose for which the water is to be used; and
 - (i) the agreed date on which the provision of water services will commence.
- (10) Water services rendered to a consumer are subject to the provisions of this By-law and the conditions contained in the relevant agreement.
- (11) If the Municipality refuses an application for the provision of water services because it is unable to render such water services on the date requested for such provision of water services to commence or is unable to render the water services, the Municipality must inform the consumer of such refusal or inability, the reasons therefor and, if applicable, when the Municipality will be able to provide such water services.

Special agreements for water services

3. The Municipality may enter into a special agreement for the provision of water services with –
- (a) an applicant inside its area of jurisdiction, if the services applied for necessitates the imposition of conditions not contained in the prescribed form; and
 - (b) an applicant outside its area of jurisdiction, if such application has been approved by the municipality having jurisdiction in the area in which the premises is situated.

PART 3 TARIFFS AND CHARGES

Prescribed tariffs and charges for water services

4. All tariffs or charges payable in respect of water services rendered by the Municipality in terms of this By-law, including but not limited to the payment of connection charges, fixed charges or any additional charges or interest in respect of failure to pay such tariffs or charges on the specified date:
- (1) must be set by the Municipality in accordance with –
 - (a) its tariff policy; and
 - (b) any By-law in respect thereof.
 - (2) may be set by regulations in terms of Section 10 of the Act.

Fixed charges for water services

5. (1) The Municipality may, in addition to the tariffs or charges prescribed for water services actually provided, levy a monthly fixed charge, annual fixed charge or once-off fixed charge in respect of the provision of water services in accordance with –
- (a) its tariff policy;
 - (b) any By-law in respect thereof; and
 - (c) any regulations made in terms of section 10 of the Act.
- (2) Where a fixed charge is levied in terms of subsection (1), it is payable by every owner or consumer in respect of water services provided by the Municipality to him or her, irrespective of whether such services are used or not.

PART 4 PAYMENT

Payment of deposit

6. (1) Every consumer must on application for the provision of water service and before such water services is provided by the Municipality, deposit with the Municipality, a sum of money equal to the estimated tariff or charge for an average month's water services as determined by the Municipality, except in the case of a pre-payment measuring device being used by the Municipality.
- (2) The Municipality may require a consumer to whom services are provided and who was not previously required to pay a deposit, for whatever reason, to pay a deposit on request, within a specified period.
- (3) The Municipality may from time to time review the sum of money deposited by a consumer in terms of subsection (1) and, in accordance with such review –
- (a) require that an additional amount be deposited by the consumer; or
- (b) refund to the consumer such amount as may be held by the Municipality in excess of the reviewed deposit.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), an amount deposited with the Municipality in terms of subsections (1) or (2) shall not be regarded as being in payment or part payment of an account due for water services rendered.
- (5) If, upon the termination of the agreement for the provision of water services, an amount remains due to the Municipality in respect of water services rendered to the consumer, the Municipality may apply the deposit in payment or part payment of the outstanding amount and refund any balance to the consumer.
- (6) No interest is payable by the Municipality on the amount of a deposit held by it in terms of this section.
- (7) An agreement for the provision of water services may contain a condition that a deposit may be forfeited to the Municipality if it has not been claimed within twelve months of the termination of the agreement subject to reasonable prior notice.

Payment for water services provided

7. (1) Water services provided by the Municipality to a consumer must be paid for by the consumer at the prescribed tariff or charge set in accordance with sections 4 and 5 for the particular category of water services provided.

- (2) A consumer is responsible for payment for all water services provided to the consumer from the date of an agreement until the date of termination thereof.
- (3) The Municipality may estimate the quantity of water services provided in respect of a period or periods within the interval between successive measurements and may render an account to a consumer for the services so estimated.
- (4) If a consumer uses water supply services for a category of use other than that for which it is provided by the Municipality in terms of an agreement and as a consequence is charged at a rate lower than the rate which should have been charged, the Municipality may make an adjustment of the amount charged in accordance with the rate which should have been charged and recover from the consumer the tariffs and charges payable in accordance with such adjustment.
- (5) If amendments to the prescribed tariffs or charges for water services provided become operative on a date between measurements for the purpose of rendering an account in respect of the tariffs or charges –
 - (a) it is deemed that the same quantity of water services was provided in each period of twenty-four hours during the interval between the measurements; and
 - (b) any fixed charge must be calculated on a *pro rata* basis in accordance with the charge that applied immediately before such amendment and such amended charge.
- (6)
 - (a) A consumer may pay his or her account at the offices of the Municipality, or that of an approved agent of the Municipality, as the case may be.
 - (b) A consumer remains liable for the payment of an account not paid with the Municipality, its authorised agent or approved agent.
- (7) The Municipality must inform a consumer regarding the identity of the approved agents for payment of accounts, if applicable.

PART 5 ACCOUNTS

Accounts

8. (1) Monthly accounts must be rendered to consumers for the amount due and payable, at the address last recorded with the Municipality.
- (2) Failure by the Municipality to render an account does not relieve a consumer of the obligation to pay any amount due and payable.
- (3) An account rendered by the Municipality for water services provided to a consumer must be paid not later than the last date for payment specified in such account, which date shall be at least twenty-one days after the date of the account.
- (4) If payment of an account is received after the date referred to in subsection (3), a late payment charge or interest as may be prescribed must be paid by the consumer to the Municipality.
- (5) Accounts must –
 - (a) indicate –
 - (i) the consumption or estimated consumption or assumed consumption as determined for the measuring or consumption period;
 - (ii) the measuring or consumption period;
 - (iii) the applicable tariff;
 - (iv) the amount due in terms of the actual, estimated or assumed consumption;
 - (v) the amount due and payable for any other service rendered by the Municipality;
 - (vi) the amount in arrears, if any;
 - (vii) the interest payable on arrears, if any;
 - (viii) the final date for payment;
 - (ix) the methods, places or approved agents where payment may be made; and
 - (b) state that –
 - (i) the consumer may conclude an agreement with the Municipality for payment of the arrears amount in

instalments, at the Municipality's offices before the final date for payment, if a consumer is unable to pay the full amount due and payable;

- (ii) if no such agreement is entered into, the Municipality may limit the water services after sending a final demand notice to the consumer;
- (iii) the defaulting consumer's name may be listed with a credit bureau or any other equivalent body as a defaulter;
- (iv) the account may be handed over to a debt collector for collection;
- (v) legal action may be instituted against any consumer for the recovery of any amount 60 days in arrears;
- (vi) proof of registration as an indigent consumer in terms of the Municipality's indigent policy must be handed in before the final date for payment, if applicable; and
- (vii) an indigent consumer is only entitled to basic water services and is liable for payment in respect of water services used in excess of the quantity of basic services.

Queries or complaints in respect of account

9. (1) A consumer may lodge a query or complaint in respect of the accuracy of the amount due and payable in terms of an account rendered to him or her.
- (2) A query or complaint must be lodged with the Municipal Manager before or on the due date for payment of the account or as soon as reasonably possible thereafter.
- (3) Where a query or complaint is lodged after the due date of the account queried or complained about, such query or complaint must be accompanied by the payment of at least an amount equal to the average amount that was due and payable during the preceding three months.
- (4) The Municipal Manager must register the query or complaint and provide the consumer with a reference number.
- (5) The Municipal Manager must –
 - (a) investigate or cause the query or complaint to be investigated within 14 days after the query or complaint was registered; and
 - (b) within 30 days after the query or complaint was registered, inform the consumer, in writing, of his or her finding and, if the query or complaint is turned down, state the reasons for his or her finding.

Appeals against finding of Municipal Manager in respect of queries or complaints

10. (1) A consumer may, in writing, appeal to the Municipality against a finding of the Municipal Manager contemplated in section 9.
- (2) An appeal in terms of subsection (1) must be made in writing and lodged with the Municipality within 21 days after the consumer became aware of the finding referred to in section 9 and must –
 - (a) set out the reasons for the appeal;
 - (b) be accompanied by any deposit determined for the testing of a measuring device, if applicable.
- (3) The Municipality may on appeal by a consumer determine that the full amount due and payable in terms of the account appealed against must be paid pending the outcome of the appeal.
- (4) The consumer is liable for all other amounts, other than that appealed against, falling due and payable during the adjudication of the appeal.
- (5) An appeal must be decided by the Municipality within 21 days after an appeal was lodged and the consumer must forthwith be informed of the outcome in writing.
- (6) The decision of the Municipality is final and the consumer must pay any amounts due and payable in terms of the decision within 14 days of him or her being informed of the outcome of the appeal.
- (7) The Municipality may condone the late lodging of an appeal.
- (8) (a) 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.
- (b) The consumer must be informed of the possible cost implications including the estimated amount of such test, as set out in subsection (9)(a) below, prior to such test being undertaken.
- (9) If the outcome of any test shows that a measuring device is –
 - (a) within a prescribed range of accuracy, the consumer is liable for the costs of such test and any other amounts outstanding and such costs must be debited against the consumer's account;
 - (b) is outside a prescribed range of accuracy, the Municipality is liable for the costs of such test and the consumer must be informed of the amount of any credit to which he or she is entitled.
- (10) The prescribed charge referred to in subsection (2)(b), if applicable –

- (a) may be retained by the Municipality if the measuring device is found not to be defective; or
 - (b) must be refunded to the applicant if the measuring device is found to be defective.
- (11) A measuring device is deemed to be defective if, when tested in accordance with a standard industry test or if the measuring device is a meter, the regulations published under section 9 of the Act, it does not meet generally accepted specifications or the specifications as set out in the regulations.
- (12) The Municipality must, if the measuring device is found to be 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 Section 37(6); and
 - (b) determine the quantity of water for which the consumer may be charged in lieu of the quantity measured by the defective measuring device by taking as basis for such determination, and as the Municipality may decide –
 - (i) the quantity representing the average monthly consumption of the consumer during the 3 months preceding the month in respect of which the measurement is disputed and adjusting such quantity in accordance with the degree of error found in the reading of the defective water meter;
 - (ii) the average consumption of the consumer during the succeeding 3 metered periods after the defective water meter has been repaired or replaced; or
 - (iii) the consumption of water on the premises recorded for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Arrears

11. (1) If a consumer fails to pay the amount due and payable on or before the final date for payment, the unpaid amount is in arrears and a final demand notice may be hand delivered or sent, per registered mail, to the most recent recorded address of the consumer, within 7 working days.
- (2) Failure to deliver or send a final demand notice within 7 working days does not relieve a consumer from paying such arrears.
- (3) The final demand notice shall state –
- (a) the amount in arrears and any interest payable;

- (b) that the consumer may conclude an agreement with the Municipality for payment of the arrear amount in instalments within 14 days of the date of the final demand notice;
 - (c) that if no such agreement is entered into within the stated period that the water services may be limited and that legal action may be instituted against any consumer for the recovery of any amounts 60 days in arrears;
 - (d) that the defaulting consumer's name may be listed with a credit bureau or any other equivalent body as a defaulter;
 - (e) that the account may be handed over to a debt collector for collection;
 - (f) that proof of registration, as an indigent consumer, in terms of the Municipality's indigent policy must be handed in before the final date of the final demand notice;
 - (g) that an indigent consumer is only entitled to basic water services and is liable for payment in respect of water services used in excess of the quantity of basic services.
- (4) Interest may be levied on all arrears at a rate determined by the Municipality from time to time.
- (5) The amount due and payable by a consumer constitutes a consolidated debt, and any payment made by a consumer of an amount less than the total amount due, shall be allocated in reduction of the consolidated debt towards payment of –
- (a) the current account;
 - (b) arrears; and
 - (c) interest.
- (6) The Municipality may, within 7 working days after the expiry of the 14-day period allowed for payment in terms of the final demand notice –
- (a) limit the provision of water services to the defaulter; and
 - (b) hand deliver or send, per registered mail, to the last recorded address of the consumer, a discontinuation notice informing him or her that the provision of water services will be disconnected within 14 days of the date of the discontinuation notice if –
 - (i) no payment was received within the allowed period;
 - (ii) no agreement was entered into for the payment of arrears in instalments;

- (iii) no proof of registration as indigent was handed in within the 14-day period allowed; or
 - (iv) no payment was received in accordance with an agreement for payment of arrears.
- (7) A discontinuation notice shall contain –
 - (a) the amount in arrears and any interest payable;
 - (b) a statement that the consumer may conclude an agreement with the Municipality for payment of the arrear amount in instalments, within 14 days of the date of the discontinuation notice;
 - (c) that if no such agreement is entered into within the stated period, the Municipality may discontinue the provision of water services with immediate effect, notwithstanding any legal action instituted or in the process of being instituted against the consumer for the recovery of the arrears amount; and
 - (d) proof of registration, as an indigent consumer, must be handed in within 14 days of the date of the discontinuation notice.
- (8) The Municipality may, within 10 working days after the expiry of the 14-day period allowed for payment in terms of the discontinuation notice, discontinue water services to the defaulting consumer, if –
 - (a) no payment of the outstanding amount was received within the allowed period;
 - (b) no agreement was entered into for the payment of arrears in instalments;
 - (c) no proof of registration as an indigent consumer was furnished within the 14-day period allowed; or
 - (d) no payment was received in accordance with an agreement for payment of arrears.
- (9) Where an account rendered to a consumer remains outstanding for more than 60 days –
 - (a) the defaulting consumer's name may be listed with a credit bureau or any other equivalent body as a defaulter: Provided that the agreement for the provision of water services provides therefore; and
 - (b) may be handed over to a debt collector or an attorney for collection.

- (10) A consumer is liable for any administration fees, costs incurred in taking action for recovery of arrears and any penalties, including the payment of a higher deposit.
- (11) Where a body corporate is responsible for the payment of any arrears amount to the Municipality in respect of a sectional title development, the liability of the body corporate is extended to the members thereof, jointly and severally.
- (12) No action taken in terms of this section due to non-payment may be suspended or withdrawn, unless the arrears, any interest thereon, administration fees, additional charges, costs incurred in taking relevant action and any penalties, including the payment of a higher deposit, payable, are paid in full.
- (13) The Municipality is not liable for any loss or damage suffered by a consumer due to his or her water services being disconnected.
- (14) An agreement for payment of the arrear amount in instalments, entered into after the water service was discontinued, may not result in the water service being restored until the arrears, any interest thereon, administration fees, costs incurred in taking relevant action and any penalties, including payment of a higher deposit, are paid in full.

Agreement for the payment of arrears in instalments

- 12. (1) Only a consumer with positive proof of identity or a person authorised, in writing, by that consumer, is allowed to enter into an agreement for the payment of arrears in instalments.
- (2) The amount due and payable by a consumer constitutes a consolidated debt, and any payment made by a consumer of an amount less than the total amount due, shall be allocated in reduction of the consolidated debt towards—
 - (a) Payment of the current account;
 - (b) payment of arrears;
 - (c) payment of interest; and
 - (d) costs incurred in taking relevant action to collect amounts due and payable.
- (3) A consumer may be required to complete a debit order for the payment of arrears.
- (4) No agreement for the payment of arrears may be longer than 24 months, unless the circumstances referred to in subsection (5) prevail.

- (5) The Municipality may, on an individual basis, allow a longer period than 36 months for the payment of arrears if special circumstances prevail, that in the opinion of the Municipality, warrants such an extension and which the consumer reasonably could not prevent or avoid, and documentary proof of such special circumstances must be furnished by the consumer on request by the Municipality.
- (6) The Municipality may, in exercising its discretion under subsection (5), have regard to a consumer's –
 - (a) credit record;
 - (b) consumption;
 - (c) level of service;
 - (d) previous breaches of agreements for the payment of arrears in instalments (if any); and
 - (e) any other relevant factors.
- (7) A copy of the agreement must, on request, be made available by the Municipality to the consumer.
- (8) If a consumer fails to comply with an agreement for the payment of arrears in instalments, the total of all outstanding amounts, including the arrears, any interest thereon, administration fees, costs incurred in taking relevant action, and penalties, including payment of a higher deposit, will immediately be due and payable, without further notice or correspondence.
- (9) If a consumer fails to comply with an agreement for the payment of arrears in instalments entered into after receipt of a discontinuation notice, access to services may be discontinued without further notice or correspondence in addition to any other actions taken against or that may be taken against such a consumer.
- (10) No consumer is allowed to enter into an agreement for the payment of arrears in instalments where that consumer failed to honour a previous agreement for the payment of arrears in instalments, entered into after the receipt of a discontinuation notice.

PART 6
TERMINATION, LIMITATION AND DISCONTINUATION OF WATER SERVICES

Termination of agreement for the provision of water services

13. (1) A consumer may terminate an agreement for the provision of water services by giving to the Municipality not less than 30 working days' notice in writing of his or her intention to do so.
- (2) The Municipality may, by notice in writing of not less than 30 working days, advise a consumer of the termination of his or her agreement for the provision of water services if –
- (a) he or she has not used the water services during the preceding 6 months and has not made arrangements to the satisfaction of the Municipality for the continuation of the agreement;
 - (b) he or she has failed to comply with the provisions of this By-law and has failed to rectify such failure to comply on notice in terms of Section 23 or to pay any tariffs or charges due and payable after the procedure set out in Section 11 was applied;
 - (c) in terms of an arrangement made by it with another water services institution to provide water services to the consumer.
- (3) The Municipality may, after having given notice, terminate an agreement for services if a consumer has vacated the premises to which such agreement relates.

Limitation or discontinuation of water services provided

14. (1) The Municipality may limit or discontinue water services provided in terms of this By-law –
- (a) on failure to pay the prescribed tariffs or charges on the date specified, after the provisions of Section 11 were applied;
 - (b) on failure to comply with any other provisions of this By-law, after notice in terms of section 23 was given;
 - (c) at the written request of a consumer;
 - (d) if the agreement for the provision of services has been terminated in terms of Section 13 and it has not received an application for subsequent services to the premises within a period of 90 days of such termination;
 - (e) the building on the premises to which services were provided has been demolished;

- (f) if the consumer has interfered with a limited or discontinued service; or
 - (g) in an emergency.
- (2) The Municipality is not liable for any damages or claims that may arise from the limitation or discontinuation of water services provided in terms of subsection (1).

Restoration of water services

15. When a consumer enters into an agreement for the payment of the arrear amount in instalments after the receipt of a final demand notice or a discontinuation notice, the water services shall be restored to the type of service the consumer elected in terms of the agreement for the provision of water services, within 7 working days.

PART 7 GENERAL

Responsibility for compliance with this By-law

16. (1) The owner of premises is responsible for ensuring compliance with this By-law in respect of all or any matters relating to any installation.
- (2) The consumer is responsible for compliance with this By-law in respect of matters relating to the use of any installation.

Exemption

17. (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 it is of the opinion that the application or operation of that provision would be unreasonable: Provided that 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 in terms of this By-law;
 - (f) unfair discrimination; and
 - (g) 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 in terms of subsection (1).

Unauthorised use of water services

18. (1) No person may gain access to water services from the water supply system, sewage disposal system or any other sanitation services, unless an agreement has been entered into with the Municipality for the rendering of these 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 without an agreement with the Municipality for the rendering of those services –

- (a) to apply for such services in terms of section 2 or 3; and
 - (b) to undertake such work as may be necessary to ensure that the consumer installation through which access was gained complies with the provisions of this By-law.
- (3) The provisions of section 23 shall apply to a notice in terms of subsection (2).

Change in purpose for which water services are used

19. Where the purpose or extent for which water services are used is changed, the consumer must enter into a new agreement with the Municipality.

Interference with water supply system or any sanitation services

20. (1) No person other than the Municipality may manage, operate or maintain the water supply system or any sanitation system, unless authorised by this By-law.
- (2) No person other than the Municipality may effect a connection to the water supply system or sewage disposal system or render any other sanitation services.

Obstruction of access to water supply system or any sanitation services

21. (1) No person may 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 such person to restore access at his or her own expense within a specified period; or
 - (b) if it is of the opinion that the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice, restore access and recover the cost from such person.

Notices and documents

22. (1) A notice or document issued by the Municipality in terms of this By-law is deemed to be duly authorised if the Municipal Manager signs it.
- (2) If a notice or document is to be served on an owner, consumer or any other person in terms of this By-law, such service must be effected by –
- (a) delivering it to him or her personally or to his or her duly authorised agent;

- (b) delivering it at his or her residence, village or place of business or employment to a person not less than 16 years of age and apparently residing or employed there;
 - (c) if he or she has nominated an address for legal purposes, delivering it to such an address;
 - (d) if he or she has not nominated an address for legal purposes, delivering it to the address given by him or her in his or her application for the provision of water services, for the reception of an account for the provision of water services;
 - (e) sending by prepaid registered or certified post addressed to his or her last known address;
 - (f) in the case of a legal person, by delivering it at the registered office or business premises of such legal person; or
 - (g) if service cannot be effected in terms of subsections (a) to (f), by affixing it to a principal door of entry to the premises concerned.
- (3) In the case where compliance with a notice is required within a specified number of working days, such period is deemed to commence on the date of delivery or sending of such notice.

Power to serve and compliance with notices

- 23.** (1) The Municipality may, by written notice, order an owner, consumer or any other person who fails, by act or omission, to comply with the provisions of this By-law, or of any condition imposed thereunder to remedy such breach within a period specified in the notice, which period shall not be less than 30 days.
- (2) If a person fails to comply with a written notice served on him or her by the Municipality in terms of this By-law within the specified period, it may take such action that in its opinion is necessary to ensure compliance, including –
- (a) undertaking the work necessary itself and recovering the cost of such action or work from that owner, consumer or other person;
 - (b) limiting or discontinuing the provision of services; and
 - (c) instituting legal proceedings.
- (3) A notice in terms of subsection (1) must –
- (a) refer to the provision of this By-law not complied with;

- (b) give the owner, consumer or other person a reasonable opportunity to make representations and state his or her case, in writing, to the Municipality within a specified period, unless the owner, consumer or other person was given such an opportunity before the notice was issued;
- (c) specify the steps that the owner, consumer or other person must take to rectify the failure to comply;
- (d) specify the period within which the owner, consumer or other person must take the steps specified to rectify such failure; and
- (e) indicate that the Municipality –
 - (i) may undertake such work necessary to rectify the failure to comply if the notice is not complied with and that any costs associated with such work may be recovered from the owner, consumer or other person; and
 - (ii) may take any other action it deems necessary to ensure compliance.
- (4) In the event of an emergency, the Municipality may without prior notice undertake the work contemplated in subsection (3)(e)(i) and recover the costs from such person.
- (5) The costs recoverable by the Municipality in terms of subsection (3) or (4) is the full cost associated with that work and includes, but is not limited to any exploratory investigation, surveys, plans, specifications, schedules of quantities, supervision, administration charge, the use of tools, the expenditure of labour involved in disturbing or rehabilitation of any part of a street or ground affected by the work and the environmental cost.

Power of entry and inspection

24. The Municipality may enter and inspect any premises –
- (a) for the purposes set out in and in accordance with the provisions of section 80 of the Act;
 - (b) for any purpose connected with the implementation or enforcement of this By-law, at all reasonable times, after having given reasonable written notice of the intention to do so, unless it is an emergency situation.

False statements or information

25. No person may make a false statement or furnish false information to the Municipality or falsify a document issued in terms of this By-law.

Offences

26. A person who –

- (a) unlawfully and intentionally or negligently interfere with any water services works of the Municipality;
- (b) fails to provide information or provide false information reasonably requested by the Municipality;
- (c) fails or refuses to give access required by the Municipality in terms of Section 24;
- (d) obstructs or hinders the Municipality in the exercise of its powers or performance of its functions or duties under this By-law;
- (e) contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this By-law;
- (f) contravenes or fails to comply with a condition or prohibition imposed in terms of this By-law;
- (g) contravenes or fails to comply with any conditions imposed upon the granting of any application, consent, approval, concession, exemption or authority in terms of this By-law; or
- (h) fails to comply with the terms of a notice served upon him or her in terms of this By-law,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 1 year and in the event of a continued offence, to a further fine determined as per approved municipal tariffs each financial year ~~not exceeding R 1,000.00~~ for every day during the continuance of such offence after a written notice from the Municipality has been issued, and in the event of a second offence, to a fine or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years.

Availability of By-law

27. (1) A copy of this By-law must be included in the Municipality's Municipal Code as required in terms of legislation.
- (2) A copy of this By-law must be available for inspection at the municipal offices or at the offices of the authorised agent of the Municipality, as the case may be, at all reasonable times.
- (3) A copy of this By-law may be obtained against payment of R10.00 from the Municipality.
- (4) An electronic copy of this By-law as well as any updates thereof must be uploaded on the Municipality's website.

CHAPTER II

SERVICE LEVELS

Service Levels

28.

- (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 connected to a network pipe and an individual connection to the Municipality's sanitation system –
 - (i) consisting of an un-metered standpipe on a premises connected to a network pipe 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 III

WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

PART 1

CONNECTION TO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Provision of connection pipe

29. (1) If an agreement for water supply services in respect of premises has been concluded and no connection pipe exists in respect of the premises, the owner must make application on the prescribed form and pay the prescribed charge for the installation of such a pipe.
- (2) If an application is made for water supply services which are of such an extent or so situated that it is necessary to extend, modify or upgrade the water supply system in order to supply water to the premises, the Municipality may agree to the extension 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.

Location of connection pipe

30. (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 a suitable size as determined by the Municipality;
 - (b) terminate at –
 - (i) the boundary of the land owned by or vested in the Municipality, or over which it has a servitude or other right; or
 - (ii) 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;
 - (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 at the request of 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: Provided that the applicant shall be responsible for any extension of the water installation to the connecting point designated by the Municipality and for obtaining at his 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.

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

31. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 29, 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, in its discretion, provide and install either –
- (a) a single measuring device in respect of the premises as a whole or any number of such accommodation units; or
 - (b) a separate measuring device for each accommodation unit or any number thereof.
- (3) Where the 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 charges 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) Notwithstanding 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 comprising sectional title units or if, in the opinion of the Municipality, undue hardship or inconvenience would be caused to any consumer on such premises by the provision of only one connection pipe.
- (5) Where the provision of more than one connection pipe is authorised by the Municipality under subsection (4), the tariffs and charges for the provision of a connection pipe are payable in respect of each water connection so provided.

Interconnection between premises or water installations

- 32.** An owner of premises must ensure 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, the water installations of the accommodation units,
- unless he or she has obtained the prior written consent of the Municipality, and complies with such conditions that it may have imposed.

Disconnection of water installation from connection pipe

- 33.** 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 in terms of section 13 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.

PART 2
COMMUNAL WATER SERVICES WORKS

Provision of a water services work for water supply to several consumers

34. The Municipality may install a communal water services work for the provision of water services to several consumers at a location it deems appropriate: Provided that the consumers to whom water services will be provided through that water services work have been consulted in respect of the level of service, tariff that will be payable and location of the work.

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PART 3
TEMPORARY SUPPLY

Water supplied from a hydrant

35. (1) The Municipality may 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 determined by it.
- (2) A person who desires a temporary supply of water referred to in subsection (1), must apply for such water services in terms of Section 2.
- (3) The 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, which portable meter and all other fittings and apparatus used for the connection of the portable water meter to a hydrant, must remain the property of the Municipality and will be provided subject to any conditions imposed by the Municipality.

PART 4
STANDARDS AND GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

Quantity, quality and pressure

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

General conditions of supply

37. (1) The Municipality may specify the maximum height to which water may be supplied from the water supply system and where a consumer requires water to be supplied at a greater height or pressure, the consumer must be responsible therefor.
- (2) The Municipality may, in an emergency, interrupt the supply of water to any premises without prior notice.
- (3) If, in the opinion of the Municipality, the consumption of water by a consumer adversely affects the supply of water to another consumer, it may apply such restrictions as it may deem fit to the supply of water to the first-mentioned consumer in order to ensure a reasonable supply of water to the other consumer and must inform that consumer of such restrictions.

PART 5 MEASUREMENT OF WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

Measuring of quantity of water supplied

38. (1) The Municipality must measure the quantity of water supplied at regular intervals.
- (2) Any measuring device through which water is supplied to a consumer by the Municipality and its associated apparatus, must be provided and installed by the Municipality, must remain its property, and may be changed and maintained by the Municipality when deemed necessary.
- (3) The Municipality may install a measuring device, and its associated apparatus, on premises at any point on the service pipe.
- (4) If the Municipality installs a measuring device on a service pipe in terms of subsection (3), 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.
- (5) If the Municipality installs a measuring device together with its associated apparatus on a service pipe in terms of subsection (3), the owner must –
- (a) provide a place satisfactory to the Municipality in which to install it;
 - (b) ensure that unrestricted access is available to it at all times;
 - (c) be responsible for its protection and be liable for the costs arising from damage thereto, excluding damage arising from normal wear and tear;
 - (d) ensure that no connection is made to the pipe in which the measuring device is installed, between the measuring device and the connection pipe serving the installation; and
 - (e) make provision for the drainage of water which may be discharged, from the pipe in which the measuring device is installed, in the course of work done by the Municipality on the measuring device.
- (6) No person other than the Municipality may –
- (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.

- (7) If the Municipality considers that, in the event of the measuring device being a meter that the size of that meter is unsuitable by reason of the quantity of water supplied to such premises, it may install a meter of such size as it may deem necessary, and may recover from the owner of the premises concerned the prescribed charge for the installation of the meter.
- (8) The Municipality may require the installation, at the owner's expense, of a measuring device to each dwelling unit, in separate occupancy, on any premises, for use in determining quantity of water supplied to each such unit: Provided that where fixed quantity water delivery systems are used, a single measuring device may be used to supply more than one unit.
- (9) Where a measuring device and/or its associated apparatus is lost, stolen, or damaged due to theft, vandalism, negligence, or tampering by the consumer or any third party, the Municipality may –
 - (a) require the owner/consumer to pay the full cost of the replacement, including installation and associated administrative charges, before a new measuring device is installed.
 - (b) recover such costs in accordance with its Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law, and may suspend water supply services until payment is made or acceptable payment arrangements have been concluded.
 - (c) The provision in (a) and (b) does not apply where the loss or damage is due to normal wear and tear or acts of the Municipality.

Quantity of water supplied to consumer

- 39.** (1) For purposes of assessing the quantity of water measured by a measuring device installed by the Municipality on the premises of a consumer or, where applicable, estimated or determined by the Municipality in terms of any provision of this By-law, it is, for the purposes of this By-law, deemed, unless the contrary can be proved, that –
- (a) the quantity is represented by the difference between measurements taken at the beginning and end of such period;
 - (b) the measuring device was accurate during such period;
 - (c) the entries in the records of the Municipality were correctly made; and
 - (d) provided that if water is supplied to, or taken by, a consumer without its passing through a measuring device, the estimate by the Municipality of the quantity of such water is deemed to be correct.
- (2) 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 may for the purpose

of rendering an account estimate, in accordance with subsection (3), the quantity of water supplied to the consumer during the period from the last previous reading of the water meter until the date it is discovered that water is so taken by the consumer.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an estimate of the quantity of water supplied to a consumer may be based on, as the Municipality may decide –
 - (a) the average monthly consumption of water on the premises during any 3 consecutive measuring periods during the 12 months' period prior to the date on which the taking of water in the manner mentioned in subsection (2) was discovered; or
 - (b) the average monthly consumption on the premises registered over 3 succeeding measuring periods after the date referred to in paragraph (a).
- (4) 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 measured at the end of every month or any other fixed period, and the Municipality may estimate the quantity of water supplied over any period during the interval between successive measurements of the measuring device and render an account to a consumer for the quantity of water so estimated.
- (5) The Municipality must, on receipt from the consumer of written notice of note less than 7 days and subject to payment of the prescribed charge, 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.
- (6) If a contravention of Section 37(6) occurs, the consumer must pay to the Municipality the cost of such quantity of water as in the Municipality's opinion was supplied to him or her.
- (7) Until such time as a measuring device has been installed in respect of water supplied to a consumer, the estimated or assumed consumption of that consumer must be based on the average consumption of water supplied to the specific zone within which the consumer's premises is situated, during a specific period.
- (8) Where, in the opinion of the Municipality, it is not reasonably possible or cost-effective to measure water supplied to each consumer within a determined zone, the Municipality may determine a basic tariff or charge to be paid by each consumer within that zone irrespective of actual consumption.
- (10) A tariff or charge determined in terms of subsection (8) must be based on the estimated average consumption of water supplied to that zone.

- (11) Where water supply services are provided through a communal water services work, the amount due and payable by consumers gaining access to water supply services through that communal water services work must be based on the estimated average consumption of water supplied to that water services work.

Defective measurement

40. (1) If a consumer has reason to believe that a measuring device, used for measuring water, which was supplied to him or her by the Municipality, is defective, he or she may, against payment of the prescribed charge, make application in writing for the measuring device to be tested.
- (2) The provisions of section 10(8) to (12) shall apply to such an application.

Special measurement

41. (1) If the Municipality wishes, 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 referred to in subsection (1), its removal, and the restoration of the water installation after such removal, must be carried out at the expense of the Municipality.
- (3) The provisions of section 37(5) and (6) shall apply insofar as they may be applicable in respect of a measuring device installed in terms of subsection (1).

No reduction of amount payable for water wasted

42. A consumer is not be entitled to a reduction of the amount payable for water wasted or water losses in a water installation: Provided that such waste or loss is not caused by the fault of the Municipality.

Adjustment of quantity of water supplied through defective measuring device

43. (1) If a measuring device is found to be defective in terms of section 10(10), the Municipality may estimate the quantity of water supplied to the consumer concerned during the period in which, in its opinion, such measuring device was defective, on the basis of the average daily quantity of water supplied to him or her over –
- (a) a period between 2 successive measurements subsequent to the replacement of the measuring device; or
- (b) a period in the previous year corresponding to the period in which the measuring device was defective; or

- (c) the period between 3 successive measurements prior to the measuring device becoming defective,

whichever it considers the most appropriate.

- (2) If the quantity of water supplied to a consumer during the period when his or her measuring device was defective cannot be estimated in terms of subsection (1), the Municipality may estimate the quantity on any reasonable basis.

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PART 6 INSTALLATION WORK

Approval of installation work

44. (1) If an owner wishes to have installation work done, he or she must first obtain the Municipality's written approval: Provided that approval shall not be required in the case of water installations in dwelling units or installations where no fire installation is required in terms of SABS Code 0400 or 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 charge, 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 I or has been designed on a rational basis.
- (3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a qualified plumber who replaces a fixed water heater or its associated protective devices.
- (4) Authority 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 authority was given.
- (5) 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, where approval was required in terms of subsection (1).
- (6) If installation work has been done in contravention of subsection (1) or (2), the Municipality may by written notice require the owner of the premises concerned to –
- (a) comply with subsection (1) or (2) 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 By-law.

Provision and maintenance of water installations

45. (1) An owner must provide and maintain his or her water installation at his or her own cost and, where permitted in terms of subsection (2), must ensure that the installation is situated within the boundary of his or her premises.
- (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 or her premises, an owner must obtain the written consent of the Municipality or the owner of the land on which such portion is situated, as the case may be.

Use of pipes and water fittings to be authorised

46. (1) No person may, 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 a schedule of approved pipes and fittings as compiled by the Municipality, if any.
- (2) Application for the inclusion of a pipe or water fitting in the schedule referred to in subsection (1), must be made on the form prescribed by the Municipality and be accompanied by the prescribed charge.
- (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; or
 - (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 2 years.
- (4) The Municipality may, in respect of any pipe or water fitting included in the schedule referred to in subsection (1), 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 referred to in subsection (1), 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 schedule, if any, 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, if any, at the prescribed charge.

Labelling of terminal water fittings and appliances

47. All terminal water fittings and appliances using or discharging water must be marked, or have included within the packaging of the 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: Provided that this information must be given for at least the following water pressures:
 - (i) 20 kPa;
 - (ii) 100 kPa; and
 - (iii) 400 kPa.

Water demand management

48. (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.
- (3) Despite the provisions of section 47(2), no flushing urinal that is not user-activated may be installed or continue to operate as part of any water installation.
- (4) All flushing urinals that are not user-activated installed prior to the commencement of this By-law must be converted to user-activated urinals within three years of the commencement of this By-law.
- (5) Any commercial vehicle washing facility or commercial laundry facility constructed after the adoption of this By-law must be constructed and operated in such a manner that 50% of the water used by such facility is recycled for re-use in the facility.
- (6) No cistern designed to operate with a toilet pan, may be installed if it has a capacity greater than 6 litres.

- (5) In any water installation where the plumbing has been designed to balance the water pressures on the hot and cold water supplies to the shower control valve, a shower head with a maximum flow rate of greater than 10 litres per minute at a water pressure of 200 kPa may not be installed.
- (6) All taps on wash hand basins intended for public use must be of the metering type with a maximum flow not exceeding 2 litres per operation.
- (7) Any irrigation system that uses water supplied from the water supply system with a maximum designed flow rate exceeding 60 litres per minute must be fitted with a suitable water volume measuring device.

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PART 7

WATER POLLUTION, RESTRICTION AND WASTEFUL USE OF WATER

Pollution of Municipality's water supply

49. (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.

Owner to prevent pollution of water

50. 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 potability 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.

Water restrictions

51. (1) The Municipality may, by public notice, for the purposes of water conservation, to prevent the wasteful use of water in terms of section 49 or in the event of a water shortage, drought or flood –
- (a) prohibit or restrict the consumption of water in the whole or part of its area of jurisdiction in general or for –
 - (i) specified purposes;
 - (ii) during specified hours of the day or on specified days; and
 - (iii) in a specified manner; and
 - (b) determine and impose –
 - (i) limits on the quantity of water that may be consumed over a specified period;
 - (ii) charges additional to those prescribed in respect of the supply of water in excess of such limit; and
 - (iii) a general surcharge on the prescribed charges in respect of the supply of water; and
 - (c) impose restrictions or prohibitions on the use or manner of use or disposition of an appliance by means of which water is used or consumed, or on the connection of such appliances to the water installation.
- (2) The Municipality may limit the application of the provisions of a notice contemplated by subsection (1) to specified areas or categories of consumers, premises and activities, and may permit deviations and exemptions from, and the relaxation of, any of the provisions on reasonable grounds.
- (3) The Municipality may –
- (a) take, or by written notice require a consumer at his or her own expense to take such measures, including the installation of measurement devices and devices for restricting the flow of water, as may in its opinion be necessary to ensure compliance with a notice published in terms of subsection (1); or
 - (b) discontinue or, for such period as it may deem fit, limit the supply of water to any premises in the event of a contravention on such premises or failure to comply with the terms of a notice published in terms of subsection (1), subject to notice in terms of section 23; and

- (c) where the supply has been discontinued, it may only be restored when the prescribed charge for discontinuation and reconnecting the supply has been paid.
- (4) The provisions of this section applies in respect of water supplied directly by the Municipality to consumers outside its area of jurisdiction, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the conditions governing such supply, unless otherwise specified in the notice published in terms of subsection (1).

Waste of water unlawful

- 52.** (1) No consumer shall 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 may, by written notice in terms of section 23, require the owner to comply with the provisions of subsection (1).
- (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, in its opinion, its use of water is inefficient and such equipment may not be returned to use until its efficiency has been restored and a written application to do so has been approved by the Municipality.

PART 8 WATER AUDIT

Water audit

- 53.** (1) Water users using more than 3 650 Kl per annum, excluding those comprising multiple dwelling units, must within 1 month after the end of each financial year of the Municipality, undertake an annual water audit at their own cost.
- (2) A copy of the audit must be available for inspection by officials from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, the water board, if applicable, and the Municipality.
- (3) The audit must contain details in respect of –
- (a) the quantity 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) seasonal variation in demand through monthly consumption figures;
 - (f) water pollution monitoring methods;
 - (g) current initiatives to manage demand for water;
 - (h) plans to manage their demand for water;
 - (i) estimates of consumption by various components of use; and
 - (j) a comparison of the above factors with those reported in each of the previous 3 years, where available.

PART 9 GENERAL

Notification of boreholes

- 54.** (1) 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 prescribed form 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 such premises to notify it on the prescribed form of such intention before work in connection therewith is commenced.
- (2) The Municipality may require the owner or occupier of any premises who intends to sink a borehole to undertake an environmental impact assessment for such intended borehole, to the satisfaction of the Municipality, before sinking the borehole.
- (3) Boreholes are subject to any requirements of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).
- (4) The Municipality may by notice to an owner or occupier or by public notice require owners and occupiers who has existing boreholes used for water services to –
- (a) obtain approval from it for the use of a borehole for water services in accordance with Sections 6, 7 and 22 of the Act;
 - (b) impose conditions in respect of the use of a borehole for water services; and
 - (c) impose a fixed charge in respect of the use of such a borehole.
- (5) The Municipality may, by notice, prohibit or restrict the sinking of boreholes in any built-up area within the municipal area if it is necessary to do so to prevent damage or disturbance to existing infrastructure such as electricity, sewer, roads and stormwater.
- (6) The Municipality may, by notice, prohibit or restrict the use of boreholes in any area within the municipal area if it is necessary to do so to:
- (a) prevent the abstraction of water that may damage or interfere with the municipal water supply infrastructure;
 - (b) protect the quantity and quality of the groundwater resource;
 - (c) ensure the equitable access to water resources within the municipal area.

Sampling of water

55. (1) The Municipality may take samples of water obtained from a source, authorised 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.
- (2) The prescribed charge for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in subsection (1), must be paid by the person to whom approval to use the water for potable water was granted in terms of section 6(1) of the Act.

Supply of non-potable water by Municipality

56. (1) The Municipality may on application in terms of Section 3 agree to supply non-potable water to a consumer, subject to such terms and conditions as the Municipality may impose.
- (2) Any supply of water agreed to in terms of subsection (1) may not be used for domestic or any other purposes, which, in the opinion of the Municipality, may give rise to a health risk.
- (3) No warranty, expressed or implied, apply to the purity of any non-potable water supplied by the Municipality or its suitability for the purpose for which the supply was granted.
- (4) The supply of non-potable water both as to the 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 arising directly or indirectly therefrom, including the consequences of any *bona fide* fault of the Municipality or the malfunction of a treatment plant.

Testing of pressure in water supply systems

57. The Municipality may, on application by an owner and on payment of the prescribed 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 the owner may request.

Pipes in streets or public places

58. 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 the Municipality, except with the prior written permission of the Municipality and subject to such conditions as it may impose.

Use of grey water

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

Use of water from other sources

- 60.**
- (1) Except with the prior consent of the Municipality and subject to such conditions as the Municipality may impose, no person may for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes use or permit the use of water obtained from a source other than
 - (a) the water supply system, or
 - (b) rainwater tanks which are not connected to the water installation.
 - (2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not exempt a person requesting consent from obtaining the approval of any other authority required by any law.
 - (3) Any person requiring the consent referred to in subsection (1) must, at his or her own cost, provide the Municipality with proof to his or her satisfaction that the water from such other source complies or will comply with the requirements of the relevant SABS Code for drinking water, and any other requirement contained in this By-law or any other law applicable to the consumption of water or that the use of such water does not or will not constitute a danger to health.
 - (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 (3).
 - (5) The fee for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in subsection (4) must be paid by the person to whom approval to use the water from such other source was granted.
 - (6) The Municipality may withdraw any consent given in terms of subsection if, in the opinion of the Municipality-
 - (a) a condition imposed in terms of that subsection is breached; or
 - (b) the water no longer conforms to the requirements referred to in subsection (2).

Rainwater Harvesting and JoJo Tanks

61. (1) The Municipality may, by public notice, require the installation of rainwater harvesting systems and JoJo tanks on new developments or existing properties within the municipal area.
- (2) The Municipality may specify the minimum capacity, design, and installation requirements for rainwater harvesting systems and JoJo tanks to ensure effective water conservation and stormwater management. These requirements may include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Minimum JoJo tank capacity based on the size of the property or roof area;
 - (b) Specifications for the material, color, and placement of the JoJo tank to ensure aesthetic integration with the property;
 - (c) Requirements for the installation of first-flush diverters, overflow mechanisms, and connection to the property's plumbing system;
 - (d) Maintenance and cleaning schedules to ensure the continued functionality of the rainwater harvesting system.
- (3) Owners of properties with rainwater harvesting systems and JoJo tanks must maintain these systems in good working order and ensure they are used for the intended water conservation purposes.
- (4) The Municipality may provide incentives or subsidies to encourage the installation of rainwater harvesting systems and JoJo tanks by property owners.
- (5) Failure to comply with the requirements for rainwater harvesting systems and JoJo tanks may result in the Municipality taking the necessary measures to ensure compliance, including the installation of such systems at the owner's expense.
- (6) The Municipality may, by public notice, prohibit or restrict the use of JoJo tanks in certain areas or for specific purposes if it is necessary to do so to:
 - (a) Prevent damage or interference with the municipal water supply infrastructure;
 - (b) Ensure the equitable access to water resources within the municipal area;
 - (c) Maintain the aesthetic character of the built environment.
- (7) The Municipality is entitled to charge a reasonable fee for the approval and inspection of rainwater harvesting systems and JoJo tanks to recover the associated administrative and operational costs.

CHAPTER III

SANITATION SERVICES

PART 1

STANDARDS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Standards for sanitation services

- 61.** Sanitation services provided by the Municipality must comply with the minimum standards set for the provision of sanitation services in terms of Section 9 of the Act.

Objectionable discharge to sewage disposal system

- 62.** (1) No person may discharge, or permit the discharge or entry into the sewage disposal system of any sewage or other substance –
- (a) which does not comply with the standards and criteria prescribed in Section 74 below;
 - (b) which contains any substance in such concentration as will produce or be likely to produce in the effluent produces for discharge at any sewage treatment plant or in any public water, any offensive, or otherwise undesirable taste, colour, odour, temperature or any foam;
 - (c) which may prejudice the re-use of treated sewage or adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is purified for re-use, or treated to produce sludge for disposal;
 - (d) which contains any substance or thing of whatsoever nature which is not amenable to treatment to a satisfactory degree at a sewage treatment plant or which causes or is likely to cause a breakdown or inhibition of the processes in use at such plant;
 - (e) which contains any substance or thing of whatsoever nature which is of such strength, or which is amenable to treatment only to a degree as will result in effluent from the sewage treatment plant not complying with standards prescribed under the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998);
 - (f) which may cause danger to the health or safety of any person or may be injurious to the structure or materials of the sewage disposal system or may prejudice the use of any ground used by the Municipality for the sewage disposal system, other than in compliance with the permissions issued in terms of this By-law; and
 - (g) which may inhibit the unrestricted conveyance of sewage through the sewage disposal system.

- (2) No person may cause or permit any stormwater to enter the sewage disposal system.
- (3) 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 authorised agent.
- (4) If any person contravenes 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.

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PART 2

ON-SITE SANITATION SERVICES AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES

Application for infrastructure

63. (1) If an agreement for on-site sanitation and associated services in accordance with section 2 exists, and no infrastructure in connection therewith exists on the premises, the owner must immediately make application on the approved form and –
- (a) pay the prescribed charge for the installation of necessary infrastructure; or
 - (b) with the approval of the Municipality and at the request of the owner, install the connecting sewer or on-site sanitation services in accordance with the specifications of the Municipality.
- (2) The Municipality may specify the type of on-site sanitation services to be installed.

Services associated with on-site sanitation services

64. (1) The removal or collection of conservancy tank contents, night soil or the emptying of pits must be undertaken by the Municipality in accordance with a removal and collection schedule determined by the Municipality.
- (2) Copies of the collection and removal schedule must be made available on request.

Charges in respect of services associated with on-site sanitation services

65. (1) Charges in respect of the removal or collection of conservancy tank contents, night soil or the emptying of pits must cover all the operating and maintenance costs in the removal of the pit contents, transportation to a disposal site, the treatment of the contents to achieve a sanitary condition and the final disposal of any solid residues.
- (2) Charges in respect of the removal or collection of conservancy tank contents, night soil or the emptying of pits must be based on the volume removed by vacuum tank or otherwise.
- (3) If the volume of conservancy tank contents, night soil or the emptying of pits removed or collected cannot be quantified, the Municipality may charge a fixed charge as prescribed.
- (4) Charges may be in the form of a monthly contribution or it may be levied as a single payment when the service is rendered.

PART 3 SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Provision of a connecting sewer

66. (1) If an agreement for the use of the sewage disposal system in accordance with section 2 exists and no connecting sewer exists in respect of the premises, the owner must immediately make application on the approved form and –
- (a) pay the prescribed charge for the installation of such a connecting sewer; or
 - (b) with the approval of the Municipality and at the request of the owner, install the connecting sewer in accordance with any specifications of the Municipality.
- (2) If an application is made for use of the sewage disposal system to a 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.

Location of connecting sewer

67. (1) A connecting sewer provided and installed by the Municipality, or owner in terms of section 66, must–
- (a) be located in a position agreed to between the owner and the Municipality and be of a size determined by an authorised officer of the Municipality;
 - (b) terminate at a connection point approximately 1 meter inside the premises from the boundary of the land owned by or vested in the Municipality or over which it 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 ensure that the owner is aware of –
- (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;
 - (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, 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 at the request of any person agree, subject to such conditions as it may impose, to a connection to a sewer other than that which is most readily available for the drainage of the premises: Provided that the applicant is responsible for any extension of the drainage installation to the connecting point designated by an authorised officer 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.
- (5) Where an owner is required to provide a sewage lift as provided for in terms of the Building Regulations, the rate and time of discharge into the sewer is subject to the approval of the Municipality.

Provision of one connecting sewer for several consumers on same premises

- 68.**
- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 61, 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 such premises for the purpose of disposal from the different accommodation units, the Municipality may, in its discretion, 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 different quantities disposed by the different consumers served by such connecting sewer.

- (4) Notwithstanding 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, in the opinion of the Municipality, undue hardship or inconvenience would be caused to any consumer on such premises by the provision of only one connecting sewer.
- (5) Where the provision of more than one connecting sewer is authorised by the Municipality under subsection (4), the tariffs and charges for the provision of a connecting sewer is payable in respect of each sewage connection so provided.

Interconnection between premises

69. An owner of premises must ensure that no interconnection exists between the drainage installation on his or her premises and the drainage installation on other premises, unless he or she has obtained the prior written consent of the Municipality and complies with conditions that it may have imposed.

Disconnection of draining installation from connecting sewer

70. The Municipality may disconnect a drainage installation from the connecting sewer and remove the connecting sewer if –
 - (1) the agreement for provision has been terminated in terms of section 12 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
 - (2) the building on the premises concerned has been demolished.

PART 4

SEWAGE DELIVERED BY ROAD HAULAGE

Acceptance of sewage delivered by road haulage

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

Written permission for delivery of sewage by road haulage

72. (1) No person may discharge sewage into the Municipality's sewage treatment plants by road haulage, except with the written permission of the Municipality and subject to such period and any conditions that may be imposed in terms of the written permission.
- (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 or charges.

Conditions for delivery of sewage by road haulage

73. When sewage is delivered by road haulage –
- (1) the time of delivery must be arranged with the Municipality; and
- (2) the nature and composition of the sewage must be established to the satisfaction of the Municipality prior to the discharge thereof and no person may deliver sewage that does not comply with the standards laid down in terms of this By-law.

Withdrawal of permission for delivery of sewage by road haulage

74. 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 –
- (1) fails to ensure that the sewage so delivered conforms to the standards prescribed in Sections 79 (1) and 80, as applicable, or in the written permission; or
- (2) 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 this By-law or any condition imposed on him or her in terms of any permission granted to him or her; and
- (3) fails to pay the assessed charges in respect of any sewage delivered.

PART 5
PURIFIED SEWAGE

Use of purified sewage

75. (1) The Municipality may on application in terms of **Section 2**, agree to supply purified sewage to a consumer, subject to such terms and conditions as the municipality may impose.
- (2) No warranty, expressed or implied, shall be supplied by the Municipality in respect of the suitability of the purified sewage for the purpose for which the supply was granted.
- (3) The supply of purified sewage shall, both as to condition and use, be entirely at the risk of the consumer, who shall be liable for any consequential damage or loss arising to himself, herself or others arising directly or indirectly there from, including the consequences of any bona fide fault of the Municipality or the malfunction of a treatment plant.

PART 6

DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

Permission to discharge industrial effluent

76. (1) No person may directly or indirectly discharge or allow to be discharged into any sewer or stormwater drain any industrial effluent without the written permission of the Municipality in the form of a permit.
- (2) Every person must, before discharging any industrial effluent into a sewer, apply in writing to the Municipality for a permit on the appropriate form to be completed in duplicate, and must furnish such additional information and submit such samples as the Municipality may require.
- (3) The Municipality may at its discretion, having regard to the capacity of the sewage system or any mechanical appliance used for sewage or the sewage treatment works, whether owned by the Municipality or not, and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to impose, grant written permission in the form of a permit for the discharge of industrial effluent into the sewer.
- (4) The industrial effluent may only be discharged in accordance with the requirements of the permit which has been issued in respect of the premises.
- (5) Owing to any change arising from an amendment in the method of sewage treatment or the introduction of new or revised or stricter or other standards by the Municipality or in terms of the Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), as amended, or as a result of any amendment to this By-law or owing to any other adequate reason, the Municipality may at any time review, amend, modify or revoke any permission given or any conditions imposed or impose new conditions for the discharge of any or all of such effluent into the sewer on giving 4 weeks' written notice in advance of its intention to do so.
- (6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), but subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5), any discharge of industrial effluent existing immediately prior to the date of promulgation of this By-law may, if an application to continue such discharge has been submitted in accordance with subsection (2), continue as then in existence until such time as the Municipality has notified the applicant in writing of the result of his or her application.

Control of industrial effluent

77. (1) The owner or occupier of any premises from which industrial effluent is discharged into a sewer, must provide adequate facilities such as overflow level detection devices, standby equipment, overflow catch-pits or other appropriate means effectively to prevent the discharge into any sewer of any substance prohibited or restricted in terms of this By-law.

- (2) The Municipality may, by notice served on the owner or occupier of any premises from which industrial effluent is discharged, require of him or her, without prejudice to any other provision of this By-law, to –
- (a) subject the effluent before it is discharged to the sewer, to such pre-treatment as will ensure that it conforms in all respects to the provisions of Section 80, or to modify the effluent cycle of the industrial process to an extent and in such a manner as in the opinion of the Municipality is necessary to enable any sewage treatment works receiving the said effluent, whether under the control of the Municipality or not, to produce treated effluent complying with any standards which may be laid down in respect of such works in terms of the Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), as amended;
 - (b) restrict the discharge of effluent to certain specified hours and the rate of discharge to a specified maximum and to install at his or her own expense such tanks, appliances and other equipment as in the opinion of the Municipality may be necessary or adequate for compliance with the said restrictions;
 - (c) install a separate drainage installation for the conveyance of industrial effluent and to discharge the same into the sewer through a separate connection as directed by the Municipality, and to refrain from discharging the effluent through any drainage installation intended or used for the conveyance of domestic soil water or waste water or from discharging any domestic soil water or waste water through the said separate installation for industrial effluent.
 - (d) construct at his or her own expense in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to the sewer, one or more inspection sampling or metering chambers of such dimension and materials and in such positions as the Municipality may prescribe;
 - (e) pay in respect of the industrial effluent discharged from the premises such charge as may be assessed in terms of Section 80 of this By-law: Provided that where owing to the particular circumstances of any specific case, the chemical oxygen demand, the permanganate value (oxygen absorbed), the total suspended solids, the ammonia, the total orthophosphate and the conductivity cannot be determined by the method of assessment prescribed in Section 80, the Municipality may adapt such alternative method of assessment as does reflect the said value and must assess the charge accordingly;
 - (f) provide all such information as may be required by the Municipality to assess the charges payable in terms of Section 80; and
 - (g) for the purpose of paragraph (f), provide and maintain at his or her own expense a meter measuring the total quantity of water drawn

from any borehole, spring or natural source of water and used on the property.

Metering and assessment of industrial effluent

78. The Municipality may, at the cost of the owner or occupier, install and maintain in such position as it shall determine in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to a sewer, any meter or gauge or other device for the purpose of ascertaining the volume or composition of the said effluent and it shall be an offence for any person to bypass, open, break into or otherwise interfere with, or to damage any such meter, gauge or other device: Provided that the Municipality may, at its discretion, enter into an agreement with any person discharging industrial effluent into the sewer, establishing an alternative method or assessing the volume or composition of effluent to be discharged.

Prohibited discharges

79. (1) No person may discharge or cause or permit the discharge or entry into any sewer of any sewage or substance –
- (a) which does not comply with the specifications in Section 80: Provided that the Municipality may relax or grant exemption of some or all of such specifications for such a period as it may specify: Provided further that the Municipality may, in spite of compliance with such specifications, restrict the total mass of any substance or impurity which is discharged into a sewer during any fixed period from any premises;
 - (b) which complies with such specifications, but contains a substance of whatever nature which, in the opinion of the Municipality –
 - (i) is not amenable to treatment at the sewage treatment works, or which causes or may cause a breakdown or inhibition of the normal sewage treatment processes; or
 - (ii) is of such nature as is or may be amenable to treatment only to such degree as to prevent the final treated effluent from the sewage treatment works from complying in all respects with the requirements imposed in terms of the Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); or
 - (iii) whether alone or in combination with other matter 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; or
 - (bb) be harmful to sewers, treatment plant or land used for the disposal of treated sewage effluent; or

- (cc) adversely affect any of the processes whereby sewage is treated or any re-use of purified sewage effluent;
 - (c) which in the opinion of the Municipality may be offensive or may cause a nuisance to the public;
 - (d) which is in the form of steam or vapour;
 - (e) which has a temperature exceeding 44°C at the point where it enters the sewer;
 - (f) which contains a substance of whatever nature which, in the opinion of the Municipality, may produce or give off explosive, flammable, poisonous or offensive vapours in the sewer;
 - (g) which contains a substance having an open flashpoint of less than 93°C or which gives off a poisonous vapour at a temperature below 93°C;
 - (h) which contains a material of whatever nature, including oil, grease, fat or detergents capable of causing an obstruction to the flow in sewers or drains or interference with the proper operation of a sewage treatment works;
 - (i) which shows any visible signs of tar or associated products or distillates, bitumens or asphalt;
 - (j) which contains a substance of such concentration that it may in the opinion of the Municipality cause the final treated effluent from any sewage treatment works to have an undesirable taste after chlorination or an undesirable odour or colour or which is likely to produce excessive foam.
- (2) (a) If any person in contravention of any provision of this By-law discharges industrial effluent into a sewer, or causes or permits it to be so discharged or is about to do so, the Municipality may forthwith, after notifying the owner or occupier of the premises concerned of its intention to do so, and in case of emergency, without notification, close and seal off the drain conveying such effluent to the sewer for such period as it may deem expedient so as to prevent such effluent from entering the sewer.
- (b) The Municipality is not liable for any damage occasioned by any action taken in terms of paragraph (a).
 - (c) No person may, without the written permission of the Municipality, open or break the seal of a drain closed and sealed off in terms of paragraph (a) or cause or permit this to be done.

Limits of permanganate value (PV), pH and electrical conductivity and maximum concentration of certain substances

80. Subject to the provisions of section 79(1), the following are –

- (a) the limits of the PV, pH and electrical conductivity; and
- (b) the substances and the maximum permissible concentrations thereof, expressed in milligrams per litre (mg/l):

(i) **General**

PV – not exceeding	1000 mg/l
pH within the range	6.0 – 10.0
Electrical conductivity – not greater than	500 mS/m by 20°C
Caustic alkalinity (expressed as CaCO_3)	1000 mg/l
Vegetable oils, fats, grease or wax	400 mg/l
Oil, grease or wax of mineral origin	50 mg/l
Sulphides, hydrosulphides and polysulphides (expressed as S)	5 mg/l
Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the drainage installation sewer or sewage treatment plant (expressed as HCN)	20 mg/l
Formaldehyde (expressed as HCHO)	50 mg/l
Non-organic matter in suspension	100 mg/l
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	5000 mg/l
All sugars or starch (expressed as glucose)	1000 mg/l
Available chlorine (expressed as Cl_2)	100 mg/l
Sulphate (expressed as SO_4)	1500 mg/l
Fluorine containing compounds (expressed as F)	5 mg/l
Suspended solids (SS)	1000 mg/l
Phosphate and phosphate-containing compounds (expressed as P)	100 mg/l

(ii) **Metals**

Group 1

Iron (expressed as Fe)
 Chromium (expressed as CrO_3)
 Copper (expressed as Cu)
 Nickel (expressed as Ni)
 Zinc (expressed as Zn)
 Silver (expressed as Ag)
 Cobalt (expressed as Co)
 Tungsten (expressed as W)
 Titanium (expressed as Ti)
 Cadmium (expressed as Cd)

The total collective concentration of all metal in Group 1 (expressed as indicated above), in any sample of the effluent shall not exceed 20 mg/l, or shall the concentration of any individual metal in any sample exceed 5 mg/l.

Group 2

Lead (expressed as Pb)
Selenium (expressed as Se)
Mercury (expressed as Hg)

The total collective concentration of all metal in Group 2 (expressed as indicated above), in any sample of the effluent shall not exceed 20 mg/l, or shall the concentration of any individual metal in any sample exceed 5 mg/l.

(iii) **Other elements**

Arsenic (expressed as As)
Boron (expressed as B)

The total collective concentration of all elements (expressed as indicated above), in any sample of the effluent shall not exceed 5 mg/l.

(iv) **Radioactive wastes**

Radioactive wastes or isotopes: Such concentration as may be laid down by the Atomic Energy Board or any State Department.

Industrial effluent charges

75. (1) The owner or occupier of any premises from where industrial effluent is discharged must, irrespective of the Municipality's permission for the discharge as mentioned in Section 70(3) additional to any other charges which are provided for in this By-law or any other law, pay an amount to the Municipality which is subject to the following stipulations of this By-law.
- (2) The Municipality must render an account to the owner or occupier, as the case may be, for the charges due, showing the date on which they are to be paid.
- (3) Should the owner or occupier, as the case may be, fail to pay the above-mentioned charges on the due date as stated, interest at the standard rate are payable.
- (4) The charges payable in terms of subsection (1) must, subject to the following provisions of this section, be calculated by means of the formula:

$$C = B \times V \times T$$

Where:

C is the industrial effluent charges payable by the owner or occupier, as the case may be;

B equals the cost of treatment of one kilolitre sewage;

V represents the total number of kilolitre of industrial effluent discharged from the premises where the strength is determined for the specific period of industrial effluent discharge;

T represents the strength of the effluent where:

$$T = \frac{\left(\frac{\text{COD}(i-t)}{\text{COD}(t)} + \frac{\text{PV}(i-t)}{\text{PV}(t)} + \frac{\text{SS}(i-t)}{\text{SS}(t)} + \frac{\text{NH}_3(i-t)}{\text{NH}_3(t)} + \frac{\text{PO}_4(i-t)}{\text{PO}_4(t)} + \frac{\text{COND}(i-t)}{\text{COND}(t)} \right)}{6}$$

Where:

COD, PV, SS, NH₃, PO₄ and COND represents respectively, the chemical oxygen demand, the permanganate value (oxygen absorbed), the suspended solids, the ammonia and phosphates, expressed in milligram per litre, and COND the electrical conductivity in mS/m at 20°C of the samples taken by any duly authorised representative of the Municipality, and as required by the Municipality:

i the tariff sample of the owner or occupier from the premises; and

t the mean value of untreated sewage at the sewage treatment works for the same period of which industrial effluent charges are payable.

When the (i-t) value of a specific parameter is smaller than zero, that parameter falls away in the calculation of the strength of the effluent (T).

When the calculated value of T equals one, the owner or occupier, as the case may be, shall not pay industrial effluent charges according to the strength of the effluent. The strength of the effluent (T) is then equal to one and the owner or occupier, as the case may be, pays industrial effluent charges according to the volume of the effluent discharged, only if the volume is higher than 10 Kl per month.

- (5) The parameters of the industrial effluent samples as determined by the Municipality according to subsection (4) is final and binding.
- (6) The costs of treating one kilolitre of sewage are based on the Municipality's annual estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year as approved by the Municipality.

- (7) All costs involved in the sampling and testing of samples required by the Municipality, are borne by the Municipality, while the cost of any other sampling or testing of samples is borne by the owner or occupiers, as the case may be.
- (8) The Municipality determines the total amount of industrial effluent which is discharged from the premises during every period, and for the purpose of such determination the Municipality must –
- (a) in the case where industrial effluent and other sewage are measured together, consider the total discharge as industrial effluent;
 - (b) in the case where the amount of sewage or industrial effluent which is discharged from the premises, is not measured directly –
 - (i) base such determination on the amount of water which is consumed on the premises during the applicable period, after an amount of water, which the Municipality considers reasonable, has been taken into account for irrigation purposes or evaporation or which is present in articles produced on the premises; and
 - (ii) if industrial effluent is discharged from more than one point on the premises, allocate such amount of water as accurately as possible to the different points of discharge;
 - (c) in any case where it is proved that a metering appliance is defective, take such defect properly into account.
- (9) (a) The Municipality must levy on the industrial effluent accounts rendered in terms of subsection (2), the surcharge as calculated in terms of paragraph (b), in respect of each parameter where the limits therein specified are exceeded in each of the tariff samples referred to therein with effect from the cycle during which this By-law is promulgated.
- (b) Any person who discharges industrial effluent into any sewer must in addition to any penalty which may be imposed, pay to the Municipality a surcharge of –

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots P_n$$

Where:

P = the industrial effluent surcharge payable when the maximum standard is exceeded of a parameter;

P1, P2, P3, P..., Pn = the parameters of which the maximum standard is exceeded and calculated as follows:

$$P_n = B \times V \times \frac{\text{Maximum allowed} - \text{Analytical value}}{\text{Maximum allowed}} ; \text{ or}$$

$$P_n = B \times V \times \frac{\text{Analytical value} - \text{Maximum allowed}}{\text{Minimum allowed}}$$

Where:

B equals the cost of treatment of one kilolitre sewage;

V represents the total number of kilolitre of industrial effluent discharged from the premises where the strength is determined for the specific period of industrial effluent discharge.

- (10) The Municipality may determine that the formulae mentioned in this By-law are not applicable in any case where the method of determining the strength of industrial effluent as specified in such formula does not reflect the true strength of the said effluent in the opinion of the Municipality.

76. Application for a permit to discharge trade or industrial effluent into the sewage system

..... MUNICIPALITY

Application for a permit to discharge trade or industrial effluent into the sewage system

(To be completed in block letters)

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

LOCATION OF BUSINESS

Street name: _____

Street number: _____

Erf number: _____

Telephone number: _____

POSTAL ADDRESS

ADDRESS FOR ACCOUNTS

OWNERSHIP OF THE PREMISES

Name of owner: _____

Address of owner: _____

NATURE OF PROCESSES OR TRADE PERFORMED ON THE PREMISES

NAME OF SIGNATORY: _____

POSITION HELD IN BUSINESS: _____

REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS TO WHOM THE PERMIT WILL
APPLY:

(2) QUANTITY OF EFFLUENT AND DISCHARGE CONDITIONS

Connection position	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE RATE PER		
	Month in kilolitre	Day in kilolitre	Hour in kilolitre

NORMAL PLANT OPERATING PERIODS

DAYS IN WEEK	TIME IN DAY

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE FACTOR

Water entering premises	%	Water consumed on premises (not entering the sewage system)	%
From municipal sources		In boiler use	
From other sources		In evaporation	
		Leaving in product	
		In other use	
Total entering premises	100	Total consumed on premises	
Effluent discharge factor – K			

(3) PRETREATMENT OF EFFLUENT BEFORE DISCHARGE

(Insert sizes, capacities, etc., pre-treatment is present. Cross where a particular unit does not exist)

TYPE OF TREATMENT		DISCHARGE POINTS			
		1	2	3	4
Screens (hand raked)	Area (m ²)				
Screens (mechanical)	Area (m ²)				
Comminutors					
Grit tanks					
Grease traps					
Sedimentation tanks	Area (m ²)				
Sedimentation tanks	Vol (m ³)				
Biological processes					
Type:					

(4) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFLUENT

(Insert maximum values or cross where absent)

	pH	Temperature °C	Conductivity mS/m at 20°C	PV 4 hours KMnO ₄ mg/l
Maximum				
Minimum				

*Settleable solids (ml/l)***Concentrations in mg/l of the following:**

Suspended solids: _____
 Caustic alkalinity as CaCO₃: _____
 Acidity as CaCO₃: _____
 Sulphides, etc. as S: _____
 Sulphates as SO₄: _____
 Chlorides as Cl₂: _____
 Fluorine compounds as F: _____
 Available chlorine as Cl₂: _____
 Sugars, starch as glucose: _____
 Tar products and distillates: _____
 Substances not in solution: _____
 Fat, vegetable oil, etc.: _____
 Hydrogen cyanide as HCN: _____
 Mineral oils and grease: _____
 Dyes: _____
 Formaldehyde as HCHO: _____

Concentration in mg/l of the following:**GROUP 1 METALS**

Iron as Fe: _____
 Chromium as CrO₃: _____
 Copper as Cu: _____
 Nickel as Ni: _____
 Zinc as Zn: _____
 Cadmium as Cd: _____
 Silver as Ag: _____
 Cobalt as Co: _____

GROUP 2 METALS

Lead as Pb: _____
 Selenium as Se: _____
 Mercury as Hg: _____

OTHER ELEMENTS

Arsenic as As: _____

Tungsten as W: _____

Boron as B: _____

Titanium as Ti: _____

TOTAL CONCENTRATION

Group 1 metals: _____

Group 2 metals: _____

Other elements: _____

Are radioactive wastes or isotopes present in the effluent?

☐ Yes☐ No**(5) FOR OFFICIAL USE**

PERMIT NUMBER	ISSUED BY	DATE
WATER ALLOCATION FACTOR	TREASURY NOTIFIED	DATE

..... MUNICIPALITY

SPECIAL CONDITIONS**Conditions of acceptance of a discharge of a trade or industrial effluent into the sewage plant:**

- (i) A valid permit for the discharge is held and the conditions stated in the permit are observed.
- (ii) Any special conditions requiring the pre-treatment of the effluent before discharge are observed and the work is carried out to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- (iii) The conditions of this By-law are observed.
- (iv) The applicant **must** notify the Municipality immediately in writing of any change in nature, quantity or rate of discharge of effluent which occurs or is proposed and which would exceed any of the limits in the permit.

- (v) The applicant must within 30 days of signature of this application, procure an accurately representative sample of not less than 5 litres of the effluent to be discharged. One half of this sample must be submitted to the Municipality's laboratory services for analyses and a report submitted to the laboratory services of an analyses of the other half by an analyst appointed by the applicant at his or her expense.
- (vi) I, (full name), the undersigned, duly authorised to act on behalf of, to be known as the applicant, declare that the information given on this form is to the best of my knowledge accurate and accept that the said information may be used for the basis of the issue of a permit to discharge a trade or industrial effluent into the sewage system.

.....
DATE

.....
SIGNATURE

AUTHORITY OR CAPACITY OF SIGNATORY:

77. Permit to discharge trade or industrial effluent into the sewage system

..... MUNICIPALITY

(DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES)

**PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TRADE OR INDUSTRIAL
EFFLUENT INTO THE SEWAGE SYSTEM**

(1)

REGISTERED NAME OF THE BUSINESS TO WHICH THE PERMIT APPLIES			
Street name	Street number	Erf number	Telephone number
Authorised processes for the premises		Effluent discharge factor	

(2)

EFFLUENT DISCHARGE CONDITIONS			
Connection position	Maximum discharge in Kl		
	Per month	Per day	Per hour
Authorised discharge periods	Monday to Friday	Saturday	Sunday

(3)

PRETREATMENT REQUIRED BEFORE ACCEPTANCE

(4)

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED BEFORE EFFLUENT ACCEPTANCE	
Substances acceptable in limited concentrations only	Substances to be totally excluded from an effluent

(5)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

This permit is issued in terms of this By-law and is subject to the conditions stated herein.

.....
DATE

.....
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Account number	Address for accounts	Previous permit number

PART 6
MEASUREMENT OF QUANTITY OF EFFLUENT DISCHARGED TO
SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Measurement of quantity of standard domestic effluent discharged

78. (1) The quantity of standard domestic effluent discharged must be determined by a percentage of water supplied by the Municipality: Provided that where the Municipality is of the opinion that such a percentage in respect of specific premises is excessive, having regard to the purposes for which water is consumed on those premises, the Municipality may reduce the percentage applicable to those premises to a figure which, in its opinion and in the light of the available information, reflects the proportion between the likely quantity of sewage discharged from the premises and the quantity of water supplied thereto.
- (2) Where a premises is 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 is a percentage of the total water used on that premises as may be reasonably estimated by the Municipality.
- (3) If, in the opinion of the Municipality, it is not practicable to determine the quantity of standard domestic effluent in accordance with subsection (1) or (2), it may be estimated by taking into account the number of water-driven toilets on the premises concerned.

Measurement of quantity of industrial effluent discharged

79. (1) The quantity of industrial effluent discharged into the sewage disposal system is determined –
- (a) where a measuring device is installed by the quantity of industrial effluent discharged from a premises as measured through 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 that premises.
- (2) Where a premises is 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 is a percentage of the total water used on that premises as may be reasonably estimated by the Municipality.
- (3) Where a portion of the water supplied to the premises forms part of the end product of any manufacturing process or is lost by reaction or evaporation during the manufacturing process or for any other reason, the Municipality may, on application, reduce the assessed quantity of industrial effluent.

Reduction in the quantity determined in terms of sections 78(1) or (2) and 79(1)(a)

80. (1) A person is entitled to a reduction in the quantity determined in terms of Sections 78 and 79(1)(a) in the event that the quantity of water on which the percentage is calculated was measured during a period where water was wasted or a leakage was undetected if the consumer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Municipality that the said water was not discharged into the sewage disposal system.
- (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 either the measuring period immediately prior to the date of repair of the leak or the measurement period during which the leak is repaired, whichever results in the greater reduction in the quantity.
- (4) (a) The quantity of water loss shall be calculated as the consumption for the leak period less an average consumption, based on the preceding 3 months, for the same length of time.
- (b) In the event of no previous consumption history being available, the average water consumption is determined by the Municipality, after due consideration of all relevant information.
- (5) There shall 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 this By-law.

PART 7 DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS

Construction or installation of drainage installations

81. (1) Any drainage installation constructed or installed must comply with any applicable specifications in terms of the Building Regulations and any standards prescribed in terms of the Act.
- (2) (a) Where the draining installation is a pit latrine it must be of the ventilated improved pit latrine type or equivalent having –
- (i) a pit of 2m³ capacity;
 - (ii) lining as required;
 - (iii) a slab designed to support the superimposed loading; and
 - (iv) protection preventing children from falling into the pit;
- (b) the ventilated improved pit latrine must conform with the following specifications:
- (i) the pit must be ventilated by means of a pipe, sealed at the upper end with durable insect proof screening fixed firmly in place;
 - (ii) the ventilation pipe must project not less than 0.5 m above the nearest roof, must be of at least 150 mm in diameter, and must be installed vertically with no bend;
 - (iii) the interior of the closet must be finished smooth so that it can be kept in a clean and hygienic condition, and the superstructure must be well-ventilated in order to allow the free flow of air into the pit to be vented through the pipe;
 - (iv) the opening through the slab must be of adequate size as to prevent fouling and the rim must be raised so that liquids used for washing the floor does not flow into the pit. It shall be equipped with a lid to prevent the egress of flies and other insects when the toilet is not in use;
 - (v) must be sited in a position that is independent of the residential structure;
 - (vi) must be sited in positions that are accessible to road vehicles having a width of 3.0 m in order to facilitate the emptying of the pit;
 - (vii) in situations where there is the danger of polluting an aquifer due to the permeability of the soil, the pit must be

lined with an impermeable material that is durable and will not crack under stress;

- (viii) in situations where the ground in which the pit is to be excavated is unstable, suitable support is to be given to prevent the collapse of the soil;
- (c) any ventilated pit latrine should not usually be used by more than one household; and
- (d) access to water for washing hands.

Drains in streets or public places

82. No person may 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, except with the prior written permission of the Municipality and subject to such conditions as it may impose.

Construction by Municipality

83. The Municipality may agree with the owner of any premises that any drainage work which such owner desires, or is required to construct in terms of this By-law or the Building Regulations, must be constructed by the Municipality against payment, in advance or on demand, of all costs associated with such construction.

Maintenance of drainage installation

84. (1) The owner or occupier of any premises must maintain any drainage installation and any sewer connection on such premises.
- (2) Any person who requests the Municipality to clear a drainage installation must pay the prescribed tariff.
- (3) The Municipality may, on the written application of the owner or occupier of any premises, inspect and test the drainage installation of such premises or any section thereof and recover from the owner or occupier the cost of such inspection and test, calculated at the rate determined by the Municipality.

Installation of pre-treatment facility

85. 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.

Protection from ingress of floodwaters

86. Where a premises is situated in the 1 in 50 years flood plain, the top level of service access holes, inspection chambers and gullies is to be above the 1 in 50 years flood

level, except in the case of service access holes and inspection chambers, where the cover is secured in place by approved means.

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CHAPTER IV

REPEAL OF LAWS, SAVINGS AND SHORT TITLE

Repeal of laws and savings

87. (1) The following laws are hereby repealed:

All previous water & sanitation by-laws

(2) Any permission obtained, right granted, condition imposed, activity permitted or anything done under a repealed law, shall be deemed to have been obtained, granted, imposed, permitted or done under the corresponding provision (if any) of this By-law, as the case may be.

Short title

88. This By-law shall be called the Water Services By-law, 2025.