OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY BY-LAW



Council Resolution No	. PK 5919
Date	.08-08-2002
Municipal Manager	4) Wile
Executive Mayor	Albrid
Reference No	. 14/11/12
Municipal Code No	B-C-01
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Provincial Gazette

Thursday, 8 August 2002

Provinsiale Roerant

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THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY:

NOTICE NO. 57 SP/2002

PROPOSED REZONING, SUBDIVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PORTIONS 2 AND 4 OF THE FARM TWISTWYK NO. 182, CALEDON

Notice is hereby given in terms of the provisions of sections 16 and 24 of the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) that the Municipal Manager has received the undermentioned application, which is available for inspection during office hours (08:00-13:00 and 14:00-16:00) at the Municipal Offices, 13 Church Street, Caledon. Written objections, if any, stating reasons and directed to the Municipal Manager, P.O. Box 24, Caledon 7230, quoting the stated notice number, will be received from 8 August 2002 up to 30 August 2002.

Applicant

Nature of Application

Spronk & Associates for Human Broers Trust

The proposed rezoning, subdivision and consolidation, are as follows:

- (i) The subdivision of Portion 4 of the farm Twistwyk No. 182 in three portions, namely:
 - Remainder: ± 184 ha
 - Portion A: ± 273 ha
 - Portion B: ± 69 ha.
- (ii) Aforementioned Portion B of Portion 4 of the farm Twistwyk No. 182 are to be consolidated with Portion 2 of the farm Twistwyk No. 182 with a total extent of ± 718,2 ha.
- (iii) Portion A of Portion 4 of the farm Twistwyk No. 182 is rezoned from agricultural zone I to open space zone III, a private nature reserve.

Notice is further given in terms of section 21(4) of the Local Government Act: Municipal Systems, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), that persons who cannot write can approach the Town Planning Section during normal office hours where the Secretary will refer you to the responsible official whom will assist you in putting your comments or objections in writing. — D. J. Adonis, Acting Municipal Manager.

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File Reference: L/145, Caledon.

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MUNISIPALITEIT THEEWATERSKLOOF:

KENNISGEWING NR. 57 SP/2002

VOORGESTELDE HERSONERING, ONDERVERDELING EN KONSOLIDASIE VAN GEDEELTES 2 EN 4 VAN DIE PLAAS TWISTWYK NR. 182, CALEDON

Kennis geskied hiermee ingevolge die bepalings van artikels 16 en 24 van die Ordonnansie op Grondgebruikbeplanning, 1985 (Ordonnansie 15 van 1985), dat die onderstaande aansoek deur die Munisipale Bestuurder ontvang is, wat gedurende kantoorure (08:00-13:00 en 14:00-16:00) by die Munisipale Kantore, Kerkstraat 13, Caledon, ter insae lê. Skriftelike besware, indien enige, met volledige redes daarvoor, en gerig aan die Munisipale Bestuurder, Posbus 24, Caledon 7230, met vermelding van die kennisgewingnommer, word ingewag vanaf 8 Augustus 2002 tot 30 Augustus 2002.

Aansoeker

Aard van Aansoek

Spronk & Medewerkers namens Human Broers Trust

Die voorgestelde hersonering, onderverdeling en konsolidasie, behels die volgende:

- (i) Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Twistwyk Nr. 182 word in drie gedeeltes onderverdeel, nl:
 - Restant: ± 184 ha
 - Gedeelte A: ± 273 ha
 - Gedeelte B: ± 69 ha.
- (ii) Voorgestelde Gedeelte B van Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Twistwyk Nr. 182 word gekonsolideer met Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Twistwyk Nr. 182 om 'n totale oppervlakte van 718,2 ha te vorm.
- (iii) Gedeelte A van Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Twistwyk Nr. 182 word gehersoneer vanaf landbousone I na oopruimtesone III. vir die benutting as 'n privaat natuurreservaat.

Kennis geskied ook ingevolge artikel 21(4) van die Wet op Plaaslike Regering: Munisipale Stelsels, 2000 (Wet 32 van 2000), dat persone wat nie kan skryf nie die Stadsbeplanningsafdeling kan nader tydens normale kantoorure waar die Sekretaresse u sal verwys na die betrokke amptenaar wat u sal help om u kommentaar of besware op skrif te stel. - D. J. Adonis, Waarnemende Munisipale Bestuurder.

Lêerverwysing: L/145, Caledon.

8 Augustus 2002.

11986

OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY:

BY-LAW RELATING TO COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY

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Preamble

The Overberg District Municipality recognises: -

- that everyone has the constitutional right to an environment that is not harmful to their safety or well-being;
- that losses due to fire and the subsequent economic and social impact on people, property and infrastructure causes unnecessary hardship;
- that the protection of all sectors of the community against fire is an important aspect in the development and sustainability of the economy;
- that certain aspects of the daily existence need to be controlled in such a manner as to prevent and reduce the effects of fire on the community as a whole;
- that the community has a vital role to play in achieving the objectives of this By-law, and
- that the benefits of a fire-safe environment should be accessible to all.

Purpose and scope of this By-law

The purpose and scope of the By-law is:

- to promote the achievement of a fire-safe environment for the benefit of all persons within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality;
- to repeal all existing relevant by laws of the Municipality;
- to provide for procedures, methods and practices to regulate fire safety within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality.

Application of this By-law

This By-law is applicable to all persons within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality and includes both formal and informal sectors of the community and economy.

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

- 1. In this By-law, words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, the singular includes the plural and vice versa, the English text prevails in the event of an inconsistency between the different texts and unless the context otherwise indicates:—
 - "above ground storage tank" means a tank situated above ground for the storage of a flammable liquid;
 - "automatic releasing hold-open device" means a device used to hold open a fire door and operates on the detection of a fire to close the fire door;
 - "boundary" means any lateral or street boundary of a site;
 - "building" means:-
 - (a) any structure, whether of a temporary or permanent nature and irrespective of the materials used in the construction thereof, erected or used for or in connection with:—
 - (i) the accommodation or convenience of human beings or animals;
 - (ii) the manufacture, processing, storage or sale of any goods;
 - (iii) the rendering of any service;
 - (iv) the destruction or treatment of combustible refuse or combustible waste;
 - (v) the cultivation or growing of any plant or crop;
 - (b) any wall, swimming pool, reservoir or bridge or any other structure connected therewith;
 - (c) any fuel pump or any tank used in connection therewith;
 - (d) any part of a building, including a building as defined in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);
 - (e) any facilities or system, or part or portion thereof, within or outside but incidental to a building, for the provision of a water supply, drainage, sewerage, stormwater disposal, electricity supply or other similar service in respect of the building;
 - "bund wall" means a containment wall surrounding an above ground storage tank, constructed of an impervious material and designed to contain 110% of the contents of the tank;
 - "chief fire officer" means the person in charge of a service, or the acting chief officer, as contemplated in the Fire Brigade Services Act;

"combustible material" means combustible refuse, combustible waste or any other material capable of igniting;

"combustible refuse" means combustible rubbish, litter or material that is discarded, refused, rejected, or considered worthless;

"combustible waste" means combustible waste material which is salvageable, retained or collected for scrap or reprocessing and may include all combustible fibres, hay, straw, hair, feathers, down, wood shavings, turnings, all types of paper products, soiled cloth trimmings and cuttings, rubber trimmings and buffing, metal fines, and any mixture of the above items, or any other salvageable combustible waste material;

"Constitution" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996);

"controlling authority" means either a chief fire officer, a municipal manager or their respective delegates as contemplated in sections 2 and 3 of this By-law;

"dangerous goods" means a flammable gas, liquid or solid as contemplated in SABS 0228;

"division separating element" means a building element or component which separates one area in a building from another and has a fire resistance of not less than that required by the National Building Regulations (T1) read with the SABS 0400;

"emergency evacuation plan" means a plan specifically designed to aid in the evacuation of occupants from a building in the event of a fire or other threatening danger and assigns responsibility to various staff, indicates escape routes to be used and provides for general contingencies for a safe and quick evacuation from a building;

"emergency route" means that part of an escape route that provides fire protection to the occupants of any building and which leads to an escape door;

"emergency vehicle" means any fire, rescue or other vehicle intended for use at fires and other threatening dangers;

"entertainment and public assembly occupancy" means a place where people gather to eat, drink, dance or participate in other recreation;

"escape door" means the door in an escape route, which at ground level leads directly to a street or public place or to any approved open space which leads to a street or public place;

"escape route" means the entire path of travel from the furthest point in any room in a building to the nearest escape door and may include an emergency route;

"escape route plan" means a diagram indicating the floor layout, the occupant's current position and the route of travel to the nearest primary and secondary escape routes in the building, as well as the action to be taken in the event of a fire or other threatening danger;

"Fire Brigade Services Act" means the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act 99 of 1987);

"fire damper" means an automatic damper and its assembly that complies with the requirements contained in SABS 193;

"fire door" means an automatic or self-closing door or shutter assembly especially constructed to prevent the passage of fire for a specific length of time;

"fire extinguisher" means a portable or mobile rechargeable container which has a fire extinguishing substance that is expelled by the action of internal pressure for the purposes of extinguishing a fire;

"fire hazard" means any situation, process, material or condition which may cause a fire or explosion or provide a ready fuel supply to increase the spread or intensity of the fire or explosion and which poses a threat to life or property;

"fire lanes" means the road, path or other passageway constructed or designated to allow access for emergency vehicles;

"fire protection system" means any device or system designed and installed to -

- (a) detect, control or extinguish a fire, or
- (b) alert occupants or the fire service, or both, to a fire,

but excludes portable and mobile fire extinguishers;

"fire wall" means a wall that is able to withstand the effects of fire for a specific period of time as contemplated in the National Building Regulations (T1) read with SABS 0400;

"flammable gas" as contemplated in SABS 0228, means a gas that at 20 °C and at a standard pressure of 101,3 kilopascals:—

- (a) is ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less (by volume) with air, or
- (b) has a flammable range with air of at least 12 percentage points, regardless of the lower flammable limit;

"flammable liquid" means a liquid, or mixtures of liquids, or a liquid containing solids in solution or in suspension that give off a flammable vapour at or below 60,5 °C and also includes a liquid within the following danger groups as determined in SABS 0228:—

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DANGER GROUP BASED ON FLAMMABILITY.

1	2	3
Danger Group	Closed Cup Flash Point (°C)	Initial Boiling Point (°C)
i	_	≤35 (°C)
_ Ii	<23 (°C)	1
<u> Iii</u>	≥23≤60,5 (°C)	>35 (°C)
Iv	>60,5 - 100 (°C)	15 1 4 1 d 12 m3 1 d 1 → 35 (°C) % 1 1 2 h d 1 4 1

"flammable solid"— as contemplated in SABS 0228, means a solid that is easily ignited by external sources, such as sparks and flames, solids that are readily combustible, solids that are liable to cause, or contribute to, a fire through friction or solids that are desensitised (wetted) explosives that can explode if not diluted sufficiently;

"flammable substance" means a flammable liquid or a flammable gas;

"flammable store" means a store that is used for the storage of flammable liquids and complies with the criteria set out in section 46 of this By-law;

"Hazardous Substances Act," means the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973);

"Municipality" means Overberg District Municipality;

"Municipal Manager" means a person appointed in terms of section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipal Structures Act," means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998):

"Municipal Systems Act," means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000);

"National Building Regulations" means the regulations promulgated in terms section 17(1) of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977), and:—

- (a) National Building Regulations (A2) means the provisions regulating the submission of building plans and particulars to the Municipality;
- (b) National Building Regulations (A20) means the provisions regulating the classification and designation of occupancies;
- (c) National Building Regulations (A21) means the provisions regulating the population of a building;
- (d) National Building Regulations (T1) means the provisions regulating general requirements for fire protection of a building, and
- (e) National Building Regulations (T2) means the provisions regulating the offences for non-compliance with the National Building Regulations (T1);

"National Road Traffic Act" means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996);

"non-combustible" means a substance or material classified as non-combustible when tested in accordance with SABS 0177: Part 5;

"occupancy" means the particular use or type of use to which a building or portion thereof, is normally put or intended to be put as provided for in the National Building Regulations (A20);

"occupancy separating element" means a building element or component which separates one occupancy in a building from another and has a fire resistance of not less than that required by the National Building Regulations (T1) read with the SABS 0400;

"Occupational Health and Safety Act" means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993);

"operator" means the person responsible for the use of a motor vehicle and who has been registered as the operator of such a vehicle in terms of the National Road Traffic Act;

"owner" means:-

- (a) in relation to premises, other than a building, either a natural or juristic person whose identity is determined by operation of law;
- (b) in relation to a building, either a natural or juristic person in whose name the land on which such building was or is erected or such land, as the case may be, is registered in the deeds office in question;
- (c) in relation to an installation, either a natural or juristic person in whose name a contract is entered into regarding approval, erection and maintenance of the installation; provided that such a person is not the owner mentioned in (b), and
- (d) in the event of the controlling authority being unable to determine the identity of a person mentioned in (a), (b) and (c), any person who is entitled to the benefit of the use of such premises, building or installation or who enjoys such benefit;

"person in charge" means:-

- (a) in relation to premises, either a natural or juristic person who is permanently or temporarily responsible for the management, maintenance or utilisation of the premises;
- (b) in relation to a building, either a natural or juristic person who is permanently or temporarily responsible for the management, maintenance or utilisation of the building;

- (c) in relation to an installation, either a natural or juristic person who is permanently or temporarily responsible for the management or utilisation of the installation; provided that such a person is not the person mentioned in (a), and
- (d) in the event of the controlling authority being unable to determine the identity of a person mentioned in (a), (b) and (c), any person who is in the opinion of the controlling authority deemed to be in charge of such premises, building or installation;
- "population" means the population determined in accordance with the National Building Regulations (A21);
- "premises" means any building, beach, land, terrain, road, vehicle and can include a vessel, train or aircraft;
- "public place" means any square, park, recreation ground or open space which:—
- (a) is vested in the Municipality;
- (b) the public has the right to use, or
- (c) is shown on a general plan of a township filed in a deeds registry or a Surveyor-General's office and has been provided for or reserved for the use of the public or the owners of erven in such township;
- "public road" means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place (whether a thoroughfare or not) which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access, and includes:—
- (a) the verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;
- (b) any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare, and
- (c) any other work or object forming part of or connected with or belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare;
- "SABS Codes" means South African Bureau of Standards SABS Codes of Practice and Specifications issued in terms of the Standards Act;
- "service" means a fire brigade service as defined in the Fire Brigade Services Act;
- "site" means any erf, lot, plot, stand or other piece of land on which a building has been, is being or is to be erected;
- "Standards Act" means the Standards Act, 1993 (Act 29 of 1993);
- "State" means: -
- (a) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government, or
- (b) any other functionary or institution:—
 - (i) exercising a power or performing a function in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution, or
 - (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public function in terms of any legislation, but does not include a court or judicial officer;
- "storage vessel" means a pressure vessel as defined in the regulations for pressure vessels promulgated in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act;
- "summary abatement" means to immediately judge a condition to be a fire hazard or other threatening danger to life or property and to order immediate correction of such condition;
- "tank" for purposes of chapter 9 of this By-law, means a container mounted permanently or temporarily on or embodied in a vehicle and so constructed to be suitable for the containment of flammable liquid or gas cargo;
- "this By-law" includes the Schedules published in terms of this By-law;
- "underground tank" means a tank used or intended to be used for the storage of flammable liquid wholly sunk into and below the surface of the ground;
- "vehicle" means a vehicle as defined in the National Road Traffic Act and includes the following:-
- (a) "road tank vehicle" means a tank truck, tank trailer, or truck-tractor and tank-semi-trailer combination;
- (b) "tank-semi-trailer" means a vehicle with a tank mounted on it or built as an integral part of it, and so constructed that, the semi-trailer is drawn by a truck-tractor or another trailer, through a fifth wheel connection part of the load rest on the towing vehicle;
- (c) "tank trailer" means a vehicle with a tank mounted on it or built as an integral part of it, and so constructed that, when the tank trailer is drawn by a tank truck, practically all of its load rests on its own wheels;
- (d) "tank truck" means a single, self-propelled vehicle with a tank mounted on it;
- (e) "truck-tractor" means a self-propelled vehicle used to pull a tank-semi-trailer, and
- (f) any other vehicle, which in the opinion of the controlling authority, is a vehicle contemplated in chapter 9 of this By-law.

CHAPTER 2

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Administration and enforcement

- 2. (1) The chief fire officer is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this By-law.
 - (2) Where no chief fire officer has been appointed in terms of the Fire Brigade Services Act, the municipal manager is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this By-law.
 - (3) Where there is no service established in the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality, the municipal manager is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this By-law.

Delegation

- 3. (1) A chief fire officer may delegate any power granted to him in terms of this By-law in accordance with section 19 of the Fire Brigade Services Act.
 - (2) A municipal manager may delegate any power granted to him in terms of this By-law in accordance with the system of delegation of the Municipality developed in terms of section 59 of the Municipal Systems Act.

Enforcement provisions

- 4. (1) A controlling authority may, whenever he regards it necessary or expedient to do so, enter any premises at any reasonable time to ensure compliance with this By-law.
 - (2) A controlling authority has the authority to summarily abate any condition which is in violation of any provision of this By-law and which presents an immediate fire hazard or other threatening danger.
 - (3) A controlling authority must remedy any violation mentioned in subsection (2), by performing any act, and may also:-
 - (a) call for the immediate evacuation of the premises;
 - (b) order the closure of the premises until such time as the violation has been rectified;
 - (c) order the cessation of any activity, and
 - (d) order the removal of the immediate threat.
 - (4) Any costs of such action must be borne by the person deemed by a controlling authority to be responsible for the existence of such condition.

Authority to investigate

5. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, a controlling authority has the authority to investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of any fire or other threatening danger.

Failure to comply with provisions

- 6. (1) When a controlling authority finds that there is non-compliance with the provisions of this By-law, excluding the situation in section 4(2), a written notice must be issued and include the following:—
 - (a) confirmation of the findings;
 - (b) provisions of this By-law that are being contravened;
 - (c) the remedial action required, and
 - (d) set forth a time for compliance.
 - (2) An order or notice issued under this By-law must be served either by personal delivery or registered mail upon a person who is in the opinion of the controlling authority, deemed to be the appropriate person.
 - (3) For unattended or abandoned premises, a copy of such order or notice must be posted on the premises in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such premises and the order or notice must be mailed by registered mail, to the last known address of the owner, the person in charge of the premises or both.

Denial, suspension or revocation of an approval or a certificate

- 7. A controlling authority may refuse, suspend or revoke an approval or a certificate required by this By-law for:
 - (a) failure to meet the provisions of this By-law for the issuance of the approval or certificate, or
 - (b) non-compliance with the provisions of the approval or certificate.

Records required

8. The safekeeping of all relevant records and documents is the responsibility of the controlling authority.



Charges

- The Municipality may determine the fees payable by a person on whose behalf, the controlling authority rendered a service as contemplated in section 10 of the Fire Brigade Services Act.
 - (2) The Municipality may charge a fee for the provision of an inspection, re-inspection or any other service as well as the issuing of permits, approvals or certificates in accordance with the applicable local government legislation regulating the charging of fees.

Reporting a fire hazard and other threatening danger

Indemnity

10. The Municipality, controlling authority or a member of a service is not liable for damage or loss as a result of, but not limited to, bodily injury, loss of life or loss of or damage to property or financial loss, or consequential loss, which is caused by or arises out of or in connection with anything done or performed or omitted in good faith in the exercise or performance of a power, function or duty conferred or imposed in terms of this By-law.

Reporting a fire hazard and other threatening danger

11. An owner or the person in charge of the premises, upon discovering any evidence of a fire hazard or other threatening danger pertaining to this By-law, must immediately notify the controlling authority.

CHAPTER 3

FIRE PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS

General

12. The controlling authority in terms of section 4(3) or section 6(1) of this By-law must abate a contravention of the National Building Regulations relating to fire and safety of buildings.

Access for emergency vehicles

- 13. (1) When, in the opinion of the controlling authority, premises are not readily accessible from public roads it must be provided with emergency vehicle access and, notwithstanding the provisions in the National Building Regulations (T1), may be required to comply with the following:—
 - (a) An access road must be constructed so that it is capable of supporting the mass of the heaviest emergency vehicle required to cater for the risk of the premises.
 - (b) A motorised or electronically operated gate must be equipped in such a manner that access to the premises can be gained without the use of a motor or any other electronic device.
 - (c) Fire lanes must be provided for all premises which are set back more than 45 metres from a public road or exceed nine metres in height and are set back over 15 metres from a public road.
 - (d) Fire lanes must be at least four metres in width, the position of which must be decided upon after consultation with the controlling authority, and the area from ground level to a clearance height of four metres above the fire lane must remain unobstructed.
 - (e) A <u>cul-de-sac that is more than 90 metres in length, must be provided with a minimum turning circle at the closed end of the road capable of accommodating the largest emergency vehicle which is required to cater for the risk of the premises.</u>
 - (2) The design, marking, use and maintenance of fire lanes not forming part of a public road must comply with the requirements of the controlling authority.
 - (3) It is unlawful for a person to park a vehicle in or otherwise obstruct a fire lane.

Division and occupancy separating elements

14. An owner or person in charge of a building may not alter a division or occupancy separating element in any way that would render it less effective or to allow flame, heat or combustion products from penetrating into the adjacent compartment or structure.

Fire doors and assemblies

- 15. (1) Subject to the provisions of SABS 1253, a fire door and assembly must be maintained in such a manner that in the event of a fire it retains its integrity, insulation and stability for the time period required for that particular class of door.
 - (2) A fire door may be kept open, only when it is equipped with an automatic releasing hold-open device approved by the Municipality.
 - (3) A fire door and assembly may not be rendered less effective through the following actions:—
 - (a) altering the integrity, insulation or stability of a particular class of door;
 - (b) disconnecting the self-closing mechanism;
 - (c) wedging, blocking or obstructing the door so that it cannot close;
 - (d) painting the fusible link actuating mechanism of a door;
 - (e) disconnecting or rendering less effective an electric or electronic release mechanism, or

(f) any other action that renders a fire door or assembly less effective.

Escape Routes

- 16. (1) A component which forms part of an escape route such as the feeder routes, access doors, emergency routes and escape doors must not be obstructed or rendered less effective in any way, which could hinder or prevent the escape of any person from a building in the case of fire or any other emergency.
 - (2) A locking device, which is fitted to an access or escape door in an escape route, must be of a type approved by the Municipality.
 - (3) Where required by the controlling authority, an escape route must be clearly indicated with signage, which complies with SABS 1186, indicating the direction of travel in the event of fire or any other emergency.

Tents

- 17. (1) Prior to the erection and usage of a tent as an occupancy contemplated in the National Building Regulations (A20), an applicant must:—
 - (a) submit an application in terms of the National Building Regulations (A2) to the Municipality for the erection and usage of the tent,
 and
 - (b) submit an application in terms of the section 22 of this By-law to the controlling authority for a temporary population certificate.
 - (2) The application submitted in terms of subsection (1)(a) must comply with the following:—
 - (a) The tent must be erected at least 4,5 metres from a boundary, combustible store or material and the controlling authority may require that this distance be increased should the situation require it.
 - (b) Where tents are erected adjacent to one another, an unobstructed minimum distance of 4,5 metres must be provided between them and where applicable between the stakes and guidelines of the adjacent tents, in order to ensure emergency vehicle access.
 - (c) The requirements set out in the National Building Regulations (T1) must be complied with in the following instances:—
 - (i) where the population of a tent exceeds 25 people;
 - (ii) where a tent is occupied during the hours of darkness;
 - (iii) for seating arrangements and aisle dimensions, and
 - (iv) for the provisions of fire extinguishers.
 - (d) The population density of a tent must comply with the National Building Regulations (A21).
 - (e) No cooking may be carried out in the tent occupied by the public and where cooking is required, it must be carried out in a separate tent or an area to which the public does not have access.
 - (f) No open fire is permitted in a tent and any other flame emitting device, such as a candle, lantern or torch but not limited thereto, is only permitted in a tent after approval by the controlling authority.
 - (g) No open fire or flame is permitted within five metres of a tent, stake or guideline of a tent.
 - (h) Smoking is prohibited in a tent and a "No Smoking" sign must be prominently displayed at each entrance and must comply with SABS 1186: Part 1.
 - (i) Lighting and wiring installed in a tent must comply with the requirements set out in SABS 0142 in such a manner that direct contact is not made with combustible material and the radiated heat does not pose an ignition hazard.
 - (3) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsections (1) and (2), the controlling authority may request the applicant to fulfil additional requirements for the erection and usage of a tent.

CHAPTER 4

FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Fire extinguishers

- 18. (1) Fire extinguishers must be provided and installed on premises as required by the controlling authority and in accordance with the National Building Regulations (T1) and (T2).
 - (2) Fire extinguishers must be maintained strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, SABS 1475: Part 1, SABS 1571, SABS 1573 and SABS 0105: Part 1.
 - (3) A juristic or a natural person may not fill, recharge, recondition, modify, repair, inspect or test a fire extinguisher in terms of SABS 1475: Part 1, unless such a person is the holder of a permit issued by the South African Bureau of Standards or certificate of competence issued by the South African Qualifications Certification Committee.
 - (4) The owner or person in charge of the premises may not allow a fire extinguisher to be filled, recharged, reconditioned, modified, repaired, inspected or tested by a person not in possession of a permit or certificate mentioned in subsection (3).
 - (5) When the controlling authority finds that a fire extinguisher has been filled, recharged, reconditioned, modified, repaired, inspected or tested by a person not in possession of a permit mentioned in subsection (3), the controlling authority must instruct the owner or person in charge of such premises to have the work carried out by a person who is in possession of such a permit or certificate.

- (6) When, in the opinion of the controlling authority, a fire extinguisher is unsafe or ineffective either by reason of deterioration, design or construction, the controlling authority must instruct the owner or the person in charge of the premises to have the appliance inspected and tested in terms of SABS 1475: Part I and SABS 1571.
- (7) A fire extinguisher may not be removed from the premises for filling, recharging, reconditioning, modification, repair, inspection or testing unless the appliance is replaced temporarily with a similar appliance in good working condition.
- (8) A fire extinguisher may not be installed, dismantled, recharged, disconnected, serviced, modified, repaired or tested in an area where such action would create a danger or hazard.

Testing and maintenance of fire protection systems

- 19. (1) A fire protection system must be tested and maintained on a regular basis and the owner or person in charge of the premises must keep a detailed record of the test and maintenance of the system.
 - (2) A person may not test a fire protection system before notifying the occupants of the premises concerned of the starting and completion times of the test, and where applicable the parties who monitor the fire protection system.
 - (3) A fire protection system designed for detecting, fighting, controlling and extinguishing a fire must be maintained in accordance with the National Building Regulations (T2) read in conjunction with a recognised national code or standard, and in the absence of a national code or standard an applicable international code or standard must be used.
 - (4) A fire protection system may not be installed, dismantled, recharged, disconnected, serviced, modified, repaired or tested in any area where such action would create a danger or hazard.
 - (5) The person carrying out the maintenance of a fire protection system must inform the owner or person in charge of the premises in writing, of any defects discovered, maintenance performed or still outstanding, and where the person in charge has received such notice, he must without delay inform the owner accordingly.
 - (6) The owner or person in charge of the premises must immediately notify the controlling authority when the fire protection system, or a component thereof, is rendered inoperable or taken out of service and must notify the controlling authority as soon as the system is restored.
 - (7) The owner or person in charge of the premises must take all steps deemed necessary by the controlling authority to provide alternate equipment to maintain the level of safety within the premises.

Interference with and access to fire protection systems and fire extinguishers

20. A person is not permitted to render less effective, inoperative, inaccessible, or tamper and interfere with a fire extinguisher or fire protection system, except as may be necessary during emergencies, maintenance, drills or prescribed testing.

Fire alarms and fire hydrants

- 21. (1) Without compensation to the owner of the premises concerned, the controlling authority may cause:—
 - (a) a fire alarm;
 - (b) a transmission instrument for calls of fire or other emergency, or
 - (c) a transmission instrument for warning residents of a fire or other emergency to be affixed to any building, wall, fence, pole or tree.
 - (2) Without compensation to the owner of the premises concerned, the controlling authority may cause the position of a fire hydrant and fire alarm or any other fire protection information to be marked on any building, wall, fence, pole, tree, road, pavement or hydrant cover with a board, decal, metal plate or painted marker or by any other means.
 - (3) The controlling authority may at any time cause a fire alarm, other transmission instrument mentioned in subsection (1), board, decal, metal plate or painted marker to be removed without compensating an owner of the premises concerned.
 - (4) An unauthorised person is prohibited from removing, defacing, altering, tampering or damaging a fire alarm, other transmission instrument mentioned in subsection (1), board, decal, metal plate or painted marker.
 - (5) A person may not render less effective, inoperative, inaccessible, or tamper and interfere with a fire hydrant.

CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC SAFETY

Prevention and control of overcrowding

- 22. (1) Prior to the usage of the premises for entertainment or public assembly, the owner or person in charge of such premises must submit an application for a population certificate to the controlling authority, as prescribed in the Schedule 2 of this By-law.
 - The controlling authority may request additional information from the applicant.
 - (3) Notwithstanding the provision in subsection (1), the controlling authority may instruct the owner or person in charge of the premises to apply for either a temporary or a permanent population certificate, should the premises be used in respect of any other occupancy contemplated in the National Building Regulations (A20).
 - (4) A temporary population certificate is valid for a period not exceeding 30 calendar days.







- (5) The controlling authority must refuse to issue the temporary or permanent population certificate if the premises do not comply with the requirements of the National Building Regulations (T1), and where the controlling authority is of the opinion that the non-compliance of the premises can be remedied, he must instruct the owner or person in charge of the premises in writing, to take all reasonable steps to render the premises safe prior to the usage of the premises and the issuing of the temporary or permanent population certificate.
- (6) If at any time the controlling authority becomes aware that the usage of the premises is not in accordance with the temporary or permanent population certificate, he must act in terms of sections 4(2) or 6(1) and section 7 of this By-law.
- (7) The temporary and permanent population certificate is valid only for the premises or portion of the premises for which it was issued, and when changes of occupancy occur or alterations are made to the premises for which the certificate was issued, the owner or person in charge of the premises must reapply for the certificate in accordance with subsection (1).
- (8) The temporary or permanent population certificate must be displayed in a clearly visible and conspicuous position in or on the premises for which the certificate was issued.
- (9) The owner or the person in charge of the premises must prevent overcrowding by limiting the maximum population to that which is specified on the temporary or permanent population certificate.
- (10) A person must vacate the premises that are overcrowded when instructed to do so by the controlling authority, the owner or person in charge of the premises.

Attendance of a service

- 23. (1) When the controlling authority is of the opinion that a service is required to be in attendance during a function in a place used for entertainment or public assembly, he may provide, in the interest of public safety and subject to the exigencies of the service, one or more members, a vehicle or equipment of a service to be in attendance on the premises for the duration of the function or part thereof.
 - (2) When the attendance of a service during a function in a place used for entertainment or public assembly involves costs, the costs incurred by the Municipality may be recovered from the person in charge of the function in accordance with section 9 of this By-law.

Formulation of an emergency evacuation plan

- 24. (1) The owner or person in charge of a school, hospital, residential institution, hotel, guest house, hostel or other similar occupancy which has a population in excess of 25 persons (including staff), must formulate an emergency evacuation plan detailing the appropriate action to be taken by the staff or the occupants in the event of a fire or other threatening danger.
 - (2) The controlling authority may order the owner or person in charge of the premises, other than those contemplated in subsection (1), to formulate an emergency evacuation plan detailing the appropriate action to be taken by the staff or the occupants in the event of a fire or other threatening danger.
 - (3) The plan mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) must be revised if an aspect thereof is no longer applicable or if the building for which the plan was designed has changed.
 - (4) The emergency evacuation plan must be tested in its entirety at a maximum of six-monthly intervals or when the plan has been revised and a record of the testing must be kept in a register.
 - (5) The register mentioned in subsection (4) must contain the following information:—
 - (a) the date and time of the test;
 - (b) the number of participants;
 - (c) the outcome of the test and any corrective actions required, and
 - (d) the name and signature of the person supervising the test.
 - (6) The register, together with the emergency evacuation plan, must be available on the premises for inspection by the controlling authority.
 - (7) The controlling authority may evaluate the formulation and implementation of the emergency evacuation plan and may officially communicate any recommendations or remedial actions to improve or rectify faults in the plan.

Displaying of escape route plans

- 25. (1) In a hospital, residential institution, hotel, guest house, hostel or other similar occupancy designed or intended for or used by patients, residents or transient persons, irrespective of the population, the escape route plan must be displayed in a conspicuous position in any room designed for sleeping purposes.
 - (2) The displaying of escape route plans for any other premises is subject to the approval of the controlling authority.

Barricading of vacant buildings

26. The owner or person in charge of a building or portion thereof which is vacant must remove all combustible waste or refuse therefrom and lock, barricade or otherwise secure all windows, doors and other openings in the building to the satisfaction of the Municipality which will prevent the creation of a fire hazard caused by the entering of an unauthorised person.

CHAPTER 6

HOUSEKEEPING

Combustible waste and refuse

- 27. (1) The owner or person in charge of the premises or a portion thereof must not allow combustible waste or refuse to accumulate in any area or in any manner so as to create a fire hazard or other threatening danger.
 - (2) Combustible waste and refuse must be properly stored or disposed of to prevent a fire hazard or other threatening danger as prescribed in the applicable legislation, dealing with the storage and disposal of that specific type of combustible waste and refuse, or in the absence of applicable legislation as determined by the controlling authority.

Dust

28. The owner or person in charge of the premises or a portion thereof may not allow the accumulation of dust in quantities sufficient to create a fire or other threatening danger and must store or dispose of the dust as prescribed in the applicable legislation dealing with the storage and disposal of that specific type of dust.

Combustible or flammable substances and sweeping compounds

- 29. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, only approved water-based solutions or detergents, floor sweeping compounds and grease absorbents must be used for cleaning purposes.
 - (2) The use of sawdust or similar combustible materials to soak up combustible or flammable substances spilled or dropped in the course of a process, is prohibited.

Accumulations in chimneys, flues and ducts

30. The owner or person in charge of the premises or a portion thereof must not allow soot or any other combustible substance to accumulate in a chimney, flue or duct of the premises in such quantities or in such a manner as to constitute a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

Sources of ignition

- 31. (1) Smoking, the carrying of matches, the use of heating or other flame-emitting devices, or the use of any spark-producing equipment is prohibited in areas containing combustible or flammable substances, and where equipment or tools are necessary to conduct or maintain an operation, it must be intrinsically safe and specifically designed for that purpose.
 - (2) Hot ashes, cinders or smouldering coals must be placed in a non-combustible container and the container must be placed on a non-combustible surface or stand.
 - (3) An adequate distance, as deemed appropriate by the controlling authority, must be ensured and maintained between combustible substances and heating or lighting equipment or other sources of ignition.
 - (4) Portable heaters must be secured so that it cannot be overturned and the controlling authority may prohibit the use of portable heaters in respect of occupancies or situations where such use or operation would present a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

Smoking

- 32. (1) If conditions exist where smoking creates a fire hazard on the premises, smoking is prohibited and "No Smoking" signs must be displayed as directed by the controlling authority and the signs must comply with SABS 1186: Part 1.
 - (2) A person may not remove a "No Smoking" sign.
 - (3) A person may not light or smoke a cigar, cigarette, pipe, tobacco or other substance or ignite or otherwise set fire to other material, nor hold, possess, throw or deposit any lighted or smouldering substance in any place where expressly prohibited.
 - (4) Where smoking is allowed, provisions must be made for the safe disposal of the smoking material and matches to prevent the creation of a fire hazard or other threatening danger.
 - (5) A person may not throw, put down or drop a burning match, burning cigarette, or other burning material or any material capable of spontaneous combustion or self-ignition in a road or any other place.

Electrical fittings, equipment and appliances

- 33. (1) A person may not cause or permit an electrical supply outlet to be overloaded.
 - (2) A person may not cause or permit an electrical appliance or extension lead to be used in a manner which is likely to create a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

Flame-emitting device

34. A person may not cause or permit a flame-emitting device, such as a candle, lantern or torch, but not limited thereto, to be used in a manner which is likely to create a fire hazard or other threatening danger.



CHAPTER 7

FIRE HAZARDS

Combustible material

- 35. (1) A person may not store, transport, use or display or cause or permit to be stored, transported, used or displayed, whether inside or outside the premises, any combustible material or a flammable substance in quantities or in a position or in a manner likely to cause or create a fire hazard or other threatening danger.
 - (2) The owner or person in charge of the premises may not permit vegetation to grow or accumulate thereon, or other combustible material to accumulate thereon, in a manner likely to cause a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

Lighting of fires and burning of combustible material

- 36. (1) The lighting of fires and the disposal of combustible material by burning is prohibited, save in the circumstances set out in this section.
 - (2) A person may light a fire or use a flame-emitting device for the purpose of preparing food or for any other domestic purpose in a manner which will not cause a fire hazard or other threatening danger or where such a fire is not precluded by any other legislation.
 - (3) The owner or person in charge of the premises used in respect of an occupancy of entertainment or public assembly must ensure that a cooking fire or flame-emitting device is placed in designated areas so as to prevent a fire hazard or other threatening danger.
 - (4) Burning may take place on State land, a farm, a small holding, or land within a proclaimed township that is not utilised for residential purposes provided that the prior approval is obtained from the controlling authority which approval shall be applied for in writing after approval has been obtained in terms of the applicable legislation set out in Schedule 3.

CHAPTER 8

FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

Application of this Chapter

37. Notwithstanding the provisions in either the Hazardous Substances Act or the Occupational Health and Safety Act, this Chapter regulates flammable substances in the local government sphere so as to prevent and reduce fire hazards or other threatening dangers.

Storage and use of a flammable substance

- 38. (1) Prior to the construction of a new installation or the alteration of an existing installation, whether temporary or permanent, for the storage of a flammable substance, the owner or person in charge of the installation must submit a building plan to the Municipality, in accordance with the National Building Regulations, and a copy of the approved plan must be available at the site where the installation is being constructed.
 - (2) Prior to the commissioning of an above ground or underground storage tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipework, the owner or person in charge of the installation must ensure that it is pressure-tested in accordance with the provisions of the National Building Regulations (T1), SABS 0131: Parts 1 and 2, SABS 089: Part 3 and SABS 087: Parts 1,3 and 7 (whichever is applicable) in the presence of the controlling authority.
 - (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the controlling authority may require an existing above ground or underground storage tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipework, to be pressure-tested in accordance with the provisions of the National Building Regulations (T1).
 - (4) The controlling authority must be notified at least 48 hours prior to the pressure test.
 - (5) Prior to the alteration of the premises that impacts on the fire safety of an existing above ground or underground storage tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipework, the owner or person in charge of the premises must notify the controlling authority, who may call for the premises or installation to be rendered safe.
 - (6) The owner or person in charge of the premises may not store or use:-
 - (i) a flammable gas in excess of 19 kilogram, or
 - (ii) a flammable liquid of a danger group (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) in excess of 200 litres, unless he has obtained a flammable substance certificate from the controlling authority.

Flammable substance certificate

- 39. (1) The owner or person in charge of the premises, who requires a flammable substance certificate mentioned in section 38(6), must submit an application to the controlling authority as prescribed in the Schedule 2 of this By-law.
 - (2) The controlling authority may request additional information from the applicant.
 - (3) The controlling authority must refuse to issue the flammable substance certificate if the premises do not comply with the requirements of the National Building Regulations (T1) as well as additional requirements set out in this By-law, and where the controlling authority is of the opinion that the non-compliance of the premises can be remedied, he must instruct the owner or person in charge of the premises in writing to take all reasonable steps to render the premises safe prior to usage of the premises in accordance with section 38(6) and the issuing of the certificate.
 - (4) A flammable substance certificate must be renewed annually, on or before the date as indicated on the flammable substance certificate, and whenever the quantity or class of the flammable substance requires to be changed or when section 38(5) applies.







- (5) If at any time the controlling authority becomes aware that the usage of the premises is not in accordance with the flammable substances certificate, he must act in terms of sections 4(2) or 6(1) and section 7 of this By-law.
- (6) Notwithstanding subsection (5), when in the opinion of the controlling authority, a flammable substance is stored or utilised for any process in a manner which is hazardous to life or property, or an installation is unauthorised, an order may be issued for the removal of the flammable substance or installation from the premises.
- (7) A supplier may not supply flammable substances to the owner or person in charge of the premises, unless the owner or person in charge of the premises is in possession of a valid flammable substance certificate issued by the controlling authority.
- (8) A flammable substance certificate is valid only:-
 - (a) for the installation for which it was issued;
 - (b) for the state of the premises at the time of issue, and
 - (c) for the quantities stated on the certificate.
- (9) The flammable substance certificate must be available on the premises for inspection at all times.
- (10) The controlling authority must keep records of all premises in respect of which a flammable substance certificate has been issued, amended and renewed.

Permanent or temporary above ground storage tank for a flammable liquid have a market like in the control of th

- 40. (1) In this section, only a permanent or temporary above ground tank used for the storage of flammable liquids is regulated.
 - (2) A temporary above ground storage tank other than that at a bulk storage depot is permitted, at the discretion of the controlling authority, on the merit of the situation, provided that the following requirements are complied with:—
 - (a) if it has a capacity not exceeding 9 000 litres and is not used for the storage of flammable substances with a flash point below 40°C;

The extremely referred to

- (b) to be on the premises for a period not exceeding six months;
- (c) the entire installation must comply with SABS 0131: Part 1 or SABS 0131; Part 2 whichever is applicable, and
- (d) written application together with a plan must be forwarded to the controlling authority at least 14 days prior to the erection of the tank and prior written permission must be obtained from the controlling authority for the erection of the tank.
- (3) Notwithstanding section 38(1), if a larger capacity above ground storage tank is required or the tank is to be a permanent installation, an acceptable rational design based on a relevant national or international code or standard must be submitted to the Municipality for approval in terms of the National Building Regulations (T1).
- (4) The design requirements and construction of a permanent tank must be in accordance with relevant national or international recognised codes.

 Language of the construction of a permanent tank must be in accordance with relevant national or international recognised codes.
- (5) The rated capacity of a permanent or temporary tank must provide sufficient ullage to permit expansion of the product contained therein by reason of the rise in temperature during storage.
- (6) A permanent or temporary tank must be erected at least 3,5 metres from boundaries, buildings and other flammable substances or combustible materials.
- (7) A permanent or temporary tank must be located on firm level ground and the ground must be of adequate strength to support the mass of the tank and contents.
- (8) A permanent or temporary tank must have a bund wall.
- (9) Adequate precautions must be taken to prevent spillage during the filling of a tank.
- (10) Sufficient fire extinguishers, as determined by the controlling authority, must be provided in weatherproof boxes in close proximity to a tank.
- (11) Symbolic safety signs depicting "No Smoking", "No Naked Lights" and "Danger" must be provided adjacent to a tank, and the signs must comply with SABS 1186: Part 1.
- (12) The flammable liquid in the tank must be clearly identified, using the Hazchem placards listed in SABS 0232: Part 1.
- (13) An electrical or an internal combustion-driven pump must be equipped and so positioned as to eliminate the danger of the flammable liquid being ignited.
- (14) The electrical installation associated with the above ground storage tank must comply with SABS 0108 and SABS 089: Part 2.

Underground storage tank for a flammable liquid

41. The installation of underground storage tanks, pumps, dispensers and pipework at service stations and consumer installations must be in accordance with National Building Regulations (T1) read in conjunction with SABS 0400, SABS 089: Part 3 and SABS 0131: Part 3.

Bulk storage depot for flammable substances

42. The handling, storage and distribution of flammable substances at bulk depots must be in accordance with the National Building Regulations (T1), read in conjunction with SABS 089: Part 1.

Small installations for liquefied petroleum gas

43. Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving gas storage containers of individual water capacity not exceeding 500 litres and a combined water capacity not exceeding 3 000 litres per installation must be installed and handled in accordance with SABS 087: Part 1.

Liquid petroleum gas installation in mobile units and small non-permanent buildings

44. A liquid petroleum gas installation in mobile units and small non-permanent buildings shall be in accordance with SABS 087: Part 2.

The fuelling of forklift trucks and other LP gas operated vehicles

45. The fuelling of forklift trucks and other LP gas operated vehicles shall be in accordance with SABS 087: Part 8

The storage and filling of refillable liquid petroleum gas containers

46. Storage and filling sites used for refillable liquid petroleum gas containers of capacity not exceeding 9kg must be in accordance with SABS 087: Part 7.

Bulk storage vessel for liquid petroleum gas

47. The layout, design and operation of installations for the storage of a bulk liquid petroleum vessel and allied facilities must be in accordance with the National Building Regulations (T1), read in conjunction with SABS 087: Part 3.

Termination of the storage and use of flammable substances

- 48. (1) If an above ground or underground tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipework is no longer required for the storage or use of a flammable substance, the owner or person in charge of the premises on which the installation was erected must:—
 - (a) within seven days of the cessation, notify the controlling authority in writing thereof;
 - (b) within 30 days of the cessation, remove the flammable substance from the installation and render it safe;
 - (c) within six months of the cessation, remove the installation including any associated pipework, from the premises entirely, unless the controlling authority otherwise instructs, and
 - (d) restore a public footpath or roadway, which has been disturbed by the removal to the satisfaction of the Municipality within a period of seven days of the completion of the removal of the installation.
 - (2) If the removal of an underground tank installation detrimentally affects the stability of the premises, the owner or person in charge of the installation must apply in writing to the controlling authority to fill the tank with liquid cement slurry.

Reporting accidents

49. If an accident occurs which involves a flammable substance and results in a fire, an explosion, spillage or loss of a flammable substance, as well as personal injury or death, the owner or person in charge of the premises must immediately notify the controlling authority.

Flammable stores

- 50. (1) The coordinate ction of a flammable store must be in accordance with the National Building Regulations (T1) read in conjunction with SABS 0400.
 - (2) The floor must be of concrete construction or other impermeable material and must be recessed below the door level or incorporate a sill.
 - (3) The recess or sill must be of such a depth or height that in the case of spillage it will be capable of containing the quantity of flammable liquid, as indicated on the flammable substance certificate and an additional 10% of the quantity mentioned on the certificate.
 - (4) Notwithstanding the National Building Regulations (T1) read in conjunction with SABS 0400:-
 - (a) the roof assembly of a flammable store must be constructed of a concrete slab capable of providing a two-hour fire resistance when it forms part of another building;
 - (b) the ventilation of a flammable store must be achieved by the use of air bricks located in the external walls at the ratio of one air brick nominally above the sill level and one air brick located in the top third of the wall per 5 m² of wall area or part thereof, so that vapour cannot accumulate inside the store;
 - (c) the air bricks must be covered both internally and externally with closely-woven, non-corrodible wire gauze of at least 1 100 meshes per metre, and
 - (d) the wire gauze must be held in position by metal straps, a metal frame or cement.
 - (5) When required by the controlling authority, the flammable store must be ventilated by a mechanical ventilation system approved by the Municipality and must comply with the following requirements:—
 - (a) the ventilation system is to be intrinsically safe, provide 30 air changes per hour and must operate continuously;
 - (b) the fan extraction point must be nominally above sill level and must discharge through a vertical metal duct terminating at least 1 metre above roof height or at least 3,6 metres above ground level, whichever is the greater;
 - (c) ducting material that is external to the store, but communicates with the remainder of the building, must be fitted with a fire damper of two-hour fire resistance at the point of exit from a flammable store, and

- (d) the ducting must be as short as possible and must not have sharp bends.
- (6) Notwithstanding the National Building Regulations (T1) read in conjunction with SABS 0400, a flammable store door must be constructed of material with a fire resistance of two hours, provided that all relevant safety distances are complied with, and the door must open outwards.
- (7) When required by the controlling authority, a flammable store door must be a D-class fire door, which complies with SABS 1253.
- (8) Notwithstanding the National Building Regulations (T1) read in conjunction with SABS 0400, artificial lighting in the flammable store must be by electric light having vapour-proof fittings wired through seamless steel conduit and the switches operating the lights must be located outside the store.
- (9) No other electrical apparatus may be installed in the flammable store.
- (10) A flammable store must be provided with a foam inlet consisting of a 65 millimetre male instantaneous coupling and mild steel pipework leading to the inside thereof and the foam inlet must be identified by means of a sign displaying the words "Foam Inlet" in 100 millimetre block letters.
- (11) Racking or shelving erected in the flammable store must be of non-combustible material.
- (12) The flammable store must be identified by the words, "Flammable Store—Bewaarplek vir Vlambare Vloeistowwe—Isitoro Indawo Yokugcina Izixhobo Ezithatha Lula Umlilo", and the permissible quantity allowed within the flammable store, indicated in 100 millimetre block letters on both the inside and outside of all doors communicating directly with the store.

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- (13) The owner or person in charge of a flammable store must ensure that the flammable store doors are kept locked when the store is not in use.
- (14) A person shall not enter a flammable store or cause or permit it to be entered without the permission of the owner or person in charge of the premises.
- (15) Sufficient fire extinguishers, as determined by the controlling authority, must be mounted on the external wall of the flammable store in a conspicuous and easily accessible position.
- (16) Any hand tool used in the flammable store must be intrinsically safe.
- (17) A person may not use or permit a flammable store to be used for any purpose other than that indicated on the flammable substance certificate, unless the store is not in use as a flammable store and the controlling authority has been notified in terms of the following procedure:—
 - (a) within seven days of the cessation, notify the controlling authority in writing thereof;
 - (b) within 30 days of the cessation, remove the flammable substance from the flammable store and render it safe, and
 - (c) within 30 days of the cessation, remove all signage.
- (18) Subject to the provisions in this section, the controlling authority may call for additional requirements to improve the fire safety of a flammable store.

Container handling and storage

- 51. (1) All flammable substance containers must be kept closed when not in use.
 - (2) A person may not extract flammable liquids from a container of a capacity exceeding 20 litres, unless the container is fitted with an adequately sealed pump or tap.
 - (3) Flammable liquid containers must be labelled and marked with words and decals, which indicate the flammable liquids contained therein as well as the hazard of the liquids.
 - (4) Flammable substance containers must be declared gas or vapour-free by a competent person before any modification or repairs are undertaken.
 - (5) All flammable substance containers must be manufactured and maintained in such a condition as to be reasonably safe from damage and to prevent leakage of flammable substances or vapours therefrom.
 - (6) An empty flammable liquid container must be placed in a flammable store.
 - (7) Where a flammable store is not available for the storage of empty flammable liquid containers, the controlling authority may permit such storage in the open; provided that:—
 - (a) the storage area must be in a position and of sufficient size which in the opinion of the controlling authority, will not cause a fire hazard or other threatening danger;
 - (b) the storage area is well ventilated and enclosed by a wire mesh fence and:—
 - (i) the fence supports are of steel or reinforced concrete;
 - (ii) has an outward opening gate that is kept locked when not in use, and
 - (iii) when the floor area exceeds 10 m² an additional escape gate is installed, fitted with a sliding bolt or other similar locking device that can be opened from the inside without the use of a key;
 - (c) the storage area is free of vegetation and has a non-combustible firm level base;

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CONTRACTOR (A)

- (d) a two metre distance around the perimeter of the fenced area is clear of grass, weeds and similar combustible materials;
- (e) when the storage area has a roof, the construction of the roof and supporting structure must be of non-combustible material;
- (f) open flames, welding, cutting operations and smoking is prohibited in or near the storage area and signage is prominently displayed on the fence and complies with SABS 1186: Part 1, and
- (g) fire-fighting equipment is installed as determined by the controlling authority.
- (8) An empty flammable liquid container must be securely closed with a bung or other suitable stopper.

Spray rooms and booths

52. A spray room, booth or area designated for the application of a flammable liquid must be constructed and equipped in such a manner as to comply with the General Safety Regulations promulgated in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

Liquid petroleum gas containers

- 53. (1) A liquid petroleum gas container must be manufactured, maintained and tested in accordance with SABS 087: Part 1 and SABS 019.
 - (2) A liquid petroleum gas container must be used and stored in such a manner as to prevent damage or leakage of liquid or vapour therefrom.
 - (3) A liquid petroleum gas container of a capacity not exceeding nine kilogram must be filled and stored in accordance with SABS 087: Part 7.

CHAPTER 9

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Dangerous goods certificate

- 54. (1) The operator of a vehicle designed for the transportation of dangerous goods may not operate such a vehicle in the jurisdiction of the controlling authority, unless he has obtained a dangerous goods certificate issued by a fire brigade service in terms of the National Road Traffic Act.
 - (2) An operator of a vehicle mentioned in subsection (1), must submit an application to the controlling authority as prescribed in Schedule 2 of this By-law.
 - (3) The controlling authority may request additional information from the applicant.
 - (4) The controlling authority must refuse to issue the dangerous goods certificate if a vehicle does not comply with (whichever is applicable to the vehicle) the requirements of SABS 087: Part 4, SABS 089: Part 1, SABS 0230, SABS 1398, SABS 1518, and where the controlling authority is of the opinion that the non-compliance of a vehicle can be remedied, he must instruct an operator of a vehicle in writing to take all reasonable steps to remedy the defaults prior to the use of the vehicle in accordance with subsection (1) as well as the dangerous goods certificate.
 - (5) A dangerous goods certificate must be renewed annually, on or before the date as indicated on the dangerous goods certificate or whenever major maintenance or repairs have been performed on the vehicle.
 - (6) If at any time, the controlling authority becomes aware that the usage of a vehicle is not in accordance with the dangerous goods certificate, he must act in terms of section 4(2) or 6(1) and section 7 of this By-law.
 - (7) A consignor may not supply a flammable substance to an operator of a vehicle mentioned in subsection (1), unless the operator is in possession of a valid dangerous goods certificate issued by the controlling authority.
 - (8) A consignee may not receive a flammable substance from an operator of a vehicle mentioned in subsection (1), unless the operator meets the requirement in subsection (7).
 - (9) A dangerous goods certificate is valid only:-
 - (a) for the vehicle for which it was issued;
 - (b) for the state of the vehicle at the time of issue, and
 - (c) for the quantities stated on the certificate.
 - (10) The dangerous goods certificate must be available in the vehicle mentioned in subsection (1) for inspection at all times.
 - (11) The controlling authority must keep records of all vehicles in respect of which a dangerous goods certificate has been issued, amended and renewed.

CHAPTER 10

GENERAL PROVISIONS

State Bound

55. This By-law binds the State and any person in the service of the State.

Offences and penalties

- 56. (1) Any person who:--
 - (a) contravenes any of the provisions of this By-law or fails to comply therewith, or
 - (b) contravenes or fails to comply with any order made hereunder or any notice served in connection herewith,

is guilty of an offence and liable to a maximum fine or imprisonment as prescribed in the Fire Brigade Services Act.

- (2) The imposition of a penalty for any contravention may not excuse the contravention nor must the contravention be permitted to continue.
- (3) The controlling authority must instruct a person found guilty to correct or remedy the contravention or defect concerned within a time period specified by the controlling authority.

Repeal of laws and savings

- 57. (1) The By-laws specified in Schedule 1 are hereby repealed to the extent indicated in the third column of Schedule 1.
 - (2) In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this By-law and the provisions in any other legislation, the provisions of this By-law prevail.
 - (3) A certificate that was issued, a written notice that was served or any other enforcement act done in terms of a By-law repealed in subsection (1), within six months prior to the commencement of this By-law shall be deemed to be a certificate issued, a notice served or an enforcement act done by a controlling authority in terms of this By-law.

Short title and commencement

58. This By-law is called the Community Fire Safety By-law and comes into operation on the date of publication in the Provincial Gazette.

SCHEDULE 1

Repeal of laws and savings

None.

SCHEDULE 2

Forms

A.	Population Certificate Application	890
B.	Population Certificate	89
C.	Flammable Substance Certificate Application	892
D.	Flammable Substance Certificate	894
E.	Dangerous Goods Certificate Application	890
F.	Dangerous Goods Certificate	89

SCHEDULE 3

Applicable legislation

With reference to section 36(4):—

Title ()	No.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965	Act 45 of 1965
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983	Act 43 of 1983
Forest Act, 1984	Act 122 of 1984
National Forest Act, 1998	Act 84 of 1998
National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998	Act 101 of 1998
National Water Act, 1998	Act 36 of 1998

SCHEDULE 4

SABS Codes of Practice and Specifications

SABS Code	Title
SABS 019	Portable metal containers for compressed gas — basic design, manufacture, use and maintenance.
SABS 087: Part 1	The handling, storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 1 Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving gas storage containers of individual water capacity not exceeding 500 \ell and a combined water capacity not exceeding 3 000 \ell per installation.
SABS 087: Part 3	The handling, storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 3 Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 5 000ℓ.
SABS 087: Part 4	The handling, storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 4 Transportation of liquefied petroleum gas in bulk by road.
SABS 087: Part 7	The handling, storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 7 Storage and filling sites for refillable liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) containers of capacity not exceeding 9 kg.
SABS 089: Part 1	The petroleum industry, Part 1: Storage and distribution of petroleum products in above ground bulk installations.
SABS 089: Part 2	The petroleum industry, Part 2: Electrical installations in the distribution and marketing sector
SABS 0105: Part 1	The classification, use and control of fire fighting equipment, Part 1: Portable fire extinguishers.
SABŞ 0108	The classification of hazardous locations and the selection of apparatus for use in such locations.
SABS 0131: Part 2	The handling and storage of liquid fuel, Part 2: Large consumer premises.
SABS 0142	The wiring of premises.
SABS 0177: Part 5	The testing of materials, components and elements used in buildings: Non-combustibility at 750°C of building materials.
SABS 193	Fire dampers.
SABS 0228	The identification and classification of dangerous substances and goods.
SABS 0230	Transportation of dangerous goods — Inspection requirements for road vehicles.
SABS 0232: Part 1	Transportation of dangerous goods — Emergency information systems, Part 1: Emergency information systems for road transportation.
SABS 0400	The application of the National Building Regulations.
SABS 1186: Part 1	Symbolic safety signs, Part 1: Standard signs and general requirements.
SABS 1253	Fire doors and fire shutters.
SABS 1398	Road tank vehicles for flammable liquids.
SABS 1475: Part 1	The production of reconditioned fire fighting equipment, Part 1: Portable rechargeable fire extinguishers.
SABS 1518	Transportation of dangerous goods — Design requirements for road tankers.
SABS 1571	Transportable rechargeable fire extinguishers.
SABS 1573	Portable rechargeable fire extinguishers — Foam type extinguishers.

A. Population Certificate Application

For official	use only							
Permanent / Temporary (Dele	te which is not appli	cable)	(Over	berg	Dist	trict	
Application No.				Mi	unici	palit	t y	
File No.					<u> kalanda e</u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	
Application for a Population	Population Certificate is made	on Certife in terms	icate Applic of Section 2	ation 2 (1) of th	e Commu	nity Fire S	afety By-la	aw.
Name of applicant:			Telephone	No.				
			Cell No.					
Name of business:			Telephone	No.	<u>:</u>			
			Cell No.					
Type of business, e.g. bar, night	club etc:		· [· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Erf No:	the rights cituated i e	ground	1 st etc?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
On what floor of the building is	the venue situated i.e.	. ground,	1 Cic:					
Street address: Suburb:			Code					
Suburb.		Details of	Premises	1				
How many floors does the			How man	y floors a	re occupie	d by the ve	enue for	
building have?					lication is	being mad	le?	
	135 Hz 196 Hz		Expe					
Square metres of usable	area per floor of	venue	Popul					
Indicate a separate square meter	rage for each floor oc	cupied				xits per flo		
by the venue in the blocks below	₩ -	· · · · · ·		· · · · · · · ·		arately in t		
Floor Floor Floor	Floor Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor
	(()	() :	-(::)	. ()	() .		
	1.10-							
1) The controlling authority m	av refuse to issue the	certificate	applied for	if the pren	nises do no	t comply v	vith the rec	uirements
of the National Building Re	egulations				•			
2) The controlling authority m	ay prescribe any addi	tional con	ditions deem	ed necessa	irý to rend	er the pren	iises safe p	prior to the
issuing of the certificate.				9.3	5 15 3 4			
3) The certificate is valid only	y for the premises for	which it i	is issued and	is not trai	isferable.			::£:to
4) If the occupancy or owners	ship of the premises c	hange, the	e owner or p	erson in cl	narge musi	apply for	a new cen	illicate.
Signature of applicant	11. 42.43.			1 ·				
Print Name	2011 ·				ma.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Date	agetti si ili ili v	. *						
Address								
For Controlling Authority: (Signature)		•			·		
Print Name			٠					
Date							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
A certificate fee of R subsequent inspection.	is payable to Overb	erg Distr	ict Municip	ality in re	spect of th	is applicat	ion and th	e
subsequent inspection.								

B. Population Certificate

	j	for Officia	d use only							* *	
Permane	nt / Tempor	ary (Dele	te which i	s not appl	licable)		(Over	berg	<u> </u>	
Applicati	ion No.					n	at-ai	34N /T-			4
File No.	langet jag ^{ti}				3 , 5 ,	D.	istric	CLIVIL	HHIC	ıpan	Ly
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	This p	opulation	certificate i		pulation n terms of S			munity Fire	e Safety B	y-law.	
Name of	certificated	l owner:				Telephor	ne No.				ii
		-				Cell No.					
Name of	certificated	l business:				Telephor	ne No.				
						Cell No.			·		
Occupan	icy:			*13.79°	4,		•••!		15 329 5	a gart far	
Erf No:						6.7	MC.	et	and .	1 1 2 m 3 3	
	ue is situate	d on the			fl	loor of the	premises (ground, 1",	2" ect)	1	
Street ad	idress:			-		Code	T				
Suburb:					Details of		<u> </u>				
Number building	of floors in	the			·		nber of floo	ors occupie	d by the ve	enue	
	re metres		_	er floor	of the	Appro			• .		
		ver	iue			Popula		ber of ex	its per	floor	
Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor	Floor
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			terms of S	ection 22	of the Com	munity Fi	e Safety B	y-law and i	s valid onl	y for the pr	remises
	which it was										
					change, the						
	**			a clearly v	isible and c	onspicuou	s position i	n the prem	ises for wh	uch it was i	issued.
	trolling au	thority (sią	gnature)	-					**		
Print na	me To the control										-
Date									; ·		



C. Flammable Substance Certificate Application

Application No.	Overborg Distric	4 N/I aliday
	Overberg Distric	et Municipality
File No.		
	Flammable Substance Application	of the Community Eiro Sofaty Ry law
Application for the storage and use of flat	mmable substances in terms of Section 39(1)	of the Community I'me Safety By-law.
	Service and the graph of	
Name of applicant:	1	antitur is see the second of t
Trading as:		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Type of business, e.g. shop:		<u></u>
ERF No.		<u> </u>
Street address:		Code
Suburb:	Itomical quantity of products	Product
Manner of storage Each installation/tank or flammable store must be individually itemised	e.g. 1x23 m³ tank, 2x5x48 kg LPG manifold, contents of flammable store	e.g. petrol, diesel, LPG
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	See reverse side for additional information	
Remarks:		
Signature of applicant:	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	to the Decision of the Control of th
A 11		- 2, 1
Address:		Frank J.
Telephone No:		A STATE OF THE STA
For controlling authority: (signature)		Company of the second second
Print name:	1	to the control of the
	is payable to Overberg District Municipa	anty in respect of this application and
the subsequent inspection.	•	
Controlling Authority:	Date:	
Name of receiving official:	Designation :	

Manner of storage Each installation/tank or flammable	Itemised quantity of products	Product
store must be individually itemised	e.g. 1x23 m ³ tank, 2x5x48 kg LPG manifold, contents of flammable store	e.g. petrol, diesel, LPG
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D. Flammable Substance Certificate

For official use only		
Application No.		
	Overberg Distri	ct Municipality
File No.	Overberg Distri	
Certificate No.	:	
	Flammable Substance Certificate	
Permission for the storage and use of flat	mmable substances in terms of Section 38(6) of the Community Fire Safety By-law
Name of applicant:		
Trading as:		
Type of business, e.g. shop:		
ERF No.		
Street address:		
Suburb:		Code
In terms of Section 38(6) of the Command	nunity Fire Safety By-law the above-mead/or use the following flammable substan	ntioned premises are certified to store aces
Manner of storage	Itemised quantity of products	Product
Each installation/tank or flammable	e.g. 1x23 m ³ tank, 2x5x48 kg LPG	e.g. petrol, diesel, LPG
store must be individually itemised	manifold, contents of flammable store	
	1 · · ·	
S	See reverse side for additional information	on
This certificate is issued by Overberg D	istrict Municipality and is valid until	
		•
Date of Renewal	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Date of Expiry		
For controlling authority (signature)	Date of issue	
Name of issuing official (Print Name)	Designation	

Manner of storage Each installation/tank or flammable	Itemised quantity of products e.g. 1x23 m³ tank, 2x5x48 kg LPG	Product e.g. petrol, diesel, LPG
store must be individually itemised	manifold, contents of flammable store	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
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E. Dangerous Goods Certificate Application

For official use only		
Application No.	Overberg District N	/Iunicipality
File No.		
Dangerous Goods Certif	icate Application in respect of flamn	nable materials.
Application for a dangerous goods	certificate in terms of The National Road Traf	fic Act (No. 93 of 1996)
	Address of operator	
Name of operator:		
Trading as:		
ERF No.		-
Street address:		
Suburb:		Code
City		
	Location of vehicle	
ERF No.	a a caracteristica	
Street address:	er er en	- 4
Suburb:	a company of the second	Code
City	en e	
	or which a certificate of registration	is required
Type or class of vehicle		*
Vehicle Registration No.	and the second s	
Dangerous Goods Registration number		
Tare		
Load		
Make		
Number of tanks		
Capacity of tanks		
Year of manufacture of tank		
Engine No. (if applicable)		
Chassis No.		
Quantity of flammable substance to be		
conveyed	·	
Flammable liquid (<i>l</i>)		
Flammable gas (kg)	<u> </u>	
Flammable solid (kg)		
Remarks:		
Operator (signature)		
	Print name:	
Address: Telephone No:	Fax No:	
For controlling authority: (signature)	1 ax 140.	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
<u> </u>	For official use only	
A certificate fee is payable to Overberg Di	strict Municipality in respect of this applicati	on and the
Subsequent inspection.		
The state of the s		
Signature of receiving official	Date:	
Name of receiving official:	Designation :	

ુન (૧૮૪૧) કરાયા છે. તેમ છે. ૧૯૪૧ કુલસાઇ જોઈએલ ૧૮૧૧

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F. Dangerous Goods Certificate

For official use only	The second secon
	्राच्या क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के किया क विकास के किया किया किया किया किया किया किया किया
Application No.	Overberg District Municipality
File No.	
Dangerous Coo	ods Certificate in respect of flammable materials.
Dangerous goods certificat	te issued in terms of The National Road Traffic Act (No. 93 of 1996)
This is to certify that the vehicle, particul	ars of which are given below, has been examined and found to comply with the
relevant sections of S.AB.S 0230 for the	conveyance of flammable substances notwithstanding that such vehicle is subject to
all other applicable legislation.	
	Details of Operator
Name of Operator	
Trading as:	
Street Address	
Suburb	Code
Čity	
en .	Details of Vehicle
Type or class of vehicle	
Registration No.	
Dangerous Goods Registration Number	the state of the s
Tare ·	
Load	
Make	
Number of tanks	
Capacity of tanks	
Year of manufacture Engine No. (if applicable)	
Engine No. (if applicable)	
Chassis No. 10 Mars 10	4 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3
Quantity of flammable substance to be conveyed	
Flammable liquid (l)	
Flammable gas (kg)	the state of the s
Flammable solid (kg)	
	anty of fitness of the vehicle herein described and any operator, driver or other person
interested should satisfy themselves as to	the roadworthiness, construction and condition of the aforementioned vehicle.
This certificate is issued by Overberg Di	strict Municipality and is valid until
Date of Renewal	
Date of Expiry	
Controlling Authority (Signature)	Date of issue
Name of issuing official (Print name)	Designation

OVERBERG DISTRIKSMUNISIPALITEIT:

VERORDENING OP GEMEENSKAPSBRANDVEILIGHEID

Carollina Barbon Lan

шин	OUDSOLGAME	
Aanh	ref	898
Doel,	, bestek en toepassing van hierdie Verordening	898
1.	Woordomskrywing	898
2.	Administrations bandings	902
3.	Brandbeskerming van geboue	903
4.	Brandveiligheidstoerusting	. 904
5.	No. 2011	. 906
6.	Huishouding Brandgevare	. 907
7.	Providence.	. 908
	Vlambare stowwe	. 908
8.	Vervoer van gevaarhoudende goedere	. 912
9.	Vervoer van gevaarhoudende goedere	013
10.	Algemene bepalings	017
	LAE 1 (Herroeping van wette en voorbehoudsbepalings)	
BYI	LAE 2 (Vorms)	. 914
BY	LAE 3 (Toepaslike wetgewing)	. 914
BYI	LAE 4 (SABS Praktykkodes en Spesifikasies)	914

Aanhef

Die Munisipale Raad van Overberg Distrik Munisipaliteit erken-

• Dat elkeen die grondwetlike reg het op 'n omgewing wat nie skadelik vir hulle veiligheid of welsyn is nie;

• Dat verliese as gevolg van brand en die gevolglike ekonomiese en maatskaplike gevolge vir mense, eiendom en infrastruktuur onnodige ontbering veroorsaak;

Dat die beskerming van alle sektore van die gemeenskap teen brand 'n belangrike aspek van die ontwikkeling en volhoubaarheid van die ekonomie is:

Dat sekere aspekte van die daaglikse bestaan op so 'n wyse beheer moet word dat die gevolge van brand vir die gemeenskap as geheel voorkom en verminder kan word;

• Dat die gemeenskap 'n deurslaggewende rol het om te speel ter verwesenliking van die oogmerke van hierdie Verordening, en Dat die voordele van 'n brandveilige omgewing vir almal toeganklik moet wees.

Doel en toepassingsbestek van hierdie Verordening-

Die doel en toepassingsbestek van hierdie Verordening is-

- Om die verwesenliking van 'n brandveilige omgewing te bevorder tot voordeel van alle persone binne die regsgebied van die Munisipaliteit;
- Om alle bestaande tersaaklike verordeninge van die Munisipaliteit te herroep;
- Om voorsiening te maak vir prosedures, metodes en praktyke om brandveiligheid binne die regsgebied van die Munisipaliteit te reguleer.

Toepassing van hierdie Verordening

Hierdie Verordening is van toepassing op alle persone binne die regsgebied van die Munisipaliteit en sluit sowel formele as informele sektore van die gemeenskap en ekonomie in.

HOOFSTUK 1

WOORDOMSKRYWING

- In hierdie Verordening sluit woorde wat die manlike geslag aandui, ook die vroulike geslag in, sluit die enkelvoud die meervoud in en omgekeerd, geniet die Engelse teks voorrang in die geval van 'n teenstrydigheid tussen die verskillende tekste, en tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk,
 - "afskortingskeidingselement" 'n bou-element of komponent wat een area in 'n gebou van 'n ander skei en 'n brandweerstand het van minstens dié wat by die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1), gelees met SABS 0400, vereis word;
 - "beheerowerheid" 'n brandweerhoof, 'n munisipale bestuurder of hulle onderskeie afgevaardigdes soos in artikels 2 en 3 van hierdie Verordening bedoel;
 - "bevolking" die bevolking wat ingevolge die Nasionale Bouregulasies (A21) bepaal is;

See Language Co

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"bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe" 'n bewaarplek wat vir die opberging van vlambare vloeistowwe gebruik word en wat voldoen aan die maatstawwe uiteengesit in artikel 49 van hierdie Verordening;

"bogrondse opgaartenk" 'n tenk wat bo die grond geleë is vir die opgaring van 'n vlambare vloeistof;

"brandbare afval" brandbare afvalmateriaal wat herwin, behou of versamel kan word as afval of vir herverwerking en kan insluit alle brandbare vesels, hooi, strooi, hare, vere, dons, houtskaafsels, afdraaisels, alle tipes papierprodukte, vuil materiaalafsnysels en -afval, rubberafsnysels en -skuursels, metaalfyngoed en enige mengsel van bogenoemde items, of enige ander herwinbare brandbare afvalmateriaal;

"brandbare materiaal" brandbare afval, brandbare vullis of enige ander materiaal wat kan ontbrand;

"brandbare vullis" brandbare vullis, vuilgoed of materiaal wat weggegooi, geweier, verwerp of as waardeloos beskou word;

"brandbeskermingstelsel" enige toestel of stelsel wat ontwerp en geïnstalleer is om-

(a) 'n brand op te spoor, te bestry of te blus; of

(b) okkupeerders of die brandweerdiens, of albei, van 'n brand bewus te maak,

maar uitgesonderd draagbare en mobiele brandblussers;

"brandblusser" in draagbare of mobiele herlaaibare houer wat in brandblusstof bevat wat uitspuit deur die werking van interne druk met die doel om in brand te blus;

"branddemper" 'n outomatiese demper en sy samestel wat voldoen aan die vereistes vervat in SABS 193;

"branddeur" 'n outomatiese of selfsluitende deur of luiksamestel wat spesiaal gebou is om die deurgang van vuur vir 'n bepaalde tydperk te voorkom;

"brandgang" die pad, roete of ander deurgang wat gebou of aangewys is om toegang vir noodvoertuie te bied;

"brandgevaar" enige situasie, proses, materiaal of toestand wat 'n brand of ontploffing kan veroorsaak of 'n geredelike brandstoftoevoer kan verskaf om die verspreiding of intensiteit van die brand of ontploffing te vergroot en wat 'n bedreiging vir lewe of eiendom inhou;

"brandmuur" 'n muur wat die gevolge van brand vir 'n spesifieke tydperk kan weerstaan soos bedoel in die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1), gelees met SABS 0400;

"brandweerhoof" die persoon in beheer van 'n diens, of die waarnemende hoof, soos in die Wet op Brandweerdienste bedoel;

"diens" 'n brandweerdiens soos in die Wet op Brandweerdienste omskryf;

"eienaar"-

- (a) met betrekking tot 'n perseel, uitgesonderd 'n gebou, 'n natuurlike of regspersoon wie se identiteit deur regswerking bepaal word;
- (b) met betrekking tot 'n gebou, 'n natuurlike of regspersoon op wie se naam die grond waarop sodanige gebou opgerig is of word of sodanige grond, na gelang van die geval, in die onderhawige aktekantoor geregistreer is;
- (c) met betrekking tot 'n installasie, 'n natuurlike of regspersoon op wie se naam 'n kontrak aangegaan is met betrekking tot die goedkeuring, oprigting en instandhouding van die installasie: Met dien verstande dat so 'n persoon nie die eienaar in (b) genoem is nie; en
- (d) indien die beheerowerheid nie in staat is om die identiteit van 'n persoon in (a), (b) en (c) bedoel te bepaal nie, enige persoon wat geregtig is op die voordeel van die gebruik van sodanige perseel, gebou of installasie of wat sodanige voordeel geniet;

"gebou"-

- (a) enige struktuur, hetsy van 'n tydelike of permanente aard en ongeag die materiaal wat by die bou daarvan gebruik is, wat opgerig is of gebruik word vir of in verband met—
 - (i) die akkommodasie of gerief van mense of diere;
 - (ii) die vervaardiging, verwerking, opberging of verkoop van enige goedere;
 - (iii) die lewering van enige diens;
 - (iv) die vernietiging of behandeling van brandbare afval of brandbare vullis:
 - (v) die kweek of verbouing van enige plant of gewas;
- (b) enige muur, swembad, swemdam, reservoir of brug of enige ander struktuur wat daarmee verband hou:
- (c) enige brandstofpomp of enige tenk wat in verband daarmee gebruik word;
- (d) enige deel van 'n gebou, insluitende 'n gebou soos omskryf in paragraaf (a), (b) of (c);
- (e) enige fasiliteite of stelsel, of 'n deel of 'n gedeelte daarvan, binne of buite maar gepaardgaande met 'n gebou, vir die voorsiening van 'n watertoevoer, dreinering, riolering, stormwaterwegdoening, elektrisiteitsvoorsiening of ander soortgelyke diens ten opsigte van die gebou;

"gevaarhoudende goedere" 'n vlambare gas, vloeistof of vaste stof soos in SABS 0228 beoog;

- "grens" enige laterale of straatgrens van 'n terrein;
- "Grondwet" die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1996 (Wet 109 van 1996);
- "hierdie Verordening" ook die bylaes wat kragtens hierdie Verordening gepubliseer is;
- "keermuur" 'n stuitmuur rondom 'n bogrondse opgaartenk, wat gebou is van 'n ondeurlatende materiaal en ontwerp is om 110% van die inhoud van die tenk te bevat;
- "Munisipale Bestuurder" 'n persoon aangestel ingevolge artikel 82 van die Munisipale Strukturewet;
- "Munisipale Stelselswet" die Wet op Plaaslike Regering: Munisipale Stelsels, 2000 (Wet 32 van 2000);
- "Munisipale Strukturewet" die Wet op Plaaslike Regering: Munisipale Strukture, 1998 (Wet 117 van 1998);
- "Munisipaliteit" die Overberg Distrik Munisipaliteit;
- "Nasionale Bouregulasies" die regulasies afgekondig kragtens artikel 17(1) van die Wet op Nasionale Bouregulasies en Boustandaarde, 1977 (Wet 103 van 1977), en beteken—
- (a) Nasionale Bouregulasies (A2) die bepalings rakende die voorlegging van bouplanne en besonderhede aan die Munisipaliteit;
- (b) Nasionale Bouregulasies (A20) die bepalings rakende die klassifikasie en aanwysing van okkupasies;
- (c) Nasionale Bouregulasies (A21) die bepalings rakende die bevolking van 'n gebou;
- (d) Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) die bepalings rakende algemene vereistes vir brandbeskerming van 'n gebou; en
- (e) Nasionale Bouregulasies (T2) die bepalings rakende die misdrywe vir nie-nakoming van die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1);
- "Nasionale Padverkeerswet" die Nasionale Padverkeerswet, 1996 (Wet 93 van 1996);
- "nie-brandbaar" 'n stof of materiaal geklassifiseer as nie-brandbaar wanneer dit ooreenkomstig SABS 0177: Deel 5 getoets word;
- "noodontruimingsplan" 'n plan wat spesifiek ontwerp is om te help met die ontruiming van okkupeerders uit 'n gebou in geval van 'n brand of ander dreigende gevaar en wat verantwoordelikheid aan verskeie personeellede toewys, ontsnaproetes aandui wat gebruik moet word en voorsiening maak vir algemene gebeurlikhede vir die veilige en vinnige ontruiming van 'n gebou;
- "noodroete" die deel van 'n ontsnaproete wat brandbeskerming bied aan die okkupeerders van 'n gebou en wat na 'n ontsnapdeur lei;
- "noodvoertuig" enige brandweer-, reddings- of ander voertuig wat bedoel is vir gebruik by brande en ander dreigende gevare;
- "okkupasie" die bepaalde gebruik of tipe gebruik waarvoor 'n gebou of deel daarvan normaalweg aangewend word of bedoel is om aangewend te word soos in die Nasionale Bouregulasies (A20) bepaal;
- "okkupasieskeidingselement" 'n bou-element of komponent wat een okkupasie in 'n gebou skei van 'n ander en wat 'n brandweerstand het van minstens dié vereis by die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1), gelees met SABS 0400;
- "okkupasie vir vermaak en openbare byeenkoms" 'n plek waar mense bymekaarkom om te eet, te drink, te dans of aan ander ontspanning deel te neem;
- "ondergrondse tenk" 'n tenk gebruik word of bedoel is om gebruik te word vir die opberging van vlambare vloeistof en wat heeltemal in die grond versink is en onder die oppervlak van die grond is;
- "ontsnapdeur" die deur in 'n ontsnaproete wat op grondvlak regstreeks na 'n straat of openbare plek lei, of na 'n goedgekeurde oop ruimte wat na 'n straat of openbare plek lei;
- "ontsnaproete" die hele roete van die verste punt in enige kamer in 'n gebou tot by die naaste ontsnapdeur en kan dit 'n noodroete insluit;
- "ontsnaproeteplan" 'n diagram wat die vloeruitleg, die okkupeerder se huidige posisie en die roete na die naaste primêre en sekondêre ontsnaproetes in die gebou toon, asook die stappe wat gedoen moet word in die geval van 'n brand of ander dreigende gevaar;
- "openbare pad" enige pad, straat of deurgang of enige ander plek (hetsy 'n deurgang al dan nie) wat algemeen gebruik word deur die publiek of enige gedeelte daarvan toegangsreg het, en sluit die volgende in:
- (a) die rand van enige sodanige pad, straat of deurgang
- (b) enige brug, pont of dryfvaart wat deur enige sodanige pad, straat of deurgang deurkruis word, en
- (c) enige ander werk of voorwerp wat deel uitmaak van of verbind word met of behoort aan sodanige pad, straat of deurgang;
- "openbare plek" enige plein, park, ontspanningsgrond of oop terrein wat-
- (a) by die Munisipaliteit berus;
- (b) die publiek die reg het om te gebruik, of
- (c) getoon word op 'n algemene plan van 'n dorpsgebied in 'n akteregistrasiekantoor of die kantoor van 'n landmeter-generaal en wat verskaf is vir of gereserveer is vir die gebruik van die publiek of die eienaars van erwe in sodanige dorpsgebied;

"operateur" die persoon verantwoordelik vir die gebruik van n motorvoertuig en wat geregistreer is as die operateur van so 'n voertuig ingevolge die Nasionale Padverkeerswet;

"opgaarhouer" 'n drukhouer soos omskryf in die regulasies vir drukhouers afgekondig kragtens die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid;

"outomatiese oophoulostoestel" 'n toestel wat gebruik word om 'n branddeur oop te hou en die branddeur toemaak wanneer 'n brand bespeur word;

"perseel" enige gebou, strand, grond, terrein, pad of voertuig en kan dit 'n vaartuig, trein of vliegtuig insluit;

"persoon in beheer"-

- (a) met betrekking tot 'n perseel, 'n natuurlike of regspersoon wat permanent of tydelik verantwoordelik is vir die bestuur, instandhouding of benutting van die perseel;
- (b) met betrekking tot 'n gebou, 'n natuurlike of regspersoon wat permanent of tydelik verantwoordelik is vir die bestuur, instandhouding of benutting van die gebou;
- (c) met betrekking tot 'n installasie, 'n natuurlike of regspersoon wat permanent of tydelik verantwoordelik is vir die bestuur of benutting van die installasie: Met dien verstande dat so 'n persoon nie die persoon in (a) bedoel is nie; en
- (d) indien die beheerowerheid nie in staat is om die identiteit van 'n persoon in (a), (b) en (c) bedoel te bepaal nie, enige persoon wat na die mening van die beheerowerheid geag word in beheer van sodanige perseel, gebou of installasie te wees;

"SABS-kodes" die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde se SABS-praktykkodes en Spesifikasies uitgereik ingevolge die Wet op Standaarde;

"Staat":

- (a) enige departement van die staat of administrasie in die nasionale, provinsiale of plaaslike sfeer van regering, of
- (b) enige ander ampsbekleër of instansie wat
 - (i) 'n gesag uitoefen of 'n funksie ingevolge die Grondwet of 'n provinsiale konstitusie verrig, of
 - (ii) 'n publieke gesag uitoefen of 'n publieke funksie ingevolge enige wetgewing verrig, maar 'n hof- of regterlike amptenaar word nie hierby ingesluit nie;

"summiere bedwinging" om 'n toestand onmiddellik te evalueer as 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar vir lewe of eiendom en om te gelas dat sodanige toestand onmiddellik reggestel word;

"tenk", vir die doeleindes van Hoofstuk 9 van hierdie Verordening, 'n houer wat permanent of tydelik op 'n voertuig gemonteer is of daarin ingebou is en wat so gebou is dat dit geskik is om vlambare vloeistof of gas as vrag te bevat;

"terrein" enige erf, lot, kleinhoewe, standplaas of enige ander stuk grond waarop 'n gebou opgerig is, word of gaan word;

"vlambare gas", soos in SABS 0228 bedoel, 'n gas wat by 20 °C en teen 'n standaard druk van 101,3 kilopascal-

- (a) kan ontsteek in 'n mengsel van 13% of minder (per volume) met lug, of
- (b) 'n vlambare bestek met lug van minstens 12 persentasiepunte het, ongeag die laagste vlamperk;
- "vlambare stof" 'n vlambare vloeistof of 'n vlambare gas;

"vlambare vaste stof", soos in SABS 0228 beoog, 'n vaste stof wat maklik ontsteek word deur eksterne bronne soos vonke en vlamme, vaste stowwe wat geredelik brandbaar is, vaste stowwe wat 'n brand kan veroorsaak of daartoe kan bydra deur wrywing, of vaste stowwe wat gedesensitiseerde (benatte) plofstowwe is wat kan ontplof as dit nie voldoende verdun word nie;

"vlambare vloeistof" 'n vloeistof, of mengsel van vloeistowwe, of 'n vloeistof wat vaste stowwe in oplossing of in suspensie bevat, wat 'n vlambare damp afgee by of onder 60,5 °C en ook 'n vloeistof binne die volgende gevaargroepe soos in SABS 0228 bepaal:

GEVAARGROEP GEGROND OP VLAMBAARHEID

1	2	3 3
Gevaargroep	Geslotebakkieflitspunt (°C)	Aanvanklike kookpunt (°C)
i	_ •	≤35 (°C)
ii	<23 (°C)	>35 (°C)
îii	≥23≤60,5 (°C)	>35 (°C)
iv	>60,5 – 100 (°C)	>35 (°C)

"voertuig" 'n voertuig soos omskryf in die Nasionale Padverkeerswet, en ook die volgende:

- (a) "padtenkvoertuig" 'n tenkvragmotor, tenksleepwa of 'n kombinasie van 'n voorspanmotor en 'n tenkleunwa;
- (b) "tenkleunwa" 'n voertuig met 'n tenk daarop gemonteer of gebou as 'n integrale deel daarvan en so gebou dat, wanneer die leunwa deur 'n voorspanmotor of ander sleepwa gesleep word, deur 'n vyfdewielverbinding, 'n deel van die las op die sleepvoertuig rus;
- (c) "tenksleepwa" 'n voertuig met 'n tenk daarop gemonteer of gebou as 'n integrale deel daarvan en so gebou dat wanneer die tenksleepwa deur 'n tenkvragmotor gesleep word, feitlik sy hele las op sy eie wiele rus;

- (d) "tenkvragmotor" 'n enkele, selfaangedrewe voertuig met 'n tenk daarop gemonteer;
- (e) "voorspanwa" 'n selfaangedrewe voertuig wat gebruik word om 'n tenkleunwa te sleep, en
- (f) enige ander voertuig wat na die mening van die beheerowerheid 'n voertuig is soos in Hoofstuk 9 van hierdie Verordening bedoel.
- "Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid" die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid, 1993 (Wet 85 van 1993);
- "Wet op Brandweerdienste" die Wet op Brandweerdienste, 1987 (Wet 99 van 1987);
- "Wet op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe" die Wet op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe, 1973 (Wet 15 van 1973);
- "Wet op Standaarde" die Wet op Standaarde, 1993 (Wet 29 van 1993).

HOOFSTUK 2

ADMINISTRATIEWE BEPALINGS

Administrasie en afdwinging

- 2. (1) Die brandweerhoof is verantwoordelik vir die administrasie en afdwinging van hierdie Verordening.
 - (2) Waar daar nie 'n brandweerhoof ingevolge die Wet op Brandweerdienste aangestel is nie, is die munisipale bestuurder verantwoordelik vir die administrasie en afdwinging van hierdie Verordening.
 - (3) Waar daar nie 'n diens in die regsgebied van die Munisipaliteit ingestel is nie, is die munisipale bestuurder verantwoordelik vir die administrasie en afdwinging van hierdie Verordening.

Delegering

- 3. (1) 'n Brandweerhoof kan enige bevoegdheid wat ingevolge hierdie Verordening aan hom verleen is, delegeer in ooreenstemming met artikel 19 van die Wet op Brandweerdienste.
 - (2) 'n Munisipale bestuurder kan enige bevoegdheid wat ingevolge hierdie Verordening aan hom verleen is, delegeer in ooreenstemming met die delegeringstelsel van die Munisipaliteit wat ingevolge artikel 59 van die Munisipale Stelselswet ontwikkel is.

Afdwingingsbepalings

- 4. (1) 'n Beheerowerheid kan, wanneer hy dit nodig of dienstig ag om dit te doen, enige perseel op enige redelike tyd betree om nakoming van hierdie Verordening te verseker.
 - (2) 'n Beheerowerheid het die gesag om enige toestand wat 'n skending van enige bepaling van hierdie Verordening is en wat 'n onmiddellike brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar inhou, summier te bedwing.
 - (3) 'n Beheerowerheid moet enige skending in subartikel (2) bedoel, regstel deur enige daad te verrig, en kan ook-
 - (a) versoek dat die perseel onmiddellik ontruim word;
 - (b) gelas dat die perseel gesluit word tot tyd en wyl die skending reggestel is;
 - (c) gelas dat enige aktiwiteit gestaak word; en
 - (d) gelas dat die onmiddellike bedreiging verwyder word.
 - (4) Enige koste van sodanige daad moet gedra word deur die persoon wat deur 'n beheerowerheid geag word vir die bestaan van sodanige toestand verantwoordelik te wees.

Gesag om te ondersoek

 Ondanks enige andersluidende bepalings vervat in enige ander wet, het 'n beheerowerheid die gesag om die oorsaak, oorsprong en omstandighede van enige brand of ander dreigende gevaar te ondersoek.

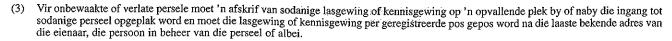
Versuim om aan bepalings te voldoen

- 6. (1) Wanneer 'n beheerowerheid bevind dat daar nie-nakoming van die bepalings van hierdie Verordening is, uitgesonderd die situasie in artikel 4(2) bedoel, moet 'n skriftelike kennisgewing uitgereik word en dit moet die volgende insluit:
 - (a) bevestiging van die bevindings;
 - (b) die bepalings van hierdie Verordening wat oortree word;
 - (c) die regstellende stappe wat vereis word, en
 - (d) 'n datum vir nakoming.
 - (2) 'n Lasgewing of kennisgewing wat ingevolge hierdie Verordening uitgereik word, moet beteken word deur persoonlike aflewering of per geregistreerde pos aan 'n persoon wat na die mening van die beheerowerheid geag word die geskikte persoon te wees.

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Weiering, opskorting of intrekking van 'n goedkeuring of 'n sertifikaat

- 7. 'n Beheerowerheid kan 'n goedkeuring of 'n sertifikaat wat by hierdie Verordening vereis word, weier, opskort of intrek vir-
 - (a) versuim om aan die bepalings van hierdie Verordening vir die uitreiking van die goedkeuring of sertifikaat te voldoen; of
 - (b) nie-nakoming van die bepalings van die goedkeuring of sertifikaat.

Rekords benodig

8. Die veilige bewaring van alle tersaaklike rekords en dokumente is die verantwoordelikheid van die beheerowerheid.

Heffings

- 9. (1) Die Munisipaliteit kan die gelde bepaal wat betaalbaar is deur 'n persoon namens wie die beheerowerheid 'n diens gelewer het soos in artikel 10 van die Wet op Brandweerdienste bedoel.
 - (2) Die Munisipaliteit kan gelde hef vir die verskaffing van 'n inspeksie, herinspeksie of enige ander diens asook die uitreiking van permitte, goedkeurings of sertifikate in ooreenstemming met die toepaslike plaaslike regeringswetgewing wat die hef van gelde reël.

Vrywaring

10. Die Munisipaliteit, beheerowerheid of 'n lid van 'n diens is nie aanspreeklik nie vir skade of verlies as gevolg van, maar nie daartoe beperk nie, liggaamlike besering, lewensverlies of verlies van of skade aan eiendom of finansiële verlies, of gevolglike verlies, wat veroorsaak is deur of voorspruit uit of in verband staan met enigiets wat te goeder trou gedoen of nagelaat is in die uitoefening of verrigting van 'n bevoegdheid, funksie of plig wat ingevolge hierdie Verordening verleen of opgedra is.

Aanmelding van brandgevaar en ander dreigende gevaar

11. 'n Eienaar of die persoon in beheer van die perseel moet, by ontdekking van enige bewyse van 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar waarop hierdie Verordening betrekking het, die beheerowerheid onmiddellik in kennis stel.

HOOFSTUK 3

BRANDBESKERMING VAN GEBOUE

Algemeen

12. Die beheerowerheid moet ingevolge artikel 4(3) of artikel 6(1) van hierdie Verordening 'n oortreding van die Nasionale Bouregulasies rakende brand en die veiligheid van geboue bedwing.

Toegang vir noodvoertuie

- 13. (1) Wanneer 'n perseel na die mening van die beheerowerheid nie geredelik vanaf openbare paaie toeganklik is nie, moet dit voorsien word van toegang vir noodvoertuie en kan daar ondanks die bepalings van die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) vereis word dat dit aan die volgende voldoen:
 - (a) 'n Toegangspad moet gebou word sodat dit die massa van die swaarste noodvoertuig kan dra wat nodig is om vir die risiko van die perseel voorsiening te maak.
 - (b) 'n Gemotoriseerde of elektronies beheerde hek moet op so 'n wyse toegerus word dat toegang tot die perseel verkry kan word sonder die gebruik van 'n motor of enige ander elektroniese toestel.
 - (c) Brandgange moet verskaf word vir alle persele wat meer as 45 meter van 'n openbare pad is of hoër as nege meter is en meer as 15 meter van 'n openbare pad is.
 - (d) Brandgange moet minstens vier meter breed wees, en die ligging van die brandgange moet beslis word na oorleg met die beheerowerheid, en die gebied van grondvlak tot 'n hoogte van vier meter bo die brandgang moet vry van obstruksies gehou word.
 - (e) 'n Doodloopstraat wat langer as 90 meter is, moet voorsien word van 'n minimum draaisirkel aan die doodlooppunt van die straat wat groot genoeg is vir die grootste noodvoertuig wat nodig om vir die risiko van die perseel voorsiening te maak.
 - (2) Die ontwerp, merke, gebruik en instandhouding van brandgange wat nie deel van 'n openbare pad uitmaak nie, moet aan die vereistes van die beheerowerheid voldoen.
 - (3) Dit is onwettig om 'n voertuig in 'n brandgang te parkeer of om 'n brandgang andersins te blokkeer.

Afskorting- en okkupasieskeidingselemente

14. 'n Eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n gebou mag nie 'n afskorting- of okkupasieskeidingselement verander op 'n wyse wat dit minder doeltreffend sal maak of toelaat dat vlamme, hitte of verbrandingsprodukte na die aanliggende kompartement of struktuur deurdring nie.

Branddeure en -samestelle

15. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van SABS 1253 moet 'n branddeur en -samestel so in stand gehou word dat dit in geval van 'n brand sy integriteit, isolasie en stabiliteit sal behou vir die tydperk wat vir daardie bepaalde klas deur vereis word.

- (2) 'n Branddeur mag oop gehou word slegs wanneer dit toegerus is met 'n outomatiese oophoulostoestel wat deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur is.
- (3) 'n Branddeur en -samestel mag nie minder doeltreffend gemaak word deur die volgende dade nie:
 - (a) die integriteit, isolasie of stabiliteit van 'n bepaalde klas deur verander;
 - (b) die selfsluitmeganisme ontkoppel;
 - (c) die deur vaswig, blokkeer of versper sodat dit nie kan toemaak nie;
 - (d) die smeltbare skakelaansitmeganisme van 'n deur verf;
 - (e) 'n elektriese of elektroniese ontkoppelmeganisme diskonnekteer of minder doeltreffend maak;
 - (f) enige ander daad wat 'n branddeur of -samestel minder doeltreffend maak.

Ontsnaproetes

- 16. (1) 'n Komponent wat deel van 'n ontsnaproete uitmaak, soos die toevoerroetes, toegangsdeure, noodroetes en ontsnapdeure, mag op geen manier versper of minder doeltreffend gemaak word wat enige persoon kan hinder of verhinder om in die geval van 'n brand of enige ander noodgeval uit die gebou te ontsnap nie.
 - (2) 'n Sluittoestel wat aan 'n toegangsdeur of 'n ontsnapdeur aangebring is, moet van 'n tipe wees wat deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur is.
 - (3) Waar die beheerowerheid dit vereis, moet 'n ontsnaproete duidelik aangedui word met tekens wat aan SABS 1186 voldoen en die rigting aandui waarin daar in die geval van 'n brand of enige ander noodgeval beweeg moet word.

Tente

17.

Voordat 'n tent opgerig en gebruik word as 'n okkupasie in die Nasionale Bouregulasies (A20) beoog, moet 'n aansoeker-

- (a) 'n aansoek ingevolge die Nasionale Bouregulasies (A2) vir die oprigting en gebruik van die tent aan die Munisipaliteit voorlê, en
- (b) 'n aansoek vir 'n tydelike bevolkingsertifikaat ingevolge artikel 22 van hierdie Verordening aan die beheerowerheid voorlê.
- (2) Die aansoek wat ingevolge subartikel (1)(a) voorgelê word, moet aan die volgende voldoen:
 - (a) Die tent moet minstens 4,5 meter van 'n grens, bewaarplek vir brandbare stowwe of brandbare materiaal opgerig word, en die beheerowerheid kan vereis dat hierdie afstand vergroot word indien die situasie dit vereis.
 - (b) Waar tente langs mekaar opgeslaan word, moet 'n onversperde minimum afstand van 4,5 meter tussen hulle verskaf word en waar van toepassing tussen die tentpenne en tenttoue van die naasliggende tente, ten einde toegang vir noodvoertuie te verskaf.
 - (c) Die vereistes uiteengesit in die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1), moet in die volgende gevalle nagekom word:
 - (i) waar die bevolking van 'n tent meer as 25 mense is;
 - (ii) waar 'n tent gedurende die nag geokkupeer word;
 - (iii) vir sitplekreëlings en afmetings van gangetjies, en
 - (iv) vir die verskaffing van brandblussers.
 - (d) Die bevolkingsdigtheid van 'n tent moet aan die Nasionale Bouregulasies (A21) voldoen.
 - (e) Geen voedselbereiding mag gedoen word nie in 'n tent wat deur die publiek geokkupeer word, en as voedselbereiding gedoen moet word, moet dit geskied in 'n afsonderlike tent of in 'n gebied waartoe die publiek nie toegang het nie.
 - (f) Daar mag geen oop vure in 'n tent gemaak word nie, en enige ander toestel wat vlamme afgee, soos 'n kers, lantern of fakkel, maar nie daartoe beperk nie, word in 'n tent toegelaat slegs na goedkeuring deur die beheerowerheid.
 - (g) Geen oop vuur of vlam word binne vyf meter van 'n tent, tentpen of tenttou toegelaat nie.
 - (h) Rook is verbode in 'n tent, en 'n "Rook Verbode"-teken moet prominent vertoon word by elke ingang en moet aan SABS 1186: Deel 1 voldoen.
 - (i) Verligting en bedrading wat in 'n tent geïnstalleer word, moet voldoen aan die vereistes uiteengesit in SABS 0142 op so 'n wyse dat dit nie direkte kontak maak met brandbare materiaal nie en die uitgestraalde hitte nie 'n ontbrandingsgevaar inhou nie.
- (3) Ondanks die bepalings van subartikels (1) en (2) kan die beheerowerheid die aansoeker versoek om aan bykomende vereistes vir die opslaan en gebruik van 'n tent te voldoen.

HOOFSTUK 4

BRANDVEILIGHEIDSTOERUSTING

Brandblussers

18. (1) Brandblussers moet verskaf en geïnstalleer word op 'n perseel soos deur die beheerowerheid vereis en in ooreenstemming met die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) en (T2).

- (2) Brandblussers moet streng ooreenkomstig die vereistes van die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid, SABS 1475: Deel 1, SABS 1571, SABS 1573 en SABS 0105: Deel 1 in stand gehou word.
- (3) 'n Natuurlike of regspersoon mag nie 'n brandblusser ingevolge SABS 1475: Deel 1 volmaak, hervul, vernuwe, verander, herstel, inspekteer of toets nie tensy sodanige persoon die houer is van 'n permit uitgereik deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde of 'n bevoegdheidsertifikaat uitgereik deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Kwalifikasiesertifiseringskomitee.
- (4) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel mag nie toelaat dat 'n brandblusser volgemaak, hervul, vernuwe, verander, herstel, geïnspekteer of getoets word nie deur 'n persoon wat nie in besit is nie van 'n permit of sertifikaat in subartikel (3) bedoel.
- (5) Wanneer die beheerowerheid bevind dat 'n brandblusser volgemaak, hervul, vernuwe, verander, herstel, geïnspekteer of getoets is deur 'n persoon wat nie in besit is nie van 'n permit of sertifikaat in subartikel (3) bedoel, moet die beheerowerheid die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel gelas om die werk te laat doen deur 'n persoon wat in besit van so 'n permit of sertifikaat is.
- (6) Wanneer 'n brandblusser na die mening van die beheerowerheid onveilig of ondoeltreffend is as gevolg van agteruitgang, ontwerp of konstruksie, moet die beheerowerheid die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel gelas om die toestel te laaf inspekteer en toets ingevolge SABS 1475: Deel 1 en SABS 1571.
- (7) 'n Brandblusser mag nie van 'n perseel verwyder word om volgemaak, hervul, vernuwe, verander, herstel, geïnspekteer of getoets te word nie tensy die toestel tydelik vervang word deur 'n soortgelyke toestel in 'n goeie werkende toestand.
- (8) 'n Brandblusser mag nie geïnstalleer, uitmekaar gehaal, hervul, ontkoppel, versien, verander, herstel of getoets word in 'n gebied waar so 'n handeling 'n gevaar of bedreiging sal skep nie.

Toets en instandhouding van brandbeskermingstelsels

- 19. (1) 'n Brandbeskermingstelsel moet op 'n gereelde basis getoets en in stand gehou word en die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel moet 'n gedetailleerde rekord van die toets en instandhouding van die stelsel hou.
 - (2) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n brandbeskermingstelsel toets nie voordat hy die okkupeerders van die betrokke perseel in kennis gestel het van die tye vir die begin en afhandeling van die toets en, waar van toepassing, die partye wat die brandbeskermingstelsel moniteer.
 - (3) 'n Brandbeskermingstelsel wat ontwerp is om 'n brand op te spoor, te bestry, te beheer en te blus, moet in stand gehou word in ooreenstemming met die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T2), gelees met 'n erkende nasionale kode of standaard, en by gebrek aan 'n nasionale kode of standaard moet 'n toepaslike internasionale kode of standaard gebruik word.
 - (4) 'n Brandbeskermingstelsel mag nie geïnstalleer, uitmekaar gehaal, hervul, ontkoppel, versien, verander, herstel of getoets word in 'n gebied waar so 'n handeling 'n gevaar of bedreiging sal skep nie.
 - (5) Die persoon wat die instandhouding van 'n brandbeskermingstelsel doen, moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel skriftelik in kennis stel van enige gebreke wat hy ontdek het en instandhouding wat gedoen is of nog gedoen moet word, en waar die persoon in beheer sodanige kennisgewing ontvang het, moet hy die eienaar onverwyld dienooreenkomstig inlig.
 - (6) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel moet die beheerowerheid onmiddellik in kennis stel wanneer die brandbeskermingstelsel of 'n komponent daarvan ondiensbaar geraak het of aan diens onttrek is en moet die beheerowerheid in kennis stel sodra die stelsel herstel is.
 - (7) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel moet alle stappe doen wat nodig geag word deur die beheerowerheid om alternatiewe toerusting te verskaf ten einde die vlak van veiligheid in die perseel te handhaaf.

Inmenging met en toegang tot brandbeskermingstelsels en brandblussers

20. 'n Persoon word nie toegelaat om 'n brandblusser of brandbeskermingstelsel minder doeltreffend, ondiensbaar of ontoeganklik te maak of daarmee te peuter of in te meng nie, behalwe soos wat nodig is tydens noodgevalle, instandhouding, oefening of voorgeskrewe toetsing.

Brandalarms en brandkrané

- 21. (1) Sonder vergoeding aan die eienaar van 'n betrokke perseel kan die beheerowerheid-
 - (a) 'n brandalarm;
 - (b) 'n transmissie-instrument vir oproepe van brand of ander noodgevalle, of
 - (c) 'n transmissie-instrument om inwoners teen 'n brand of ander noodgeval te waarsku, aan enige gebou, muur, heining, paal of boom laat aanbring.
 - (2) Sonder vergoeding aan die eienaar van 'n betrokke perseel kan die beheerowerheid die posisie van 'n brandkraan en brandalarm laat merk aan enige gebou, muur, heining, paal, boom, pad, randsteen of brandkraandeksel met 'n bord, dekal, metaalplaat of geverfde merker of op enige ander wyse.
 - (3) Die beheerowerheid kan te eniger tyd 'n brandalarm, ander transmissie-instrument in subartikel (1) bedoel, bord, dekal, metaalplaat of geverfde merker laat verwyder sonder vergoeding aan die eienaar van die betrokke perseel.
 - (4) 'n Ongemagtigde persoon word verbied om 'n brandalarm, ander transmissie-instrument in subartikel (1) bedoel, bord, dekal, metaalplaat of geverfde merker te verwyder, te ontsier, te verander of te beskadig of daarmee te peuter.
 - (5) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n brandkraan minder doeltreffend, ondiensbaar of ontoeganklik maak of daarmee peuter of inmeng nie.

HOOFSTUK 5

OPENBARE VEILIGHEID

Voorkoming en beheer van oorbevolking

- 22. (1) Voordat 'n perseel vir vermaak of openbare byeenkoms gebruik word, moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van sodanige perseel 'n aansoek om 'n bevolkingsertifikaat aan die beheerowerheid voorlê, soos in Bylae 2 van hierdie Verordening voorgeskryf.
 - (2) Die beheerowerheid kan bykomende inligting van die aansoeker versoek.
 - (3) Ondanks die bepaling van subartikel (1) kan die beheerowerheid die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel gelas om aansoek te doen om 'n tydelike of 'n permanente bevolkingsertifikaat, indien die perseel gebruik word ten opsigte van enige ander okkupasie in die Nasionale Bouregulasies (A20) beoog.
 - (4) 'n Tydelike bevolkingsertifikaat is geldig vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 30 kalenderdae.
 - (5) Die beheerowerheid moet weier om die tydelike of permanente bevolkingsertifikaat uit te reik as die perseel nie aan die vereistes van die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) voldoen nie, en waar die beheerowerheid van mening is dat die nie-nakoming van die perseel reggestel kan word, moet hy die eienaar of persoon in beheer van sodanige perseel skriftelik gelas om alle redelike stappe te doen om die perseel veilig te maak voordat die perseel gebruik word en die tydelike of permanente bevolkingsertifikaat uitgereik word.
 - (6) Indien die beheerowerheid te eniger tyd bewus word dat die gebruik van die perseel nie in ooreenstemming met die tydelike of permanente bevolkingsertifikaat is nie, moet hy ingevolge artikels 4(2) of 6(1) en artikel 7 van hierdie Verordening optree.
 - (7) Die tydelike en permanente bevolkingsertifikaat is geldig net vir die perseel of deel van die perseel waarvoor dit uitgereik is, en wanneer veranderinge van okkupasie plaasvind of wysigings aangebring word aan die perseel waarvoor die sertifikaat uitgereik is, moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer weer om die sertifikaat aansoek doen in ooreenstemming met subartikel (1).
 - (8) Die tydelike of permanente bevolkingsertifikaat moet vertoon word op 'n duidelik sigbare en opvallende plek in of op die perseel waarvoor die sertifikaat uitgereik is.
 - (9) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel moet oorbevolking voorkom deur die maksimum bevolking te beperk tot dit wat op die tydelike of permanente bevolkingsertifikaat vermeld word.
 - (10) 'n Persoon moet die perseel wat oorbevolk is, ontruim wanneer hy of sy gelas word om dit te doen deur die beheerowerheid of die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel.

Bywoning van 'n diens

- 23. (1) Wanneer die beheerowerheid van mening is dat 'n diens teenwoordig moet wees tydens 'n funksie op 'n plek wat vir vermaak of openbare byeenkoms gebruik word, kan hy in belang van openbare veiligheid en behoudens die vereistes van die diens, een of meer lede, 'n voertuig of toerusting van 'n diens verskaf om vir die duur van die funksie of 'n deel daarvan op die perseel teenwoordig te wees.
 - (2) Wanneer die bywoning van 'n diens tydens 'n funksie op 'n plek wat vir vermaak of openbare byeenkoms gebruik word koste behels, kan die koste wat deur die Munisipaliteit aangegaan is, in ooreenstemming met artikel 9 van hierdie Verordening verhaal word van die persoon in beheer van die funksie.

Formulering van 'n noodontruimingsplan

- 24. (1) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n skool, hospitaal, residensiële instelling, hotel, gastehuis, hostel of ander soortgelyke okkupasie wat 'n bevolking van meer as 25 persone (insluitende personeel) het, moet 'n noodontruimingsplan formuleer waarin die gepaste stappe uiteengesit word wat in die geval van 'n brand of ander dreigende gevaar deur die personeel of die okkupeerders gedoen moet word.
 - (2) Die beheerowerheid kan die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel, uitgesonderd dié in subartikel (1) bedoel, gelas om 'n noodontruimingsplan te formuleer waarin die gepaste stappe uiteengesit word wat in die geval van 'n brand of ander dreigende gevaar deur die personeel of die okkupeerders gedoen moet word.
 - (3) Die plan in subartikels (1) en (2) bedoel, moet hersien word as 'n aspek daarvan nie meer toepaslik is nie of as die gebou waarvoor die plan ontwerp is, verander het.
 - (4) Die noodontruimingsplan moet in sy geheel getoets word met 'n tussenpose van hoogtens ses maande of wanneer die plan hersien is, en 'n rekord van die toetsing moet in 'n register gehou word.
 - (5) Die register in subartikel (4) bedoel, moet die volgende inligting bevat:
 - (a) die datum en tyd van die toets;
 - (b) die aantal deelnemers;
 - (c) die resultaat van die toets en enige regstellende stappe wat nodig is, en
 - (d) die naam en handtekening van die persoon wat oor die toets toesig gehou het.
 - (6) Die register, tesame met die noodontruimingsplan, moet op die perseel beskikbaar wees vir insae deur die beheerowerheid.
 - (7) Die beheerowerheid kan die formulering en implementering van die noodontruimingsplan evalueer en kan enige aanbevelings of regstellende stappe amptelik meedeel om die plan te verbeter of foute daarin reg te stel.

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Vertoon van ontsnaproeteplanne

- 25. (1) In 'n hospitaal, residensiële instelling, hotel, gastehuis, hostel of ander soortgelyke okkupasie wat ontwerp of bedoel is vir gebruik deur pasiënte, inwoners of persone wat 'n tyd lank vertoef, ongeag die bevolking, moet die ontsnaproeteplan op 'n opvallende plek vertoon word in enige kamer wat vir slaapdoeleindes ontwerp is.
 - (2) Die vertoning van ontsnaproeteplanne vir enige ander perseel is onderhewig aan die goedkeuring van die beheerowerheid.

Versperring van leë geboue

26. Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n gebou of deel daarvan wat leeg is, moet alle brandbare afval of vullis daaruit verwyder en alle vensters, deure en ander openinge in die gebou sluit, versper of andersins beveilig tot tevredenheid van die Munisipaliteit, wat die skepping van 'n brandgevaar as gevolg van die betreding deur 'n ongematigde persoon sal voorkom.

HOOFSTUK 6

HUISHOUDING

Brandbare afval en vullis

- 27. (1) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel of 'n deel daarvan mag nie toelaat dat brandbare afval of vullis in enige gebied of op enige wyse ophoop sodat dit 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar skep nie.
 - (2) Brandbare afval en vullis moet behoorlik opgeberg of weggedoen word ten einde 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar te voorkom soos voorgeskryf in die toepaslike wetgewing wat oor die opberging en wegdoening van daardie spesifieke tipe brandbare afval en vullis handel, of by gebrek aan toepaslike wetgewing, soos deur die beheerowerheid bepaal.

Stof

28. Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel of deel daarvan mag nie toelaat dat stof ophoop in hoeveelhede wat 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar skep nie, en moet die stof opberg of wegdoen soos voorgeskryf in die toepaslike wetgewing wat oor die opberging en wegdoening van daardie spesifieke tipe stof handel.

Brandbare of vlambare stowwe en verbindings vir vee van vloere

- 29. (1) Ondanks enige andersluidende bepalings in enige ander wet mag slegs goedgekeurde waterbasisoplossings of -skoonmaakmiddels, verbindings vir die vee van vloere en vetabsorbeermiddels vir skoonmaakdoeleindes gebruik word.
 - (2) Die gebruik van saagsels of soortgelyke brandbare materiaal om brandbare of vlambare stowwe op te suig wat in die loop van 'n proses gestort of gemors is, is verbode.

Aanpaksels in skoorstene, rookgaskanale en -gange

30. Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel of 'n deel daarvan mag nie toelaat dat roet of enige ander brandbare stof in sulke hoeveelhede in skoorstene, rookgaskanale en egange van die perseel aanpak dat dit 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar skep nie.

Bronne van ontbranding

- 31. (1) Rook en die dra van vuurhoutjies, die gebruik van verwarmings- of ander toestelle wat 'n oop vlam gebruik of die gebruik van enige vonktoerusting is verbode in gebiede wat brandbare of vlambare stowwe bevat, en waar toerusting of gereedskap nodig is vir die verrigting of instandhouding van 'n bedrywigheid, moet dit intrinsiek veilig en spesifiek vir daardie doel ontwerp wees.
 - (2) Warm as, sintel of smeulende kole moet in nie-brandbare houers geplaas word en die houers moet op 'n nie-brandbare oppervlak of staander geplaas word.
 - (3) 'n Toereikende afstand, soos geskik geag deur die beheerowerheid, moet verskaf en gehandhaaf word tussen brandbare stowwe en everwarmings- of verligtingstoerusting of ander bronne van ontbranding.
 - (4) Draagbare verwarmers moet beveilig word sodat dit nie kan omval nie, en die beheerowerheid kan die gebruik van draagbare verwarmers verbied ten opsigte van okkupasies of situasies waar sodanige gebruik of werking 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar sal skep.

Rook

- 32. (1) Indien daar toestande bestaan wat rook 'n brandgevaar op 'n perseel maak, is rook verbode en moet "Rook Verbode"-tekens vertoon word soos deur die beheerowerheid gelas, en die tekens moet aan SABS 1186: Deel 1 voldoen.
 - (2) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n "Rook Verbode"-teken verwyder nie.
 - (3) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n sigaar, sigaret, pyp, tabak of ander stof aansteek of rook nie of andersins ander materiaal aan die brand steek nie of enige brandende of smeulende stof hou, besit, weggooi of plaas nie op enige plek waar dit uitdruklik verbode is om dit te doen.
 - (4) Waar rook toegelaat word, moet daar voorsiening gemaak word vir die veilige wegdoening van die rookmateriaal en vuurhoutjies ten einde die skepping van 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar te voorkom.
 - (5) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n brandende vuurhoutjie, brandende sigaret of ander brandende materiaal of enige materiaal wat spontaan kan ontbrand, op 'n pad of enige ander plek weggooi, neersit of laat val nie.

Elektriese toebehore, toerusting en toestelle

33. (1) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n elektriese kragpunt laat oorlaai of toelaat dat dit oorlaai word nie.

(2) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n elektriese toestel of verlengkoord op 'n manier wat waarskynlik 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar kan skep, laat gebruik of toelaat dat dit so gebruik word nie.

Oopvlamtoestel

34. 'n Persoon mag nie 'n oopvlamtoestel soos 'n kers, lantern of fakkel, maar nie daartoe beperk nie, op 'n manier wat waarskynlik 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar kan skep, laat gebruik of toelaat dat dit so gebruik word nie.

HOOFSTUK 7

BRANDGEVARE

Brandbare materiaal

- 35. (1) 'n Persoon mag nie enige brandbare materiaal of 'n vlambare stof, hetsy binne of buite die perseel, opberg, vervoer, gebruik of vertoon of veroorsaak of toelaat dat dit opgeberg, vervoer, gebruik of vertoon word nie in hoeveelhede of in 'n posisie of op 'n wyse dat dit waarskynlik 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar sal veroorsaak of skep nie.
 - (2) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel mag nie toelaat dat plantegroei daarop groei of ophoop of dat ander brandbare materiaal daarop ophoop nie op 'n wyse dat dit waarskynlik 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar sal veroorsaak nie.

Aansteek van vure en verbranding van brandbare materiaal

- 36. (1) Die aansteek van vure en die wegdoen van brandbare materiaal deur verbranding is verbode, uitgesonderd in die omstandighede in hierdie artikel uiteengesit.
 - (2) 'n Persoon mag 'n vuur aansteek of 'n oopvlamtoestel gebruik vir die doel van voedselbereiding of vir enige ander huishoudelike doel op 'n wyse wat nie 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar sal veroorsaak nie of waar so 'n vuur nie deur enige ander wetgewing verbied word nie
 - (3) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel wat gebruik word ten opsigte van 'n okkupasie van vermaak of openbare byeenkoms, moet toesien dat 'n kookvuur of oopvlamtoestel in aangewese gebiede geplaas word ten einde 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar te voorkom.
 - (4) Verbranding kan plaasvind op Staatsgrond, 'n plaas, 'n kleinhoewe of grond binne 'n geproklameerde dorp wat nie vir woondoeleindes gebruik word nie, mits daar vooraf goedkeuring van die beheerowerheid verkry word, en daar moet skriftelik om sodanige goedkeuring aansoek gedoen word nadat goedkeuring verkry is ingevolge die toepaslike wetgewing in Bylae 3 uiteengesit.

HOOFSTUK 8

VLAMBARE STOWWE

Toepassing van hierdie Hoofstuk

37. Ondanks die bepalings van die Wet op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe of die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid reël hierdie Hoofstuk vlambare stowwe in die plaaslike regeringsfeer ten einde brandgevare of ander dreigende gevare te voorkom en te verminder.

Opberging en gebruik van 'n vlambare stof

- 38. (1) Voor die konstruksie van 'n nuwe installasie of die verandering van 'n bestaande installasie, hetsy tydelik of permanent, vir die opberging van 'n vlambare stof moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die installasie 'n bouplan aan die Munisipaliteit voorlê in ooreenstemming met die Nasionale Bouregulasies, en 'n afskrif van die goedgekeurde plan moet beskikbaar wees op die terrein waar die installasie gebou word.
 - (2) Voor die ingebruikstelling van 'n bogrondse of ondergrondse opgaartenkinstallasie, vloeibarepetroleumgasinstallasie of gepaardgaande pype moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die installasie verseker dat dit gedruktoets word in ooreenstemming met die bepalings van die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1), SABS 0131: Dele 1 en 2, SABS 089: Deel 3 en SABS 087: Dele 1, 3 en 7 (wat ook al van toepassing is), in teenwoordigheid van die beheerowerheid.
 - (3) Ondanks subartikel (2) kan die beheerowerheid vereis dat 'n bestaande bogrondse of ondergrondse opgaartenkinstallasie, vloeibarepetroleumgasinstallasie of gepaardgaande pype gedruktoets word in ooreenstemming met die bepalings van die Nasionale Bouregulasies
 (T1).
 - (4) Die beheerowerheid moet minstens 48 uur voor die druktoets in kennis gestel word.
 - (5) Voor die verandering van die perseel wat die brandveiligheid van 'n bestaande bogrondse of ondergrondse opgaartenkinstallasie, vloeibarepetroleumgasinstallasie of gepaardgaande pype beïnvloed, moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel die beheerowerheid in kennis stel, wat kan vereis dat die perseel of installasie veilig gemaak moet word.
 - (6) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n perseel mag nie -
 - (i) 'n vlambare gas van meer as 19 kilogram, of
 - (ii) 'n vlambare vloeistof van 'n gevaargroep (i), (ii), (iii) of (iv) van meer as 200 liter, opberg of gebruik nie tensy hy 'n sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe van die beheerowerheid verkry het.

Sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe

39. (1) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel wat 'n sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe benodig, in artikel 38(6) bedoel, moet 'n aansoek aan die beheerowerheid voorlê, soos in Bylae 2 van hierdie Verordening voorgeskryf.

- (2) Die beheerowerheid kan bykomende inligting van die aansoeker verlang.
- (3) Die beheerowerheid moet weier om die sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe uit te reik indien die perseel nie aan die vereistes van die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) asook bykomende vereistes in hierdie Verordening uiteengesit, voldoen nie, en waar die beheerowerheid van mening is dat die nie-nakoming van die perseel reggestel kan word, moet hy die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel skriftelik gelas om alle redelike stappe te doen om die perseel veilig te maak voordat die perseel in ooreenstemming met artikel 38(6) gebruik word en die sertifikaat uitgereik word.
- (4) 'n Sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe moet jaarliks hernu word voor of op die datum op die sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe aangedui, en telkens wanneer die hoeveelheid of klas van die vlambare stowwe verander moet word of wanneer artikel 38(5) van toepassing is.
- (5) Indien die beheerowerheid te eniger tyd bewus word dat die gebruik van 'n perseel nie in ooreenstemming met die sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe is nie, moet hy ingevolge artikel 4(2) of 6(1) en artikel 7 van hierdie Verordening optree.
- (6) Ondanks subartikel (5), wanneer na die mening van die beheerowerheid 'n vlambare stowwe opgeberg of gebruik word vir enige proses op 'n wyse wat gevaarlik is vir lewe of eiendom, of 'n installasie ongemagtig is, kan 'n bevel uitgereik word vir die verwydering van die vlambare stowwe of installasie van die perseel.
- (7) 'n Verskaffer mag nie vlambare stowwe aan die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel verskaff nie tensy die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel in besit is van 'n geldige sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe wat deur die beheerowerheid uitgereik is.
- (8) 'n Sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe is geldig net-
 - (a) vir die installasie waarvoor dit uitgereik is;
 - (b) vir die toestand van die perseel ten tyde van uitreiking, en
 - (c) vir die hoeveelhede in die sertifikaat vermeld.
- (9) Die sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe moet te alle tye op die perseel beskikbaar wees vir insae.
- (10) Die beheerowerheid moet rekords hou van alle persele ten opsigte waarvan 'n sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe uitgereik, gewysig of hernu is.

Permanente of tydelikė bogrondse opgaartenk vir 'n vlambare vloeistof

- 40. (1) In hierdie artikel word net 'n permanente of tydelike bogrondse tenk wat vir die opberging van vlambare vloeistowwe gebruik word, gereguleer.
 - (2) 'n Tydelike bogrondse opgaartenk, uitgesonderd by 'n massaopgaardepot, is na goeddunke van die beheerowerheid toelaatbaar volgens die meriete van die situasie; mits daar aan die volgende vereistes voldoen word:
 - (a) Dit moet 'n kapasiteit van hoogstens 9 000 liter hê en mag nie vir die opberging van vlambare stowwe met 'n flitspunt onder 40 °C gebruik word nie.
 - (b) Dit moet vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande op die perseel wees.
 - (c) Die hele installasie moet voldoen aan SABS 0131: Deel 1 of SABS 0131: Deel 2, wat ook al toepaslik is.
 - (d) 'n Skriftelike aansoek tesame met 'n plan moet aan die beheerowerheid gestuur word minstens 14 dae voor die oprigting van die tenk, en skriftelike toestemming vir die oprigting van die tenk moet vooraf van die beheerowerheid verkry word.
 - (3) Ondanks artikel 38(1), as 'n bogrondse opgaartenk met 'n groter kapasiteit nodig is of as die tenk 'n permanente installasie moet wees, moet 'n aanvaarbare rasionele ontwerp gebaseer op 'n tersaaklike nasionale of internasionale kode of standaard aan die Munisipaliteit voorgelê word vir goedkeuring ingevolge die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1).
 - (4) Die ontwerpvereistes en konstruksie van 'n permanente tenk moet in ooreenstemming met tersaaklike nasionale of internasionale kodes wees.
 - (5) Die aangeslane kapasiteit van 'n permanente of tydelike tenk moet voldoende vryruimte bied om voorsiening te maak vir die uitsetting van die produk wat daarin gehou word as gevolg van die styging in temperatuur tydens opberging.
 - (6) 'n Permanente of tydelike tenk moet minstens 3,5 meter van grense, geboue en ander vlambare stowwe of brandbare materiaal opgerig word.
 - (7) 'n Permanente of tydelike tenk moet op stewige gelyk grond geplaas word en die grond moet sterk genoeg wees om die massa van die tenk en die inhoud daarvan te dra.
 - (8) 'n Permanente of tydelike tenk moet 'n keermuur hê.
 - (9) Voldoende voorsorgmaatreëls moet getref word om storting te voorkom wanneer 'n tenk volgemaak word.
 - (10) Voldoende brandblussers, soos deur die beheerowerheid bepaal, moet in weervaste kaste naby 'n tenk verskaf word.
 - (11) Simboliese veiligheidstekens wat "Rook verbode", "Geen kaal ligte" en "Gevaar" aandui, moet by 'n tenk verskaf word, en die tekens moet aan SABS 1186: Deel 1 voldoen.
 - (12) Die vlambare vloeistof in die tenk moet duidelik geïdentifiseer word deur gebruik te maak van die Hazchem-plakkate in SABS 0232: Deel 1 gelys.

- (13) 'n Elektriese of 'n binnebrandenjinaangedrewe pomp moet verskaf word en so geplaas word dat die gevaar dat die vlambare vloeistof kan ontsteek, uitgeskakel word.
- (14) Die elektriese installasie wat met die bogrondse opgaartenk gepaard gaan, moet aan SABS 0108 en SABS 089: Deel 2 voldoen.

Ondergrondse opgaartenk vir 'n vlambare vloeistof

41. Die installasie van ondergrondse opgaartenks, pompe, voerders en pype by vulstasies en verbruikersinstallasies moet in ooreenstemming met die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) gelees met SABS 0400, SABS 089: Deel 3 en SABS 0131: Deel 3 wees.

Massaopgaardepot vir vlambare stowwe

42. Die hantering, opgaring en verspreiding van vlambare stowwe by grootmaatdepots moet in ooreenstemming met die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) gelees met SABS 089: Deel 1 wees.

Klein installasies vir vloeibare petroleumgas

43. Vloeibarepetroleumgasinstallasies wat gasopbergingshouers met 'n individuele waterkapasiteit van hoogstens 500 liter en 'n gekombineerde waterkapasiteit van hoogstens 3 000 liter per installasie behels, moet in ooreenstemming met SABS 087; Deel 1 geïnstalleer en hanteer word.

Vloeibarepetroleumgasinstallasies in mobiele eenhede en klein nie-permanente geboue

44. 'n Vloeibarepetroleumgasinstallasie in mobiele eenhede en klein nie-permanente geboue moet in ooreenstemming met SABS 087: Deel 2 wees.

Brandstofvoorsiening aan vurkhyswaens en ander vloeibarepetroleumgasaangedrewe voertuie

45. Die brandstofvoorsiening aan vurkhyswaens en ander vloeibarepetroleumgasaangedrewe voertuie moet in ooreenstemming met SABS 087: Deel 8 wees.

Die opberging en volmaak van hervulbare vloeibarepetroleumgashouers

46. Opbergings- en volmaakterreine wat vir hervulbare vloeibarepetroleumgashouers met 'n kapasiteit van hoogstens 9 kg gebruik word, moet in ooreenstemming met SABS 087: Deel 7 wees.

Massahouer vir vloeibare petroleumgas

47. Die uitleg, ontwerp en bedryf van installasies vir die opberging van 'n massavloeibarepetroleumhouer en verwante fasiliteite moet in ooreenstemming met die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) gelees met SABS 087: Deel 3 wees.

Beëindiging van die opberging en gebruik van vlambare stowwe

- 48. (1) As 'n bogrondse of ondergrondse tenkinstallasie, vloeibarepetroleumgasinstallasie of verwante pype nie meer vir die opgaring of gebruik van 'n vlambare stof nodig is nie, moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel waarop die installasie opgerig is
 - (a) binne sewe dae na die beëindiging, die beheerowerheid skriftelik daarvan in kennis stel;
 - (b) binne 30 dae na die beëindiging, die vlambare stowwe van die installasie verwyder en dit veilig maak;
 - (c) binne ses maande na die beëindiging, die installasie, insluitende enige verwante pype, volledig vanaf die perseel verwyder, tensy die beheerowerheid anders gelas, en
 - (d) 'n openbare voetpad of pad wat versteur is deur die verwydering, tot tevredenheid van die Munisipaliteit herstel binne 'n tydperk van sewe dae na afhandeling van die verwydering van die installasie.
 - (2) Indien die verwydering van 'n ondergrondse tenkinstallasie die stabiliteit van 'n perseel nadelig raak, moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die installasie skriftelik by die beheerowerheid aansoek doen om die tenk met vloeibare sementflodder te vul.

Aanmelding van ongelukke

49. Indien 'n ongeluk plaasvind waarby 'n vlambare stof betrokke is en wat lei tot 'n brand, 'n ontploffing, storting of verlies van 'n vlambare stof, asook persoonlike besering of dood, moet die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel die beheerowerheid onmiddellik in kennis stel.

Bewaarplekke vir vlambare stowwe

- Die konstruksie van 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe moet in ooreenstemming met die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) gelees met SABS 0400 wees.
 - (2) Die vloer moet van betonkonstruksie of ander ondeurlatende materiaal wees en moet onder die deurvlak versink wees of 'n drumpel insluit.
 - (3) Die versinking of drumpel moet so diep of hoog wees dat dit in die geval van 'n storting die hoeveelheid vlambare vloeistof soos op die sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe getoon en 'n bykomende 10% van die hoeveelheid in die sertifikaat vermeld, kan bevat.
 - (4) Ondanks die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1) gelees met SABS 0400 -
 - (a) moet die daksamestel van 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe bestaan uit 'n betonblad wat 'n brandweerstand van twee uur kan bied, as dit deel van 'n ander gebou uitmaak;
 - (b) moet die ventilasie van 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe geskied deur die gebruik van lugstene in die buitemure in 'n verhouding van een lugsteen nominaal bokant die drumpelvlak en een lugsteen in die boonste derde van die muur per 5 m² van die muuroppervlakte of deel daarvan, sodat dampe nie in die bewaarplek kan versamel nie;

- (c) moet die lugstene aan die binnekant en die buitekant bedek word met diggeweefde korrosiebestande draadgaas met 'n minimum maastelling van 1 100 per meter, en
- (d) moet die draadgaas met metaalstroke, 'n metaalraam of sement in posisie gehou word, and the standard best and
- (5) Indien die beheerowerheid dit vereis, moet die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe geventileer word deur 'n meganiese ventilasiestelsel wat deur die Munisipaliteit goedgekeur is en aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:
 - (a) Die ventilasiestelsel moet intrinsiek veilig wees en 30 lugveranderings per uur verskaf en deurlopend funksioneer.
 - (b) Die waaieruittrekpunt moet nominaal bokant drumpelhoogte wees en moet uitblaas deur 'n vertikale metaalkanaal wat minstens 1 meter bo dakhoogte of minstens 3,6 meter bo grondvlak eindig, wat ook al die grootste is.
 - (c) Kanaalmateriaal wat buite die bewaarplek is maar verbind is met die res van die gebou, moet op die plek waar dit die bewaarplek verlaat, toegerus word met 'n branddemper met 'n brandweerstand van twee uur.
 - (d) Die kanaal moet so kort as moontlik wees en mag nie skerp draaie hê nie.
- (6) Ondanks die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1), gelees met SABS 0400, moet 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe se deur gemaak wees van materiaal met 'n brandweerstand van twee uur, mits alle toepaslike veiligheidsafstande nagekom word, en die deur moet na buite oopmaak.
- (7) Indien die beheerowerheid dit vereis, moet 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe se deur 'n D-klas branddeur wees wat aan SABS 1253 voldoen.
- (8) Ondanks die Nasionale Bouregulasies (T1), gelees met SABS 0400, moet kunsmatige verligting in die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe geskied deur elektriese ligte met dampbestande toebehore waarvan die drade deur naatlose staalleipype loop, en die skakelaars vir sodanige ligte moet buite die bewaarplek geleë wees.
- (9) Geen ander elektriese apparaat mag in die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe geïnstalleer word nie.
- (10) 'n Bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe moet voorsien word van 'n skuiminlaat bestaande uit 'n snelinpaskoppeling van 65 millimeter en weekstaalpype wat na die binnekant van die bewaarplek lei, en die skuiminlaat moet geïdentifiseer word deur middel van 'n teken met die woord "Skuiminlaat" in blokletters van 100 millimeter.
- (11) Rakke wat in die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe opgerig word, moet van nie-brandbare materiaal wees.
- (12) Die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe moet geïdentifiseer word deur die woorde "Bewaarplek vir Vlambare Stowwe—Flammable Store—Isitoro Indawo Yokugcina Izixhobo Ezithatha Lula Umlilo", en die toelaatbare hoeveelheid wat in die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe toegelaat word, aangedui in blokletters van 100 millimeter aan die binnekant en buitekant van alle deure wat regstreeks na die bewaarplek lei.
- (13) Die eienaar of persoon in beheer van 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe moet verseker dat die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe se deure gesluit gehou word wanneer die bewaarplek nie gebruik word nie.
- (14) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe binnegaan of toelaat dat dit binnegegaan word nie sonder die toestemming van die eienaar of persoon in beheer van die perseel.
- (15) Voldoende brandblussers, soos deur die beheerowerheid bepaal, moet teen die buitemuur van die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe gemonteer word op 'n opvallende en maklik bereikbare plek.
- (16) Enige handgereedskap wat in die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe gebruik word, moet intrinsiek veilig wees.
- (17) 'n Persoon mag nie 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe vir enige ander doel as die doel wat op die sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe aangedui word, gebruik of toelaat dat dit aldus gebruik word nie, tensy die bewaarplek nie as 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe gebruik word nie en die beheerowerheid in kennis gestel is deur die volgende prosedure:
 - (a) binne sewe dae na die beëindiging, stel die beheerowerheid skriftelik in kennis daarvan;
 - (b) binne 30 dae na die beëindiging, verwyder die vlambare stowwe uit die bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe en maak dit veilig, en
 - (c) binne 30 dae na die beëindiging, verwyder alle tekens.
- (18) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie artikel kan die beheerowerheid bykomende vereistes stel om die brandveiligheid van 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe te verbeter.

Hantering en opberging van houers

- 51. (1) Alle houers vir vlambare stowwe moet toe gehou word wanneer dit nie gebruik word nie.
 - (2) 'n Persoon mag nie vlambare vloeistowwe uit 'n houer met 'n kapasiteit van meer as 20 liter neem nie tensy die houer met 'n behoorlik geseëlde pomp of kraan toegerus is.
 - (3) Houers vir vlambare vloeistowwe moet geëtiketteer en gemerk wees met woorde en dekals wat die vlambare stowwe daarin vervat en die gevaar van die vloeistowwe aandui.
 - (4) Houers vir vlambare vloeistowwe moet deur 'n bevoegde persoon gas- of dampvry verklaar word voordat enige verandering of herstelwerk daaraan gedoen word.
 - (5) Alle houers vir vlambare stowwe moet so vervaardig en in stand gehou word dat dit redelikerwys veilig is teen beskadiging en dat lekkasie van vlambare stowwe of dampe daaruit voorkom word.

- 'n Leë houer vir vlambare stowwe moet in 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe geplaas word.
 - (7) Waar 'n bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe nie vir die opberging van leë houers vir vlambare stowwe beskikbaar is nie, kan die beheerowerheid sodanige opberging in die ope lug toelaat, mits—
 - (a) die opbergingsgebied in 'n posisie en so groot is dat dit na die mening van die beheerowerheid nie 'n brandgevaar of ander dreigende gevaar sal veroorsaak nie;
 - (b) die opbergingsgebied goed geventileer en omring is deur 'n draadmaasheining en-
 - (i) die heiningpale van staal of gewapende beton is;
 - (ii) 'n hek het wat na buite oopmaak en wat gesluit gehou word wanneer dit nie gebruik word nie, en
 - (iii) wanneer die vloeroppervlakte groter as 10 m² is, 'n bykomende ontsnaphek geïnstalleer is, toegerus met 'n grendel of ander soortgelyke sluittoestel wat van binne af sonder 'n sleutel oopgemaak kan word;
 - (c) die opbergingsgebied vry is van plantegroei en 'n nie-brandbare stewige gelyk basis het;
 - (d) 'n afstand van twee meter rondom die omheinde gebied vry is van gras, onkruid en soortgelyke brandbare materiaal;
 - (e) wanneer die opbergingsgebied 'n dak het, die konstruksie van die dak en steunstruktuur van nie-brandbare materiaal is;
 - (f) oop vlamme, sweiswerk, snywerk en rook verbode is in of naby die opbergingsgebied en tekens prominent vertoon word op die heining en aan SABS 1186: Deel 1 voldoen, en
 - (g) brandbestrydingstoerusting geïnstalleer is soos deur die beheerowerheid bepaal.
 - (8) 'n Leë houer vir vlambare stowwe moet dig toe wees met 'n prop of ander geskikte stopper.

Spuitkamers of -hokkies

52. 'n Spuitkamer of -hokkie of gebied aangewys vir die toediening van 'n vlambare stof moet op so 'n wyse gebou en toegerus wees dat dit voldoen aan die Algemene Gesondheidsregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die Wet op Beroepsgesondheid en Veiligheid.

Vioeibarepetroleumgashouers

- 53. (1) 'n Vloeibarepetroleumgashouer moet vervaardig, in stand gehou en getoets word in ooreenstemming met SABS 087: Deel 1 en SABS 019.
 - (2) 'n Vloeibarepetroleumgashouer moet op so 'n wyse gebruik en opgeberg word dat skade of lekkasie van vloeistof of damp daaruit voorkom word.
 - (3) 'n Vloeibarepetroleumgashouer met 'n kapasiteit van hoogstens nege kilogram moet in ooreenstemming met SABS 087: Deel 7 volgemaak en opgeberg word.

HOOFSTUK 9

VERVOER VAN GEVAARHOUDENDE GOEDERE

Sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere

- 54. (1) Die operateur van 'n voertuig wat vir die vervoer van gevaarhoudende goedere ontwerp is, mag nie sodanige voertuig in die jurisdiksie van die beheerowerheid bedryf nie tensy hy 'n sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere verkry het wat deur 'n brandweerdiens ingevolge die Nasionale Padverkeerswet uitgereik is.
 - (2) 'n Operateur van 'n voertuig in subartikel (1) bedoel, moet 'n aansoek aan die beheerowerheid voorlê soos in Bylae 2 van hierdie Verordening voorgeskryf.
 - (3) Die beheerowerheid kan bykomende inligting van die aansoeker aanvra.
 - (4) Die beheerowerheid moet weier om die sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere uit te reik indien 'n voertuig nie voldoen nie aan die vereistes van SABS 087: Deel 4, SABS 089: Deel 1, SABS 0230, SABS 1398 en SABS 1518 (wat ook al op die voertuig van toepassing is), en waar die beheerowerheid van mening is dat die nie-nakoming van 'n voertuig reggestel kan word, moet hy die operateur van 'n voertuig skriftelik gelas om alle redelike stappe te doen om die gebreke reg te stel alvorens die voertuig in ooreenstemming met subartikel (1) en die sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere gebruik word.
 - (5) 'n Sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere moet jaarliks hernu word, voor of op die datum op die sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere aangedui of telkens wanneer groot instandhouding of herstelwerk aan die voertuig gedoen is.
 - (6) Indien die beheerowerheid te eniger tyd bewus word dat die gebruik van 'n voertuig nie in ooreenstemming met die sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere is nie, moet hy ingevolge artikel 4(2) of 6(1) en artikel 7 van hierdie Verordening optree.
 - (7) 'n Afsender mag nie 'n vlambare stof aan die operateur van 'n voertuig in subartikel (1) bedoel verskaf nie tensy die operateur in besit is van 'n geldige sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere wat deur die beheerowerheid uitgereik is.
 - (8) 'n Geadresseerde mag nie 'n vlambare stof van 'n operateur van 'n voertuig in subartikel (1) bedoel, ontvang nie tensy die operateur aan die vereistes in subartikel (7) voldoen.
 - (9) 'n Sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere is geldig slegs-

- (a) vir die voertuig waarvoor dit uitgereik is;
- (b) vir die toestand van die voertuig ten tyde van uitreiking, en
- (c) vir die hoeveelhede op die sertifikaat vermeld.
- (10) Die sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere moet te alle tye vir insae beskikbaar wees in die voertuig in subartikel (1) bedoel.
- (11) Die beheerowerheid moet rekords hou van alle voertuie ten opsigte waarvan 'n sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere uitgereik, gewysig of hernu is.

HOOFSTUK 10

ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Staat gebind

55. Hierdie Verordening bind die Staat en enige persoon in diens van die Staat.

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Misdrywe en strawwe

- 56. (1) Enige persoon wat-
 - (a) enige van die bepalings van hierdie Verordening oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, of
 - (b) enige bevel wat hierkragtens gemaak is of enige kennisgewing wat in verband hiermee beteken is, oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en strafbaar met 'n maksimum boete of gevangenisstraf soos in die Wet op Brandweerdienste voorgeskryf.
 - (2) Die oplegging van 'n straf vir enige oortreding verskoon nie die oortreding nie en die oortreding mag ook nie toegelaat word om voort te duur nie.
 - (3) Die beheerowerheid moet 'n persoon wat skuldig bevind is, gelas om die betrokke oortreding of gebrek reg te stel binne 'n tydperk deur die beheerowerheid bepaal.

Herroeping van wette en voorbehoudsbepalings

- 57. (1) Die verordeninge in Bylae 1 vermeld, word hierby herroep in die mate in die derde kolom van Bylae 1 aangedui.
 - (2) In geval van 'n botsing tussen die bepalings van hierdie Verordening en die bepalings van enige ander wetgewing geniet die bepalings van hierdie Verordening voorrang.
 - (3) 'n Sertifikaat wat uitgereik is, 'n skriftelike kennisgewing wat beteken is of enige ander afdwingingshandeling wat verrig is ingevolge 'n verordening wat by subartikel (1) herroep is binne ses maande voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Verordening, word geag 'n sertifikaat, kennisgewing of afdwingingshandeling te wees wat deur 'n beheerowerheid ingevolge hierdie Verordening uitgereik, beteken of verrig is.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

58. Hierdie Verordening heet die Verordening op Gemeenskapsbrandveiligheid en tree in werking op die datum van publikasie in die Provinsiale Koerant.

5ABS (154 \$ABS 1475; De \$ABS 1518 \$AB\$ 1518

BYLAE 1

Herroeping van wette en voorbehoudsbepalings

Geen.

BYLAE 2

Vorms

Δ	Aansoek om bevolkingsertifikaat	915
	Bevolkingsertifikaat	
C.	Aansoek om sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe	917
D.	Sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe	919
E.	Aansoek om sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende stowwe	921
E	Sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende stowwe	922

BYLAE 3

Toepaslike wetgewing

Met verwysing na artikel 36(4)-

No.
Wet 45 van 1965
Wet 43 van 1983
Wet 122 van 1984
Wet 84 van 1998
Wet 101 van 1998
Wet 36 van 1998

BYLAE 4

SABS-praktykkodes en Spesifikasies

SABS-kode	And the the surgeof control of Titel
SABS 019	Verplaasbare metaalhouers vir saamgeperste glas: Basiese ontwerpmaatstawwe, gebruik en instandhouding.
SABS 087: Deel 1	Die hantering, bewaring en distribusie van vloeibare petroleumgas in huishoudelike, kommersiële en nywerheidsinstallasies Dee 1: Houers vir die bewaring van vloeibare petroleumgas met waterinhoudsvermoë van hoogstens 500 ℓ en 'n gekombineerde waterinhoudsvermoë van hoogstens 3000ℓ per installasie.
SABS 087: Deel 3	Die hantering, bewaring en distribusie van vloeibare petroleumgas in huishoudelike, kommersiële en nywerheidsinstallasies Dee 3: Installasies vir vloeibare petroleumgas met bewaarhouers met individuele waterinhoudsvermoë van meer as 5 000 ℓ.
SABS 087: Deel 4	Die hantering, bewaring en distribusie van vloeibare petroleumgas in huishoudelike, kommersiële en nywerheidsinstallasies Dee 4: Grootmaatpadvervoer van VPG.
SABS 087: Deel 7	Die hantering, bewaring en distribusie van vloeibare petroleumgas in huishoudelike, kommersiële en nywerheidsinstallasies Dee 7: Bewaar- en vulterreine vir houers van hervulbare vloeibare petroleumgas (VPG) met 'n inhoudsvermoë van hoogstens 9 kg.
SABS 089: Deel 1	Die petroleumnywerheid Deel 1: Die massahantering, bewaring en distribusie van petroleumprodukte in bogrondse installasies
SABS 089: Deel 2	Die petroleumnywerheid Deel 1: Elektriese installasies in die distribusie- en bemarkingsektor.
SABS 0105: Deel 1	Die klassifikasie, gebruik en kontrole van brandbestrydingsuitrusting Deel 1: Draagbare brandblussers.
SABS 0108	Die klassifikasie van gevaarlike gebiede en die kies van apparaat vir gebruik in sulke gebiede.
SABS 0131: Deel 2	Die bewaring en hantering van vloeibare brandstof Deel 2: Groot verbruikersinstallasies.
SABS 0142	Die bedrading van persele.
SABS 0177: Deel 5	Brandtoetse op materiaal, komponente en elemente wat in geboue gebruik word Deel 5: Nie-brandbaarheid by 750 °C va boumateriaal.
SABS 193	Branddempers.
SABS 0228	Die identifisering en klassifisering van gevaarlike stowwe en goedere.
SABS 0230	Vervoer van gevaarlike goedere — Inspeksievereistes vir padvoertuie.
SABS 0232: Deel 1	Vervoer van gevaarlike goedere — Noodinligtingstelsels Deel 1: Noodinligtingstelsel vir padvervoer.
SABS 0400	Die toepassing van die Nasionale Bouregulasies.
SABS 1186: Deel 1	Simboliese veiligheidstekens Deel 1: Standaardtekens en algemene vereistes.
SABS 1253	Branddeure en brandluike.
SABS 1398	Padtenkwaens vir vlambare vloeistof met petroleum as basis.
SABS 1475: Deel 1	Die produksie van vernude brandbestrydingstoerusting Deel 1: Draagbare hervulbare brandblussers.
SABS 1518	Vervoer van gevaarlike goedere — Ontwerpvereistes vir padtenkwaens.
SABS 1571	Vervoerbare hervulbare brandblussers.
SABS 1573	Draagbare hervulbare brandblussers —Skuimtipe brandblussers.

er en ingelektion

A. Aansoek om bevolkingsertifikaat

Net vir amptelike gebruik Permanent / Tydelik (Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie) Aansoek No. Lêer No.			Overberg Distrik Munisipaliteit					
								٠.
Aansoek om 'n bev	volkingsertifikaat we	ord gedoer	olkingsertij i ingevolge randveiligh	artikel 22	(1) van die	Verordeni	ng op	``s
Naam van aansoeker:		1	Telefoon	No.				
			Sel No.					
Naam van besigheid:			Telefoon	No.				
N. A.			Sel No.					
Tipe besigheid, by kroeg, nagklu	ıb, ens.:							
Erf No:								
Op watter vloer van die gebou is	s die plek? bv grond	, 1 ^{ste} ens.					•	
Straatadres:								
Voorstad:			Kode	<u></u>				
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wat deur die plek beslaan word in	in die blokkies hiero	nder	ŧ		hiero			
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Naam in drukskrif						• •		
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Datum	\$35,8656000 . 1							
Sertfikaatgeld van R				isipaliteit		······································		

B. Bevolkingsertifikaat

Net vir Amptelike gebruik Permanent / Tydelik (Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie)					njesa i vištor,	y dilitis r	4 . G				
				Overberg Distrik Munisipaliteit							
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Erf No:											
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net v	rir die perso en die okku e sertifikaa	eel waarvo pasie of e	or dit uitge ienaarskap	reik is. van die pe	rseel verai	nder, moet o	die eienaar	of persoon	n in beheer	aansoek d	oen om 'n
	eerowerhe			goaic on o	Pranciao	PIOR VOITO	AT WOLL III				
	drukskri								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Datum				<u>·</u> :							

C. Aansoek om sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe

Net vir amptelike gebruik	Overhous Distant	Munisipaliteit
Aansoek No.	Overberg Distrik	IVIUMSIPAIITEIT
Lêer No.		en e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
	Aansoek om Vlambare Stof	<u></u>
Aansoek om die berging en gebi	ruik van vlambare stowwe ingevolge artikel Gemeenskapsbrandveiligheid	39(1) van die Verordening op
Naam van aansoeker:		
Handeldrywend as:		
Tipe besigheid, by winkel:		
ERF No.		
Straatadres:		77 . 1.
Voorstad: Wyse van berging	Hoeveelheid produkte per item	Kode Produk
Elke installasie/tenk of bewaarplek vir	bv. 1x23 m ³ -tenk, 5x5x48 kg VPG-	bv petrol, diesel, VPG
vlambare stowwe moet individueel	spruitstuk, inhoud van bewaarplek vir	or pon on arcson, 12 G
vermeld word	vlambare stowwe	
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Kyk keersy vir bykomende inligting	
Opmerkings:		
Handtekening van aansoeker:		
Adres:	-···· (s.	
Telefoon No:		
Vir Beheerowerheid: (Handtekening)		
Naam in drukskrif:		
maan ii urussiii.	1	
Sertifikaatgeld van R	is betaalbaar aan Overberg Distrik Munis	ipaliteit · · · ·
	aropvolgende inspeksie.	
		1
Beheerowerheid:	Datum:	
	G. A second of the American Company	
Naam van ontvangende beampte:	Ampsbenaming:	

Wyse van berging Elke installasie/tenk of bewaarplek vir vlambarestowwe	Hoeveelheid produkte per item by 1x23 m³-tenk, 5x5x48 kg VPG-spruitstuk, inhoud van bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe	Produk bv. petrol, diesel, VPG
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D. Sertifikaat vir vlambare stowwe

Net vir amptelike gebruik				
	Overberg Distrik Munisipaliteit			
Aansoek No.				
Lêer No.				
Sertifikaat No.				
	Sertifikaat vir Vlambare Stowwe			
Toestemming vir die berging en ge	ebruik van vlambare stowwe ingevolge artik	el 38(6) van die Verordening op		
	Gemeenskapsbrandveiligheid			
Naam van aansoeker:				
Handeldrywend as:				
Tipe besigheid, by winkel:				
ERF No.				
Straatadres:		Wada I		
Voorstad:	ning op Gemeenskapsbrandveiligheid word o	Kode		
	ung op Gemeenskapsbranaveuigneid word i gende vlambare stowwe te berg en/of te geb			
Wyse van berging	Hoeveelheid produkte per item	Produk		
Elke installasie/tenk of bewaarplek vir	e.g. 1x23 m ³ -tenk, 5x5x48 kg VPG-	bv. petrol, diesel, VPG		
vlambare stowwe moet individueel	spruitstuk, bewaarplek vir vlambare			
vermeld word	stowwe			
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Hierdie sertifikaat word deur Overberg I	Distrik Munisipaliteit			
uitgereik en is geldig tot	—————————————————————————————————————	•		
Hernuwingsdatum				
Vervaldatum		:		
_	Datum van uitreiking	· .		
Naam van uitreikende beampte (Naam i	n drukskrif)Ampsbenaming	(
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Wyse van berging Elke installasie/tenk of bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe	Hoeveelheid produkte per item by 1x23 m³-tenk, 5x5x48 kg VPG-spruitstuk, inhoud van bewaarplek vir vlambare stowwe	Produk bv. petrol, diesel, VPG			
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E. Aansoek om sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende stowwe

Net vir amptelike gebruik					
Aansoek No.	Overberg Distrik Munisipaliteit				
Lêer No.					
	vir Gevaarhoudende Goedere ten opsigte van vlambare materiaal				
Aansoek om 'n sertifikaat vir gevaarho	Aansoek om 'n sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere ingevolge die Nasionale Padverkeerswet, 1996 (Wet 93 van 1996)				
	Adres van operateur				
Naam van operateur:					
Handeldrywend as:					
ERF No.					
Straatadres:					
Voorstad:	Kode				
Stad	Ligging van voertuig				
ERF No.	Ligging van voering				
Straatadres:					
Voorstad:	Kode				
Stad					
Besonderhede van	n voertuig waarvoor 'n registrasiesertifikaat verlang word				
Tipe of klas voertuig					
Voertuigregistrasienommer					
Тауга					
Vrag					
Fabrikaat	and the second s				
Getal tenks					
Kapasiteit van tenks					
Jaar van vervaardiging van tenk					
Enjinnommer (indien van toepassing)	the first agency of the eighter				
Onderstelnommer.	Topic of the State Control				
Hoeveelheid vlambare stof wat vervoer	्रमान्त्रव विद्या व				
gaan word	4.7 (a. 4.7 (b. 4.7 (b				
Vlambare vloeistof (l)					
Vlambare gas (kg)					
Vlambare vaste stof (kg)	न राजा कर , अने एक वी केल हो हो हो हो हो हो हो हो है				
Opmerkings:					
Operateur (handtekening)					
Adres:	Naam in drukskrif:				
Telefoon No:	Faks No:				
Vir Beheerowerheid: (handtekening)					
Sertifikaatgeld is betaalbaar aan Overberg Dist ten opsigte van hierdie aansoek en die daaropvo	rik Munisipaliteit olgende inspeksie				
Handtekening van ontvangende beampte	Datum:				
Naam van ontvangende beampte:	Ampsbenaming:				

F. Sertifikaat vir gevaarhoudende goedere

Net vir amptelike gebruik	
	Overberg Distrik Munisipaliteit
Aansoek No.	
Lêer No.	
Sertifikaat vir (Gevaarhoudende Goedere ten opsigte van vlambare materiaal
Sertifikaat vir gevaarhot	udende goedere uitgereik kragtens die Nasionale Padverkeerswet, 1996 (Wet 93 van 1996).
Hierby word gesertifiseer dat die voertuig was	arvan besonderhede hieronder verstrek word, ondersoek is en dat daar bevind is dat dit
voldoen aan die toepaslike dele van SABS 02	30 vir die vervoer van vlambare stowwe, maar sodanige voertuig is aan alle ander toepaslike
wetgewing onderhewig.	Besonderhede van Operateur
Naam van Operateur	Desonder nede van Operateur
Handeldrywend as	
Straatadres	
Voorstad	Kode
Stad	
	Besonderhede van Voertuig
Tipe of klas voertuig	Book and the Control of the Control
Registrasienommer	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Registrasienommer vir Gevaarhoudende	The state of the s
Goedere	
Татта	
Vrag	
Fabrikaat	
Getal tenks	
Kapasiteit van tenks	
Jaar van vervaardiging	
Enjinnommer (indien van toepassing)	
Onderstelnommer	
Hoeveelheid vlambare stof wat vervoer	
moet word	
Vlambare vloeistof (l)	
Vlambare gas (kg)	
Vlambare vaste stof (kg)	borg van geskiktheid van die voertuig wat hierin beskryf word nie en enige operateur,
hestuurder of ander belanghebbende persoo	on moet hulself vergewis van die padwaardigheid, konstruksie en toestand van voormelde
voertuig.	
	<u> </u>
	D' 1 1 3 4 12 1
Hierdie sertifikaat word uitgereik deur Overl	berg Distrik Munisipanten
en is geldig tot	
Hernuwingsdatum	
Vervaldatum	
}	Datum van uitreiking
Beheerowerheid (handtekening)	Datum van unciking
Naam van uitreikende beampte (naam in dru	kskrif) Ampsbenaming