



## **GA-SEGONYANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

### **FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES BY-LAWS**

#### **Preamble**

**Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, by virtue of the powers vested in it by section 156(2) of the Constitution of the Republic, of South Africa as amended, read with section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended, in conjunction with the Section 10 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act 99 of 1987) has made the By-Law set out in the schedule below:**

#### **Purpose of By-law**

- To provide procedures, methods and practices to usage of Fire Brigade, Emergency Services, Fire Control and prevention of illegal usage of Fire Hydrants;
- To repeal all By-law which were previously applicable and related to fire brigades.

## INDEX

### **Chapter 1: definitions and fundamental principles**

1. Application and definitions of the by-laws

### **Chapter 2: administrative provisions**

2. Organisation of the Service
3. Driving Services vehicles
4. Procedure and duties during an emergency services
5. Pretending to be a member
6. Powers of members and designated officers
7. Making service equipment's and manpower available

### **Chapter 3: fire protection and fire-fighting**

8. Combustible materials and refuse
9. Making fires
10. Fire breaks
11. Inspection of properties and instructions to occupiers
12. Accessibility of fire-fighting equipment
13. Fire protection requirements for premises
14. Access for the fire-fighting and rescue purposes
15. Upkeep and maintenance of firefighting equipment
16. Extractor fan system
17. Rational designs
18. Dumping sites
19. Emergency evacuation plans'
20. Certificates of fitness for all public buildings
21. Water supply for fire fighting
22. Registration applications for existing premises



## **Chapter 4: hazardous substances**

23. Application for approval of plans
24. Issuing of certificates of registration
25. Supply of hazardous substances
26. Exemptions
27. Renewal of spraying permits and/or certificates of registration
28. Temporary storage of hazardous substances
29. Delivery of hazardous substances
30. Prohibiting of certain actions
31. "No smoking" signs
32. Fire-fighting equipment
33. Reporting of fires, accidents and dumping
34. Sampling
35. Storage tanks and devices that have become obsolete
36. Access to storage tanks for repairs and maintenance
37. Installations, erections, removal and demolition
38. Group I hazardous substances
39. Group II hazardous substances
40. Group III hazardous substances
41. Installation of storage tanks

## **Chapter 5: construction of vehicles, as well as transportation and transport permits**

42. Construction of vehicles for Groups I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX hazardous substances
43. Duties, responsibilities and skills of a driver of a vehicle for hazardous substances
44. Service transport permit
45. Exceptions with regard to transport permits

## **Chapter 6: storerooms for hazardous substances**

46. Requirements for storerooms

47. Keeping and handling hazardous substances in a room

## **Chapter 7: spray-painting matters and spraying permits**

48. Registration of spray-painting rooms

49. Construction and design of spray-painting rooms

## **Chapter 8: animals**

50. Handling of animals during emergencies

## **Chapter 9: penalties**

51. Penalties for contravention

## **Chapter 10: general**

52. Operation of these by-laws in relation to other laws

53. Repeal of by-laws

54. Short title

## **Chapter 11: Ga-Segonyana Municipality fire brigade annexures**

Annexure I Official documents

Annexure II Emergency evacuation plans

Annexure III Identification of designated officers

Annexure IV Normative reference list

## 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 Afrikaans text shall prevail in the event of an inconsistency between the different texts; and unless the context otherwise indicates:–

“**access door**” means any door that provides access to an emergency route;

“**animal**” means any animal that is kept for domestic or agricultural purposes within the area of the controlling authority;

“**area**” means any residential area or any other area within the boundaries of the Municipality;

“**authorised officer**” means a member of the service authorised by the Chief Fire Officer to conduct certain duties;

“**building**” –

(a) Any structure, whether temporary or permanent, irrespective of the materials used in its erection, erected or used for or in connection with –

- (i) The accommodation or convenience of human beings or animals;
- (ii) The manufacture, processing, storages. Display or sale of any goods;
- (iii) The provisions of any services;
- (iv) The destruction or treatment of refuse or other waste materials; and
- (v) The cultivations of any plant or crop;

(b) Any wall, swimming-bath, swimming –pool, reservoir or bridge, or any other structure connected with it;

(c) Any fuel pump or any tank used in connection with it;

(d) Any part of a building, including a building as defined in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); and

(e) Any facility or system, or part or portion of it, within or outside but incidental to a building, used for the provision of water supply, drainage, sewage, storm water discharge, electricity supply or other similar service in respect of the building;

**"Building Control Officer"** means a person appointed or deemed to be appointed as a building control officer by a local authority in terms of Section 5 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977);

**"certificate of fitness"** means a certificate contemplated in Section 20 of these by-laws, which certificate has been issued by the Service and authorises a person to occupy designated premises (which are a public building);

**"certificate of registration"** means a certificate issued by the Service in terms of Section 24 of these by-laws which authorises a person to occupy registered premises, or to use the premises for spray-painting activities or for the storage or handling of hazardous substances;

**"Chief Fire Officer"** means the person appointed by the controlling authority in terms of Section 5(1) of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act 99 of 1987), and includes any member who exercises any power or performs any duty delegated by the Chief Fire Officer to the member under Section 19 of the Act, and also includes an Acting Chief Fire Officer appointed in terms of Section 5(3) of the Act, and **"Manager: Fire Services"** has a corresponding meaning; **"code of practice"** means the code of practice as defined in Section 1 of the Standards Act, 1993 (Act 29 of 1993);

**"controlling authority"** means the local authority in control of the Service as defined in the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987;

**"control room"** means a room on any premises which is specifically designed, built and equipped to coordinate and control an emergency situation in or on the premises in question;

**"designated officer"** means the person designated in terms of Section 22 of the Rationalisation of Local Government Affairs Act 1998, (Act No. 10 of 1998); and a designated officer also means a metro police officer as defined in Section 64G of the South African Police Services Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) as amended

**"designated premises"** means any premises designated by the Service with a view to an emergency evacuation plan as contemplated in Section 19 of these by-laws;

**"device"** means any vehicle, mechanical or electrical implement, electrical motor, machine, instrument, apparatus or other implement of which the whole or any part is

used or is capable of being used for, in or in connection with the manufacture, treatment, provision, delivery, supply, packaging, labelling, storage, conveyance, loading and unloading, handling, preparation, serving or administering of any grouped hazardous substance, and includes any delivery pump, filling device, spray-painting device and mechanical hoist;

**"discharge"** means the ignition or activation of any fireworks whatsoever;

**"distance to be covered"** means the distance that a person would in normal circumstances have to cover to exit a room, measured from the furthest point in the room;

**"dump"**, in relation to a grouped hazardous substance, means to deposit, discharge, spill or release that substance (whether or not the substance in question is enclosed in a container), or to have it or permit it to be deposited, discharged, spilled or released, or to deposit, discharge, spill or release it in such a way or place, or under such circumstances or for such a period, or to have it or permit it to be so deposited, discharged, spilled or released in a manner that reasonably indicates the intention to abandon or discard the substance, and "dumping", "spilling" and "spill into" have a corresponding meaning;

**"emergency"** means an incident or eventuality that poses or may pose a serious threat to any person or property, and "emergency situation" has a corresponding meaning;

**"emergency evacuation plan"** means a written procedure and a set of detailed plans as contemplated in Annexure III to these by-laws;

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

**"escape door"** means any door at the end of an emergency route, and includes any door leading from the inside to the outside of a building;

**"escape route"** means the entire path of travel, measured from an escape door to the furthest point in any room in a building;

**"explosive(s)"** means –

(a) gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those herein mentioned or not, which is used or manufactured with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect;

(b) any fuse, rocket, detonator, cartridge, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive;



- (c) any other substance which the President may from time to time by proclamation in the Government Gazette declare to be an explosive;
- (d) a petrol bomb; and
- (e) any container, apparatus, instrument or article which –
  - (i) contains any inflammable substance and can be used or adapted so that it can be used to cause an explosion or a fire; or
  - (ii) was made or can be adapted to cause, in combination with or by means of any inflammable substance, an explosion or a fire;

**"extinguishing stream"** means the amount of water that the Service needs to extinguish a fire;

**"facility"** means any storage tank, whether above ground or below ground, or any transportable or refillable container that can be used for the keeping of hazardous substances, and includes the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, ship or boat;

**"feeder route"** means that part of an escape route which allows travel in two different directions to access doors of at least two emergency routes;

**"fire area"** means the area of jurisdiction of the controlling authority in which provision is made for fire protection as defined in SANS 10090;

**"fire-fighting equipment"** means any portable fire extinguisher, mobile fire extinguisher, hose reel or fire hydrant;

**"fire grading"** means, with regard to materials, components and elements used in the construction and finishing of buildings, those materials, components and elements which have been tested and classified in accordance with SANS 0177, Parts II to V, as amended;

**"fire incident"** means a fire on any premises in the area;

**"fire brigades' installation"** means any water installation which conveys water solely for fire-fighting;

**"fire risk category"** means a fire area being divided into sub-areas which fall into one of the following fire-risk categories:

Category A: Central Business Districts and extensive Commercial and Industrial areas normally found in cities and large towns (areas where the risk to life and property are likely to be high due to fire occurrence and spread).



Category B: Limited central business districts, smaller commercial or industrial areas normally associated with small towns and decentralised areas of cities and large towns (areas where the risk to life and property is likely to be moderate due to fire occurrence and spread).

Category C: Residential areas of conventional construction.

Category D: Rural risks of limited buildings and remote from urban areas.

Category E: Special risks. Individual risks requiring a pre-determined attendance over and above the predominant risk category in an area. Includes large shopping /entertainment centres, informal settlements, harbours, hospitals, prisons, large airport buildings, high-rise buildings and petrochemical plants.

NOTE: High-rise buildings, as defined in SANS 10400, are an integral part of central business districts (CBD) and therefore included in Category A.

Buildings with major fire safety deficiencies may, however, be classed as special risks.

**"fireworks"** means explosives under Class 7, Division 2, shop goods only, as contemplated in Regulation 9.1 under the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956); \

**"grouped hazardous substance"** means a group of hazardous substances as contemplated in Section 1 of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973);

**"hazardous substance"** means any substance, mixture of substances, product or material that has been declared to be a Group I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII or IX hazardous substance in terms of Section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973;

**"inspector"** means a member appointed as an inspector in terms of Section 2(5) of the Explosives Act, 1956, to control fireworks in so far as the storage, use and sale of fireworks are concerned;

**"major hazardous installation regulations"** means the regulations published in Government Gazette No. R 60 dated 16 January 1998, as amended;

**"member"** means a member of the Service as contemplated in Section 6 and 6A(5) of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987;

**"Municipality"** means the duly constituted Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality;

**"National Building Regulations"** means the regulations published by Government Notice R2378 of 12 October 1990 in Government Gazette 12780, as amended;

**"normative reference list"** means the list of South African National Standards, SANS specifications or codes of practice and other legislation which are contained in Annexure V to these by-laws;

**"occupancy"**, in relation to any public building, means the assembly of people in or on any premises or the participation of people in any activity in or on any premises contemplated in the definition of "public building";

**"occupier"** means any person who actually occupies or has control over any premises, irrespective of the title under which he/she occupies or has control over the premises;

**"owner"** in relation to land or premises, means the registered owner of the land or premises, and includes any person who receives the rental or profit from the land or premises from any tenant or occupier, whether for his/her own account or as an agent for a person who is entitled to the rental or profit or who has an interest therein, and, in relation to a Sectional title scheme in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986), for the purposes of Section 18 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, the body corporate as contemplated in the Sectional Titles Act, 1986, and, in the case of a deceased or insolvent estate, the executor or the curator respectively;

**"power insulating switch"** means a bipolar switch that can be activated with an L-type key of which one end is fitted with a bayonet-type socket switch;

**"premises"** means land, a building or other construction or structure, or any part of it, and includes –

- (a) a train, boat, ship, aircraft or other vehicle, excluding, where applicable, the fuel tank of any such vehicle; and
- (b) any building or room in which explosives are stored, kept or handled for the purpose of sale: Provided that if a building is divided into more than one room, each room used for the storing, keeping or handling of explosives is considered to be separate premises;

**"public building"** means any building where people gather to view theatrical and operatic performances, orchestral and choral recitals, and cinematographic screenings, or to attend or participate in indoor sports activities, including any place where people dance or practise or perform any physical activity;

**"public place"** means a public place as defined in Section 63 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939 (Ordinance 17 of 1939);

**"rational design"** means any design involving a process of reasoning and calculation, and includes any such design which is appropriate in the application of a code of practice or other similar design;

**"registered premises"** means premises in respect of which the Service has issued a certificate or permit for spray-painting activities and the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, as well as a certificate or permit to occupy premises;

**"retail dealer"** means a person or concern that, for the purposes of dealing in explosives, supplies such explosives to any other person for use by that person and not for resale;

**"room"** means any room or other partitioning in a building;

**"Service"** means the Fire Brigade Service established by the controlling authority as contemplated in Section 1 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987;

**"service installation"** means any automatic extinguishing installation, fire pump connector, fire pump, emergency power and/or standby generator, fire detection system, fire locating system, fire alarm system, emergency lighting system, emergency evacuation communication system, mechanical ventilation system, pressure regulating system, smoke ventilation system, hoists and symbolic safety signs, and includes smoke and fire door assemblies; "spill into" (see the definition of "dump");

"spraying permit" means a permit issued by the Service in terms of Section 48(1)(a) of these by-laws;

**"spraying room"** means any room, building or structure that is designed, built, equipped or erected solely for spraying or coating vehicles, parts of vehicles, or any other objects with Group III hazardous substances and/or combinations of Group III hazardous substances, or with any other substance, to form a decorative and/or corrosion resistant layer, or for any purpose incidental thereto, and "spraying booth" and "submersion tank", as well as any related process involving electrolysis, have a corresponding meaning;

**"storeroom"** means a room which is constructed, equipped and maintained as contemplated in Section 46 of these by-laws;

**"storey"** means that part of a building which is situated between the top of any floor and the top of the floor above it or, if there is no floor above it, that portion between such floor and the ceiling above it (any mezzanine floor, open work floor, catwalk or gallery is regarded as part of the storey in which it is situated):

Provided that, in relation to a building –



- (a) the ground storey will be regarded as the storey in which there is an entrance to the building from the level of the adjoining ground or, if there is more than one such storey, the lower or lowest of these storeys;
- (b) a basement will be regarded as any part of the building which is below the level of the ground storey;
- (c) an upper storey will be regarded as any storey of the building which is above the level of the ground storey; and
- (d) the height, expressed in storeys, will be regarded as that number of storeys which includes all storeys other than a basement;

**"temporary structure"** means any structure that is apparently temporary in nature; "vehicle" includes a semi-trailer or trailer which has at least four wheels with independent axles and suspension systems and can be hitched to a truck tractor, a tank truck or any other motor vehicle as contemplated in the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996), as the case may be;

**"wheel blocks"** means wedge-shaped blocks, manufactured from material which, when scraped against the surface of any other object or material, does not produce sparks or generate static electricity; and

**"wholesale dealer"** means a person or concern that, for the purposes of trade, supplies explosives to any other dealer for resale.

## CHAPTER 2

### ORGANIZATIONAL PROVISIONS

#### Organisation of the service

2. (1) The controlling authority may, subject to Section 3(3) of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, establish and maintain a Service within its area, which includes the

appointment of personnel and the acquisition of vehicles, machinery, equipment, devices and accessories that may be necessary to operate the Service efficiently, and the Service is intended to be used for –

- (a) preventing the outbreak or spread of a fire;
  - (b) fighting or extinguishing a fire;
  - (c) the protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger;
  - (d) the rescue of life or property from a fire or other threatening danger;
  - (e) the performance of any other function connected with any of the matters referred to in Sub-section (1)(a) to (e).
- (2) (a) The Chief Fire Officer is in charge of the Service.
- (b) Whenever the Chief Fire Officer is for any reason unable to perform his/her duties of office, the controlling authority will appoint a member as Acting Chief Fire Officer to perform the duties and functions of the Chief Fire Officer.
- (3) The controlling authority may, in terms of an agreement as contemplated in Section 12 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, employ its Service within or outside its area of jurisdiction, or within or outside the Province of Northern Cape, against payment of the tariffs determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, or against payment in terms of or on the conditions contained in the agreement concerned.

### **Driving service vehicles**

- 3 (1) Any member may, with the written authority of the Chief Fire Officer, drive a Service vehicle if he/she has the applicable driving licence for the vehicle in question as required by the National Road Traffic Act, 1996.
- (2) A member who is duly authorised to do so, as contemplated in Subsection (1), must drive a Service vehicle in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, and any regulations made under the Act.

- (3) Any member who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Procedure and duties during an emergency situation**

- 4 (1) The Chief Fire Officer or a member who is in charge of an emergency situation must, in respect of every emergency situation in which he/she is in charge, ensure that -
  - (a) adequate manpower and the appropriate apparatus and equipment are made available and are used without delay;
  - (b) the emergency situation is assessed on arrival at the premises in question and that additional equipment and/or assistance that he/she may deem necessary is sent for without delay, where applicable, as agreed upon in and subject to the agreement as referred to in Section 2(3) of these by-laws; and
  - (c) all pertinent information, including information about places and times and relevant particulars, is recorded during the emergency situation or as soon as possible after the emergency situation, and that the recorded information is preserved in accordance with the provisions of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996), and any regulations made under the Act.
- (2) All persons and/or bodies, including any State department as contemplated in Section 17 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, the South African Police Service and the Department of Justice, who wish to inspect any information referred to in Sub-section (1)(c) must send a written application to the Chief Fire Officer, accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws, together with an appropriate substantiation as to why the information is required.
- (3) Any press release concerning emergency situations or any matter connected with an emergency situation must be in accordance with the policy guidelines determined by the controlling authority.



## **Making service equipment and manpower available**

5. (1) With the approval of the controlling authority, the Service may, at the request of anybody or person and at the tariffs determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, use any equipment and/or manpower at its disposal to provide any special service in connection with the aims of the Service.
- (2) The said equipment and/or manpower may be withdrawn summarily if the equipment and/or manpower is required elsewhere for or in connection with an emergency situation.

## **Powers of members and designated officers**

- 6 (1) Every member, including the Chief Fire Officer, has all the powers provided for in the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987.
- (2) A designated officer may -
  - (a) seize any certificate of fitness, certificate of registration or spraying permit provided for in these by-laws if the conditions of or endorsements in the document are not being complied with, or if the member has reasonable grounds to suspect that unauthorised changes have been made to the document;
  - (b) institute the relevant prosecution in connection with Sub-section (2)(a) or have the prosecution instituted, as the case may be; and
  - (c) seize anything (hereinafter called "object") on any premises that is connected with a spraying permit, certificate of registration or certificate of fitness, but must provide reasonable proof of a contravention of any condition of or endorsement in such permit or certificate and must remove the object or have the object removed to a place of safe custody: Provided that the seizure does not exempt any person from any other relevant provisions of these by-laws: Provided further that the seizure is, subject to

Section 20 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, made in accordance with the following conditions:

- (i) The Chief Fire Officer must grant prior approval in writing for the seizure.
  - (ii) Official proof of seizure must be issued to the person from whom the object has been seized, together with a description of the object.
  - (iii) After an order issued in terms of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, or these by-laws has been complied with in full or after a prosecution in terms of Section 21 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987, has been instituted and finalised, as the case may be, any object seized must be returned to the person from whose possession it was taken.
- (3) Any officer may seal off any building or premises by temporarily closing a street, passage or place which he/she deems necessary for public safety or for effectively fighting a fire or dealing with any other emergency that may give rise to a fire or explosion, and the member may remove, using no more force than is reasonably necessary, any person who refuses to leave the street, passage or place after having been requested by the member to do so.
- (4) (a) Designated officers must be –
- (i) suitably trained and certified as law enforcement officers and be appointed as such in terms of Government Notice R159 of 2 February 1979, as amended;
  - (ii) Appointed as deputy messengers of the court in terms of Section 15(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944);
  - (iii) Appointed as inspectors of explosives in terms of Section 2(5) of the Explosives Act, 1956, regarding the storage, sale and use of fireworks; and

(iv) Appointed as inspectors in terms of Section 8 of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973.

(b) All designated officers have the power -

(i) in terms of the provisions of Section 56, read with Section 57, of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), to issue summons involving a spot fine;

(ii) in terms of the provisions of Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to issue spot fines for certain minor offences;

(iii) in terms of the provisions of Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to issue a warrant of arrest;

(iv) in terms of the provisions of Section 41 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to ask certain persons for their names and addresses and to arrest persons without a warrant if duly authorised to do so; and

(v) in terms of the provisions of Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, to serve summons in order to secure the attendance of the accused in a magistrate's court.

## **Offenses**

7 (1) No person, except a member, may wear any official clothing, uniform, badge or insignia of the Service which creates or may create the impression that he/she is a member.

(2) No person may falsely present himself / herself as a member or pretend to be a member.

- (3) Any person who so pretends to be or presents himself/herself as a member must, irrespective of whether he/she has been requested to do so, identify himself / herself by producing the relevant certificate of appointment and/or mark of appointment, as prescribed in Annexure IV to these by-laws, or by furnishing proof of identity within a reasonable period.
- (4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Chapter 3**

#### **FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE-FIGHTING COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS AND REFUSE**

- 8 (1) No person may store any combustible materials of whatever nature, or have them stored or permit them to be stored in such a manner and in such a position as to likely pose a fire hazard to any human being, animal, building or premises.
- (2) No person may allow grass, weeds, reeds, shrubs, trees or any like vegetation to become overgrown on premises to such an extent that it may pose a fire hazard or a probable fire hazard to any adjacent premises and/or any other person's property.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

#### **Making fires**

- 9 (1) No person may, within the area, make an open, uncontrollable or unattended fire or permit a fire to be made in such a place and/or in such a manner as to pose a real or potentially real threat to any human being, animal, building, premises or other property: Provided that this prohibition is not applicable to -

- (a) a fire in an approved, purpose-made stove, fireplace or hearth which is an integral part of a structure;
  - (b) a fire for preparing food on private premises or premises set aside for that purpose; and
  - (c) a device for preparing food, which device is heated by means of electricity or liquid petroleum gas and is positioned in such a way that the device poses no threat to life or property on any premises.
- (2) No person may, without the written authority of the Service, burn any refuse, wood, straw or other combustible materials within the area, or have them burnt or permit them to be burnt within the area, unless the refuse, wood, straw or other combustible materials are burnt inside an approved purpose-made incinerator or incinerating device, subject to the provisions of Sub-section (1).
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **Firebreaks**

- 10 (1) The owner or occupier of premises in the area may not permit the premises to be or become overgrown with grass, weeds, reeds, shrubs and trees to the extent that the grass, weeds, reeds, shrubs and trees may pose a real or potentially real fire hazard to any adjoining premises or other premises or property.
- (2) The owner or occupier of –
- (a) an erf or premises situated within a proclaimed township in the area must remove the fire hazard or ensure that the fire hazard is removed by -



- (i) cutting to a maximum height of 150 mm above ground level of grass, reeds and/or weeds which may reasonably be considered to be a fire hazard with the fire hazard;
  - (ii) cutting around any shrubs and/or trees which may be situated within the area being cut;
  - (iii) pruning, chopping down or sawing off such shrubs and/or trees, as the case may be; and
  - (iv) removing all chopped and/or sawn-off residue from the premises or ensuring that the residue is removed; and
- (b) an agricultural holding or farm situated in the area must reduce the potential fire hazard by physically clearing a safety fire belt, at least 5m wide (measured parallel from each boundary line which borders the premises to the inside of the premises) so that no vegetation or other material whatsoever remains on this belt, and the owner or occupier must at all times maintain the belt or ensure that the belt is maintained in the above condition: Provided that where obstructions occur within the 5m safety fire belt is also maintained around those obstructions.
- (3) Notwithstanding the above, the provisions of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act 101 of 1998) and the regulations there-under, apply *mutandis* to this Section.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Inspection of properties and instructions to occupiers**

- 11 (1) Any officer contemplated in Section 6(4) of these by-laws when executing all powers delegated in terms of relevant and applicable legislation, enter any premises at any reasonable time to conduct inspections to determine whether there is any fire hazard on the premises.



- (2) An officer contemplated in Sub-section (1) may, arising from a condition referred to in Sub-section (1), serve on the occupier of the premises or any other premises a written instruction and fire protection directives and requirements that are necessary to rectify the condition on or in the premises in order to reduce the fire risk and/or to protect life and property, which instruction must determine a deadline for compliance with the directives and requirements.
- (3) (a) Whenever a condition exists or is found in or on any premises, whether or not structural in nature, or anything else exists that may increase the fire risk or pose a threat to life or property, and the condition or anything else cannot be rectified immediately, or if costs need to be incurred to rectify it, the owner of the premises must, after receiving the rectification directives referred to in Sub-section (2), inform the Chief Fire Officer forthwith in writing about the measures which the owner intends taking to rectify the condition and must submit a programme with a deadline to the Service for approval.
- (b) The Chief Fire Officer may approve the proposed measures and deadline with or without amendments and may give instructions for compliance with the measures.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with a written instruction referred to in this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Accessibility of fire-fighting equipment**

- 12 (1) Fire-fighting equipment and the appropriate service installations must be installed so as to be readily accessible at all times.
- (2) Any person who, in whatever way, causes or permits fire-fighting equipment and the appropriate service installations not to be readily accessible is guilty of an offence.

## Fire protection requirements for premises

- 13 (1) In addition to any other provisions contained in these by-laws, the Building Regulations, published under Government Notice R2484 of 26 October 1990, as amended, which are contained in Code of Practice SANS 10400 and called "The Application of the National Building Regulations", and any additional building regulations published for application in the area, are, for the purposes of the enforcement of these by-laws in relation to fire protection requirements, applicable mutatis mutandis to premises in the area.
- (2) If any superfluous water unavoidably spills into or is collected in a basement for whatever reason during fire extinguishing activities, adequate means must be provided to convey the water so spilled or collected to a storm water drain.
- (3) No high- and/or low-voltage transformer room(s) in any building may be situated on any level other than the ground level: Provided that -
- (a) the access to the transformer room(s) is situated on the outside of the building; and
  - (b) provision is made for adequate access to the transformer room(s) for fire fighting activities and/or maintenance.
- (4) Whenever an approved sprinkler system is required in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10400; SANS 10087, Part III; and SANS10089, Part I, the sprinkler system must be planned, designed and installed in accordance with the guidelines of SANS 0287 for automatic sprinkler installations and in consultation with the Service.
- (5) Any person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of Sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) or any provisions contained in Part A, Part K, Part M, Part O, Part T, Part

V and Part W of SANS 10400, as amended, where the provisions relate to fire protection matters, is guilty of an offence.

### **Access for fire-fighting and rescue purposes**

14 (1) All premises in the area must be planned, designed and constructed so as to ensure that: -

- (a) provision is made (in addition to the street reserve) on the premises for the parking and operating of Service machines and/or equipment on a climate-proof and weather-proof parking surface that is at least 10m wide and runs the full length of the side elevation which borders the surface;
- (b) if a building does not front onto a street, an access road is provided, the dimensions and carrying capacity of which must be suitable for the fire engines used by the Service (dimensions obtained from statistics of the Service's fire engines), with specific reference to the length, width and tonnage of the fire engines: Provided that the dimensions must be equal to the largest fire engine that is likely to be used on the premises in question; and
- (c) whenever any entrance arch spans a driveway to a group housing, cluster housing or townhouse complex or is constructed over an access to a shopping centre or office complex, the dimensions of the opening of the arch must be at least 4.0m wide and (4,5m) high and there must be nothing causing an obstruction of the opening:

Provided that if the dimensions of the entrance arch are less, another access or service gate to the premises must be provided, which access or gate is capable of being opened to (4.0m).

- (2) (a) The appropriate street number of every built-up premises within the area must be displayed clearly on the street boundary of the premises in question. This number must be not less than 75mm high and must be visible from the street.
  - (b) The owner or occupier of any premises must maintain the street number to ensure that it is legible at all times.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Upkeep and maintenance of fire-fighting equipment**

- 15 (1) The owner of any premises must ensure that: –
- (a) all fire-fighting equipment or other appropriate service installations that have been provided or installed on or in connection with the premises are maintained in a good working condition by a competent person and/or firm approved by the SANS as contemplated in SANS 1475 and registered in terms of SANS 1475;
  - (b) Portable and mobile fire extinguishers and hose reels are serviced and maintained in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10105 and SANS 1475;
  - (c) fire installations and any other relevant service installations are inspected and serviced in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturers of the installations; and
  - (d) Installations are inspected by a registered person at least every twelve calendar months.

- (2) Any person who checks, services, renews, replaces or works on any fixed service installation must –
- (a) on completing the work, certify that the service installation is fully functional; and
  - (b) Notify the Service immediately in writing if he/she finds that the service installation cannot, for whatever reason, be readily repaired to its functional state.
- (3) The owner of any premises must keep a comprehensive service record of all fire-fighting equipment and any other appropriate service installation on his/her premises and submits the record to the Service every twelve months.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Extractor fan systems**

- 16 (1) Extractor fan systems and related ducts or similar chimney systems must be designed and installed in accordance with SANS 1850, (Standard for the design and manufacture of commercial kitchen extraction systems) and in such a manner as to grant adequate access (that is clearly marked) for trouble-free inspection and maintenance of and repairs to the relevant mechanisms.
- (2) Every filter, damper, screen or conduit that forms an integral part of a system referred to in Sub-section (1) must be regularly cleaned, maintained and checked to ensure that fatty residues or any other combustible residues do not accumulate.
- (3) The conduit and outlet of any system referred to in Sub-section (1) must be installed so as not to pose a fire hazard or probable fire hazard to any premises or property.



- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Rational designs**

- 17 (1) the construction, design and/or erection of –
- a. Hangars;
  - b. Helipads;
  - c. Grain silos;
  - d. Atriums;
  - e. Air traffic control towers;
  - f. Towers for communications or other uses;
  - g. Military structures or buildings;
  - h. Thatched structures larger than 20 m<sup>2</sup> and situated within 4,5 m of any boundary line;
  - i. Tents and any other temporary structures for holding public gatherings;
  - j. open-plan commercial and industrial premises, of which the distance to be covered to escape doors and/or exit doors exceeds 45 m; and
  - k. any other structure or building identified at the discretion of the Chief Fire Officer, in the area must comply with an acceptable rational design which meets all the applicable requirements of Regulation T1(1) of the National Building Regulations.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of Sub-section (1), provision must also be made, in the case of hangars or helipads, for –
- a. The drainage of any liquid from the floor of the hangar or helipad and/or approach to the hangar;
  - b. The channelling of any liquid to a drainage area which is effectively connected to a separator well;



- c. The prevention of any liquid from spreading from the floor of the hangar or helipad to any rooms, adjacent buildings or to the outside of the hangar; and d. Earthing devices for discharging static electricity.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Emergency evacuation plans**

- 18 (1) The owner or occupier of designated premises must -
- (a) Within 30 days after the premises have been designated by the Service, prepare a comprehensive emergency evacuation plan for the premises, in triplicate, and must have it ready for inspection and approval by the Service, which plan must be in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in Annexure III to these by-laws;
  - (b) constitute an internal fire protection committee from among the internal staff and occupiers to assist with the planning and organisation of a fire protection programme, which programme includes regular, scheduled fire evacuation drills on the premises;
  - (c) ensure that –
    - (i) the emergency evacuation plan is revised and updated whenever the floor layout changes or whenever the Service requires revision or updating, but in any case, at least every twelve months;
    - (ii) updated records of revised emergency evacuation plans, fire protection programmes, evacuation drills and related documents are kept and maintained at all times; and

- (iii) the emergency evacuation plan and relevant documents are at all times available in a control room for inspection by the Service; and
  - (d) Identify a predetermined place of safety outside, but in the vicinity of, the designated premises, where occupiers may gather during an emergency situation for the purpose of compiling a list of survivors.
- (2) The Service may from time to time -
  - (a) Provide directives for updating and/or amending an emergency evacuation plan;
  - (b) instruct the owner or occupier of designated premises in writing to implement such fire protection programmes that, in the opinion of the Chief Fire Officer, are necessary to ensure the safety of the occupiers of the designated premises; and
  - (c) Require the owner or occupier of designated premises to furnish the Service with a certified copy of any emergency evacuation plan and/or relevant documents on such day and at such time and place as the Service may determine.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Certificates of fitness for all public buildings**

19. (1) The owner of any public building, or of any temporary structure which is erected or intended for holding public gatherings, must apply in writing to the Service for the issuing of a certificate of fitness for every type of gathering or for the proceedings envisaged in the premises or structure, and must pay the fees, as determined in Annexure I to these by-laws,

when submitting the application form (the design guidelines appear in Annexure II to these bylaws).

- (2) No certificate of fitness will be issued for a public building unless the relevant provisions of these by-laws have been complied with.
- (3) A certificate of fitness issued to the owner of a public building will be endorsed with the following information, where applicable:
  - (a) The trade name and street address of each occupier
  - (b) The type of activity of each occupier
  - (c) The name of the persons on the executive
  - (d) The permissible number of people in proportion to the usable floor area
  - (e) The number of emergency exits and their widths
  - (f) A cancellation clause in the event of any applicable provision of these bylaws being disregarded
  - (g) An obligation on the part of the holder of the certificate to –
    - (i) Display the certificate prominently on the premises at all times; and
    - (ii) Maintain the certificate in a legible condition at all times with date, year and serial number i. The date of expiry of the certificate.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of Section 22 of these by-laws, a certificate of fitness is not required for a public building which has been legally erected on commencement of these by-laws.
- (5) If the trade name of a public building changes, the holder of the certificate of fitness must ensure that the change is brought to the attention of the Service immediately and in writing.
- (6) No certificate of fitness will be issued or renewed, as the case may be, unless and until the controlling authority -

- (a) Is in possession of a set of plans referred to in Section 23 of these by-laws and approved by the Service; and
  - (b) Has received the prescribed application form defined in Annexure II to these by-laws, which form has been completed in full and correctly.
- (7) The holder of a certificate of fitness must ensure that he/she is at all times in possession of a valid certificate of fitness.
- (8)
  - (a) Any expansion or removal of or change in anything relating to or in connection with premises for which a certificate of fitness has been issued will result ipso facto in the cancellation of the certificate of fitness, including any other authorisation granted in terms of these by-laws.
  - (b) The provisions of this Sub-section are not applicable to any action which results in the temporary removal of something for the purpose of effecting repairs or replacements in respect of the premises.
- (9)
  - (a) The owner must submit, on or before the first working day of December of each year, together with the prescribed fees determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, an application for the renewal of the certificate of fitness to the Service on the prescribed form: Provided that if the Service for some reason requires plans of the premises in question for the purposes of the renewal application, the plans must accompany the application.
  - (b) The Service may send a reminder in respect of the renewal.
- (10) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or who alters or attempts to alter a certificate of fitness, or knowingly allows the certificate to be altered, is guilty of an offence.

## Water supply for fire-fighting

21. (1) In any township development, a township developer must provide as follows for water supply for fire-fighting purposes as provided for in SANS 10090 (Community Protection against Fire).
- (2) Fire hydrants must be inspected by the Service at the intervals as provided for in SANS 10090, and a flow and pressure test must be conducted on the stream to determine whether the stream complies with the said code of practise.
- (3) The position of all fire hydrants must be properly plotted for operational use by the Service.
- (4) If any risk area is developed or redeveloped in such a manner that the risk area falls into the high-risk category, the water reticulation must be adapted accordingly without delay, by the developer.
- (5) Any building developer who requires water supply on to the water reticulation system of the controlling authority must submit a complete set of approved fire protection plans for the premises to the Service, as contemplated in Regulation A9 of the National Building Regulations, to obtain a water connection form, as set out in Annexure II to these bylaws, from the Service, for submission to the Water Supply Division of the controlling authority: Provided that –
  - (a) if the premises are protected by a sprinkler installation, the water supply requirement must be calculated and designed for each sprinkler installation in accordance with appropriate design criteria, and the size, delivery pressure and flow of the water supply requirement must be calculated in advance by the engineer responsible;
  - (b) if the Service requires a larger water supply for the premises to ensure that fire- fighting equipment functions in accordance with



the appropriate design requirements as set out in Part W of SANS 10400, the owner of the premises must provide the required water supply; and

- (c) the size, work pressure and delivery flow of any water supply, excluding a water supply as contemplated in Sub-section (10)(a), must be calculated and designed according to the provisions of Part W of SANS 10400 and SANS 0252, Part 1.

### **Registration applications for existing premises**

22. (1) If an owner rebuilds, alters, extends or changes the floor layout of an existing public building that has been legally erected and used, or if ownership or control of the premises changes, no existing certificate of fitness, certificate of registration or spraying permit, as prescribed in Annexure II to these by-laws, will be renewed, unless and until all the appropriate provisions of these by-laws regarding an original application have been complied with.

(2) No additions or alterations may be made to any existing registered premises unless and until –

- (a) the owner of the premises has submitted to the Building Control Officer and the Chief Fire Officer a plan of the existing premises and of the proposed work, as required in terms of Regulation A2 of the National Building Regulations; and
- (b) The Building Control Officer and the Chief Fire Officer have approved the plan. (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## CHAPTER 4

### HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND FIRE SAFETY PLANS

#### Application for approval of plans

- 23 (1) Subject to the provisions of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977, every owner of premises on which there is a building in respect of which a floor layout change, addition, alteration, upgrading and/or renovation is envisaged, or the owner of premises on which bulk, above-ground and underground installations and any other structures are to be erected for the use, storage or handling of hazardous substances or erected in connection with such use, storage or handling, must submit plans in triplicate to the controlling authority on the prescribed form obtainable from the office of the Building Control Officer.
- (2) The prescribed fees payable to the Service for the approval of plans are determined in Annexure I to these by-laws, but these fees do not include the fees charged by the Building Control Officer for the approval of plans.
- (3) The Service will not accept any plan (except for a plan regarded by the Building Control Officer to be that of "minor building work") unless the official certification of submission of the Building Control Officer appears on it.
- (4) No construction work may be started on any premises unless the building contractor is in possession of the relevant plans that have been officially certified as approved by the Building Control Officer and positive comment has been given by the Fire Safety Section of the Service. For the duration of construction work on the premises the plans in question must be available for inspection by the Service.

- (5) The provisions of Section 23 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977, are applicable to the approval of plans as regulated in this Section.
- (6) The approval of any plan by the controlling authority will be null and void if, within one year of the date of such approval, the buildings or constructions have not been erected in accordance with the approved plans.
- (7) Any owner of premises who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or any person who on behalf of the owner is involved in any activity contemplated in this Section and fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

#### **Issuing of certificates of registration**

- 24 (1) No person may on any premises use, handle or store quantities of hazardous substances in excess of the quantities referred to below or permit them to be used, handled or stored, unless and until the person is in possession of a certificate of registration as provided for in Annexure II to these by-laws and issued in respect of the specific quantities and appropriate devices on approved premises: Provided that if only one of the groupings referred to below is present on the premises and the applicable maximum permissible quantity is not exceeded, the provisions of this Section are not applicable:

Group I: Explosives Fireworks No exemption

Group II: Gases  
2.1 Flammable gases Total cylinder capacity may not exceed (100kg)  
2.2 Non-flammable gases Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 333 Kg  
2.3 Toxic gases No exemption

Group III: Flammable liquids  
3.1 With flash points  $\geq 18^{\circ}\text{C}$  Total quantity may not exceed 100 Litre  
3.2 With flash points  $> 18^{\circ}\text{C}$  Total quantity may not but  $\leq 23^{\circ}\text{C}$  exceed 420 Litre  
3.3 With flash points  $> 23^{\circ}\text{C}$  Total quantity may not but  $\leq 61^{\circ}\text{C}$

exceed 1100 Litre 3.4 With flash points > 61 °C Total quantity may not but ≤100°C  
exceed 1100 Litre

Group IV: Flammable solids 4.1 Flammable solids Total quantity may not  
exceed 250 Kg 4.2 Pyrophoric substances. No exemption 4.3 Water-reactive  
substances No exemption

Group V: Oxidising agents and organic peroxides 5.1 Oxidising agents Total  
quantity may not exceed 200 Kg 5.2 Group I organic peroxides in packets No  
exemption 5.3 Group II organic peroxides in packets Total quantity may not  
exceed 200 Kg

Group VI: Toxic/infective substances

Group I toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 5 Kg 6.2  
Group II toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg 6.3  
Group III toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 500 Kg 6.4  
Infectious substances No exemption

Group VII: Radioactive materials No exemption

Group VIII: Corrosive/caustic substances 8.1 Group I acids in packets Total  
quantity may not exceed 50 Kg 8.2 Group II acids in packets Total quantity may  
not exceed 200 Kg 8.3 Group III acids in packets Total quantity may not exceed  
1000Kg 8.4 Group I alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not  
exceed 50 Kg 8.5 Group II alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not  
exceed 200 Kg 8.6 Group III alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may  
not exceed 1000Kg

Group IX: Miscellaneous substances 9.1 Liquids Total quantity may not exceed  
210 Litre 9.2 Solids Total quantity may not exceed 210 Kg

- (2) No person may, on any unregistered premises, store, use or handle any of the hazardous substances referred to in Sub-section (1), or have them stored, used or handled, or permit them to be stored, used or handled, unless the hazardous substances are stored, used or handled in such place or in such manner as to ensure that - a) no hazardous substance or fumes of the substance come into contact or are likely to come into contact with any fire, flame, naked light or other source of ignition that may cause the hazardous substance or fumes to catch fire; and b) the escape of human beings or animals is not hindered or obstructed in the event of a fire or an emergency situation.



- (3) No person may, on any unregistered premises, use or handle hazardous substances, or have them used or handled or permit them to be used or handled on the premises, except in a suitable place out of doors to ensure that any fumes can escape freely, or in a properly and naturally ventilated room to ensure that any fumes or gas does not collect in the room but is effectively disposed of.
- (4) Hazardous substances may be stored on unregistered premises only if the hazardous substances are, when not in use, stored in strong and labelled containers.
- (5) No certificate of registration will be issued in respect of premises for the use, handling or storage of hazardous substances, unless all the applicable provisions of these by-laws have been complied with and a written application for registration, on the prescribed form, as described in Annexure II to these by-laws, has been submitted to the Service, together with the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws.
- (6) When a certificate of registration is issued, the certificate must be endorsed with the following conditions, namely that the certificate: -
  - a. must at all times be displayed in a weather-proof container in a conspicuous place on the premises designated by a member of the Service;
  - b. must be maintained in a legible condition at all times;
  - c. must reflect the groups and the quantities of hazardous substances for which the premises have been registered;
  - d. must reflect the number of above-ground and/or underground storage tanks or storage facilities, and the capacity of each such storage tank or storage facility;



- e. must reflect the number of storerooms and the total capacity of each storeroom;
- f. must reflect the number of gas installations, the type of gas installation and the total volume and/or delivery capacity of each installation;
- g. must specify the number of storage facilities for other hazardous substances and reflect the volumes intended for each facility;
- h. must reflect a serial number;
- i. must indicate whether the issue of such certificate is permanent or temporary;
- j. must reflect the period of validity and the expiry date of the certificate: Provided that the period of validity will be only twelve calendar months, calculated from the date of issue, and written application for renewal of the certificate reaches the Service at least one calendar month prior to the expiry date;
- k. is not transferable from premises to premises;
- l. must, subject to the provisions of Section 22 of these by-laws, be transferable from owner to owner and/or from control to control on the same premises: Provided that –
  - (i) application for such transfer is made to the Service on the prescribed form; and
  - (ii) if the trade name of the premises changes, the holder of the spraying permit and/or certificate of registration must ensure that the change is immediately brought to the attention of the Service;

- m. will not be issued unless the Service is in possession of a set of approved plans as required by Section 23 of these by-laws; and n. will not be issued or renewed unless the prescribed application form has been completed in full and has been submitted.
- (7) Any person who has a legal certificate of registration in his/her possession may apply in writing on the prescribed form to have the total quantity of flammable liquids and number of underground tanks, storerooms, gas installations and other storage areas amended, according to need, and the form must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (i) The Service will approve an application only if the proposed amendments comply with the provisions of these by-laws.
  - (ii) If the application is approved, the applicant must submit his/her certificate of registration to the Service for any amendment as may be necessary from time to time.
- (8) The Service may send a holder of a certificate of registration a reminder for renewal of registration. A holder of a certificate who has not received a reminder is not indemnified from possible prosecution.
- (9) The holder of a certificate of registration must ensure that he/she is at all times in possession of a valid certificate of registration.
- (10) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section or who alters a certificate of registration or who attempts to alter the certificate or permits the certificate to be altered is guilty of an offence.

### **Supply of hazardous substances**

25. (1) No person may –

- (a) supply more hazardous substances than the quantities referred to in Section 24(1) of these by-laws to any unregistered premises, or have them supplied or permit them to be supplied;
  - (b) deliver or supply more hazardous substances than the quantity specified in the applicable certificate of registration or hazardous substances of a group other than that specified in such certificate of registration to any premises or person, or have them delivered or supplied or permit them to be delivered or supplied.
- (2) No person may handle any container containing a hazardous substance in a manner that will damage or may damage that container, or permit the container to be damaged.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Exemptions**

26. (1) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these by-laws –
- (a) flammable liquids are not deemed to be stored, handled or transported whenever the liquids are, for normal use, in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle;
  - (b) flammable liquids are not deemed to be stored, handled or transported if the liquids are in the fuel tank of a stationary engine: Provided that the volume of the fuel tank does not exceed 1 000 litre and the fuel tank is surrounded by a liquid proof bund wall, volumetrically be capable of containing the maximum proposed quantity of liquid, plus 10% of the volume of the tank.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **Renewal of spraying permits and / or certificates of registration**

27. (1) Any holder of a certificate of registration or spraying permit must, before the first working day of December each year, apply for renewal of the certificate or permit to the Service on the prescribed form, which form must be accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws: Provided that the Service may require further, additional and/or amended plans of the premises in question for the purposes of renewal.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **Temporary storage of hazardous substances**

- 28 (1) The Service may grant a temporary certificate of registration for a period of not more than six months to any person who, for bona fide reasons, requires more hazardous substances on the premises than the quantities contemplated in Section 24(1) of these by-laws: Provided that –
- (a). if the hazardous substances are required for, or in connection with, excavations, construction work and road construction, the quantity must be limited to (23 000) Litre;
- (b) an application is submitted on the prescribed form, accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws, together with the plans required by Section 23 of these by-laws; and
- (c). the duration of the temporary storage is at the discretion of the Chief Fire Officer.
- (2) Any person whose application for a temporary storage tank is approved must ensure:-



- (a) that the storage tank is surrounded by a liquid-proof bund wall, which is capable of containing the maximum proposed quantity of liquid, plus 10% of the volume of the tank;
  - (b) provision is made for the run-off of any possible rainwater from the retaining walls or retaining embankments;
  - (c) the storage tank is not erected within 5 m of any erf boundary, building, excavation, road and/or driveway;
  - (d) no source of ignition or potential ignition is brought within 5 m of the storage tank;
  - (e) symbolic signs prohibiting smoking and open flames, at least 300 mm x 300 mm in size, are affixed to all sides of the temporary installation; and
  - (f) a minimum of two 9kg dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed within 10 m of the temporary installation.
- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Delivery of hazardous substances**

- 29 (1) Any person delivering hazardous substances to any supplier or user:-
- (a) may not, while delivering, park any delivery vehicle on or across a pavement or on or across a public road;
  - (b) may not, while delivering, let any delivery hose lie on or across a pavement, public road or other premises, or go through or over a building or have it lying there;
  - (c) must ensure that, while delivering, a 9kg dry chemical fire extinguisher is ready at all times;

- (d) must ensure that, during the transferral of hazardous substances, the delivery vehicle is physically earthed with the storage facility to which the hazardous substances are being transferred;
  - (e) must ensure that, while delivering, the delivery vehicle is in such a position that it can be removed quickly and easily in the event of an emergency situation without exacerbating the situation; and
  - (f) must ensure that no hazardous substance is transferred from a delivery vehicle to a facility that is leaking or broken.
- (2) The owner of any device connected with or used for the delivery of a hazardous substance must ensure that the device is designed for the specific purpose and is in a safe and good working condition.
- (3) The person in charge of any delivery process of a hazardous substance must take reasonable precautionary measures to ensure that no hazardous substance is spilled during delivery on any surface when the substance is transferred from a delivery vehicle to a storage facility.
- (4) No person may transfer any hazardous substance to a motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, ship or boat while the power source thereof is in operation or permit the substance to be transferred.
- (5) No person may transfer a hazardous substance to an aircraft unless and until the aircraft has been earthed with the transferral device by means of an earth cable.
- (6) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Prohibition of certain actions**

- 30 (1) Any person who stores, uses or handles hazardous substances on premises or has them stored, used or handled or permits them to be stored, used or handled on the premises may not –

- (a) perform any act or action, or have any act or action performed or permit any act or action to be performed that may reasonably result in or cause a fire or an explosion; and
  - (b) perform any act or action, or have any act or action performed or permit any act or action to be performed that may reasonably obstruct the escape to safety of any human being or animal during an emergency situation.
- (2) No person may dump any hazardous substance in or spill any hazardous substance into any borehole, pit, sewer, drainage system or surface water, or permit any hazardous substance to be dumped in or spilled into any borehole, pit, sewer, drainage system or surface water.
- (3) No person may discard hazardous substances in any manner other than by having the substances removed or permitting the substances to be removed by an organisation which is fully equipped to do so.
- (4) No person may light, bring or use, within 5 m of any area where, to his/her knowledge, hazardous substances are stored, used or handled, any fire or anything else that produces or is capable of producing an open flame or permit the fire to be lit, brought or used within 5 m of such area.
- (5) No person may use any device in connection with hazardous substances in any basement level in a building, excluding a gas welding device and/or gas cutting device for the sole purpose of welding and/or cutting in connection with the maintenance of that building, or have the device used or permit the device to be used in any basement level.
- (6) No person may, while there is another person in or on a bus (except for the driver of the bus, or any other person in charge of the bus), fill the fuel tank of that bus, or have it filled or permit it to any hazardous substances in or on such bus, except in the fuel tank, or have it transported or permit it to be transported.

- (7) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **"No smoking" signs**

- 31 (1) the owner of a building must, in areas where flammable and/or explosive hazardous substances are used, stored and handled, display symbolic signs prohibiting smoking and open flames, as the case may be. These signs must conform with SANS 1186 and be of the appropriate size as specified by the Service and must be displayed prominently in appropriate places.
- (2) Any owner who fails to comply with the provisions of Sub-section (1) is guilty of an offence.
- (3) Any person who disregards the prohibition in Sub-section (1) or permits the prohibition to be disregarded is guilty of an offence.

### **Fire-fighting equipment**

- 32 (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these by-laws, the person to whom the certificate of registration in terms of Section 24 of these bylaws and/or spraying permit in terms of Section 48(1) of these by-laws has been issued must ensure that all premises to which such certificate of registration and/or spraying permit applies are equipped with: -
- (a) Portable fire extinguishers, as specified in SANS 1567 (carbon dioxide type), SANS 1910 (dry chemical powder, foam and water types) and SANS 1571 (transportable type), of a minimum capacity of 9 kg or 9 Litre, as the case may be, in a ratio of one fire extinguisher to every 100 m<sup>2</sup> or part of it: Provided that the Service may specify the type of fire extinguisher to be provided and, if the Service is of the opinion that exceptional hazards or risks



necessitate a larger number of fire extinguishers, the Service may require that more fire extinguishers, in a consequential smaller ratio than the ratio stated above, be installed;

- (b) Hose reels, as specified in SANS 543 (hose reels), connected to a water supply as reflected in Part W of SANS 10400, enabling each hose reel to maintain a flow of 0,5 Litre per second at a work pressure of 300 Kpa;
- (c) Fire hydrants, with couplings as specified in SANS 1128, Part II (Firefighting equipment - Couplings), in a ratio of at least one to every 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> or part of it; and
- (d) approved sprinkler systems in any above-ground facility, of which the capacity is 9m<sup>3</sup> or larger, with the exception of temporary storage facilities as referred to in Section 28 of these by-laws, and installed in positions indicated on the plans referred to in Section 23 of these by-laws.

- (2) Fire-fighting equipment must be inspected and maintained by a registered person in accordance with the provisions of SANS 0105 and SANS 1475 at least once every twelve months to the satisfaction of the Service.
- (3) If fire-fighting equipment is not positioned prominently, the position of the equipment must be indicated by symbolic safety signs in accordance with the specifications of SANS 1186 and to the satisfaction of the Service.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Reporting of fires, accidents and dumping**

- 33 (1) The occupier of any premises must immediately report any fire, accident or dumping involving hazardous substances on the premises that has caused damage to property, the ecology of the environment or injury to human beings or animals to the Service.

- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **Sampling**

34 (1) Whenever a member inspects any premises and suspects that a substance on the premises is hazardous, the member may take a sample of any relevant substance for analysis, provided that:-

- (a) any sample so taken must be taken in the presence of the owner, occupier or any other third party;
- (b) any sample must be divided into two equal parts and be sealed in similar containers with the following information on the containers:
  - (i) The address and the location of the premises
  - (ii) The trade name of the premises or concern
  - (iii) The name and signature of the persons who are present, as contemplated in Sub-section (1)(a)
  - (iv) The date on which and time at which the sample was taken
  - (v) A description of the exact location on the premises where the sample was taken;
- (c) any sample so taken must, at the expense of the owner of the premises, be taken immediately to an accredited institution as determined by the Service for an analysis and a report: Provided further that the results of the analysis may, subject to the rules of the law of evidence, be used as evidence in any potential legal steps that the Service may consider and/or deem necessary, as the case may be.

## **Storage tanks and devices that have become obsolete**

35 (1) The owner or user of any storage tank and/or related device that has become obsolete must, in accordance with the provisions of Section 37 of these By-Laws, remove the tank or device or have the tank or

device removed, or fill up the tank with matter as provided for in SANS 100893

- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Access to storage tanks for repairs and maintenance**

36 (1) No person may enter or permit any other person to enter any storage tank which contained Group III hazardous substances, unless that person is wearing an effective self-supporting breathing apparatus or until such tank has been de-aerated and made free of gas and fumes, as provided for in SANS 10089-1, as amended.

- (2) No person may enter any storage tank which contained Group III hazardous substances unless that person is attached to a rescue rope controlled by a responsible person who is at all times taking appropriate measures to ensure the safety and welfare of all persons involved.

- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Installation, erection, removal and demolition**

37 (1) In addition to any other applicable legislation, any person who intends to erect, install, remove, demolish, extend or change any delivery pump, storage tank, storeroom, spraying room, gas installation, storage facility, fire protection arrangement and floor layout in respect of premises or anything connected with the premises, or have any of the above erected, installed, removed, demolished, extended or changed, must notify the Service of his/her intentions at least three working days prior to the commencement date and estimated completion date, and this notification must be made on the form described in Annexure II to these by-laws.

- (2) Any failure to act as contemplated in Sub-section (1) will *ipso facto* cancel the certificate of registration and/or spraying permit, as the case may be, in so far as such failure is connected with the matter, as well as any other authorisation, including an exemption granted in terms of these by-laws: Provided that the provisions of this Section are not applicable whenever:-
- (a) anything is removed temporarily for carrying out repairs thereto or in connection therewith;
  - (b) any above-ground or underground equipment and/or parts of the equipment are replaced; and
  - (c) any above-ground or underground storage tanks are replaced with tanks of the same capacity.
- (3) (a) No structure, installation or building may, after completion of the action referred to in Sub-section (1), be erected again on the premises in question, unless application for the approval of plans, as contemplated in Section 23 of these by-laws, is made again.
- (b) After completion of the structure, building or installation, application must be made again for a certificate of fitness, spraying permit and/or certificate of registration in accordance with the provisions of PART D HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, of these by-laws.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Group i hazardous substances**

- 38 (1) All Group I hazardous substances (explosives) must be handled, used, stored and transported in accordance with the provisions of SANS 0228, 0229, 0232 and 0263, the Explosives Act, 1956, and the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, and any regulations made under those Acts, as the case may be.



- (2) (a) No person may use or explode any explosives within the area unless the Chief Fire Officer has been notified of this in writing at least seven days prior to its commencement.
- (b) The Chief Fire Officer may impose any fire protection measures he/she deems.
- (3) No person may discharge any fireworks or permit the discharge of any fireworks within the area without the permission of the Chief Fire Officer.
- (4) Any person who by any act or omission commits a breach of any provision of this Section is guilty of an offence, and the explosives or fireworks, if any, may be confiscated, in which case the cost of disposal thereof will be borne by the accused person.

## **Group ii hazardous substances**

### **Portable containers**

- 39 (1) All portable metal containers and related devices for Group II hazardous substances must be manufactured, marked, maintained, filled and stored in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10019, SANS 0228, SANS 0229 and SANS 0238, as the case may be.
- (2) All portable metal containers for liquid petroleum gas must be stored, filled and/or installed in accordance with the provisions of SANS 0228, SANS 0229, SANS 0238, SANS 10019 and SANS 10087, Parts 1 to 10, as the case may be.
- (3) All portable containers for Group II hazardous substances must at all times be transported, stored and/or installed in a vertical position.

## **Bulk containers**

- (4) All bulk containers for Group II hazardous substances must be designed, manufactured, maintained and installed in terms of the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), and any regulations made under the Act; SANS 10019; SANS 10087-3; and the provisions of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977, and any regulations made under the Act, as the case may be.

## **Manifold installations**

- (5) (a) No Group II hazardous substance may, for any reason whatsoever, be used, stored, handled or installed indoors in any manifold installation or otherwise on any premises.
  - (b) The provisions of this Section are not applicable to the storage, use, handling or installation of a portable liquid petroleum gas container of a maximum water capacity of 45 Litre inside a detached private dwelling-house (H4 occupancy classification in terms of Regulation A20 of the National Building Regulations), on condition that the container is used solely for bona fide residential purposes: Provided that such cylinders are installed in accordance with the requirements of SANS 10087-1.
- (i) Any person who furnishes proof, as contemplated in Sub-section (5)(b), must be an approved professional engineer or other registered competent person and, in terms of Regulation A19 of the National Building Regulations, be appointed by the owner or occupier of the building in question.
  - (ii) Scientifically based detailed calculations and tests must be the basis of such proof.

- (6) (a) No person may, without the permission of the Chief Fire Officer, use, handle, display or apply any hydrogen-filled portable containers, hydrogen devices and/or hydrogen balloons indoors, for whatever purpose.
  - (b) In enforcing this Sub-section, the concept of "hydrogen gas" includes any gas compound containing hydrogen gas, unless the non-flammable nature and/or no explosiveness of the gas compound can be certified scientifically.
  - (c) The provisions of Section 39(5)(b) of these by-laws are applicable mutatis mutandis to this Sub-section.
- (7) Whenever any person uses acetylene welding devices and/or cutting devices indoors, the devices must be used strictly in accordance with the requirements of SANS 0238: Provided that the Chief Fire Officer may prescribe fire protection requirements concerning the installation, storage and use of the devices.
- (8) The installation within the area of underground pipelines for any Group II hazardous substance, and branches or manifolds of pipelines, as the case may be, is mutatis mutandis subject to the provisions of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 31 of these bylaws.

### **Underground pipelines**

- (9) Any underground pipeline for a Group II hazardous substance must comply with the following requirements:
  - (a) The owner of the pipeline must provide fire hydrants, of which the required delivery of each individual fire hydrant must be at least 1 600 litre per minute at a work pressure of 300 kPa, and these fire hydrants must be parallel to the pipeline at every pump station within the area. The owner must maintain the fire hydrants in a working condition at all times.

- (b) The owner of the pipeline must provide sufficient cathodic protection for the pipeline and maintain the cathodic protection in a working condition at all times.
  - (c) The pipeline must be marked with markers approved by the Chief Fire Officer and must be maintained in a functional condition at all times by the owner of the pipeline.
  - (d) The installation and extension of the pipeline and/or branches to consumers' premises, and the maintenance of the pipeline within the area, must in toto be done according to a recognised standard approved by the Chief Fire Officer.
  - (e) No construction work above or below the ground may be done within 16 m of the pipeline reserve, unless the construction company is in possession of written authorisation to do so, which authorisation has been issued by the controlling authority and the owner of the pipeline.
- (10) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Group iii hazardous substances**

#### **Tank manufacture**

- 40 (1) No person may install, use or utilise or attempt to install, use or utilise any storage tank for the underground storage of Group III hazardous substances, unless the tank has been manufactured in accordance with the provisions of SANS 1535.
- (2) Any person who installs uses or utilises or attempts to install, use or utilise any underground storage tank which does not comply with the requirements of SANS 1535 is guilty of an offence.



## **Installation of storage tanks**

- 41 (1) Any storage tank for Group III hazardous substances must be installed in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10400; SANS 10089, Parts I, II and III; SANS 10131, Parts I, II and III; SANS 10108 and SANS10086, as the case may be: Provided that -
- (a) all storage tanks installed indoors must be installed in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10131;
  - (b) all pumps and filling devices installed indoors must be in purpose-built, registered premises;
  - (c) all installations, as contemplated in Sub-section (1)(a) and (b), as the case may be, are subject mutatis mutandis to the provisions of Section 23 and Section 24 of these bylaws, as the case may be; and
  - (d) all above-ground storage tanks may be installed in bulk depots only, except those storage tanks contemplated in Section 28 of these by-laws
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES, AS WELL AS TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSPORT PERMITS CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES FOR GROUPS I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII AND IX HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

- 42 (1) Any road tanker for the transportation of Groups II, III, V, VI, VIII and IX hazardous substances must be constructed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of SANS 0189, SANS 1398 and SANS

0233, as the case may be, and must be labelled in accordance with the provisions of SANS 0232, the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, and any regulations made under the Act.

(2) Any vehicle other than a road tanker used for transporting any hazardous substance, as contemplated in Section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, must –

- (a) Be built large and strong enough to transport the quantity of hazardous substances intended to be transported in or on the vehicle;
- (b) Have at least two independent axle systems, each with its own suspension system, excluding a trailer that forms part of an articulated vehicle;
- (c) Be equipped with a safe mechanical lifting device for loading and offloading containers that contain or have contained hazardous substances of which the gross mass is 25 kg or more;
- (d) Be equipped with a strong safety edge or safety railing of at least 1 m high, measured from the surface of the body to the top of the body;
- (e) be provided with strong, durable straps to fasten containers that contain or have contained hazardous substances securely to the body: Provided that the said straps must be anchored firmly to the bodywork of the vehicle and be fitted with a reversible cog winch mechanism that can be locked
- (f) Have electrical wiring that complies with the requirements of SANS 10314 and be maintained in accordance with SANS 10314;
- (g) Have at least two static-free wheel blocks;
- (h) Have a power insulating switch, excluding the ignition switch, close to the battery in a position that is readily accessible in an emergency;
- (i) have a spark-proof and static-free tank that has been designed, constructed and equipped to protect the consignment optimally from shock during an accident so that there is little likelihood of the

hazardous substance catching alight in transit: Provided that portable containers that contain or have contained Group II hazardous substances may only be transported in an open-bodied vehicle; and

- (j) Have a valid roadworthy certificate as prescribed by the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, and any regulations made under the Act.
- (3) Any vehicle transporting hazardous substances for which a transport permit is required as contemplated in Section 44 of these by-laws must be equipped with at least two 9kg dry chemical fire extinguishers, which extinguishers must be –
- (a) Designed and manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in SANS 1910;
  - (b) Maintained in accordance with SANS 10105 and SANS 1475; and
  - (c) So positioned and installed on either side of the vehicle that they can quickly and easily be reached in the event of a fire.
- (4) The cabin, body, cargo space or tank, as the case may be, fuel tank, chassis and engine of any vehicle that transports hazardous substances must be permanently and effectively earthed electrically with each other.
- (5) Any person who, in the area, transports any group of hazardous substance in a road tanker or in any other vehicle contrary to an requirements contained in this Section, or has it so transported or permits it to be so transported, is guilty of an offence.

### **Duties, responsibilities and skills of a driver of a vehicle for hazardous substances**

- 43 (1) Any driver of a vehicle referred to in Section 42 of these by-laws must have the skills and appropriate documents in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996, and the Road Transportation Act, 1977 (Act 74 of 1977), and must act in accordance with SANS 10189, SANS 10232, the

Hazardous Substances Act, 1973, and the regulations made under the Act.

- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

### **Service transport permit**

44 (1) The owner of any vehicle used for transporting hazardous substances in the area must, subject to Section 45 of these bylaws, have a valid transport permit in terms of this Section for transporting hazardous substances: Provided that –

- (a) each vehicle for which such a permit has been issued must comply with the provisions of Section 42 of these bylaws;
- (b) The application form, provided for in Annexure II to these by-laws and obtainable from the Service, must be completed correctly and in full;
- (c) The application form must be accompanied by the fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws; and
- (d) The application must be submitted for processing to the hazardous substances registration office of the Service at least five days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) prior to the proposed test date.

(2) The transport permit must –

- (a) Indicate the date of issue and the date of expiry;
- (b) be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue;
- (c) Indicate the name, in block letters, of the issuing officer and bear the officer's signature;
- (d) Indicate a year-linked serial number;



- (e) Indicate the group and quantity of hazardous substances to be transported;
  - (f) Indicate the registration number of the vehicle in question;
  - (g) Be displayed in a purpose-made waterproof container attached to the side of the chassis frame supporting the tank, load level or load space; and
  - (h) at all times be maintained in a legible condition.
- (3) The Service may send a reminder for renewal of the transport permit to the owner of the vehicle(s). A transport permit holder who has not received a reminder is not indemnified from possible prosecution.
- (4) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section, or who alters or attempts to alter a transport permit or who permits it to be altered, is guilty of an offence.

### **Exceptions with regard to transport permits**

- 45 (1) Subject to the provisions of Section 44 of these by-laws, the following quantities of hazardous substances are not, while in transit (except where otherwise indicated), subject to the issuance of a transport permit as contemplated in the said Section 44:
- (a) Single-load hazardous substance(s)
    - 1. Group I: Explosives No exemption
    - 2. Group II: Gases
      - 2.1 Flammable gases Total cylinder capacity may not exceed (100 Kg)
      - 2.2 Non-flammable gases Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 333 Kg
      - 2.3 Toxic gases No exemption: Provided that any gas cylinders which are inside a framework attached to a heavy goods vehicle and which are intended for heating the product being transported are exempt from these provisions.

3. Group III: Flammable liquids
  - 3.1 With flash points  $\leq 18$  °C Total quantity may not exceed 100 Litre
  - 3.2 With flash points  $> 18$  °C Total quantity but  $\leq 23$  °C may not exceed 420 Litre
  - 3.3 With flash points  $> 23$  °C Total quantity but  $\leq 61$  °C may not exceed 1 100 Litre
  - 3.4 With flash points  $> 61$  °C Total quantity but  $\leq 100$  °C may not exceed 1 100 Litre
  
4. Group IV: Flammable solids
  - 4.1 Flammable solids Total quantity may not exceed 250 Kg
  - 4.2 Pyrophoric substances No exemption
  - 4.3 Water-reactive substances No exemption
  
5. Group V: Oxidising agents and organic peroxides
  - 5.1 Oxidising agents Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg
  - 5.2 Group I organic peroxides in packets No exemption
  - 5.3 Group II organic peroxides in packets Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg
  
6. Group VI: Toxic/infective substances
  - 6.1 Group I toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 5 Kg
  - 6.2 Group II toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg
  - 6.3 Group III toxic substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 500 Kg
  - 6.4 Infective substances No exemption
  
7. Group VII: Radioactive materials No exemption
  
8. Group VIII: Corrosive/caustic substances
  - 8.1 Group I acids in packets Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg
  - 8.2 Group II acids in packets Total quantity may not exceed 200 Kg
  - 8.3 Group III acids in packets Total quantity may not exceed 1 000 Kg
  - 8.4 Group I alkaline substances in packets Total quantity may not exceed 50 Kg
  - 8.5 Group II alkaline substances in packets Total

quantity may not exceed 200Kg 8.6 Group III alkaline substances  
in packets Total quantity may not exceed 1000Kg

9. Group IX: Miscellaneous substances

9.1 Liquids Total quantity may not exceed 210 Litre

9.2 Solids Total quantity may not exceed 210 Kg

(b) Multiple-load hazardous substances

No exceptions.

## CHAPTER 6

### STOREROOMS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES REQUIREMENTS FOR STOREROOMS

#### Capacity

- 46 (1) The certificate of registration issued for any storeroom for hazardous substances as contemplated in Section 47 of these by-laws must indicate the group and the largest quantity of hazardous substances which may be kept in the storeroom.

#### Danger notices in storeroom

- (2) No person may use any storeroom or permit any storeroom to be used for Group III hazardous substances, unless –
- (a) Symbolic safety signs prohibiting open flames and smoking, at least 290 mm x 290 mm in extent, manufactured in accordance with the provisions of SANS 1186, are affixed in the storeroom; and

- (b) the relevant groups of hazardous substances and the corresponding quantities of the substances which may be stored in the storeroom are indicated in 75mm high red letters against a white background on the outside of the door(s) to the storeroom.

### **Display of certificate of registration**

- (3) The certificate of registration for a storeroom, with the contents of the certificate clearly visible, must be kept and maintained in a legible condition in a weatherproof container on the outside of a door normally used as the entrance to the storeroom.

### **Construction of storerooms (excluding storerooms in recognised bulk depots and bulk installations)**

- (4) The construction of any storeroom must be in accordance with the following requirements: -
  - (a)
    - (i) The walls must be of brick or concrete.
    - (ii) The floor must be of concrete.
    - (iii) The roof must be of reinforced concrete of which the composition must offer fire resistance of at least 120 minutes.
  - (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-section (4)(a)(iii), the roof of a storeroom may be manufactured from any other non-combustible material if –
    - (i) The storeroom adjoins a higher wall that has no opening at any place within 10m above the storeroom and has no openings within 5 m of a side thereof; and
    - (ii) The storeroom is not situated within 5 m of any adjacent building and/or boundary of any premises.



## **Doors**

- (5) Any storeroom must be equipped with Class B-type fire doors manufactured and installed in accordance with SANS 1253: Provided that -
- (a) The said doors must open to the outside and have a lock or locks as are approved by the Chief Fire Officer;
  - (b) Whenever the distance to be covered from any storeroom is 4 m or more, the storeroom must have at least two Class B-type fire doors, which doors must be installed as far from each other as is practicable; and
  - (c) Any door providing access to a storeroom must at all times be capable of being opened easily from the inside without the use of a key.

## **Windows**

- (6) All window frames must be manufactured of steel and must –
- (a) Be fitted with wire glass with a minimum thickness of 8mm; and
  - (b) Have window panels with a maximum size of 450 mm x 450 mm: Provided that no window must be capable of being opened.

## **Catch pit**

- (7) Any storeroom must be designed and constructed so that the floor of the storeroom is recessed below the level of the door sill to form a catch pit: Provided that –
- (a) The catch pit formed by such recessed floor or sill must have a capacity capable of accommodating the total quantity of hazardous substances able to be stored in the storeroom, plus 10%;
  - (b) the catch pit must be covered at door sill level with a strong, stable, non-combustible and oxidation-free grill, which grill must serve as a floor on which corrosion-free shelves and/or the contents of the storeroom must be placed;

- (c) An access hatch for cleaning purposes must be placed in a suitable position on the grill floor; and
- (d) The catch pit must, at its lowest level, have a non-corrosive drainage valve for cleaning purposes and for product recovery.

## **Ventilation**

- (8) Any storeroom must be so designed and constructed to ensure that the collection of fumes of hazardous substances is effectively ventilated, whether naturally or mechanically, in all parts of the storeroom. The fumes must be released into the open air at a place or places where the fumes are not likely to come into contact with any source of ignition which may ignite such fumes.

### **Natural ventilation**

- (9) The owner or person in charge of any storeroom must effectively ventilate the storeroom at a minimum cycle of 30 total air changes per hour by installing non-combustible airbricks, at least 140 mm x 215 mm in extent, with non-corrosive gauze wire of which the nominal opening diameter must be at least 0,5 mm: Provided that the airbricks are -
  - (a) Provided in at least three external walls; and
  - (b) Positioned 100 mm above the level of the sill and 100 mm below the roof and not more than 450 mm apart.

### **Mechanical ventilation**

- (10) Whenever natural ventilation as contemplated in Sub-section (9) cannot be effected and the depth of the wall level exceeds 300mm, the owner or the person in charge of a storeroom must equip the storeroom with a mechanical inlet and outlet ventilation system designed and installed for this purpose: Provided that -
  - (a) The capacity of the system must be able to change the cubic air content in the storeroom at least 30 times an hour;

- (b) The vanes of the system must be manufactured from a static-free material;
- (c) The fumes must be released into the open air and the outlets must not be within 5 m of any opening of a building or erf boundary;
- (d) All ventilators must be attached firmly to the inside of the walls;
- (e) The bottom ventilators must be affixed as close as possible to the level of the sill; and
- (f) All ventilation openings and/or air duct openings must be installed in the opposite wall, 100 mm above the level of the sill to ensure cross ventilation in conjunction with the said mechanical ventilator.

### **Electrical equipment**

- (11) The owner or person in charge of a storeroom must ensure that -
- (a) all electrical apparatus, fittings and switchgear used or installed in any storeroom are protected and installed in accordance with the equipment of the appropriate class and division type for the particular area in terms of the provisions of SANS 10108;
  - (b) all switchgear, distribution boxes, fuses and any other electrical equipment not in compliance with the provisions contained in SANS 0108 must be situated outside the storeroom and positioned so as not to come into contact or possibly come into contact with fumes escaping from the storeroom;
  - (c) All metal parts and electrical fittings and any device in or in connection with a storeroom are earthed effectively with each other and the ground;
  - (d) Switches actuating any mechanical ventilation system are situated outside the storeroom;
  - (e) any mechanical ventilation system is on at all times, except whenever the system is switched off for repairs and/or replacement purposes: Provided

that if the mechanical ventilation system breaks down, the system must be repaired without delay, and if the system breaks down irreparably, the system must be replaced without delay; and

- (f) Whenever any storeroom is not staffed, all electrical apparatus and fittings, with the exception of the mechanical ventilation system, are switched off.

### **Electrical installations installed by qualified electricians**

- (12) All electrical installations must be installed and certified by a suitably qualified electrician: Provided that the certificate must be submitted to the Service for record purposes immediately after installation.

### **Storerooms constructed from other, non-combustible materials**

- (13) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, a storeroom may be constructed from other, non-combustible materials: Provided that:-
  - (a) the storeroom is not constructed within 30 m of any other building and/or the boundary of premises;
  - (b) the storeroom is surrounded with liquid-proof retaining walls or embankments that are capable of accommodating the quantity of hazardous substances able to be stored in the storeroom, plus 10%; and
  - (c) the floor of or space within these retaining walls or embankments is also liquid-proof to prevent ecological contamination.

### **Unauthorised access**

- (14) No person may enter or have any other person enter or permit any other person to enter any storeroom without the express permission of the occupier or any other responsible person who is in charge of such storeroom.



## **Abuse of a storeroom**

- (15) No person may -
- (a) Use any storeroom, or have the storeroom used or permit the storeroom to be used for any purpose other than for the storage, use or handling of hazardous substances in the storeroom;
  - (b) Employ any other person in any storeroom or permit the person to work in the storeroom unless all the doors of the storeroom are wide open and/or the mechanical ventilation system is on; and
  - (c) Place any obstruction or hindrance, or have any hindrance or obstruction placed or permit any hindrance or obstruction to be placed in the passages or in front of any door(s) of any storeroom.
- (16) Any person who uses a storeroom or permits a storeroom to be used and does not comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **Keeping and handling hazardous substances in a storeroom**

47. (1) Any storeroom referred to in Section 46 of these by-laws may be used for keeping any grouped hazardous substance, with the exception of Group I hazardous substances (explosives), as defined in Section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973: Provided that all chemically reactive hazardous substances must be separated from each other by means of compartmental liquid proof fire partition walls to the satisfaction of the Service, which fire partition walls must extend from the bottom of the catch pit to 1 m above the highest stack of each group inside the storeroom.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 46 of these by-laws, any grouped hazardous substance contemplated in this Section, with the exception of Group I hazardous substances (explosives), may also be stored, handled and used inside any structure contemplated in SANS 0263 and kept in terms of SANS

0263: Provided that any storeroom will be subject mutatis mutandis to the provisions of Sections 22, 23 and 24 of these by-laws, as the case may be.

- (3) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## CHAPTER 7

### SPRAY-PAINTING MATTERS AND SPRAYING PERMITS REGISTRATION OF SPRAY-PAINTING ROOMS

- 48 (1) No person may spray, coat, plate or epoxy-coat any vehicle, or parts of a vehicle, or any other articles, objects or buildings, or parts thereof, or permit them to be sprayed, coated, plated or epoxy-coated, whether indoors or outdoors, with a Group III hazardous substance or with liquid compounds of a Group III hazardous substance, or with any other hazardous substance, unless such person is in possession of a spraying permit in accordance with the requirements of Annexure II to these bylaws.

#### Prohibition of certain actions

- (2) No person may use or handle hazardous substances, or permit hazardous substances to be used or handled, on unregistered premises, unless a member is satisfied that the hazardous substances will be used or handled in a place and in a manner that will ensure that -
- (a) no hazardous substance or fumes come or are able to come into contact with any fire, flame or naked light, or any other source of ignition which is likely to set the hazardous substance or fumes alight; and
  - (b) the escape of human beings or animals is not hampered or hindered in the event of a fire or an emergency situation.

## Display and conditions of spraying permit

- (3) A spraying permit is issued on the following conditions:-
- (a) The spraying permit must at all times be displayed prominently in a weather-proof container on the premises in a place designated by a member.
  - (b) The spraying permit must be legible at all times.
  - (c) The number of spraying rooms and/or spraying booths must be indicated on the spraying permit.
  - (d) A serial number must be indicated on the spraying permit.
  - (e) The spraying permit must reflect the period of validity and the date of expiry: Provided that the period of validity will, notwithstanding the date of issue of the permit, expire on 31 December of each year.
  - (f) The spraying permit is not transferable from premises to premises.
  - (g) In the case of reconstructing, the spraying permit is, subject to the provisions of Section 22 of these by-laws, transferable from control to control or from owner to owner on the same premises: Provided that -
    - (i) Application must be made for transfer to the Service on the prescribed form; and
    - (ii) if the trade name of the premises changes, the holder of the spraying permit must ensure that the change is immediately brought to the attention of the Service.
  - (h) The Chief Fire Officer must be in possession of a set of approved plans as referred to in Section 23 of these bylaws.
  - (i) The spraying permit will not be issued or renewed unless the prescribed application form has been completed in full and has been submitted to the Chief Fire Officer.

- (i) Any person who is legally in possession of a spraying permit must apply to the Chief Fire Officer in writing on the prescribed form if that person wishes to amend the number of spraying rooms and/or spraying booths, according to need.
  - (ii) The fees prescribed in Annexure I to these by-laws must accompany an application. The Chief Fire Officer will grant the spraying permit only if the proposed amendments comply with the relevant provisions of these by-laws.
  - (iii) Whenever the Chief Fire Officer approves such an application, the person concerned must hand the spraying permit to the Chief Fire Officer to be amended.
- (4) The Chief Fire Officer may send a reminder for the renewal of registration to the owner or occupier of registered premises. An owner or occupier who has not received a reminder is not indemnified from possible prosecution.
- (5) The holder of a spraying permit or certificate of registration must ensure that he/she is always in possession of a valid spraying permit and/or certificate of registration.
- (6) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section, or who alters a spraying permit or attempts to alter a spraying permit or permits a spraying permit to be altered is guilty of an offence.

### **Construction and design of spray- painting rooms**

- 49 (1) The construction of a spraying room and/or spraying booth must be in accordance with the following requirements: -
- (a) The floor must be of concrete.
  - (b) The walls must be of brick and/or concrete.
  - (c) The roof must be of reinforced concrete.
  - (d) The doors must be Class B-type fire doors as contemplated in SANS 1253.



- (e) The window frames must be of steel and have window panels that cannot be opened, which panels must be a maximum size of 450 mm x 450 mm and fitted with wire glass with a minimum thickness of 8 mm.

(2) The provisions of Sub-section (1) are not applicable to the erection of a spraying room and/or spraying booth if, in terms of the design thereof, the room or booth complies with the following requirements:

- (a) The framework of the entire structure, including the door assemblies, must have a sturdy steel profile with a minimum wall thickness of 2,5 mm.
- (b) The framework, including any doors, must be clad on both sides with sheet metal with a minimum thickness of 1,3mm.
- (c) If the sheet metal is joined, the joins and/or joints of the sheet metal so joined, including any door assembly forming an integral part of the whole, must be fume-, flame- and liquid-proof.
- (d) The floor must be of concrete or metal.
- (e) The window frames must be of steel with window panels that cannot be opened, which panels must be a maximum size of 450 mm x 450 mm and fitted with wire glass with a minimum thickness of 8 mm.
- (f) All materials used must have a fire integrity grading of at least 60 minutes.

(3) The unit formed through the combination of components referred to in Subsections (1) and (2), including any services constituting an integral part of the unit or required in the unit, must be constructed, installed and

finished so that all surfaces are smooth to prevent any furring which may hamper the ventilation, washing and cleaning processes.

- (4) A prefabricated unit is suitable only if such a unit is evaluated by the SANS or CSIR and is found to be suitable for the particular intended purpose.

#### **Location of and access to a spraying room**

- (5) (a) Notwithstanding the door(s) granting access for motor vehicles or other objects to be sprayed in any spraying room, a spraying room must have at least two hinged doors for the purposes of escaping, which doors must:
- - (i) open to the outside;
  - (ii) be at least 800 mm x 2 00 mm in extent;
  - (iii) be positioned in opposite sides, provided that, whenever there is any object in the spraying room for processing, the distance to be covered to any of the doors may not exceed 4 m; and
  - (iv) be fitted with locking mechanisms that can be opened easily from the inside without the use of a key.
- (b) Any spraying room must be located so that it is at all times separated from other activities and/or areas by means of an escape opening of at least 1 200 mm wide, which escape opening must at all times be kept free of any obstruction, refuse or combustible materials.
- (c) If any activity and/or process which is operated adjacent to a spraying room may pose a probable fire danger to the spraying room, the said escape opening of 1 200 mm must be identified by fire partition walls with a fire resistance of at least 60 minutes, and the height of these walls must be at least 300 mm higher than the roof of the spraying room.

- (d) Any spraying room contemplated in Sub-section (2) may be erected indoors and outdoors against fire walls: Provided that not more than two sides of the spraying room may border the fire walls.

### **Water floors**

- (6) (a) A spraying room may have a sunken water-filled floor covered at the level of the sill by a sturdy, stable, non-combustible and corrosion-free grill that is capable of bearing the weight of the heaviest object in the spraying room.
  - (b) The water in the sunken floor must be circulated through an effective non-combustible and cleanable filtering system by means of a closed circuit pump circulation system of noncorrosive metal pipes with a suitable diameter and wall thickness. Electrical equipment
- (7) All electrical apparatus, lights, fittings and switchgear used or installed in any spraying room must be protected and installed in accordance with the provisions for equipment of the appropriate class and division type for the particular area in terms of SANS 0108.
- (8) All switchgear, distribution boxes, fuses and any other electrical equipment not in compliance with the provisions contained in SANS 0108 must be situated outside the spraying room and positioned so as not to come into contact or possibly come into contact with fumes escaping from the spraying room.
- (9) Switches actuating any mechanical ventilation system must be situated outside the spraying room.

- (10) All metal parts and electrical fittings and any device in or in connection with a spraying room must be earthed effectively with each other and the ground.
- (11) A suitably qualified electrician must install and certify all electrical installations: Provided that the certificate must be submitted to the Chief Fire Officer for record purposes immediately after installation.

### **Mechanical ventilation**

- (12) (a) Any spraying room must be equipped with a mechanical inlet and outlet ventilation system designed and installed for this purpose: Provided that
- : -
- (i) The capacity of the system must be able to change the cubic air content in the spraying room at least 30 times an hour;
  - (ii) The vanes of the system must be manufactured from static free materials;
  - (iii) The fumes must be released into the open air and the outlets must not be within 5 m of any opening of a building or erf boundary;
- (b) All ventilators must be attached firmly to the inside of the walls;
- (i) The bottom ventilators must be affixed as close as possible to the level of the sill; and
  - (ii) All ventilation openings and/or air duct openings must be installed in the opposite wall, door(s) or roof to ensure cross-ventilation in conjunction with the said mechanical ventilation system.

### **Fire dampers, fire detectors and fire alarms**

- (c) A fire damper must be affixed in front of any air purification filter, or any part of a filter forming an integral part of the ventilation system, on the



inside of the spraying room, which fire damper must be manufactured and installed in accordance with the provisions of SANS 193: Provided that the fire damper must -

- (i) Close automatically by means of a sensor that is suitably located and actuated by a rise of more than 10 °C in the predetermined working temperature;
  - (ii) Be so installed that the damper will remain in position even if the air duct distorts during a fire; and
  - (iii) be provided with an overriding fusible link.
- (d) The sensor contemplated in Sub-section (12)(b)(i) must also –
- (i) be capable of turning off the ventilation system and any heating device used in connection with the spraying room in the event of a fire or whenever there is a rise of more than 10 °C in the predetermined working temperature inside the spraying room; and
  - (ii) Activate a visual and audible alarm inside and outside the spraying room.

### **Positioning of ventilation outlets**

- (13) All outlet openings must be designed and positioned so as to release all fumes into the open air at a place at least 1m above a roof or 4m above the ground level and at least 5m from any opening of a building.
- (14) The ventilation system must function whenever any activities related to spray-painting take place in the spraying room.

### **Display of signs prohibiting open flames and smoking**

- (15) No person may use any spraying room or permit any spraying room to be used, unless and until symbolic signs prohibiting open flames and smoking, at least 290 mm x 290 mm in extent, manufactured and installed

in accordance with the provisions of SANS 1186, are affixed to the inside and outside of all doors of the spraying room.

### **Maintenance of spraying rooms**

- (16) All spraying rooms must be maintained at all times in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Unauthorised access
- (17) No person may enter a spraying room or permit any other person to enter a spraying room without the express permission of the owner and/or occupier or any other responsible person in charge of the spraying room.

### **Abuse of spraying room**

- (18) No person may: -
  - (a) use any spraying room or permit any spraying room to be used for any purpose other than for practising or exercising activities related to spray-painting in the spraying room;
  - (b) Employ any other person in a spraying room or permit any other person to work in the spraying room unless the mechanical ventilation system is on; and
  - (c) Place any obstruction or hindrance, or have any hindrance or obstruction placed or permit any hindrance or obstruction to be placed in the escape openings or in front of any doors of the spraying room.

### **Provision of fire-fighting equipment**

- (19) (a) Any spraying room must have a 9kg dry chemical fire extinguisher on the inside, as well as a 9kg dry chemical fire extinguisher and a 9kg carbon dioxide-type fire extinguisher on the outside, which extinguishers must be installed in positions determined by the Chief Fire Officer.

- (b) All spraying rooms must be protected by a fire hose reel referred to in Section 32(1) (b) of these by-laws.

### **Drying kiln / heating devices**

- (20) Whenever any manifold installation of a Group II hazardous substance forms an integral part of the heating of a spraying room, the manifold installation must be in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10087-1, and the relevant provisions of these by-laws will apply mutatis mutandis in the application of this Section.
- (21) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **ANIMALS HANDLING ANIMALS DURING EMERGENCIES**

- 50 (1) Provision must be made for the professional handling of animals during an emergency on any premises, but particularly at zoological gardens, feedlots, stables, research institutions, veterinary practices and/or places of veterinary science study: Provided that the Service may –
- (a) Authorise a suitably qualified person to handle and/or put down the animals during an emergency situation, as the case may be; and
  - (b) Recover all costs involved in the matter from the owner or the institution responsible for the care of the animals.
- (2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section is guilty of an offence.

## **CHAPTER 9**

## **PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENTIONS**

- 51 (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these by-laws, including any condition or requirement for a certificate of registration or spraying permit, or any instruction by a member of the Service, is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine as contemplated in the Fine Schedule, and in default of payment, liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months.
- (2) person who tempers with or allows others to temper with firefighting equipment is guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine as contemplated in the Fine Schedule, and in default of payment, liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve (12) months.

## **CHAPTER 10**

### **GENERAL OPERATION OF THESE BY-LAWS IN RELATION TO OTHER LAWS**

52. The provisions of these by-laws are in addition to and not a substitution for any other law which is not in conflict or inconsistent with these bylaws.

### **REPEAL OF BY-LAWS**

53. The following by-laws are hereby repealed:
- (a) Any By-Laws which was previously applicable and related to by-laws on fire brigade services are hereby repealed.

### **SHORT TITLE**



54. These by-laws are called the Ga-Segonyane Local Municipality Fire Brigade Services By-laws and their provisions come into operation on a date fixed by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

## **ANNEXURE I OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS**

### **A. General**

1. The Service must design and draw up all official documents in connection with these by-laws in accordance with the prevailing policy, and the documents must comply with the specific needs and requirements of the Service and the controlling authority, but must not detract from the directives and provisions of these by-laws.
2. All official documents must at all times be completed in triplicate; the original copy is for the client and the remaining two copies for the Service for administration purposes.

### **B. Standard administrative information in documents**

The following must be indicated in all documents:

1. The logo of the Service and/or controlling authority
2. The full name of the premises in question
3. The name of the suburb in question
4. The street address of the premises in question, in full
5. The postal address of the premises in question, in full, including the postcode (on all application forms)
6. Full particulars of the occupier of the premises or the firm on the premises
7. The telephone and fax numbers of the business in question (on all application forms)
8. The signature of the issuing officer

9. The date on which the document was issued
10. The expiry date of the document
11. The type of document, such as:
  - (a) "Application for a bulk depot certificate of registration" or "Bulk depot certificate of registration"
  - (b) "Application for a certificate of fitness" or "Certificate of fitness"
  - (c) "Application for a certificate of registration/spraying permit" or "Certificate of registration/Spraying permits"
  - (d) "Application for a transport permits (e) "Application for approval of plans" or "Application for inspection for the issuing of a certificate of occupancy"
12. Any other relevant information, such as:
  - (1) The groups and subgroups of hazardous substances for which registration is required
  - (2) The required quantity of each group of hazardous substance
  - (3) The manner in which the substances are to be stored, for example –
    - (a) in an underground storage tank;
    - (b) in an above-ground storage tank;
    - (c) in a hazardous substance store; or
    - (d) in a manifold installation
  - (4) An indication of all spray-painting rooms and submersion tanks, as the case may be.
13. A watermark (on all permits and certificates)
14. A serial number (on all permits and certificates)
15. A receipt number (on all permits and certificates)
16. The official stamp of the Service.

### **C. Official documents in connection with these by-laws**

#### **1. Application forms**

- (1) The purpose for which application forms are to be used must appear at the top of all application forms.
- (2)
  - (a) All application forms must have all the administrative information as contained in paragraph B (STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTS).
  - (b) On all application forms, space must be left in which the correct application fee, as contained in Annexure I to these by-laws, can be indicated prominently in red figures.
  - (d) A warning must appear below the space for the application fee to the effect that the applicant is granted only 14 working days (weekends and public holidays excluded) to make any corrections that may be indicated on the checklist, without any additional cost, but that if the said period of 14 days is exceeded, the prescribed fee must be paid again before any permit or certificate will be issued.
- (3) A suitable checklist must form part of each application form and must be drawn up chronologically in accordance with the appropriate requirements contained in these by-laws and/or relevant SANS codes of practice and/or specifications, as the case may be.
- (4) At the top of each checklist -
  - (a) It must be stated that the checklist is for office use only;
  - (b) Space must be set aside for the date, time and place of the appointment for an inspection; and
  - (c) Space must be set aside for particulars of the contact person who will represent the applicant during the inspection.
- (5) At the end of each checklist, space must be set aside for -
  - (a) The signature of the member of the Service who completed the checklist;

- (b) The date on which the checklist was completed; and c. An indication of whether or not the application is successful.
- (6) Provision must also be made on each application form for –
- (a) Full particulars of the registration officer who received the application fee;
  - (b) The method of payment, for example cash, postal order or cheque; and
  - (c) An official receipt number.

## **2. Permits and certificates**

- (1) The purpose for which permits and certificates are to be used, as contemplated in paragraph A.1 (DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE) in Annexure I to these bylaws must appear at the top of all permits and certificates.
- (2) All permits and certificates must have all the applicable administrative information as contained in paragraph B (STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTS).

## **3. Transport permit**

In addition to the contents in terms of the administrative provisions contained in paragraph (STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTS), a round disc with the following information must form part of the official documentation of the Service in the case of transport permits:

- (1) The registration number of the vehicle in question
- (2) The chassis number of the vehicle in question
- (3) The type of vehicle, for example a semi-trailer, trailer, flat-deck truck or tanker
- (4) The gross vehicle mass of the vehicle in question



- (5) The tare of the vehicle in question
- (6) The type of load to be transported, for example a single load or a multiple load, and the quantity to be transported in litres or kilograms, as the case may be
- (7) The group of hazardous substance(s) to be transported, for example Group I, II or III, or a combination of them, as the case may be
- (8) Where applicable, the make of the vehicle
- (9) The date of issue of the permit
- (10) The date of expiry of the permit
- (11) The signature of the issuing officer
- (12) A serial number
- (13) A watermark.

## **Annexure ii emergency evacuation plans**

### **A. General**

1. Any emergency evacuation plan must contain at least the following information under the headings listed below. All emergency evacuation plans must be updated at least once a year or, alternatively, whenever the key staff member referred to in the plan leaves the employ of the employer.
2. All emergency evacuation plans must be drilled at least twice a year, and all the staff members must participate. The employer must also ensure that all the disciplines involved are notified in writing of an emergency evacuation plan drill at least 21 calendar days prior to the proposed date of the drill.
3. All staff members of an employer must be aware of the emergency evacuation plan of the employer. Whenever an emergency evacuation plan is updated, the designated person responsible must collect and destroy all old plans that the emergency management members have in their possession to eliminate confusion as to the validity and accuracy of the emergency evacuation plan.

4. Any emergency evacuation plan must be compiled in the dominant, official language(s) (which must be an official language of the Republic) of the employer.

## **B. Implementation of emergency evacuation plans**

1. The emergency evacuation plan must be drawn up so that any sensitive information that may appear in the document can easily be removed to make it available to specific persons in the emergency management team.

### **2. Dealing with and furnishing information contained in the emergency evacuation plan**

#### **(1) The emergency evacuation plan in its entirety**

- (a) The entire emergency evacuation plan must be made available to every member of the emergency management team.
- (b) A number of copies must be kept in a safe in the control room.

#### **(2) Emergency telephone numbers and bomb threat questionnaire**

Emergency telephone numbers and the bomb threat questionnaire must be on hand at all telephones on the premises.

#### **(3) Duties and responsibilities of emergency personnel**

All staff members involved must be informed in writing of their particular duties and responsibilities in this regard.

**(4) Action plans and emergency actions**

Action plans must be available to all staff members to ensure that every staff member knows exactly what to do in an emergency.

**(5) Plans of the layout of premises and escape routes**

Plans of the layout of the premises and escape routes must be put up permanently at all exits and strategic points on the premises.

**3. Training of staff members**

Staff members must be trained in the following:

- (1) First aid and/or fire fighting
- (2) Emergency aid
- (3) Emergency evacuation procedures
- (4) Emergency management techniques (Drills of the emergency evacuation plan are an excellent training programme and offer the opportunity for the improvement of the plan.)

**C. The content of an emergency evacuation plan**

Any emergency evacuation plan must contain the following: -

- (1) Emergency telephone numbers
- (2) The following general information: -
  - (a) The address of the premises in question
  - (b) The nature of the activities on the premises
  - (c) The number of staff members present on the premises at any time
  - (d) An indication of whether or not there is a control room on the premises

- (e) An indication of whether or not there is an alarm system on the premises
  - (f) Particulars of contact persons
- (3) An area study with the following information:-
- (a) History of incidents on the premises in question
  - (b) Important features/landmarks with regard to the location of the premises
  - (c) Key information of adjacent premises
- (4) Particulars regarding socioeconomic or other threats and the potential impact of the set threats on premises
- (5) Particulars of the following equipment available on the premises:-
- (a) Equipment in the control room
  - (b) Fire-fighting and first-aid equipment throughout the premises
  - (c) Any other equipment
- (6) The following information on manpower:-
- (a) Emergency management
  - (b) Continuity officers
  - (c) Fire teams
  - (d) First-aid teams
- (7) The duties and responsibilities of members of the emergency team
- (8) Action plans and emergency procedures
- (9) Plans of the buildings and topographical maps of the premises
- (10) An emergency plan register with the following information: -
- (a) Updated register of emergency evacuation plan
  - (b) Drill register of emergency evacuation plan



(11) A bomb threat questionnaire

### **Annexure III: identification of designated officers**

#### **1. Requirements for the certificate of appointment**

The following particulars, as prescribed in Section 3 of Government Notice R159 of 2 February 1979, must appear on the certificate of appointment in at least two of the official languages of the Republic, where applicable:-

- (a) The full name of the person appointed;
- (b) the person's identity number;
- (c) the person's signature;
- (d) the person's photograph;
- (e) a description of the capacity in which the person is appointed;
- (f) the name of the employer who made the appointment; and
- (g) the signature and official stamp of the employer or responsible person.

#### **2. Powers of designated officers**

The powers of designated officers must appear on the reverse of the certificate of appointment or, alternatively, on a supplementary card of the same size, and this card must be attached to the certificate of appointment, with the following information, in at least two of the official languages of the Republic, where applicable: POWERS The bearer of this certificate is a LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER in terms of Government Notice R159 of 2 February 1979, as amended, and has been appointed a DEPUTY MESSENGER OF THE COURT in terms of Section 15(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944).

#### **3. Appointment as inspector of explosives**

- (1) All designated officers must also possess certificates of appointment, issued by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in terms of Section 2(5) of the

Explosives Act, 1956, for the purposes of policing and enforcing the law with regard to the storage, sale and use of fireworks.

- (2) The layout details of the certificate of appointment must correspond in toto to the layout details set out in clauses 1 and 2 above, and the bearer must produce this certificate as identification together with the certificate of appointment referred to in clause 1.
- (3) The following information, in at least two of the official languages of the Republic, where applicable, must appear on the certificate:

## **Powers**

The bearer of this certificate is an INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES in terms of Section 2(5) of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956), with regard to the STORAGE, SALE AND USE OF FIREWORKS.

### **Annexure Iv: normative reference list**

#### **1. Normative references**

##### **1.1 National legislation**

Where reference is made in these by-laws to a National Act, the reference relates to the latest amended version of an Act bearing the number and title indicated in the following table –

<b>Act Number</b>	<b>Title of Act</b>
63 of 1977	Health Act, 1977
99 of 1987	Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987

32 of 2000	Municipal Systems Act, 2000
117 of 1998	Municipal Structures Act, 1998
103 of 1977	National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977
101 of 1998	National Veldt and Forest Fire Act, 1998
10 of 1998	Rationalization of Local Governments Affairs Act, 1998
15 of 1973	Hazardous Substances Act, 1973
85 of 1993	Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993
93 of 1996	National Road Traffic Act, 1996
68 of 1995	South African Police Service Act, 1995
32 of 1944	Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944
26 of 1956	Explosives Act, 1956
74 of 1977	Road Transportation Act, 1977
43 of 1996	National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996

### 1.2.1. South African National Standards as well as SANS Codes of Practices and specifications

### 1.2.2

Where reference is made in these by-laws to an SANS or SANS number, the reference relates to the latest amended version of a document bearing the number and title indicated in the following table –

<b>Number of Standard</b>	<b>Title of Standard/ Code of Practice/ Specification</b>
1.	SANS 193 Fire Dampers
2.	SANS 314 ELECTRICAL WIRING
3.	SANS 541 Fire Hose Reels (with hose)
4.	SANS 1186 Symbolic Safety Signage

5.	SANS 1128-1 Fire Fighting Equipment Part 1: Components of underground and above-ground hydrant systems
6.	SANS 1128-2 Fire Fighting Equipment Part 1: Hose couplings, connectors and branch pipe and nozzle connections
7.	SANS 1253 Fire Door Assemblies
8.	SANS 1398 Road Tank Vehicles for Petroleum-Based Flammable Liquid
9.	SANS 1475-1 The Production of Reconditioned Fire-Fighting Equipment Part 1: Portable Rechargeable Fire Extinguishers
10.	SANS 1475-2 The Production of Reconditioned Fire-Fighting Equipment Part 2: Fire Hose Reels
11.	SANS 1535 Glass-Reinforced polyester-coated steel tanks for the underground storage of hydrocarbons and oxygenated solvents and intended for burial horizontally
12.	SANS 1567 Portable Rechargeable Fire Extinguishers – Carbon Dioxide type
13.	SANS 1910 Portable Rechargeable Fire Extinguishers – Dry Chemical Powder, Water and Foam type
14.	SANS 10087-1 The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 1 : Liquid Petroleum Gas Installations involving gas storage containers of individual water capacity not exceeding 500Litre and a combined water capacity not exceeding 3 000 Litre per installation
15.	SANS 10087-2 the handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 2: Installations in mobile units and small non-permanent buildings
16.	SANS 10087-3 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 500 Litre
17.	SANS 10087-4 The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 4 : Transportation of LPG in bulk by road



<b>18.</b>	SANS 10087-6 The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 6 : The application of liquefied petroleum gas as an engine fuel for internal combustion engines
<b>19</b>	SANS 10087-7 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
<b>20.</b>	SANS 10087-8 The handling storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations Part 8 : The fuelling of fork lift trucks and other gas operated vehicles
<b>21.</b>	SANS 10089-1 the petroleum industry Part 1: Storage and distribution of petroleum products in above-ground bulk installations
<b>22.</b>	SANS 10089-2 the petroleum industry Part 2: Electrical code
<b>23.</b>	SANS 10089-3 The petroleum industry Part 3 : The installation of underground storage tanks, pumps / dispensers and pipe work at service stations and consumer installations
<b>24.</b>	SANS 086-1 the installation, inspection and maintenance of equipment used in explosive atmospheres Part 1: Installations other than in mines
<b>25.</b>	SANS 10105-1 the classification, use and control of fire-fighting equipment Part 1: Portable fire extinguishers
<b>26.</b>	SANS 10105-2 the classification, use and control of fire-fighting equipment Part 2: Fire hose reels
<b>27.</b>	SANS1 0108 the classification of hazardous locations and the selection of apparatus for use in such locations
<b>28.</b>	SANS 10189 the operation, handling and maintenance of road tank vehicles for flammable liquid
<b>29.</b>	SANS 10019 Portable metal containers for compressed gases: Basic design criteria, use and maintenance
<b>30.</b>	SANS 10090 Community Protections Against Fire
<b>31.</b>	SANS 10131 the Storage and Handling of Liquid Fuel
<b>32.</b>	SANS 10400 the Application of the National Building Regulations



<b>33.</b>	SANS 1850 the Design and Manufacture of Commercial Kitchen Extraction Systems
<b>34.</b>	SANS 0228 the Identification and Classification of Dangerous Substances and Goods
<b>35.</b>	SANS 0229 Packaging of Dangerous Goods for Road Traffic and Rail Transportation in South Africa
<b>36.</b>	SANS 0230 Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Inspection Requirements for Road Vehicles
<b>37.</b>	SANS 0231 Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Operational Requirements for Road Vehicles
<b>38.</b>	SANS 0232-1 Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Emergency Information Systems – Part 1: Emergency Information System for Road Transportation
<b>39.</b>	SANS 0232-1 Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Emergency Information Systems – Part1: Emergency Information System for Road Transportation
<b>40.</b>	SANS 0232-2 Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Emergency Information Systems – Part 2: Emergency Information System for Rail Transportation
<b>41.</b>	SANS 0232-3 Transportation of Dangerous Goods – Emergency Information Systems – Part 3: Emergency Action Codes
<b>42.</b>	SANS 0233 Intermediate bulk containers for dangerous substances
<b>43.</b>	SANS 0252-1 Water supply and drainage for buildings Part 1 : water supply installations for buildings
<b>44.</b>	SANS 0263 The Warehousing of Dangerous Goods – Enclosed storage areas and covered and uncovered outdoor storage yards
<b>45.</b>	SANS 0287 Automatic sprinkler installations for firefighting purposes