

METSIMAHOLO MUNICIPALITY

WATER AND SANITATION BY-LAWS

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SCHEDULE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

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SCHEDULE A

GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES

PART I

GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES FOR THE USE OF THE COUNCIL'S SEWERS AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION PLANT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 6

PART II**GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES FOR INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT****PART III****GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES FOR AN ON-SITE SANITATION SERVICE****CHAPTER 1****GENERAL PROVISIONS****1. Definitions and interpretation**

(1) In these By-laws and the Schedules thereto, unless the context other indicates-

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

“affected person” means a person who has been served with a designated notice;

“Act” means the Water Services Act No, 1997(Act No. 108 of 1997);

“air gap” means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from which any pipe, valve, or tap, supplies water to a tank or fitting or other device, and the overflow level thereof;

“approved” means approved by the Council;

“authorized official” means any official of the Council who has been authorized by it to administer, implement and enforce the provision of these By- laws;

“backflow” means the flow of water in any pipe or fitting in a direction opposite to the normal direction of flow;

“backflow preventer” means any device or means to prevent backflow

“back siphonage” means the backflow resulting from pressures lower than atmospheric pressure in the water installation;

“basic sanitation” means, the minimum standard of safe and hygienic sanitation services and sewage disposal rendered to households, prescribed in terms of the Act, under regulation 2 of Government Notice R509 of 8 June 2001, as amended from time to time, or any substitution for that regulation;

“basic water supply” means the minimum standard of water supply services necessary for the reliable supply of water to households to support life and personal hygiene, prescribed in terms of the Act under regulation 3 of Government Notice R509 of 8 June 2001, as amended from time to time, or any substitution for that regulation;

“best practicable environmental option” means that provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, in both the long and short term;

“borehole” means a hole sunk into the earth for the purpose of locating, abstracting or using subterranean water, and includes a spring;

“building regulations” means the National Building Regulations made in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1997(Act No. 103 of 1977);

“business unit” in relation to any premises means any building or section of a building occupied or used, or intended to be used for purposes other than residential occupation;

“combined installation” in relation to water supply means a water installation used for fire-fighting and domestic, commercial or industrial purposes;

“commercial effluent” means emanating from an enterprise having a commercial purpose where the effluent is neither industrial nor standard domestic effluent;

“commercial purpose” in relation to the supply of water, means water supplied to premises to be used in the carrying out of a trade or business;

“communal sewer” means a sewer main and connecting sewers and in respect of which a group of consumers and/or owners has constituted itself as a person willing to assume responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the communal sewer;

“communal water connection” means a consumer connection through which water services are supplied to more than one consumer, and “communal water services work” has a corresponding meaning

“connecting point” means the point at which a drainage installation joins the connecting sewer;

“connecting sewer” means a pipe owned by the Council and installed by it for the purpose of conveying sewage from a drainage installation on any premises, to a sewer beyond the boundary of those premises, or within a servitude are, or within an area covered by a way-leave document or other type of agreement;

“connection pipe” means a pipe, the ownership of which is vested in the Council and installed by it for the purpose of conveying water from a main to a water installation, and includes a

“communication pipe” referred to in SABS Code 0252 Part I;

“consumer” means -

- (a) any person who occupies premises to whom, and in respect of which premises, the Council-
 - (i) has agreed to provide water services;
 - (ii) is actually providing water services;
 - (iii) has entered into an agreement with for the provision of water services to or on any premises;
- (b) the owner of any premises to which the Council is providing water services;
- (c) where water services are provided through a single connection to a number of accommodation units or consumers or occupiers, means the person to whom the Council agreed to provide such water services; and

- (d) any end-user who receives water services from the Council or other water services institution

“conventional water meter” means a meter where the account is issued subsequent to the consumption of water;

“Council” means-

- (a) the Metsimaholo Local Municipality exercising its legislative and executive authority through its municipal Council; or
- (b) its successor in title; or
- (c) a structure or person exercising a delegated power or carrying out an instruction, where any power in these by-laws has been delegated or sub-delegated, or an instruction given, as contemplated in [section 59](#) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000; or
- (d) a service provider fulfilling a responsibility under these by-laws, assigned to it in terms of [section 81](#)(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000, or any other law, as the case may be.

“day” means a 24 hour period commencing and ending at 24:00;

“designated officer” means a person in the employ of the council, authorized as a designated officer in terms of the relevant act, or if the Council has for the purposes of these By-laws, appointed a service provider which is still operative, an employee of such service provider, authorized by it as a designated officer in terms of [Section 101](#) of these By-laws and acting within the scope of the powers, functions and duties assigned to that service provider by the Council.

“domestic purposes” in relation to the supply of water means the general use of water supplied for personal and residential uses, including health and hygiene, drinking, ablution, culinary, household and garden maintenance;

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

“drainage installation” means a system situated on any premises and vested in the owner thereof that is used for or intended to be used for or in connection with the reception, storage, treatment or conveyance of sewage or other form of waste water on those premises to the connecting point, and includes a drain, a fitting, an appliance, a septic tank, a conservancy tank, a pit latrine and a private pumping installation, forming part of or being ancillary to such system;

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

“dwelling unit” means an interconnected suite of rooms designed for residential purposes and occupation by a single household, regardless of how many persons comprise the household;

“ECA” means the Environment Conservation Act, 1989, (Act No. 73 of 1989) and any regulations made in terms thereof, or any superseding legislation;

“effluent” means any liquid, whether or not containing matter in solution or suspension, which is discharged from any premises directly or indirectly into a drainage work;

“EIA” means an environmental impact assessment as contemplated in NEMA, and/or the ECA

“EIA” regulations” means the EIA Regulations as published in Government Notice R 11183 on 5 September 1997, as amended from time to time, or any regulations made in substitution therefore under the ECA or any superseding legislation;

“emergency” means any situation that poses a risk or potential risk to life, health, the environment, or property, or declared to be an emergency under any law;

“enforcement notice” means any notice issued by a designated officer under these By-laws, which instructs the person to whom it is issued to comply with the terms of the notice, and includes a compliance notice contemplate in [section 111](#);

“environmental cost” means the full cost of all measures necessary to restore the environment to its original condition prior to an incident which causes damage to it, and in the event of this not being possible the value of the cost benefit that has been lost through the damage to or destruction of the environment;

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

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

“flood level” means that level reached by flood waters resulting from a storm designated in terms of recognized engineering criteria as being of a frequency to be expected once in every 50 years;

“flood plain” means the area below the flood level subject to inundation;

“general installation” means a water installation which conveys water for a combination of domestic, commercial and industrial purposes;

“household” means the family unit of persons, or individuals, in occupation of a building or part of building, designed for residential occupation by such family unit, or individuals;

“high strength sewage” means sewage with a strength or quality greater than standard domestic effluent;

“industrial effluent” means any liquid, whether or not containing matter in solution or suspension, which is given off in the course of or as a result of any trade, manufacturing, mining, chemical or other industrial process or in any laboratory, or in the course of research, or agricultural activity, and includes any liquid or effluent emanating from the use of water, other than standard domestic effluent or storm water, and “trade effluent” bears the same meaning;

“industrial purposes” in relation to the supply of water means water supplied to any premises which constitutes a factory as defined in the General Administrative Regulations, published in Government Notice R2206 of 5 October 1984 or any

superseding legislation, including the use of water for purposes of mining, manufacturing, retailing and service industries, generating electricity, land-based transport, construction or any related purpose;

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

“law” means any law, including the common law;

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

“measuring device” means any method, procedure, process, device, apparatus, or installation that enables the quantity and/or quality of water services provided to be quantified or evaluated;

“meter” means a water meter as defined by Regulation 81(a) Government Notice R2362 dated 18 November 1977, published in terms of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act No. 77 of 1973) or any superseding legislation or a device which measures the quantity of water passing through it;

“National Water Act” means the National Water Act 1998(Act No. 36 of 1998);

“NEMA” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);

“nuisance” means any condition, thing, act or omission which is offensive or injurious or which tends to prejudice the safety, good order, peace or health of one or more of the residents in any particular locality within the area of the Council, or the rights, or reasonable comfort, convenience, peace, or quiet, of the occupants of any area within the Council’s jurisdiction;

“owner” includes -

- (a) the person in whom from time to time is vested the legal title to premises, including, but not limited to, the registered owner according to the title deed;
- (b) where the owner of the premises concerned is insolvent, deceased, has assigned his estate for the benefit of his creditors, has been placed under curatorship in terms of an order of court, is a closed corporation being wound up, or is a company being wound up or under judicial management, includes the person in whom the administration of such premises is vested as executor, administrator, trustee, assignee, curator, liquidator or judicial manager as the case may be;
- (c) in any case where the Council, is unable to determine the identity of such person, a person who is entitled to the benefit of the use of such premises; and
- (d) the lessee under any registered lease of land which is entered into for a period of not less than ten years or for the natural life of the lessee or any other person mentioned in such lease or which is renewable from time to time at the will of the lessee indefinitely or for a period which together with the first period of such lease amount in all to not less than ten years, whether or not such renewal is dependent on the periodical consent or permission of, or the periodical renewal of a license by the State or any statutory licensing body;

(e) in relation to-

- (i) a piece of land delineated on a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986), the developer or the body corporate in respect of the common property; and
- (ii) a section as defined in such Act, the person in whose name the relevant unit is registered under a sectional title deed, and includes the lawfully appointed representative of such a person;

(f) **“occupier”** i.e. - means a person who occupies any premises or part thereof;

“person” means any natural or juristic person, an unincorporated body, and includes a voluntary association or trust, an organ of state as defined in [section 239](#) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), and the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, or his successor in function as Minister of Water Affairs;

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

“premises” means any piece of land, with or without improvements, the external surface boundaries of which are delineated on -

- (a) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 1927 (Act 9 of 1927), or in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937); or
- (b) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986);

“prepayment meter” means a meter that can be programmed to limit the flow of water into a water installation to the amount which has been previously purchased;

“prepayment measuring system” means a meter and ancillary devices, approved by the Council, designed to measure and allocate to a consumer the quantity of water pre-purchased by himself or herself;

“prescribed” means, determined by resolution of the Council from time to time;

“prescribed fee” means a fee determined by the council by resolution in terms of [section 10G\(7\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#) of the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act No. 209 of 1993), or any other applicable legislation;

“prescribed tariff” means a schedule of prescribed fees;

“professional engineer” means a person registered as a professional engineer in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000);

“public notice” means at least two notices, each notice being in one of the official languages in general use in the area, but in a different official language to the other notice and published in at least one newspaper in general use within the area in question, preferably a newspaper published predominantly in the same language as the notice;

“qualified plumber” means a person who has passed the plumbing trade test of the

Department of Labour, and received a certificate there for;

“**sanitation services**” means the collection, removal and disposal or purification of human excreta, sewage and any other effluent including domestic and industrial effluent resulting from the use of water;

“**SABS**” means South African Bureau of Standards;

“**service pipe**” means a pipe which is part of a water installation provided and installed on any premises by owner or occupier, and which is connected, or to be connected, to a connection pipe to serve the water installation on the premises;

“**sampler**” means a person who takes samples for analysis from the sewage disposal and storm water disposal systems, and who has been certified as qualified to do so by the Council;

“**sewage**” means waste water, industrial and commercial effluent, standard domestic effluent and other liquid waste, either separately or in combination, but does not include storm water;

“**sewage disposal system**” means a structure, pipe, valve, pump, meter or other appurtenance used in the conveyance of sewage through the sewer reticulation system, and the treatment thereof at a sewage treatment plant under the control of the Council and which may be used by it in connection with the disposal of sewage;

“**sewer**” means any pipe or conduit which is the property of or is vested in the Council and which may be used or is intended for the conveyance of sewage from the connecting sewer but does not include a drain as defined; and “municipal sewer” has a corresponding inclusive meaning;

“**standard domestic effluent**” means domestic effluent with prescribed strength characteristics in respect of chemical oxygen demand, total nitrogen, total phosphates and settleable solids as being appropriate to a sewage discharge from domestic premises within the jurisdiction of the Council, but does not include industrial effluent;

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

“**System Act**” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)

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

“**trade premises**” means premises upon which any form of industrial effluent is produced;

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

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

“water services” means water supply services and sanitation services, as defined in these By-laws and includes the collection and disposal of industrial effluent;

“water service work” means a reservoir, dam, well pump-house, borehole, pumping installation, purification works, sewage treatment plant, access road, electricity transmission line, pipeline, meter, fitting or apparatus built, installed or used by a water services institution -

- (i) to provide water services
- (ii) to provide water for industrial use; or
- (iii) to dispose of industrial effluent

“water supply services” means the abstraction, conveyance, treatment and distribution by the Council, of water for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;

“water supply system” means a structure, aqueduct, pipe, valve, pump, meter or other apparatus relating thereto which is vested in the Council, and is used or intended to be used in connection with the supply of water;

“wet industry” means an industry which discharges industrial effluent;

“working day” means a day other than Saturday, Sunday and public holiday;

“working month” means a calendar month excluding any Saturday, Sunday, and public holiday.

- (2) If any provision in these by-laws vests or imposes any power, function or duty of the Council in or on an employee of the Council and such power, function or duty has in terms of [section 81\(2\)](#) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, or any other law been assigned to a service provider, the reference to such employee must be read as a reference to the service provider or, where applicable, an employee of the service provider authorized by it.
- (3) In these by-laws, unless the context indicates otherwise, words and expressions denoting the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, words and expressions denoting the male sex shall include the female sex and vice versa and reference to a natural person shall include a legal person and vice versa.

2. Meaning of certain words the same as in Acts

Any word or expression used in these By-laws to which a meaning has been assigned in-

- (a) the Act will bear that meaning; and
- (b) the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), and Chapter III of the Building Regulations there under, will bear that meaning; unless the context indicates otherwise.

3. Levels of Service

- (1) The Council may provide the various levels of service set out in subsection (2) to consumers at the fees set out in the schedule of fee, determined by the Council.

- (2) The levels of service shall comprise -
- (a) Service Level 1, which must satisfy the minimum standard for basic water supply and sanitation services as required in terms of the Act and its applicable regulations, and must consist of -
 - (i) a water supply from communal water points; and
 - (ii) a ventilated improved pit latrine located on each site; and
 - (b) Service Level 2, which must consist of-
 - (i) an unmetered water connection to each stand with an individual yard standpipe,
 - (ii) a water borne connection connected to either a municipal sewer or a shallow communal sewer system; and
 - (iii) a pour flush toilet which must not be directly connected to the water installation; which service must be provided to consumers at the fees set out in the schedule of fees determined by the Council, provided that -
 - (aa) the average water consumption per stand through the unmetered water connection for the zone or group of consumers in the zone does not exceed 6kl over any 30 day period;
 - (bb) the water standpipe is not connected to any other terminal water fittings on the premises;
 - (cc) in the case of a communal sewer having been installed, a collective agreement has been signed by the group of consumers accepting responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the communal sewer; and
 - (dd) the Council may adopt any measures necessary to restrict the water flow to Service Level 2 consumers to 6 kl per month.
 - (c) Service Level 3, which must consist of-
 - (i) a metered full pressure water connection to each stand; and
 - (ii) a conventional water borne drainage installation connected to the Council's sewer
- (3) If a consumer receiving Service Level 2 contravenes subparagraph (aa) or (bb) to subsection (2)(b) -
- (a) the Council may install a water meter or a prepayment meter in the service pipe on the premises; and
 - (b) the fees for water services must be applied in accordance with [section 6](#).
- (4) The level of service to be provided to a community may be established in accordance with the policy of the Council and subject to the conditions determined by the Council.

4. Application for water services

- (1) No person, other than a consumer on Service Level 1, may consume, abstract or be supplied with water from the water supply system, or utilize the sewage disposal system or any other sanitation services, unless he or she has applied to the Council on the prescribed form for such services, and such application has been agreed to.
- (2) An application for the use of water services approved by the Council constitutes an agreement between the Council and the applicant, and takes effect on the date referred to in the application.
- (3) The person referred to in subsection (2) will be liable for all the prescribed fees, including capital contributions where applicable, in respect of water services rendered to him until the agreement has been terminated in accordance with these By- laws, and is the consumer for all purposes during the currency of the agreement;
- (4) The Council, may, if it deems it necessary, require a third party to be bound jointly and severally as surety and co-principal debtor with the consumer, for the payment of any prescribed fees under these By-laws.
- (5) An application form must contain at least the following minimum information -
 - (a) a statement by the applicant that he or she is aware of and understands the contents of the form;
 - (b) acceptance by the applicant of the provisions of these By-laws, and acceptance of liability for the cost of water services rendered until the agreement is terminated;
 - (c) the name of the proposed consumer, and his or her identity or registered number, where applicable; for a business its VAT and business registration number
 - (d) the address or stand number of the premises to or on which, water services are to be rendered, or a communal water connection operates;
 - (e) the address to which accounts must be sent;
 - (f) if water is to be supplied, the purpose for which the water is to be used,
 - (g) the agreed date on which the provision of water services will commence; and
 - (h) a copy of any applicable lease agreement or written confirmation from the owner or the owners' agent, stating the date of occupation.
- (6) Water services rendered to a consumer are subject to the provisions of these By-laws and the conditions contained in the relevant agreement.
- (7) The applicant must be informed if the Council refuses an application for the provision of water services, or is unable to render such water services on the date requested for such provision of water services to commence, or is unable to render the water services, and the Council must furnish the applicant with the reasons therefore and, if applicable, the date when the Council will be able to provide such water services.

5. Special agreements for water services

The Council may enter into a special agreement for the provision of water services to an applicant :-

- (a) inside its area of jurisdiction, if the service applied for necessitates the imposition of conditions not contained in the prescribed form or in these By-laws; and
- (b) outside its area of jurisdiction, if such application has been approved by the Council having jurisdiction in the area in which the premises to be supplied are situated
- (c) the Council may approve, where no Council infrastructure is available, that the service be rendered by another provider, with the condition that at the time when infrastructure is expanded in future, the consumer must connect to the Council infrastructure at his expense.

FEES

6. Prescribed fees for water services

- (1) All prescribed fees payable in respect of water services rendered by the Council in terms of these By-laws, including but not limited to the payment of connection fees, fixed fees or any additional fees or interest in respect of failure to pay such prescribed or fees on the specified date must be in terms of [section 10](#) of the Water Services Act and rules and/or regulations made there under:
- (2) All fees determined by the Council for the use of the sewers, or for discharge into the sewage disposal system or otherwise in connection with such system are payable in accordance with the rules in [Schedule A](#) of these By-laws by the owner of the premises, or the consumer, whichever is applicable, in respect of which the fees are raised.
- (3) If any piece of land, whether or not there are any improvements thereon, is, or in the opinion of the Council could be, connected to a sewer, the owner of that land must pay to the Council the fees determined by the Council, such as basic fees

7. Deposit

- (1) Every consumer must on application for the provision of water services and before such water services will be provided by the Council, deposit with the Council a sum of money as per the Credit Control Policy of the Council as determined by the Council or per criteria as determined from time to time.
- (2) The Council may require a consumer, to whom services are provided and who was not previously required to pay a deposit, for whatever reason, to pay a deposit on request, within a specified period.
- (3) The Council may from time to time review the sum of money deposited by a consumer in terms of subsection (1) and, in accordance with such review
 - (a) require that an additional amount be deposited by the consumer; or
 - (b) refund to the consumer such amount as may be held by the Council in excess of the revised deposit
- (4) Subject to the provisions of subsections (5) and (8), an amount deposited with the Council in terms of subsections (1) or (2) must not be regarded as being in payment or part payment of an account due for water services rendered.

- (5) If upon the termination of the agreement for the provision of water services, an amount remains due to the Council in respect of water services rendered to the consumer, the Council may apply the deposit in payment or part payment of the outstanding amount and refund any balance to the consumer, if the address of the consumer is known.
- (6) No interest will be payable by the Council on the amount of a deposit held by it in terms of this section.
- (7) An agreement for the provision of water services may contain a condition that a deposit will be forfeited to the Council if it has not been claimed within twelve months of the date of termination of the agreement
- (8) In the case of disconnection of a water supply for an unpaid account, the deposit will be allocated to the unpaid account, and a new deposit must be paid before the water supply is reconnected.

8. Payment for water services

- (1) Water services provided by the Council to a consumer must be paid for by the consumer at the prescribed fees, for the particular category of water services provided.
- (2) A consumer is responsible for payment for all water services provided to him or her from the date of commencement of the services until the date of termination thereof.
- (3) The Council may estimate the quantity of water services provided in respect of a period or periods within the interval between successive measurements which may not be more than 180 days apart, and may render an account to a consumer for the services so estimated, which estimate must, for the purposes of these By-laws, be regarded as an accurate measurement until the contrary is proved.
- (4) If a consumer uses water supply services for a category of use other than that for which it is provided by the Council in terms of an agreement and as a consequence is charged at a rate lower than the rate which have been charged, the Council may make an adjustment of the amount charged in accordance with the rate which should have been charged and recovered from the consumer the fees payable in accordance with such adjustment, and may also review the amount of the deposit held, in accordance with [section 7\(3\)](#).
- (5) If amendments to the prescribed fees for water services provided become operative on a date between measurements for the purpose of rendering an account in respect of such fees -
 - (a) the same quantity of water services must be regarded as having been provided in each period of twenty-four hours during the interval between the measurements; and
 - (b) any prescribed fee must be calculated on a pro rata basis in accordance with the prescribed fee which applied immediately before such amendments.
- (6) Failure by the Council to comply with the period of 180 days referred to in subsection (3) will not disentitle the Council from recovering any monies due to it by a consumer.

8A. Payment in respect of prepayment meters

When a consumer is supplied with water through a prepayment meter, in addition to the

requirements of [sections 7](#) and [8](#):

- (a) no refund of the amount tendered for the purpose of water credit shall be given at the point of sale after initiation of the process by which the prepayment meter token is produced
- (b) when a consumer vacates any premises where a prepayment meter is installed, no refund for the credit remaining in the meter shall be made to the consumer; and
- (c) the Council shall not be liable for the reinstatement of credit in a prepayment meter lost due to tampering with, or the incorrect use or the abuse of, a prepayment meter and /or token.

9. Accounts

- (1) Accounts must be rendered and administered in accordance with the requirements of the Council
- (2) If it is established that a meter is defective, the Council must, in accordance with [section 35](#):
 - (a) in the case of a conventional meter, adjust the account rendered;
 - (b) in the case of a prepayment meter,
 - (a) render an account where the meter has been under-reading; or
 - (b) issue a free token where the meter has been over-registering.
- (3) The sections relating to credit control measures in these By-laws shall be enforced in line with the relevant Credit Control Policy of the Council which replaces the measures set out herein.

9A. Accounts: transitional measures

- (1) Monthly accounts will be rendered to consumers for the amount due and payable, at the address last recorded with the Council.
- (2) Failure by the Council to render an account does not relieve a consumer of the obligation to pay any amount due and payable.
- (3) An account rendered by the Council for water services provided to a consumer must be paid not later than the last date for payment specified in such account, which date must be at least 14 days after the date of the account.
- (4) If payment of account is received after the date referred to in subsection (3), a late payment fee or interest as may be prescribed, must be paid by the consumer to the Council.
- (5) Accounts must-
 - (a) show the following-
 - (i) the consumption or estimated consumption or assumed consumption as determined for the measuring and/or consumption period;

- (ii) the measuring or consumption period;
 - (iii) the applicable tariff;
 - (iv) the amount due in terms of the consumption
 - (v) the amount due and payable for any other service rendered in terms of these by-laws by the Council
 - (vi) the amount in arrears, if any;
 - (vii) the interest payable on any arrears, if any;
 - (viii) the final date for payment
 - (ix) VAT applicable
 - (x) free basic services
- (b) State that-
- (i) the consumer may conclude an agreement with the Council for payment of the arrears amount in installments, at the Council's offices before the final date for payment, if a consumer is unable to pay the full amount due and payable;
 - (ii) if no such agreement is entered into the Council may terminate or limit the water services after sending a final demand notice to the consumer;
 - (iii) legal action may be instituted against any consumer for the recovery of any amount 30 days on arrears
 - (iv) the defaulting consumer's name maybe made public, and may be listed with a credit bureau or any other equivalent body as a defaulter;
 - (v) the account may be handed over to a debt collector or attorney for collection;
 - (vi) proof of registration as an indigent consumer in terms of the Council's indigent policy must be handed in before the final date of payment; and
 - (vii) an indigent consumer is only entitled to basic water supply services and that an indigent consumer will be liable for payment in respect of water services used in excess of the quantity of basic services.

9B. Queries or complaints in respect of account

- (1) A consumer may lodge a query or complaint in respect of the accuracy of the amount due and payable in terms of an account rendered to him or it.
- (2) A query or complaint must be lodged with the Council before or on the due date for payment of the account, or as soon as reasonably possible thereafter.
- (3) Where a query or complaint is lodged after the due date of the account queried or complained about, such query or complaint must be accompanied by the payment of at least an amount equal to the average amount that was due and payable during the

preceding three months.

- (4) The Council must register the query or complaint and provide the consumer with a reference number.
- (5) The Council must-
 - (a) investigate or cause the query or complaint to be investigated within 14 days, or as soon as possible after the query or complaint was registered; and
 - (b) must inform the consumer, in writing, of its findings as soon as possible thereafter, whereupon any arrears found to be due are payable must be paid within seven days from the date on which the consumer is notified of the amount found to be due and payable.

9C. Arrears

- (1) If a consumer fails to pay the amount due and payable on or before the final date for payment, the unpaid amount is in arrears and a final demand notice may be sent and may be hand delivered or posted, per mail, to the most recent recorded address of the consumer.
- (2) Failure to deliver or send a final demand notice does not relieve a consumer from paying such arrears.
- (3) The final demand notice must contain the following -
 - (a) the amount in arrears and any interest payable, and date by which such arrears and interest must be paid;
 - (b) that the consumer may conclude an agreement with the Council for payment of the arrears amount in installments within 14 days of the date of the final demand notice;
 - (c) that if no such agreement is entered into within the stated period that the water services will be discontinued or limited and that legal action may be instituted against any consumer for the recovery of any amounts 30 days or more in arrears, without further notice;
 - (d) that the consumer's name may be made public, and may be listed with a credit bureau or any other equivalent body as a defaulter;
 - (e) that the account may be handed over to a debt collector or attorney for collection;
 - (f) proof of registration as an indigent consumer in terms of the Council's indigent policy must be handed in to the Council on or before the date for payment contemplated in paragraph (a); and
 - (g) that an indigent consumer is only entitled to basic water services and that an indigent consumer will be liable for payment in respect of water services used in excess of the quantity of basic services.
 - (h) an opportunity for the consumer to make representation in writing, on or before the date of payment contemplated in paragraph (a).

- (4) Interest may be levied on all arrears at a rate prescribed by the Council from time to time.
- (5) The amount due and payable by a consumer constitutes a consolidated debt, and any payment made by consumer of an amount less than the total amount due will be allocated in reduction of the consolidated debt in the order determined by the Council.
- (6) The Council may, after the expiry of the period allowed for payment in terms of the final demand notice, hand deliver or send, per mail, to the last recorded address of the consumer
 - (a) a discontinuation limitation notice informing such consumer that the provision of water services will be, or has been discontinued on the date stated on the discontinuation notice;
 - (b) a discontinuation notice must contain information advising the consumer of steps which can be taken to have the service re-connected.
 - (c) owner will be liable for payment of notice fee
- (7) If representations made by a consumer are unsuccessful either wholly or in part, a final demand notice complying with the provisions of subsections (3)(a) to (g) must be given to the consumer in the manner provided for in subsection (1) stipulating that no further representations may be made.
- (8) Subject to the provisions of the Act, and subject to the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000), having been observed, save that the Council's reasons for its decision to act must be supplied within seven days after a request there for; the Council may discontinue or limit water services to a consumer if-
 - (a) full payment was not received within the period stated in the final demand notices referred to in subsection (3) and (7);
 - (b) no agreement was entered into for the payment of arrears in installments;
 - (c) no proof of registration as an indigent was furnished within the period provided or for in the final demand notice contemplated in subsections (3) and (7);
 - (d) no payment was received in accordance with an agreement for payment of arrears;
 - (e) no representations as contemplated in paragraph (h) of subsection (3) were made within the period provided for in the final demand notice, contemplated in subsection (3) and;
 - (f) the representations referred to in subsection (7) have not been wholly acceded to by the Council
- (9) Where an account rendered to a consumer remains outstanding for more than 60 days -
 - (a) the defaulting consumer's name may be made public, and may be listed with the credit bureau or any other equivalent body as a defaulter; and
 - (b) may be handed over to a debt collector or an attorney for collection.
- (10) A consumer will be liable for any administration fees or costs incurred in taking action

for the recovery of arrears and any penalties, including the payment of a higher deposit.

- (11) Where a body corporate is responsible for the payment of any arrears amount to the Council in respect of a sectional title development the liability of the body corporate shall be extended to the members thereof, jointly in proportion to the participation quota of each sectional title unit
- (12) No action taken in terms of this section due to non-payment will be suspended or withdrawn, unless the arrears, any interest thereon, administration fee, additional charges, costs incurred in taking legal action and any penalty, including the payment of a higher deposit, are paid in full.
- (13) Subject to the provisions of the Act, an agreement for payment of the arrears amount in installments, entered into after the water services were discontinued, will not result in the water services being restored until the arrears, any interest thereon, administration fees, costs incurred in taking legal action and any penalty, including payment of a higher deposit, are paid in full

9D. Agreement for the payment of arrears in installments

- (1) Only a consumer with a positive proof of identity or a person authorized, in writing, by that consumer, will be allowed to enter into an agreement for the payment of arrears in installments.
- (2) The amount due and payable by a consumer constitutes a consolidated debt, and any payment made by a consumer of an amount less than the total amount due, must be allocated in reduction of the consolidated debt in the order determined by the Council.
- (3) A consumer may be required to complete a debit order for the payment of arrears.
- (4) No agreement for the payment of arrears will be for longer than 24 months, unless the circumstances referred to in subsection (5) prevail.
- (5) The Council may, on an individual basis, allow a longer period than 24 months for the payment of arrears, if special circumstances prevail, that in the opinion of the Council warrants such an extension and which the consumer could not reasonably prevent or avoid, and documentary proof of any special circumstances must be furnished by the consumer on request by the Council.
- (6) The Council must, in exercising its direction under sub-section (5) have regard to a consumer's-
 - (a) credit record;
 - (b) consumption;
 - (c) level of service;
 - (d) previous breaches of agreements for the payment of arrears in installments; and;
 - (e) any other relevant factors
- (7) A copy of the agreement must on request, be made available to the consumer.
- (8) If a consumer fails to comply with an agreement for the payment of arrears in

- installments, the total of all outstanding amounts, including the arrears, any interest thereon, any administration fee, costs incurred in taking legal action, and penalty, including payment of a higher deposit, will be immediately due and payable, without further notice or correspondence.
- (9) If a consumer fails to comply with an agreement for the payment of arrears in installments entered into after receipt of a discontinuation notice, access to water services must be discontinued without further notice or correspondence, in addition to any other actions taken against or that may be taken against such a consumer.
- (10) No consumer is permitted to enter into an agreement for the payment of arrears in installments, where that consumer failed to honour a previous agreement for the payment of arrears in installments, unless the Council otherwise decides.

10. Termination of agreements

- (1) Subject to the provisions of [sections 9, 9A, 9B, 9C](#) and [9D](#) -
- (a) a consumer may terminate an agreement for the provision of water services by giving to the Council not less than seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so;
- (b) the Council may, by notice in writing of not less than 30 days, advise a consumer of the termination of his or her agreement for the provision of water services if -
- (i) he has not used the water services during the preceding six months and has not made arrangements to the satisfaction of the Council for the continuation of the agreement;
- (ii) he has failed to comply with the provisions of these By-laws and has failed to rectify such failure to comply following the issue of a compliance notice contemplated in [section 111](#) or has failed to pay prescribed fees due and payable: Provided that the provisions of the Act, these By-laws and any other applicable Law must be followed before the agreement is terminated; or
- (iii) an agreement has been made by such consumer with another water services institution to provide water services to the consumer;
- (2) the Council may, after having given notice, terminate an agreement for the services if a consumer has vacated the premises to which such agreement relates.
- (3)
- (a) If it is determined by a body legally empowered to do so, other than the Council that an existing water service on private property, or emanating from private property, is creating environmental damage, or water pollution, or water wastage, and the owner of the property, or the consumer, whichever is applicable, is directed to carry out such measures as are required under any Act or law to rectify the situation, the Council is not liable for any damages arising as a result of the measures required to be taken or in respect of damages suffered as a result of a permanent or temporary termination of the services.
- (b) Should the consumer fail to carry out such measures, the Council may, subject to the provisions of [Chapter 4](#), undertake the measures required, and any expenditure incurred may be recovered from the owner of the premises or the consumer as the case may be.

11. Limitation and/or discontinuation of water services

- (1) Subject to the provisions of [sections 9, 9A, 9B, 9C](#) and [9D](#) and [10](#), the Council may limit or discontinue water services provided in terms of these By-laws -
 - (a) at the written request of a consumer;
 - (b) if the agreement for the provision of services has been terminated in terms of [section 10](#) and the Council has not received an application for subsequent services to the premises, within a period of ninety days of such termination;
 - (c) if the building on premises to which services were provided has been demolished;
 - (d) if the consumer has unlawfully interfered with the water installation or service in any way;
 - (e) in an emergency;
 - (f) if there has been material abuse of the water services by the consumer or an occupier of the premises; or
 - (g) if the use of the water services is creating significant environmental damage or water pollution.
- (2) The Council will, where a water service has been in terms of subsection (1) discontinued, only be obliged to restore it when the prescribed fees for the discontinuation and reconnection of the water service and any applicable deposit have been paid.

12. Restoration of water services

When a consumer enters into an agreement for the payment of the arrears amount in installments after the receipt of a final demand notice or a discontinuation notice, the water services will be restored to the type of service the consumer elected in terms of the agreement for the provision of water services, as soon as reasonably possible.

13. Water services via, and responsibility for, a communal sewer

The Council must provide sanitation services in respect of a communal sewer, only once an agreement whereby the community served by that sewer has, by means of an association or other legal entity, concluded an agreement for the maintenance and repair of the communal sewer with the Council, and such service must be supplied in accordance with the provisions of that agreement, read with the provisions of these By-laws.

14. Obligations

- (1) The council must take reasonable measures to realize the right of every person to a basic water supply and sanitation services as defined in the Act, subject to the limitations contained in the Act.
- (2) Notwithstanding this basic right, every person who is the head of a household *or* in charge of a business enterprise or industrial undertaking or the representative of any such person, and who or which desires to consume water must make application to the Council to acquire such services.

- (3) If the Council is unable to meet the general requirements of all its consumers, it must give preference to providing a basic water supply and basic sanitation services to all its consumers.
- (4) The council shall not be obliged to provide water services-
 - (a) to areas or consumers outside the defined limits of the Council's area of jurisdiction;
 - (b) where, due to the nature of the topography, water services cannot be provided economically and/or cost effectively; or
 - (c) where the necessary bulk infrastructure does not exist or is inadequate to service additional consumers.

15. Prohibition of access to water services other than through the Council

- (1) No person is permitted to have access to water services from a source other than the Council, without its written approval.
- (2) Despite the provisions of subsection (1) hereof, a person who, at the commencement of these By-laws, was using water from another source may continue to do so -
 - (a) for a period of 60 days after he or she has been requested to apply for approval;
 - (b) thereafter until, the application for approval is granted, if it has not been granted within that period; or
 - (c) for a reasonable period thereafter, within the discretion of the Council, if the application for approval is refused
- (3) In granting approval, the Council may require the person seeking approval to supply such services as may be specified in the approval to others on reasonable terms, which must be specified by the Council.

16. Environmental impact assessments

- (1) If an EIA is required to be carried out before the provision of the water services can be approved or commenced, the applicant for such services shall be responsible for the carrying out of such EIA, and for the expenses connected therewith
- (2) After environmental approval has been granted and the provision of water services has been approved by the Council, it is the responsibility of the proposed consumer or any entity established under any law to represent the property interests of any consumer or group of consumers to ensure that all laws and conditions affected by the provisions of water services and relating to environmental management and control are complied with.

17. General responsibility for compliance with these By-laws, and other laws

- (1) The owner of premises is ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with these By-laws in respect of all or any matters relating to any installation, and if he is not the consumer who actually uses the water services, the owner is jointly and severally liable with such consumer in respect of all matters relating to the use of any water services on his or her property, including any financial obligation.

- (2) The consumer is primarily responsible for compliance with these By-laws in respect of matters relating to the use of any water service.”
- (3) No approval given under these By-laws relieves any owner or consumer from complying with any other law relating to the abstraction and use of water, or the disposal of effluent.

18. Unauthorized use of water services

- (1) No person may gain access to water services from the water supply system, sewage disposal system or any other sanitation services unless an agreement has been entered into with the Council for the rendering of those services.
- (2) A designated officer may issue a compliance notice in terms of [section 111](#) to ensure compliance with subsection (1) by, *inter alia*, ordering a person making unauthorized use of water services to-
 - (a) apply for such services in terms of [section 4](#) or [5](#); and
 - (b) undertake and complete, to the reasonable satisfaction of the designated officer, such plant as may be necessary to ensure that the consumer installation through which access was gained complies with the provisions of these By-laws, and to make application in the prescribed manner for such services

19. Purpose of water services

Where the purpose or extent for which water services are used is changed, the consumer must inform the Council, and must enter into a new agreement with the Council, expressed to be effective from the date on which such change of use took or will take effect.

20. Interference with water supply systems or any sanitation services

- (1) No persons may-
 - (a) operate or maintain any part of the water supply system;
 - (b) operate any sewage disposal system;
 - (c) effect a connection or reconnection to the water supply system or sewage disposal system, or
 - (d) render any other sanitation services unless in any such case he has been authorized to do so by the Council in writing.
- (2) No person may interfere with, or willingly or negligently damage, or permit damage to or interference with any part of the water supply system or sewage disposal system belonging to the Council.

21. Obstruction of access to water supply system or any sanitation service

No person may prevent or restrict physical access to the water supply system or sewage disposal system by any employee of the Council.

CHAPTER 2

WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

22. Provision of connection pipe

- (1) If an agreement for water supply services in respect of premises has been concluded and no connection pipe exists in respect of the premises, the owner must make application on the prescribed form and pay the prescribed fees for the installation of such a pipe, which fees shall not apply to consumers on Service Level 1 and Service Level 2.
- (2) If application is made for water supply services which are of such an extent or so situated that it is necessary to extend, modify or upgrade the water supply system in order to supply water to the premises, the Council may agree to the extension, modification or upgrade, if the owner pays for the cost thereof, as determined by the Council.

23. Location of connection pipe

- (1) A connection pipe provided and installed by the Council must -
 - (a) be located in a position determined by the Council after consultation with the owner referred to in [section 22\(1\)](#), and be of a suitable size as determined by the Council; and
 - (b) terminate at the boundary between the land owned by or vested in the Council, or over which either of them has a servitude or other right, and the owner's premises.
- (2) If there is a land between the boundary of land owned by or vested in the Council and the land of an owner who has made an application referred to in subsection (1), and the intervening land is not subject to a servitude or other right to carry a connection pipe, such pipe must terminate at the boundary of the land owned by the Council, or vested in it.
- (3) The Council shall be liable for the maintenance of any meter and associated valve which may be situated on the consumer's premises.
- (4) The Council may, at the request of any person, agree, subject to such conditions as it may impose, to a connection to a main other than that which is mostly readily available for the provision of water supply to the premises if the applicant agrees to be responsible for any extension of the water installation to the connecting point designated and agreed to by the Council and for obtaining at his cost, such servitudes over other property as may be necessary.

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

- (1) Only one connection pipe to the water supply system may be provided for the supply of water to any sectional title premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units, business units or consumers located on such sectional title premises.
 - (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Council may permit more than one connection pipe to be provided on the water supply system for the supply of water to any premises comprising section title units or if, in the opinion of the Council, undue hardship or inconvenience would be caused to any consumer on such premises by the provision of only one connection pipe.
 - (b) Where the provision of more than one connection pipe is authorized by the Council in terms of subsection 1 (a) the prescribed fees for the provision of a connection pipe are payable in respect of each water connection so provided.

- (2) Connections to inclusive premises of group housing projects (internal stands full title) may be provided with water at the discretion of the Council, internal network to be installed by the developer, system chosen to be cleared by the developer before installation of services, systems as follows:
 - (a) Individual stands to be metered with individual meters on inclusive stand boundary as group meters
 - (b) Individual stands to be metered with meters at internal stand boundaries with service mains in service servitude/private road servitude registered in the Council; to Council's discretion
 - (c) One bulk meter not allowed with division of inclusive stand into full title internal stands
- (3) Where premises are supplied with water by a number of connection pipes, the Council may require the consumer to reduce the number of connection points and alter his water installation accordingly at the consumer's expense.

25. Interconnection between premises or water installations

An owner of premises must ensure that no interconnection exists between -

- (a) the water installation on his premises and the water installation on any other premises; or
- (b) where several dwelling or business units are situated on the same premises, the water installations of such units, unless he had obtained the prior written consent of the Council and complies with any conditions that may have been imposed.

26. Disconnection of water installations from connection pipe

The Council may disconnect a water installation from the connection pipe and remove the connection pipe if-

- (a) the agreement for supply has been terminated in terms of [section 10](#) and it has not received an application for a subsequent supply of water to the premises served by the pipe within a period of 90 days of such termination; or
- (b) the building on the premises concerned has been or is in the process of being demolished pursuant to the grant of a permit for such demolition in terms of law.

27. Water supplied from a hydrant

- (1) The Council may authorize a temporary supply of water to be taken from one or more fire hydrants specified by it, subject to such conditions and for such period as may be generally prescribed or specifically imposed by it in respect of such supply.
- (2) Except in an emergency, a person who requires a temporary supply of water referred to in subsection (1) must apply therefore. .
- (3) The Council may, for the purpose of supplying water from a hydrant, provide a portable water meter to be returned to the Council on termination of the temporary supply, which portable meter and all other fittings and apparatus used for the connection of the portable water meter to a hydrant remains the property of the Council and will be provided

subject to any conditions imposed by the Council.

28. Quantity, quality and pressure

Water supply services provided by the Council must comply with the minimum standards set for the provision of water supply services in terms of [section 9](#) of the Act.

29. General conditions of supply

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the supply of water by the Council does not constitute an undertaking by it to maintain at any time or any point in its water supply system -

- (a) an uninterrupted supply
- (b) a specific pressure or rate of flow in such supply; or
- (c) a specific standard of quality of water

Provided that if the water supply to a consumer is interrupted for more than 48 hours, the Council must provide an alternative basic water supply as soon as reasonably practicable.

- (2) The Council may specify the maximum height above ground level or mean sea level to which water is supplied from the water supply system.
- (3) If an owner requires that any of the standards contemplated in [section 9](#) of the Act, be maintained on his premises, he or she must make provision in the water installation for such maintenance.
- (4) The Council may, in an emergency, interrupt the supply of water to any premises without prior notice.
- (5) If the consumption of water by a consumer adversely affects the supply of water to any other consumer, the Council may apply such restrictions as are necessary, to the supply of water to the first mentioned consumer, in order to ensure a reasonable supply of water to the other consumer or consumers concerned, and must inform the first mentioned consumer of such restrictions.
- (6) The Council will not be liable for any damage to property caused by water flowing from fittings left open when the water supply is re-instated, following an interruption in supply for any reason.
- (7) Every steam boiler and any premises which require, for the purpose of the work undertaken on the premises, a continuous supply of water, must have a cistern fitted and in working order and holding a water supply deemed adequate by the occupier of the premises.
- (8) No consumer may resell water supplied to him by the Council except with the written permission of the Council, which may stipulate the maximum price at which the water may be resold, and may impose such other conditions as the Council may deem necessary.
- (9) The Council does not undertake to maintain sufficient pressure in the water supply system to ensure the operation of manually actuated toilet flushing valves which require a specified minimum pressure to operate.

30. Measuring of quantity of water supplied

- (1) The Council must measure the quantity of water supplied at such regular intervals the Council may determine, but which must not exceed 180 days.
- (2) Any measuring device through which water is supplied to a consumer by the Council, and its associated apparatus, must be provided and installed by the Council, and remains its property, and may be changed and maintained by the Council when deemed necessary by it.
- (3) The Council may install a measuring device, and its associated apparatus, at any point on the service pipe.
- (4) If the Council installs a measuring device on a service pipe in terms of subsection (3), it may install a section of pipe and associated fittings between the end of its connection pipe and the meter, and such section is deemed to form part of the water installation.
- (5) If the Council installs a measuring device together with its associated apparatus on a service pipe in terms of subsection (3), the owner must -
 - (a) provide a place satisfactory to the Council in which to install it;
 - (b) ensure that restricted access is available to it at all times;
 - (c) be responsible for its protection and be liable for the costs arising from damage thereto, excluding damage arising from normal fair wear and tear;
 - (d) ensure that no connection is made to the pipe in which the measuring device is installed, between the measuring device and the connection pipe or water main serving the installation;
 - (e) make provision for the drainage of water which may be discharged, from the pipe in which the measuring device is installed, in the course of work done by the Council on the measuring device
 - (f) not use nor permit to be used on any water installation, any fitting, machine or appliance which causes damage or, in the opinion of the Council, is likely to cause damage to any meter.
- (6) No person other than an authorized official of the Council may -
 - (a) disconnect a measuring device and its associated apparatus from the pipe in or to which they are installed or connected;
 - (b) break a seal which the Council has placed on any meter; or
 - (c) in any other way interfere with a measuring device and its associated apparatus.
 - (d) reposition a meter whether at Council's discretion or as requested by the owner, only done after payment of the prescribed tariff
- (7) If the Council consider that, in the event of the measuring device being a meter, the size of the meter is unsuitable by reason of the quantity of water supplied to premises, it may install a meter of such size as it may deem necessary, and may recover from the owner of

the premises concerned the prescribed fees for the installation of the replacement meter.

- (8) Failure by the Council to comply with the period of 180 days referred to in subsection (1), will not disentitle the Council from recovering any monies due to it by a consumer.

31. Quantity of water supplied to consumer

- (1) For purposes of assessing the quantity of water supplied to a consumer during any period and measured by a measuring device installed by the Council over a specified period, for the purposes of these By-laws it will be deemed that, other than in the case of prepayment meters-
- (a) the quantity is represented by the difference between measurements taken at the beginning and end of such period;
 - (b) the measuring device was accurate during such period; and
 - (c) the entries in the records of the Council were correctly made.
- (2) If water is supplied to, or taken by, a consumer without its passing through a measuring device, the estimate by the Council of the quantity of such water will be deemed to be correct.
- (3) Where water supplied by the Council to any premises is in any way taken by the consumer without such water passing through any measuring device provided by the Council, the Council may for the purpose of rendering an account, make an estimate, in accordance with subsection (4), of the quantity of water supplied to the consumer during the period that water is so taken by the consumer.
- (4) For the purpose of subsection (3), an estimate of the quantity of water supplied to a consumer must be based on -
- (a) the average monthly consumption of water on the premises registered over three succeeding measuring periods taken over not more than 180 days in total, after the date on which the irregularity referred to in subsection (2) was discovered and rectified, and/or
 - (b) the period preceding the date referred to in subsection (2) but not exceeding 36 months
- (5) Nothing in these By-laws may be construed as imposing on the Council an obligation to cause any measuring device installed on any premises to be measured at the end of any fixed period, and the Council may estimate the quantity of water supplied over any period during the interval between successive measurements of the measuring device, which may not be more than 180 days apart, and render an account to a consumer for the quantity of water so estimated.
- (6) The Council must, on receipt from the consumer of written notice of not less than seven days and subject to payment of the prescribed fees, measure the quantity of water supplied to such consumer at a time or on a day other than that upon which it would normally be measured.
- (7) If a contravention of [section 30\(6\)](#) occurs, the consumer must pay to the Council the cost of such quantity of water estimated by the Council to have been supplied to the consumer.

- (8) Until such time as a measuring device has been installed in respect of water supplied to a consumer, the estimated consumption of that consumer must be based on the average consumption of water supplied to the specific zone within which the consumer's premises are situated, during a specified period.
- (9) Where in the opinion of the Council it is not reasonably possible or cost effective to measure water supplied to each consumer within a particular zone, the Council may determine the fees to be paid by each consumer within that zone irrespective of actual consumption.
- (10) Fees determined in terms of subsection (9) will be based on the estimated average consumption of water supplied to that zone.
- (11) Where water supply services are provided through a communal water services work, the amount due and payable by consumers gaining access to water supply services through that communal water services work, will be based on the estimated average consumption of water supplied to that water services work, and the decision of the Council in arriving at that amount is final and binding on each consumer affected thereby, unless legally set aside.
- (12) For the purpose of subsections (8) and (9), a zone is that local area of land, of which the premises occupied by the consumer is a part, which is zoned in terms of a town planning scheme or an integrated development plan for homogeneous usage.
- (13) Failure by the Council to comply with the period of 180 days referred to in subsections (4)(a) and (5), will not disentitle the Council from recovering any monies due to it by a consumer.

31A. Prepayment Metering

- (1) Prepayment metering systems shall comply with the requirements of SABS Code 1529 Part 9-2002
- (2) The conditions set out in [sections 30, 31, 32, 33, 34](#) and [35](#) in respect of conventional meters must apply in respect of prepayment meters unless otherwise provided for in these By-laws.

32. Defective measurement

- (1) If a consumer has reason to believe that a measuring device, used for measuring water, which was supplied to him or installed by the Council, is defective, he may, against payment of the prescribed fee, make application in writing for the measuring device to be tested.
- (2) The consumer referred to in subsection (1) must lodge a deposit equal to the cost of the test with the Council, prior to the test being undertaken.
- (3) If it is alleged that a measuring device is inaccurate, the device must be subjected to a standard industry test to establish its accuracy.
- (4) The consumer referred to in subsection (2), must be informed of the prescribed range of accuracy then applicable, and the possible cost implications including the estimated cost of such test, as set out in subsection (5)(a) prior to such testing being undertaken.

- (5) If the outcome of any test shows that a measuring device is -
- (a) within a prescribed range of accuracy, the consumer will be liable for the costs of such test and any other amounts outstanding; or
 - (b) outside a prescribed range of accuracy, which is not due to any act or omission of the consumer, the Council will be liable for the costs of such test and the consumer must be informed of the amount of any credit to which he or she is entitled.
- (6) Any deposit lodged by a consumer for the testing of a measuring device -
- (a) may be retained by the Council if the measuring devices is found not to be defective; or
 - (b) must be refunded to the consumer if the measuring device is found to be defective, and the defect is not due to any act or omission of the consumer;
- (7) If the measuring device is -
- (a) a meter to which the regulations relating to water meters published under the Trade Metrology Act, 1973, are applicable, it will be deemed to be effective if, when tested in accordance with SABS Code 1529 Part 1, it is found to have a percentage error in over-registration or under-registration greater than that permitted for a meter in use in terms of that specification.
 - (b) a meter of a size greater than 100 mm diameter but not exceeding 800 mm diameter to which the specification referred to in subsection (a) is not applicable, it will be deemed to be defective, when tested in accordance with SABS Code 1529 Part 4 -1998 if it is found to have a percentage error in over-registration or under-registration greater than permitted for a meter in terms of that specification.
 - (c) a prepayment water measuring system, this shall be deemed to be defective if, when tested in accordance with SABS Code 1529 Part 9 - 2002, it is found to have a percentage error in over-registration or under-registration greater than that permitted in terms of that specification.
- (8) In addition to applying the provisions of subsection (6), if the measuring device is found to be defective, the Council must -
- (a) repair the measuring device or install another device which is in good working order, without charging the consumer, unless the costs thereof are recoverable from the consumer where [section 30\(6\)](#) has been contravened;
 - (b) determine the quantity of water services for which the consumer will be charged on the basis set out in [section 35](#).
- (9) A consumer is entitled, on giving the Council reasonable notice of his, her or its intention, to be present at the testing of any meter in which the consumer is interested if the test is done by a certified Council official and not by contracted company.
- (10) Any meter removed for testing by the Council must be retained intact and be available for inspection for a period of three months after testing.

33. Special measurement

- (1) If the Council wishes, for purposes other than charging for water consumed, to ascertain the quantity of water which is used in a part of a water installation, it may, by written notice, advise the owner of the premises affected, of its intention to install a measuring device at such point in the water installation as it may specify.
- (2) The installation of a measuring device referred to in subsection (1), its removal, and the restoration of the water installation after such removal must be carried out at the expense of the Council.
- (3) The provisions of [section 32](#) apply in respect of a measuring device installed in terms of subsection (1).

34. No reduction of amount payable for water wasted

A consumer is not entitled to a reduction of the amount payable in respect of water wasted or water losses in a water installation if wastage occurred on consumer's section of responsibility.

35. Adjustment of quantity of water supplied through defective measuring device

- (1) If a measuring device is found to be defective, the Council may estimate the quantity of water supplied to the consumer concerned during the period in which, in its opinion, such measuring device was defective, on the basis of the average daily quantity of water supplied to him or her over-
 - (a) a period between two successive measurements subsequent to the replacement of the measuring device or, if this is not possible;
 - (b) the period in the previous year, corresponding to the period in which the measuring device was defective; or, if this is not possible;
 - (c) the period between three successive measurements prior to the measuring device becoming defective.
- (2)
 - (a) if the quantity of water supplied to a consumer during the period when his measuring device was defective cannot be estimated in terms of subsection(1), the Council may estimate the quantity; and
 - (b) the consumer must be informed of the method used by the Council to estimate the quantity of water supplied to him, as contemplated in subsections (1) and (2), and given an opportunity to make representations to the Council before a final estimate is arrived at.

36. Approval of installation work

- (1) If an owner wishes to have installation work done, he or she must first obtain the written permission of the Council: Provided that permission is not required in the case of water installations in dwelling units or installations where no fire installation is required in terms of SABS Code 0400 or in terms of any by-laws, or for the repair or replacement of an existing pipe or water fitting, other than a fixed water heater and its associated protective devices.
- (2) If any of the installation work is governed by the EIA Regulations, then the owner must ensure compliance and obtain the relevant authorization in respect thereof.

- (3) Application for the permission referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the prescribed form and must be accompanied by -
 - (a) the prescribed fees, if applicable;
 - (b) copies of the drawings as prescribed by the Council, reflecting the information and in the form required by Clause 4.1.1 of SABS Code 0252: Part I; or
 - (c) a certificate from a professional engineer or qualified plumber certifying that the installation has been designed in accordance with SABS Code 0252: Part I or, has been designed on a rational basis.
- (4) The provisions of subsections (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to a qualified plumber who replaces a fixed water heater or its associated protective devices.
- (5) Any authority given in terms of subsection (1) lapses at the expiry of a period of twenty-four months after the first day of the month in which the authority is given.
- (6) A complete set of approved drawings of installation work must be available at the site of the work at all times until such work has been completed, where permission is required in terms of subsection (1).
- (7) If installation work has been done in contravention of subsections (1), (2) or (3), a designated officer may, subject to the provisions of [Chapter 4](#), issue a compliance notice as per [section 111](#) requiring the owner of the premises concerned -
 - (a) to comply with the relevant subsection, within a specified period;
 - (b) if the work is still in progress, to cease the work; and
 - (c) to remove all such work as does not comply with these By-laws.

37. Persons permitted to do installation and other work

- (1) No person who is not qualified plumber may be permitted to -
 - (a) do any installation work other than the replacement or repair of an existing pipe or water fitting;
 - (b) replace a fixed water heater or its associated protective devices;
 - (c) inspect, disinfect or test a water installation, fire installation or storage tank;
 - (d) service, repair or replace a backflow preventer; or
 - (e) install, maintain or replace a meter provided by an owner in a water installation
- (2) No person may require or engage a person who is not a qualified plumber to do the work referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Council may permit a person who is not a qualified plumber to do installation work on his own behalf on premises owned and occupied solely by himself and his household, provided that such work may be required to be inspected and approved by a qualified plumber at the direction of the Council.

38. Provision and maintenance of water installation

- (1) An owner must provide and maintain his water installation at his own cost and, except where permitted in terms of these By-laws, must ensure that the installation is situated within the boundary of his or her premises.
- (2) Before doing work in connection with the maintenance of a portion of his water installation which is situated outside the boundary of his premises, an owner must obtain the written consent of the Council or the owner of the land on which such portion is situated, as the case may be.

39. Technical requirements for a water installation

- (1) Notwithstanding the requirement that a certificate be issued in terms of [section 36\(3\)\(c\)](#), all water installations must comply with SABS Code 0252 Part I and all fixed electrical storage water heaters must comply with SABS Code 0254.
- (2) In addition to any requirement of SABS Code 0252 Part I, the consumer must, at his or her own expense, or the Council may in its discretion and at the consumer's expense, and for the consumer's exclusive use, provide and install a stop-cock at a suitable point inside the boundary of the premises on the consumer's side of the meter leading to the water installation.

40. Use of pipes and water fittings to be authorized

- (1) No person may, without the prior written permission of the Council, install or use a pipe or water fitting in a water installation within the Council's area of jurisdiction unless it is of SABS standard for such use and after approval by Council.
- (2) A type of pipe or water fitting may be used if-
 - (a) it bears the standardization mark of the South African Bureau of Standards in respect of the relevant SABS specification issued by the Bureau; or
 - (b) it bears a certification mark issued by the SABS to certify that the type of pipe or water fitting complies with an SABS mark, specification or a provisional specification issued by the SABS: Provided that no certification marks shall be regarded as valid if issued more than two years previously.
- (3) The Council may, in respect of any type of pipe or water fitting, impose such additional conditions as it may deem necessary in respect of the use or method of installation thereof.
- (4) A type of pipe or water fitting may be rejected if it -
 - (a) no longer complies with the criteria upon which its approval was based; or
 - (b) is no longer suitable for the purpose for which its use was accepted

41. Unlawful water installation work

Where any installation work has been constructed in contravention of the provisions of these By-laws, the owner must on receiving a compliance notice by the Council carry out such alterations to the installation as prescribed in the notice.

42. Labeling of terminal water fittings and appliances

A terminal water fitting and appliance using or discharging water must be marked, or have included within the packaging of the item, the following information:

- (a) the range of pressure in kPa over which the water fitting or appliance is designed to operate; and
- (b) the flow rates, in liters per minute, related to the design pressure range, including at least the following water pressures-
 - (i) 20kPa;
 - (ii) 100 kPa;
 - (iii) 400 kPa

43. Owner to prevent pollution of water

An owner must provide and maintain effective measures to prevent the entry of any substance or matter, which may be a danger to health or may adversely affect the pot ability of water or affect its fitness for use, in-

- (a) the water supply system or plant; and
- (b) any part of the water installation on his or her premises.

43A. Protection of water supply system

- (1) The owner must take any of the measures referred to in subsection (2) to prevent the backflow of water from the water installation to the water supply system in the case of -
 - (a) a fire or combined installation on premises; and
 - (b) a general installation serving the following activities -
 - (i) medical treatment of people or animals;
 - (ii) medical, pharmaceutical or chemical research and manufacturing;
 - (iii) agricultural, including dairies and nurseries;
 - (iv) photographic processing;
 - (v) laundering and dry-cleaning;
 - (vi) metal plating;
 - (vii) treatment of skins and hides; and
 - (c) a general installation serving-
 - (i) mortuaries;

- (ii) abattoirs;
 - (iii) sewage purification works;
 - (iv) refuse processing plants
 - (v) oil processing and storage facilities;
 - (vi) wineries, distillers, breweries, yeast and cold drink factories;
 - (vii) sports facilities; or
 - (viii) any other premises on which an activity is carried out which in the opinion of the Council is likely to cause a danger to health or affect the potability of water in the event of a substance resulting from such activity entering the water supply system; and
- (d) a general installation on any premises such as a geyser
- (2) The measures required in terms of subsection (1) are -
- (a) the discharge of water from the service pipe into a storage tank through an air gap; or
 - (b) the passing of water through-
 - (i) a reduced pressure backflow preventer, non-return valve or
 - (ii) a double check backflow preventer; or
 - (c) any other measures approved by the Council which achieve the same purpose.

43B. Design and installation of backflow preventer

A backflow preventer contemplated in [section 43A](#) must be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of SABS Code 0252 Part 1

43C. Inspection and servicing of backflow preventer

- (1) The owner of premises on which a reduced pressure or double check backflow preventer is installed must, at his own expense, cause the backflow preventer to be
 - (a) inspected and serviced not less than once in every 12 months to ensure that it is in working order; and
 - (b) replaced or completely overhauled once in every 5 years
- (2) The owner shall maintain a record of the inspections and services referred to in subsection (1) in which shall be recorded:
 - (a) the name and address of the contractor who carried out the servicing;
 - (b) the date on which the work was done; and
 - (c) the details of the repairs or replacement that were effected;

- (3) The record of inspection shall be kept available for inspection by the Council.

43D. Protection of water installations

- (1) The owner of any premises must prevent the back siphonage into his or her water installation of a substance which is likely to cause a danger to health or affect the potability of water, in the case of -
 - (a) a terminal water fitting which is so designed that a hose or other flexible pipe is or can be attached to it, which shall include a hose bibcock, a laboratory tap, and a movable shower unit;
 - (b) a fire hose reel in a combined installation;
 - (c) an underground irrigation system; or
 - (d) any other fitting which may provide contact between polluted water and the water installation

44. Water restrictions

- (1) Whenever there is a scarcity of water available for distribution and supply to consumers, the Council may prohibit or restrict the use of water under its control or management, as contemplated in section 145(5), (b) and (e) of the Local Government Ordinance, No. 8 of 1962.
- (2) Whenever it acts in terms of subsection (1), the Council must cause a notice of the resolution taken in terms of section 145(5), (b) and (e) of the Local Government Ordinance, No. 8 of 1962, to be published in one or more local newspapers, in at least two of the official languages.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), should an emergency arise in relation to the availability of water for distribution and supply to its consumers, and immediate steps are necessary to avert or remedy any actual or potential consequences of such emergency, the Council may take any, steps contemplated in section 145(5), (b) and (e) of the Local Government Ordinance, No. 8 of 1962, without taking the resolution contemplated in that section.

45. Waste of water unlawful

- (1) "No consumer may permit-
 - (a) the purposeless or wasteful discharge of water from terminal water fittings;
 - (b) pipes or water fittings forming part of a water installation to leak;
 - (c) the use of maladjusted or defective water fittings in a water installation;
 - (d) an overflow of water from water installation to persist; or
 - (e) a wasteful use of water to persist.
- (2) An owner must repair or replace any part of his or her water installation which is in such a state of disrepair that it is either causing or likely to cause an event referred to in

subsection (1).

- (3) If an owner fails to take measures as contemplated in subsection (2), a designated officer may issue an enforcement notice in connection therewith.
- (4) Every consumer must ensure that any equipment or plant connected to his or her water installation uses water in an efficient manner.

46. Prohibition of use of certain equipment in a water installation

A designated officer may, by compliance notice, prohibit the use by a consumer of any equipment in a water installation if, in his or her opinion, its use of water is wasteful, and such equipment must not be returned to use until its efficiency has been restored, and a written application to do so has been approved by the Council.

47. Sampling of water

- (1) The Council may take samples of water obtained from a source other than the water supply system, and cause the samples to be tested for compliance with the requirements referred to in [section 50\(2\)](#).
- (2) The determined fees for the taking and testing of the samples referred to in subsection (1) must be paid by the person to whom approval to use the water for potable water was granted in terms of that section.

48. Testing of pressure in water supply system

The Council must, on application by an owner and payment of the determined fees, determine and furnish the owner with the value of the pressure in the water supply system relating to his or her premises.

49. Pipe in street or public space

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

50. Use of water from source other than the water supply system

- (1) Except with the prior permission of the Council, no person may use or permit the use of water obtained from a source other than the water supply system, other than rain water tanks which are not connected to the water installation, and in accordance with such conditions as the Council may impose, for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes, and except with the approval of any other authority required by any law.
- (2) Any person requiring the permission referred to in subsection (1) must, at his or her own cost, provide the Council with proof to its satisfaction that the water referred to in that section complies or will comply with the requirements of SABS Code 241:1999(Fourth Edition): Drinking Water, and any other requirement contained in these By-laws or any other law applicable to the consumption of water, or that the use of such water does not, or will not, constitute a danger to health.
- (3) Any permission given in terms of subsection (1) may be withdrawn if, in the opinion of

the Council -

- (a) a condition imposed in terms of that subsection is breached; or
 - (b) the water no longer conforms to the requirements referred to in subsection (2).
- (4) If water obtained from a borehole or other source of supply on any premises is used for a purpose which gives rise to the discharge of such water or portion thereof into the sewage disposal system, the Council must install a meter and any necessary monitoring equipment in the pipe leading from such borehole or other source of supply to the pointer points where it is so used.
- (5) The provisions of [section 30](#) must apply insofar as they may be applicable in respect of any meter referred to in subsection (4).

51. Special provisions for fire services

- (1) Any water installation for the provision of water for fire fighting purposes, must comply with the provisions of SABS Code 0252-1: 1994 or any revision or substitution thereof.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of (1), the special provision contained in sections 51 to 61 inclusive apply, insofar as they are applicable, to the supply of water for fire fighting purposes.

52. Payment for fire services

The consumer and the owner of the premises are jointly and severally liable to pay the fees determined by the Council, in respect of any fire extinguishing installation or appliance used or installed upon such premises.

53. Dual and combined installations

Any new building erected after the adoption of these By-laws must comply with the following requirements in relation to the provision of fire extinguishing services -

- (a) If, in the opinion of any officer or employee of the Council charged with the approval of plans, boosting of the system is required, either in terms of ensuring adequate pressure or supply of water for the purposes which the system is intended to meet, a dual pipe system must be used, one of fire extinguishing purposes and other for general domestic purposes;
- (b) Combined installations, in which the same pipes and fittings are used for fire extinguishing and general domestic purposes, are only permitted where no booster pumping connection is provided on the water installation;
- (c) in the circumstances contemplated in paragraph (b), a fire hydrant must be provided by the Council, at the consumer's expense, within 90 meters of the property to provide a source of water for the use of the crew of any fire tender sent to extinguish a fire; and
- (d) All pipes and fittings must be capable of handling pressure in excess of 1015 kPa, which could be expected when boosting takes place and must be designed to maintain their integrity when exposed to fire conditions.

54. Connection pipes for fire extinguishing services

- (1) A single connection to the water supply system, to serve a connection pipe for a fire installation, excluding sprinkler system, may be provided by the Council.
- (2) The Council may provide and install at its cost a meter on the connection pipe referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) Where there is an existing connection pipe for the sole purpose of fire extinguishing services, such connection pipe may only be used for that purpose.
- (4) No take-off of any kind from any connection pipe referred to in subsection (3) may be made, nor may any water there from be used except in connection with an automatic sprinkler and drencher, a hydrant connection or a hose-reel connection, or for any pressure tank connection therewith, and such tank must be controlled by an approved fitting.
- (5) A separate connection pipe must be laid and used for every fire sprinkler extinguishing system, unless otherwise approved.

55. Valves in connection pipe

Every connection pipe must be fitted with a proper gate valve, which must be

- (a) supplied by the Council at the expense of the consumer;
- (b) installed between the consumer's property and the main;
- (c) of the same diameter as the connection pipe; and
- (d) installed in such position as may be specified by the Council.

56. Inspection and approval of fire extinguishing installation

No water may be supplied to any fire extinguishing installation until -

- (a) it has been inspected and tested by the Council
- (b) the Council has certified in writing that such water installation is complete and complies with the requirements of these By-laws; and
- (c) the fees determined by the Council for such inspection and testing have been paid.

57. Connection to be at the discretion of the Council

- (1) The Council is entitled, in its absolute discretion, to grant or refuse an application for the connection of a fire extinguishing installation to its main.
- (2) If in its opinion a fire extinguishing installation which it has allowed to be connected to its main is not kept in proper working order or otherwise not being properly maintained, or is being used in contravention of [sections 54\(3\)](#) or [54\(4\)](#), the Council is entitled either to require the installation to be disconnected from the main, or itself to carry out the work of disconnecting it at the expense of the owner or consumer, as the case may be.

58. Meter in fire extinguishing connection pipe

The Council is entitled to install a water meter in any connection pipe used solely for fire

extinguishing purposes, and the owner of the premises will be liable for the whole of the cost of so doing if it appears to the Council that water has been drawn from the pipe otherwise than for the purpose of extinguishing a fire.

59. Sprinkler extinguishing installation

A sprinkler installation may be installed in direct communication with the main, but the Council is not bound to guarantee any specified pressure at any time.

60. Header tank or double supply from main

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

61. Sealing of private fire hydrants

- (1)
 - (a) Except in the case of a fire installation supplied through a connection pipe fitted with a meter, a private hydrant and hose-reel must be sealed by the Council and such seal may not be broken by any person other than the Council in the course of servicing and testing, except for the purpose of opening the hydrant in the case of fire.
 - (b) Every owner or consumer must give the Council at least 48 hours notice of his intention to cause a fire extinguishing installation to be serviced and tested.
- (2) The cost of resealing a hydrant and hose-reel referred to in subsection (1)(a), must be borne by the consumer except when such, seal is broken by the Council's employee for testing purposes.
- (3) Any water consumed after the breaking of the seal referred to in subsection (2), other than in the course of testing by the Council or in the course of fighting a fire, must be paid for by the consumer at the fees determined by the Council for domestic purposes.
- (4) The quantity of water consumed as contemplated in subsection (3), must be determined by the Council.

CHAPTER 3

SANITATION SERVICES

62. Objectionable discharge to sewage disposal system

- (1) No person may discharge, or cause or permit the discharge or entry into any sewer of any

sewage, industrial effluent or other liquid or substance -

- (a) which may be offensive to, or may cause a nuisance to the public;
- (b) which is in the form of steam or vapour or has a temperature exceeding 44 degrees Celsius at the point where it enters the sewer;
- (c) which has a pH value less than 4.0;
- (d) which contains any substance of whatsoever nature likely to produce or give off explosive, flammable, poisonous or offensive gases or vapours in any sewer;
- (e) which contains any substance having an open flashpoint of less than 93 degrees Celsius or which gives off a poisonous vapour at a temperature below 93 degree Celsius;
- (f) which contains any material of whatsoever nature, including oil, grease, fat or detergents capable of causing an obstruction to the flow in a sewer, to a drain or interference with the proper operation of a sewage treatment plant;
- (g) which may inhibit the unrestricted conveyance of sewage through the sewage disposal system;
- (h) which contains any substance in such concentration as is likely in the final treated effluent from any sewage treatment plant to produce an undesirable taste after chlorination, or an undesirable odour or colour, or excessive foam;
 - (i) which contains any substance as described within the appropriate law, DWAF regulations or municipal standard (if in place)-
 - (i) in amounts higher than those specified therein;
 - (ii) which may harm or damage any sewer, mechanical appliance, sewage treatment plant or equipment;
 - (iii) which may prejudice the use of sewage effluent for re-use; or
 - (iv) which may adversely affect any other water into which treated sewage effluent is discharged, or any land or crop irrigated with the sewage effluent;
- (j) which contains any substance of whatsoever nature which -
 - (i) is not amenable to treatment at the sewage treatment plant, or
 - (ii) causes or may cause a breakdown or inhibition of the normal sewage treatment processes; or
 - (iii) is of such nature as is or may be amenable to treatment only to such degree as to result in the final treated effluent from the sewage treatment plant not complying in all respects with any requirements imposed in terms of the National Water Act; and
- (k) whether listed in these By-laws or not, either alone or in combination with other matter may -

- (i) generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of a person employed at the sewage treatment plant, or entering a Council sewer or manhole in the course of his duty; or
 - (ii) adversely affect the equipment of the sewage treatment plant or the land used for the disposal of treated sewage effluent; or
 - (iii) adversely affect any process whereby sewage is treated or wherein any reuse of sewage effluent is permitted.
- (2) No person may cause or permit any solid, liquid or gaseous substance, other than storm water to enter-
 - (a) any storm water drain, storm water sewer or excavated or constructed water course;
 - (b) any river, stream, or natural water course or any public water, whether ordinarily dry or otherwise, except in accordance with the provisions of the National Water Act; or
 - (c) any street or premises
- (3) An authorized official may require any owner of premises from which there is a discharge of any sewage, industrial effluent, or any substance referred to in subsection (1), to conduct at his cost periodic expert inspections of the premises, in order to identify precautionary measures which would ensure compliance with these By-laws, and report such findings to the Council.
- (4) If any contravention of any provision of subsection (1) takes place on any premises, or elsewhere, the owner of such premises, or any person aware of the contravention must as soon as possible notify the Council of the details of the contravention and the reason for it

63. Disposal of sludge, compost and manure

- (1) Except when prohibited by any law, the Council may sell or dispose of sewage sludge, compost or animal manure resulting from the operation of any sewage treatment plant operated by the Council or sewage farm associated therewith, on such conditions regarding the loading and conveyance thereof, the place to which it is conveyed and the manner in which it is to be used, applied or processed, as the Council may impose or as may be required in terms of any law.
- (2) Except in the case of long-term contracts entered into for the purpose of the removal thereof, such sludge, compost or manure be sold or disposed of at a price determined from time to time by the Council.

64. Application for infrastructure

- (1) If an agreement for on-site sanitation and associated services in accordance with [section 4](#) has been concluded, and no infrastructure in connection therewith exists on the premises, the owner must immediately make application for the installation thereof on the prescribed form and-
 - (a) pay the prescribed fees for the installation of the necessary infrastructure; or
 - (b) with the approval of the Council install on-site sanitation services in accordance

with the specifications of the Council.

- (2) In approving an application for the installation of infrastructure, the Council may specify the type of on-site sanitation services to be installed.

65. Septic tank and treatment plant

- (1) No person may construct, install, maintain or operate any septic tank or other plant for the treatment, disposal or storage of sewage, without the prior written permission of the Council.
- (2) The permission referred to in subsection (1) is subject to the provisions of these By-laws, any other relevant by-laws of the Council, or any other law.

66. French drain

The Council may on such conditions as it may prescribe, having regard to the quantity and nature of the effluent and the nature and permeability of the soil, permit the disposal of wastewater or other effluent by means of a french-drain, soakage pit or other approved work.

67. Conservancy tank

The Council may at its own discretion permit the owner of any premises to construct a conservancy tank and ancillary appliances for the retention of soil water, or such other sewage or effluent as it may decide, and such tank and appliances must be such capacity, constructed of such material, and located in such position and at such level as it may prescribe.

68. Ventilated improved pit latrine

The Council may at its discretion and on such conditions as it may prescribe, having regard to the nature and permeability of the soil, the depth of water table, any other factors which may have the potential to cause harm to the environment if approval is granted, the size of and access to the site and the availability of a piped water supply, permit the disposal of human excrement by means of a ventilated improved pit latrine, constructed in accordance with the specifications and located in a position indicated by the Council.

69. Services associated with on-site sanitation services

The removal or collection of conservancy tank contents, night soil or the emptying of pits will be undertaken by the Council in accordance with a removal and collection service schedule determined from time to time by the Council.

70. Fees in respect of services associated with on-site sanitation services

- (1) Prescribed fees in respect of the removal or collection of conservancy tank contents, night soil or the emptying of a pit or septic tank will be based on the quantity removed by vacuum tank or on the number of pails in the case of a night soil removal service, and must be in accordance with [Schedule A](#) of these By-laws.
- (2) Regular night soil, conservancy tank and pit content removal services rendered in terms of these By-laws, will be discontinued on receipt by the Council of not less than 48 hours notice in writing from the owner or occupier of the property or premises to discontinue the service.
- (3) The fees for the services contemplated in subsection (1) will continue to be payable until

the Council has received such notice and until the notice has expired;

- (4) Where notice to discontinue the service referred to in subsection (1) is received by the Council after the date when the service were to have been discontinued, the fee must cease as from the date and time of receipt of the written notice.

71. Disused conservancy and septic tanks

- (1) If an existing conservancy tank or septic tank is no longer required for the storage or treatment of sewage, or if permission for such use is withdrawn, the owner must either cause it to be completely recovered, or to be completely filled with earth or other suitable material, and the land involved to be rehabilitated;
- (2) The Council may require the tank referred to in subsection (1) to be otherwise dealt with or it may permit it to be used for some other purpose, subject to such conditions as may be considered necessary, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case.

72. Provision of a connecting sewer

- (1) If an agreement for the use of a sewage disposal system in accordance with [section 4](#) has been concluded, the Council may, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and as soon as practicable after being notified by the owner that the drainage installation on his premises is ready for connection to the sewage disposal system, at the owner's own expense including capital contributions where applicable, connect the drainage installation to the sewage disposal system.
- (2) Any connection required by the owner subsequent to the initial connection provided by the Council is subject to the approval of the Council and must be installed at the owner's expense.
- (3) The discharge of any substance whatsoever other than clean water for testing purposes may not be permitted to enter any drainage installation until the drainage installation has been connected to the sewage disposal system.
- (4) If an application is made for the connection of the sewage disposal system to premises which are so situated that it is necessary to extend the sewer in order to connect the sewage disposal system to the premises, the Council may agree to the extension subject to such conditions as it may impose
- (5) In conjunction with the [section 24\(2\)](#) (on water service) the responsibility for the internal sewer mains on the inclusive stand of a group housing project -
 - (a) stays the responsibility of the controlling body for installation and maintenance up to the boundary of the inclusive stand
 - (b) transfer thereof may be done to Council at the discretion of the Council and only if the service servitude / private road servitude is registered in the Council
 - (c) in subsection (b) the responsibility will be only for the services in the servitude mentioned and not within the boundaries of the full title internal stands
- (6) A rodding eye must be provided at ground level on the drainage installation, inside the erf \pm 1 m from the erf boundary, at the cost of the owner and be maintained by the owner for use by the council as to service the sewer connection,.

- (7) The drainage installation must have at least one external gully to accommodate any overflow of the system as to obviate any damage in or to a dwelling. No closed system will be allowed.
- (8) In areas where the sewer mains are within the road servitudes, a free service of unblocking pipes is rendered as to maintain the connecting pipes. During the time of strikes, riots or when any situation arises which might hinder the normal service of the council to be rendered, the owner of premises shall at his cost make use of a private service provider.

73. Location of connecting sewer

- (1) A connecting sewer, up to the erf boundary, provided and installed by the Council in terms of [section 72](#) shall be located in a position either agreed to between the owner and the Council, or if no agreement can be reached, determined by the Council, and be of a size determined by an authorized official.
- (2) The Council may at the request of any person agree, subject to such conditions as it may impose, to a connection to a sewer other than that which is most readily available for the drainage of the premises.
- (3) The applicant contemplated in subsection (2) is responsible for any extension of the drainage installation to the connecting point so agreed, and for obtaining at his cost, such servitudes over other premises as may be necessary.

74. Interconnection between premises

Every owner of premises must ensure that no interconnection exists between the drainage installation on his premises and any drainage installation on other premises, unless he has obtained the prior written permission of the Council and complies with any conditions that may have been imposed in granting such permission.

75. Disconnection of drainage installation from connecting sewer

The Council may disconnect a drainage installation from the connecting sewer and seal the opening to the sewer so made and recover from the owner the fees determined by the Council, if -

- (a) notified in writing by the owner when a drainage installation is to be disconnected from a connecting sewer; or
- (b) the building on the premises concerned has been demolished

76. Acceptance of sewage delivered by road haulage

The Council may, at its discretion, and subject to such conditions as it may specify, accept sewage for disposal delivered to the sewage treatment plant by road haulage or communicate with contractor of this service to accept it.

77. Written permission for delivery of sewage by road haulage

- (1) No person may discharge sewage into any Council sewage treatment plant or any point in the sewer network by road haulage except with the written permission of the Council, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed in terms of the written permission.

- (2) The fees for any sewage delivered for disposal to a Council sewage treatment plant or point in network must be assessed by the Council in accordance with the fees applicable as determined by Council.

78. Conditions for delivery of sewage by road haulage

When sewage is delivered by road haulage -

- (a) the time of delivery must be arranged with Council;
- (b) the nature and composition of the sewage must be established to the satisfaction of the Council prior to the discharge thereof from the container in which it is delivered, and no person may deliver sewage that does not comply with the standards laid down or in terms of these By-laws; and
- (c) all other requirements in terms of SABS Codes 0231 and 0232 and any other applicable law must be complied with.

79. Withdrawal of permission for delivery of sewage by road haulage

The Council may subject to the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000, withdraw any permission, after giving at least 14 days written notice of its intention to do so, to any person who has been granted permission to discharge sewerage by road haulage if that person -

- (a) fails on more than two occasions to ensure that the sewage so delivered conforms to the standards prescribed in [section 62](#), whichever is applicable, or in the written permission referred to in [section 77\(1\)](#);
- (b) fails or refuses to comply with any notice lawfully served on him in terms of these By-laws, or contravenes any provisions of these By-laws or any conditions imposed on him in terms of any permission granted to him; and
- (c) fails to pay the assessed fees in respect of any sewage delivered within the period allowed for payment.

80. Application for disposal of industrial effluent

- (1) Every person desiring to dispose of industrial effluent must apply in writing for permission to discharge industrial effluent into the sewage disposal system of the Council and must thereafter provide such additional information and submit such samples as the Council may require or may constitute an agreement with a private company contracted to Council to handle industrial effluent.
- (2) The Council may, if in its opinion the capacity of the relevant sewage disposal system is sufficient to permit the conveyance and effective treatment and lawful disposal of such industrial effluent for such period and subject to such conditions it may determine and impose, grant an application made in terms of subsection (1).
- (3) The provisions of Chapter 1 will apply, insofar as they are applicable and subject to such adjustments as may be necessary, to any permission granted in terms of subsection (2).
- (4) Any person to whom permission has been granted in terms of subsection (2) must, before doing or causing or permitting to be done anything that results in a change in the quantity

- of discharge or nature of effluent permitted, notify the Council in writing of the date on which it is proposed that such change is intended to take place and of the nature of the proposed change.
- (5) Upon receipt of notification referred to in subsection (4), the Council may grant permission for such change and in so doing may amend the conditions applicable to the discharge permit of the party concerned, or it may refuse permission for the change.
 - (6) Any person who wishes to construct or cause to be constructed a building which is to be used as trade premises must, at the time of lodging his building plan in terms of section 4 of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 1977, also lodge applications for the provision of sanitation services and for permission to discharge industrial effluent in terms of subsection (1).
 - (7) Subject to the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000, the Council may from time to time or at any time as a result of a change in the method of sewage treatment, or the introduction of new or revised or stricter or other standards by the Council, or in terms of the National Water Act, or as a result of any amendment to these By-laws or for any other reason, review, amend, modify or revoke any permission given or any conditions attached to such permission, and / or impose new conditions, either generally or specifically, for the acceptance of any industrial effluent into the sewer, or prohibit the discharge of any or all of such effluent to the sewer, on giving adequate written notice in advance of its intention to do so, and on the expiration of such period of notice, the previous permission or conditions, as the case may be, must be regarded as having fallen away and the new or amended conditions, if any, as the case may be, forthwith apply.

81. Unauthorized discharged of industrial effluent

- (1) Any person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged any industrial effluent into the sewer without having first obtained permission to do so in terms of [section 80\(2\)](#), shall be guilty of an offence and liable, in addition to the penalties provided for in [section 119\(3\)](#), to pay such fees as the Council may assess for the conveyance and treatment of effluent so discharged and for any damage or loss, whether pecuniary or otherwise, caused as a result of such unauthorized discharge.
- (2) Apart from the powers and rights of the Council in terms of subsection (1) and [section 84](#), the Council shall be entitled to recover from any person who discharges to a drain or sewer, any industrial effluent or any substance which is prohibited or restricted in terms of [section 62](#), or who has been the subject of any action taken by the Council in terms of section 84(2), all loss, damages, costs, expenses and fees incurred by the Council as a result of any or all of the following:
 - (a) the death of or injury to any person, or damage to, or blockage or breakdown whether partial or complete, or contamination by fats, oil or grease of -
 - (i) the sewer
 - (ii) any sewage treatment plant;
 - (iii) any mechanical appliance; and
 - (iv) any other property whatsoever whether or not under the control of the Council; and

- (b) any costs, including fines and damages, which may be incurred by or awarded against the Council, or any expense incurred by the Council as a result of a prosecution in terms of the National Water Act or any other law, or any action against it, consequent on any partial or complete breakdown of any sewage treatment plant or mechanical appliance, caused directly or indirectly by the said discharge.
- (3) Any person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged any industrial effluent in any manner whatsoever that is not authorized in terms on these By-laws is guilty of an offence.

82. Quality standards for disposal of industrial effluent

- (1) A person to whom permission has been granted in terms of [section 80](#) must ensure that no industrial effluent is discharged into the sewage disposal system of the Council unless it complies with the standards and criteria set out in [section 62](#).
- (2)
 - (a) The Council may by endorsement on the permission concerned, relax or vary the standards and criteria referred to in subsection (1), if the Council is satisfied that any such relaxation represents the best practicable environmental option.
 - (b) In determining whether relaxing or varying the standards and criteria referred to in subsection (1) represents the best practicable environmental option, the Council must consider -
 - (i) whether the applicant's undertaking is operated and maintained at optimal levels;
 - (ii) whether technology used by the applicant represents the best available option for the applicant's industry and, if not, whether the installation of such technology would entail unreasonable cost to the applicant;
 - (iii) whether the applicant is implementing a program of waste minimization which complies with national and local waste minimization standards to the satisfaction of the Council;
 - (iv) the cost to the Council of granting the relaxation or variation; and
 - (v) the environmental impact or potential impact of such a relaxation or variation.
- (3) Test samples may be taken at any time by a sampler to ascertain whether any industrial effluent complies with the standards and criteria mentioned in subsection (1) or any other standard laid down in a written permission issued in terms of subsection (2).

83. Conditions for disposal of industrial effluent

- (1) A designated officer may subject to the provisions of [Chapter 4](#), issue a compliance notice requiring the person in charge of any enterprise that generates industrial effluent to -
 - (a) subject the industrial effluent to such preliminary treatment as will ensure that it conforms to the standards and criteria prescribed in [section 82](#) before being discharged into the sewage disposal system;

- (b) install such equalizing tank, valve, pump, appliance, meter and control system and other equipment as in the opinion of the designated officer will be necessary to control the rate and time of discharge into the sewage disposal system in accordance with the requirements of [section 82](#);
 - (c) install a separate drainage installation for the conveyance of industrial effluent and to discharge the same into the sewage disposal system through a separate connection as directed by the designated officer, and such notice may prohibit the discharge of the effluent through any drainage installation intended or used for the conveyance of wastewater and standard domestic effluent through the separate drainage installation for industrial effluent
 - (d) construct on any pipe conveying industrial effluent to any sewer, a manhole or stop-valve in such position and of such dimensions and materials as the designated officer may prescribe;
 - (e) provide all such information as may be required by the designated officer to enable the Council to assess the prescribed fee due to the Council;
 - (f) provide adequate facilities such as a level or overflow detection device, standby equipment, overflow catch-pit, or other appropriate means to prevent a discharge into the sewage disposal system which is in contravention of these By-laws;
 - (g) cause any meter, gauge or other device installed in terms of this section to be calibrated by an independent authority accepted by the Council, at the cost of that person at such intervals as are stated in the notice, and to forward a copy of the calibration certificate to the Council;
 - (h) cause the industrial effluent to be sampled and analyzed as often and in such manner as may be prescribed by the designated officer and provide the Council with the results of these tests when completed; and
 - (i) manage the effluent in such a manner that at all times the samples taken thereof are an accurate representation of the general strength and composition of the industrial effluent.
- (2) The cost of any treatment, plant, work or analysis which the person discharging industrial effluent may be required to carry out, construct or install in terms of subsection (1) must be borne by the person discharging the industrial effluent.
- (3) In the event that any industrial effluent that does not comply with the standards prescribed or permitted in terms of [section 82](#) is discharged into the sewage disposal system, the Council must be informed by the owner or occupier of the premises of the incident and the reasons there for within twelve hours of such discharge.

84. Withdrawal of written permission for disposal of industrial effluent

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000, the Council may withdraw any permission, after giving at least 14 days written notice of its intention to a person permitted to discharge industrial effluent into the sewage disposal system, if that person or any employee, contractor or consultant of that person -
- (a) fails to ensure that the industrial effluent discharged conforms to the industrial effluent standards prescribed or permitted in terms of [section 82](#); or

- (b) fails or refuses to comply with any notice lawfully served on him in terms of these By-laws or contravenes any provisions of these By-laws or any condition imposed in terms of any permission granted.
 - (c) fails to pay the assessed fees in respect of any industrial effluent discharged into the sewage disposal system.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of [Chapter 4](#), the Council may, on withdrawal of any written permission and after notifying the owner of its intention to do so -
 - (a) in addition to any other steps prescribed in these By-laws, authorize the closing and sealing of the connecting sewer of the said premises conveying such effluent to the sewer;
 - (b) refuse to accept any industrial effluent from that source until it is satisfied that adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the industrial effluent to be discharged will conform with the standards prescribed in these By-laws; and
 - (c) close off the water supply to the industrial process.
- (3) No person may, without the written permission of the Council, open or break the seal of a drain closed and sealed off in terms of subsection (2) or cause or permit this to be done.
- (4) In the event of the Council acting in terms of subsection (2), the owner or occupier of the premises must furnish written proof to the authorized official that the industrial effluent emanating from the premises will be discharged to an alternative disposal site approved by the authorized official.

85. Measurement of quantity of standard domestic effluent discharged

- (1) The quantity of standard domestic effluent discharged must be determined as a percentage of the water supplied to those premises by the Council;
- (2) If the Council is of the opinion that the percentage referred to in subsection (1), in respect of specific premises is excessive, having regard to the purposes for which water is consumed on those premises, the Council may reduce the percentage applicable to those premises to a figure which, in its opinion and in the light of the available information, reflects the proportion between the likely quantity of sewage discharged from the premises and the quantity of water supplied thereto.
- (3) In the absence of direct measurement, the standard domestic effluent will be estimated as follows-
 - (a) 1,0 kilolitre per full-time staff member per working month;
 - (b) 4,0 kilolitre per resident per working month, not included in paragraph (a); and
 - (c) for staff canteens: 0,15 kl per meal prepared per working month; for which purpose a working month will be based on a five days working week, and in cases where the working week deviates from five days, a pro rata adjustment will be made.
- (4) Where premises are lawfully supplied with water from a source other than or in addition to the Council's water supply system, including abstraction from a river or borehole, the quantity will be a reasonable percentage of the total water used on those premises as may

be estimated by the Council, taking into account any representations which may be made by the consumer.

86. Measurement of quantity of industrial effluent discharged

- (1) The Council may install, in such position as it determines, in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to a sewer, any meter or gauge or other device for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity or composition of the industrial effluent.
- (2) It is an offence for any person to bypass, open, break into or otherwise interfere with or to damage any such meter, gauge or other device.
- (3) The Council may, after consultation with the person concerned establish an alternative method of assessing the quantity of the effluent to be discharged.
- (4) The Council is entitled to install and maintain any such meter, gauge or device as aforesaid at the expense of the owner of the premises on which it is installed.
- (5) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the Council may require any person who discharges industrial effluent into its sewers to provide one or more meters in such a position in the water installation as the Council may deem necessary to record the water consumption in a specific part of the premises.
- (6) The Council may determine a rebate to apply to the fees determined in accordance with [Schedule A](#) if the owner discharges industrial effluent -
 - (a) solely during periods specified by the Council; and / or
 - (b) containing constituents which will have a beneficial effect on the effluent discharged from the sewage treatment plant.
- (7) Where a portion of the water supplied to the premises forms part of the end product of any manufacturing process or is lost by reaction or evaporation during the manufacturing process or for any other reason, the Council may, on application, reduce the assessed quantity of industrial effluent.
- (8) Upon payment of the prescribed fee determined by the Council for the installation of any meter, the Council must install on any premises a separate meter to record the consumption of water -
 - (a) obtained from any source other than the council's water supply, or
 - (b) which, after use, will not reach a drainage installation.

87. Reduction in the quantity determined in terms of section 85 and 86

- (1) A consumer is entitled to a reduction in the quantity determined in terms of [section 85](#) and [86](#) in the event that the quantity of water on which the percentage is calculated was measured during a period where water was wasted, or a leakage on the water installation was undetected, if the consumer satisfies the Council that the said water was not discharged into the sewage disposal system.
- (2) The reduction in the quantity referred to in subsection (1) must be based on the assessed quantity of water loss through leakage or wastage during the leak period.

- (3) The leak period is either the measuring period immediately prior to the date of repair of the leak or the measurement period during which the leak is repaired, whichever results in the greater reduction in the quantity of water supplied.
- (4) The quantity of water lost will be calculated as the consumption for the leak period less an average consumption, based on the three months after the repair of the leak, for the same length of time as the leak period.
- (5) If no previous consumption history is available, the average water consumption will be determined by the Council, after due consideration of all relevant information.
- (6) There will be no reduction in the quantity determined in terms of [section 85](#) and [86](#) if the loss of water resulted directly or indirectly from the consumer's failure to comply with, or as a result of a contravention of these By-laws.

88. Construction or installation of drainage installation

Any drainage installation must comply with SABS Code 0400 -1990 Part P, Drainage and any amendments thereto.

89. Use of pipe and fitting in drainage installation to be authorized

- (1) No person may, without the prior written permission of the Council install or use a pipe or fitting in a drainage installation within the Council's area of jurisdiction, unless it is of a type included in the schedule referred to in [section 40\(1\)](#).
- (2) Application for the inclusion of a type of pipe or fitting in the schedule referred to in subsection (1) must be made on the form prescribed by the Council and be accompanied by the prescribed fees.
- (3) A type of pipe or fitting may be included in the schedule referred to in subsection (1) if -
 - (a) it bears the standardization mark of the SABS in respect of the relevant SABS specification issued by the Bureau; or
 - (b) it bears a certification mark issued by the SABS to rectify that the type of pipe or fitting complies with an SABS mark specification or a provisional specification issued by the SABS, provided that no certification marks are valid for this purpose beyond a period exceeding two years from the date of issue.
- (4) The Council may, in respect of any type of pipe or fitting included in the schedule, impose such additional conditions, as it may deem necessary in respect of the use or method of installation thereof.
- (5) A type of pipe or fitting may be removed from the schedule referred to in subsection (1) if it -
 - (a) no longer complies with the criteria upon which its inclusion was based; or
 - (b) is no longer suitable for the purpose for which its use was accepted.
- (6)
 - (a) the current schedule must be available for inspection at the office of the Council at any time during working hours; and

- (b) the Council may sell copies of the current schedule at the fees prescribed from time to time.

90. Approval of drainage work

- (1) No person may construct, reconstruct, alter, add to or make any permanent disconnection in or of any drainage installation without first having obtained the permission of the Council in writing.
- (2) No drainage work mentioned in subsection (1) for which permission has been given in terms of these By-laws, may be commenced until after the expiration of two calendar days after notice in writing has been served on the Council stating the day on and time at which it is intended to commence the work.
- (3) Before any part of a drainage installation is permanently covered or otherwise rendered practically inaccessible to visual inspection, it must be inspected and approved by the Council.

91. Unlawful drainage work

- (1) Where any drainage work has been constructed without complying with the provisions of these By-laws concerning the submission and approval of plans, the owner must subject to the provision of [Chapter 4](#), on receiving a compliance notice from a designated officer, so to do, comply with the said provisions within the period prescribed in that notice.
- (2) Where any drainage installation has been constructed or any drainage work has been carried out which fails in itself in any respect to comply with any of these By-laws other than those referred to in subsection (1), the owner must, on-receiving a compliance notice from the Council, and notwithstanding that he may have received approval of the plans in respect of the said installation or work in terms of these By-laws, carry out such alterations to the installation, remove such parts thereof, and carry out such other work as and within the time which the notice may specify.
- (3) The Council must, subject to the provisions of [Chapter 4](#), where such a notice has not been complied with within the time prescribed therein, proceed itself to carry out any such alteration, removal or other work as it may deem necessary for compliance with these By-laws and recover the cost thereof from the owner.

92. Ingress of storm water into drainage installation prohibited

- (1) No part of a drainage installation may at any time be constructed or designed to allow or be capable of allowing water from any source, not being soil water or waste water, both as defined in the national regulations published in Government Notice R2378 of 12 October 1990, as amended, to enter the drainage installation.
- (2) No person may discharge or cause or permit to be discharged any substance other than sewage into a drainage installation.
- (3) No pipe, channel or other device used for conducting or capable of being used to conduct rainwater from any roof or other surface may be permitted to discharge into any gully forming part of a drainage installation.
- (4) Should the Council at any time become aware of any installation which does not comply with the provisions of subsections (1), (2) or (3) or that any provision thereof has or is being contravened it may, subject to the provisions of [section 95](#) and [Chapter 4](#), carry out

such alterations to the installation as it may deem necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of those sections and recover from the owner the costs or the prescribed fees as determined by the Council.

93. Emission of gas

When a nuisance exists or could exist, owing to the emission of gas from any trap or sanitary fitting or any other part of a drainage installation, the Council may require the owner, at his own expense, to take such action as may be necessary to prevent such nuisance.

94. Industrial grease traps

- (1) Industrial effluent which contains or, in the opinion of the Council, is likely to contain, grease, oil, fat or inorganic solid matter in suspension, must, before it is allowed to enter any sewer, be passed through one or more tanks or chambers of approved type, size, and capacity designed to intercept and retain such grease, oil, fat or solid matter.
- (2) Oil, grease or any other substance which is contained in any industrial effluent or other liquid which gives off a flammable or noxious vapour at a temperature of or exceeding 20 degrees Celsius, must be intercepted and retained in a tank or chamber so as to prevent the entry thereof into the sewer.
- (3) The tank or chamber must be regularly cleaned of such grease, oil, fat or solid matter and the person discharging effluent to the tank or chamber must maintain a register in which shall be recorded -
 - (a) the dates on which the tank or chamber was cleaned
 - (b) the name, address, and telephone number of the company employed to clean the tank or chamber; and
 - (c) a certificate from the person who undertook the cleaning, certifying the cleaning of the tank or chamber, and stating the manner in which the contents of the tank or chamber were disposed of.

95. Mechanical appliances for lifting sewage

- (1) Where any part of a building or premises is at such a level in relation to the sewer that a drainage installation serving that part cannot discharge the sewer by gravitation, the Council may, subject to subsections (2) and (4) and to any other conditions it may deem necessary, permit the sewage from such part to be raised by a mechanical appliance to discharge at such point and such level as it may determine.
- (2) Before installing any mechanical appliance for the raising or transfer of sewage, the owner must apply in writing to the Council for permission to do so and must thereafter furnish such additional information as the Council may require.
- (3) The application in subsection (2) must be completed by a professional engineer, and the undertaking annexed to such form be signed by the owner of the premises, and must be accompanied by drawings of the proposed installation.
- (4) The maximum discharge rate from any mechanical appliance, and the times between which the discharge may take place, must be prescribed by the Council who may, at any time, require the owner to install such fittings and regulating devices as may be necessary to ensure that the said prescribed maximum discharge rate will not be

exceeded.

96. Drain in street or public place

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

97. Construction by Council of drainage work

The Council may agree with the owner of any premises that any drainage work which such owner is required to construct in terms of these By-laws or the building regulations, will be constructed by the Council against payment, in advance, of all costs associated with such construction, and such agreement does not absolve the owner from complying with the requirements of any other law in respect of such construction work, only in special cases as determined by the Council.

98. Maintenance of drainage installation

- (1) The owner of any premises must maintain any drainage installation and any sewer connection on such premises.
- (2) The Council itself is entitled, whether or not it has been requested by the owner to do so, at its own discretion to remove a blockage which is the owner's legal responsibility from a drainage installation and may charge the owner thereof in accordance with the prescribed fees determined by the Council.
- (3) Should the clearing by the Council of any blockage in a drainage installation necessitate the removal or disturbance of any paving, lawn or other artificial surfacing on any premises, the Council shall not be liable for the reinstatement thereof, incidents being dealt with to the discretion of the Council.
- (4) Should any drainage installation on any premises overflow as a result of an obstruction in the connecting sewer, and the Council be reasonably satisfied that such obstruction was caused by objects emanating from the drainage installation, the owner of the premises served by the drainage installation is liable for the cost of clearing the blockage in accordance with the prescribed fee determined by the Council.
- (5) Where a blockage has been removed from a drain or portion of a drain which serves two or more pieces of land, the charges for clearing of such blockage are recoverable in the first place in equal portions from each of the owners thereof, who are, however, ultimately jointly and severally liable for the whole charge.
- (6) The Council may, on the written application of the owner of any premises, inspect and test the drainage installation of such premises or any section thereof, and recover from the owner or occupier the cost of such inspection and test, calculated at the rate specified in the prescribed tariff of charges.
- (7) The Council's responsibility extends to the street boundary of an erf, the internal rodding eye to be provided which should be situated 1m to 1,5 m inside the erf is the responsibility of the owner.

99. Installation of pre-treatment facility

The Council may require that any premises which require connection to a sewage disposal system for the first time, must be provided with a minimum pre-treatment facility of a type specified by it prior to those premises being connected to the sewage disposal system.

100. Protection from ingress of floodwater

Where premises constructed within, or any portion of a property lie within the 1 in 50 years flood plain, the top level of any manhole, inspection chamber and gully located below the level of such flood plain must be above the 1 in 50 years flood level, except in the case of a manhole and inspection chamber the cover of which is secured in place by approved means.

CHAPTER 4

ENFORCEMENT OF THE BY-LAWS AND LEGAL MATTERS

101. Authorization of designated officer

A service provider as contemplated in the definition of Council and in [section 76](#) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), may authorize any person in its employ to be a designated officer

102. Functions of designated officer

- (1) A designated officer may execute work, conduct an inspection and monitor and enforce compliance with these By-laws.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of any other law, a designated officer must carry out the functions contemplated in this section and the powers set out in [section 103](#), in accordance with the procedure outlined in [sections 104](#) and [105](#).

103. Powers of designated officer

- (1) A designated officer who executes work or conducts an inspection may -
 - (a) execute work on or inspect premises;
 - (b) question a person present on any premises in respect of any matter which may be relevant to the work or inspection;
 - (c) question a person whom the designated officer believes may have information relevant to the work or inspection;
 - (d) inspect any document that a person is required to maintain in terms of any law or that may be relevant to any work or inspection;
 - (e) copy any document referred to in paragraph (d) or if necessary, remove the document in order to copy it;
 - (f) take samples of any substance that is relevant to the work or inspection;
 - (g) monitor and take readings or make measurements;
 - (h) take photos or make audio-visual recording recordings of anything or any person, process, action or conditions on or regarding any premises; and

- (i) do what is necessary for the execution of work or the conducting of an inspection that the Council is required to undertake in terms of these By-laws.
- (2) A designated officer who removes anything other than a substance contemplated in subsection (1)(f) from premises being worked upon or inspected, must-
 - (a) issue a receipt for it to the owner or a person in control of the premises; and
 - (b) return it as soon as is practicable after achieving the purpose for which it was removed.

104. Procedure to execute work or conduct an inspection: entry with a written authorization

- (1) A designated officer may subject to [section 101](#) of the System Act, enter any premises as a justice of the peace as contemplated in [section 3](#) and [4](#) of the Justice of the Peace and Commissioners of Oath Act, 1963 (Act No. 16 of 1963), has issued a written authorization to enter and execute work or inspect the premises, and the written authorization is still valid.
- (2) A justice of the peace may issue a written authorization to enter and execute work or inspect any premises if, from information on oath, there are reasonable grounds to believe
 - (a) that, in the interest of the public, it is necessary to execute work or obtain information that cannot be obtained without entering those premises;
 - (b) that there is non-compliance with any provision of these By-laws in respect of the premises; or
 - (c) that significant environmental degradation or water pollution has taken, or is likely to take place, or is suspected.
- (3) A justice of the peace may issue a written instruction to the owner of the premises to do work, at the expense of such owner, which is necessary to enable a designated officer to
 - (a) determine whether or not there has been a contravention of the By-laws on such premises;
 - (b) restore access to the water supply system or any sanitation service where the owner has restricted such access; and
 - (c) properly and effectively execute work or inspect premises, as contemplated in subsection (1).
- (4) If, after the work contemplated in subsection (3) has been performed, it is established that no contravention of the By-laws has taken place, the expenses incurred in performing the work and restoring the premises to their former condition, shall be paid by the Council.
- (5) A written authorization issued in terms of subsection (2) may be issued at any time and must specifically -
 - (a) identify the premises that may be entered and worked on or inspected; and
 - (b) authorize the designated officer to enter and execute work or inspect the premises

and to do anything listed in [section 103](#)(1);

- (6) A written authorization issued in terms of subsection (2) is valid until one of the following events occur:
 - (a) it is carried out;
 - (b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, in that person's absence, by a person with similar authority
 - (c) the purpose for which it was issued has lapsed; or
 - (d) three months have passed since the date of issue.
- (7) A written authorization issued in terms of subsection (2) may only be carried out between 07h00 and 19h00, unless the justice of the peace who issues it states in writing that it may be carried out at a different time reasonable in the circumstances.
- (8) Before commencing any work or inspection, a designated officer who carries out a written authorization must either -
 - (a) if the owner of or a person apparently in control of the premises is present -
 - (i) identify him and explain his authority to that person or furnish proof of such authority, and
 - (ii) hand a copy of the written authorization to that person;
 - (b) if the owner or person apparently in control of the premises is absent or refuses to accept a copy, attach a copy of the written authorization to the premises in a prominent and visible place.

105. Procedure to execute work or conduct an inspection: entry without a written authorization

- (1) A designated officer who does not have a written authorization may subject to [section 101](#) of the Systems Act, enter and execute work or inspect -
 - (a) any premises, with the consent of the owner or person apparently in control of the premises; or
 - (b) any premise, except residential premises, on a routine basis -
 - (i) no more frequently than six times during a twelve month period; or
 - (ii) more frequently if permitted by these By-laws for the purpose of any work or inspection
 - (c) any premises, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there is an emergency, and / or that any delay in commencing any work or inspection may -
 - (i) disrupt or adversely affect the provision of water and sanitation services;
 - (ii) result in excessive wastage or pollution of water; or

- (iii) have significant detrimental effects on public or private health and safety;
 - (d) any premises from which there is a discharge or a suspected discharge, into any sewer of any storm water, sewage, industrial effluent, or other liquid or substance contemplated in [section 62\(1\)](#);
 - (e) any premises on which a nuisance is caused by, related to, or emanates from a drainage installation; and
 - (f) any premises on which a contravention of [section 20](#) exists or is suspected.
- (2) Unless the emergency and / or delay in commencing any work or inspection referred to in subsection (1)(c) was caused by an act or omission of the Council, the cost of any remedial action taken in connection with subsections (c), (d), (e) and (f) must be paid by the owner of the premises.
- (3) In addition to the entry permitted in terms of subsection (1), a designated officer may enter any premises without a written authorization in respect of which there is an outstanding compliance notice, issued in terms of [section 111](#) for the purpose of determining whether that notice has been complied with.
- (4) Before commencing work or inspecting any premises in terms of this section, a designated officer must identify him and explain his authority or furnish proof of such authority to the person apparently in control of the premises or the person who gave permission to enter.
- (5) Any entry and execution of work or inspection without a written authorization must be carried out at a reasonable time in the circumstances.

106. Observing fundamental rights

A designated officer who enters and executes work or inspects any premises in terms of this Chapter must do so with strict regard for decency and orderliness and with regard for each person's human rights including the right to dignity, freedom, security and privacy.

107. Using force to enter

- (1) A designated officer carrying out a written authorization in terms of [section 104](#) may overcome any resistance to entry, execution of work or inspection by using as much force as is reasonably required, including breaking a lock, door or window of the premises to be entered.
- (2) Before resorting to force, the person carrying out the written authorization must audibly demand admission and must announce his purpose, unless he reasonably believes that doing so may induce someone to destroy, dispose of, or tamper with, an article or document that is the object of the work or inspection.
- (3) The Council must compensate anyone who suffers damage because of forced entry during the execution of any work or any inspection when no one responsible for the premises was present.
- (4) Force may not be used to effect an entry to execute work or conduct an inspection in terms of [section 105](#), unless an emergency arises.

108. Designated officer may be accompanied

During the execution of any work or an inspection, a designated officer, may be accompanied by either a member of the South African Police Services or by any other person reasonably required to assist in executing the work or conducting the inspection.

109. Duty to produce document

Any person who holds any document relevant to the execution of any work or inspection contemplated in this Chapter must produce it at the request of a designated officer.

110. Duty to answer question and assist designated officer

- (1) Any person who is questioned by a designated officer in terms of this Chapter must answer truthfully and to the best of his ability;
- (2) An answer or explanation given to a designated officer may not be used or admitted in criminal proceedings against the person who provides it, except in proceedings against that person on a charge relating to -
 - (a) the administration of taking an oath;
 - (b) the making of a false statement; or
 - (c) the failure to answer a lawful question fully and satisfactorily.
- (3) An owner of any premises must provide any facility and assistance that is reasonably required by a designated officer to perform his functions effectively.

111. Compliance notice

- (1) A designated officer who becomes aware that any provision of these By-laws has not been complied with, may issue a compliance notice to the owner or person apparently in control of the relevant premises.
- (2) A designated officer who is satisfied that the owner or person apparently in control of any premises has satisfied the terms of a compliance notice may issue a compliance certificate to that effect.
- (3) A compliance notice remains in force until a designated officer has issued a compliance certificate in respect of that notice.
- (4) A compliance notice must set out -
 - (a) the provision that has not been complied with;
 - (b) details of the nature and extent of non-compliance;
 - (c) any steps that are required to be taken and the period within which those steps must be taken; and
 - (d) any penalty that may be imposed in terms of these By-laws in the event of non-compliance with these steps

112. Complaints against persons other than the Council or service provider

Any one may lodge a complaint with a designated officer, either directly or through any other channel established by the Council, that another person -

- (a) is likely to cause or has caused a disruption of the provision of water and sanitation services without just cause; or
- (b) is likely to act or has acted contrary to any provisions of these By-laws; in which event the designated officer, unless he has reasonable grounds to believe that the complaint is frivolous, must investigate the complaint and, take any necessary action which is competent in terms of these By-laws.

113. Official address

- (1) For the purpose of the service of any notice, order or other document relating to legal proceedings -
 - (a) the address of the owner of the premises on which domestic water is consumed or generated is deemed to be the official address, of such owner; and
 - (b) the address of the consumer, as referred to in [section 4\(5\)\(e\)](#) is deemed to be the official address of the consumer.
- (2) Where any notice or other document is required by these By-laws to be served on any person other than for the purpose of criminal proceedings, it must be served on him personally, failing which it may be served on any member of his household or any employee as the case may be, of the apparent age of 16 years or older, at the place of residence or business of that person, or if sent by registered post, to the official address contemplated in subsection (1), it will constitute prima facie proof of the service of such notice.

114. Recovery of costs and fees

Any costs which the Council is entitled to recover from a consumer, owner or other person in terms of these By-laws include, where applicable, any prescribed fees, expenses incurred in any exploratory investigation, survey, plan, specification, or schedule of quantities compilation, supervision, administration or authorization charges, including the cost of any ancillary work associated therewith, wear and tear on plant and equipment utilized in any of these activities, the provision of labour and the costs, including environmental costs, involved in the disturbing and making good of any part of any street, ground or water services work.

115. Legal compliance warranty

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, any consumer by making application for water services, warrants that he will -

- (a) in his activities, application and use of the water services, processes, and operations, comply with all relevant laws, regulations, and standards governing the environment, health and safety;
- (b) take all reasonable-measures to prevent pollution or environmental degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring;
- (c) insofar as such harm to the environment is authorized by law, or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, minimize and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment; and

- (d) bear ail costs and expenses incurred in meeting the above obligations and the implementation thereof.

116. False statement or information

No person may make a false statement or furnish false information to the Council, an authorized official, a designated officer or an employee of the Council or falsify a document issued in terms of these By-laws.

117. Exceptions to application of these By-laws

- (1) If authority was given before the date of commencement of these By-laws for installation work to be done, or if authorized work is in progress on such date, such work must comply with any applicable laws which were in force in the relevant portion of the area of jurisdiction of the Council, immediately prior to such date.
- (2) For a period of 90 days after the commencement of these By-laws, the Council may give authority for installation work to be done in accordance with any law mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) No owner may be required to comply with these By-laws by altering a water installation or part thereof which was installed in conformity with any law applicable immediately before the date of commencement of these By-laws: Provided that if in the opinion of the Council, the installation or a part thereof is so defective, or in such a condition or position as to cause waste or undue consumption of water, pollution of the water supply, or a health, safety or environmental hazard, it may by notice in writing require the owner to comply with the provisions of these By-laws within a specified and reasonable period.

118. Exemptions

- (1) The Council may by resolution exempt any person from complying with a provision of these By-laws, subject to any conditions it may impose, if it is of the opinion that the application or operation of that provision would be unreasonable in the circumstances, provided that the Council may not grant an exemption from any section of this By-laws that may result in -
 - (a) the wastage or excessive consumption of water;
 - (b) the evasion or avoidance of water restrictions;
 - (c) significant negative effects on public health, safety or the environment;
 - (d) non-payment for services;
 - (e) the installation of pipes and fittings which are not approved in terms of these By-laws; or
 - (f) non-compliance with the Act or any regulations made in terms thereof.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of the Promotion of Administration Justice Act, 2000, the Council may at any time after giving written notice of at least thirty days, withdraw any exemption given in terms of subsection (1), and may compel the owner or consumer, as the case may be, to comply with the relevant section or sections within a period to be stated in the notice of withdrawal: Provided that it may withdraw such an exemption

without such notice if, in the opinion of the designated officer there is a present or imminent danger to public health or the environment, or of the wastage or excessive consumption of water, or of the evasion of water restrictions or the obligation to pay for the, consumption of water supplied.

119. Offences

- (1) It is an offence for any person to -
 - (a) refuse to grant a designated officer access to premises to which that designated officer is duly authorized to have access;
 - (b) obstruct, interfere or hinder a designated officer who is exercising a power or carrying out a duty under these By-laws;
 - (c) fail or refuse to provide a designated officer with a document or information that the person is required to provide under these By-laws;
 - (d) give false or misleading information to a designated officer;
 - (e) unlawfully prevent the owner of any premises, or a person working for that owner, from entering the premises in order to comply with a requirement of these By-laws;
 - (f) pretend to be a designated officer;
 - (g) falsely alter an authorization to a designated officer or written authorization, compliance notice or compliance certificate issued in terms of this Chapter;
 - (h) enter any premises without a written authorization in circumstances requiring such authorization;
 - (i) act contrary to a written authorization issued in terms of this Chapter;
 - (j) without authority -
 - (i) enter or inspect premises;
 - (ii) carry out any act mentioned in [section 103\(1\)](#);
 - (k) disclose any information relating to the financial or business affairs of any person which was acquired in the performance of any function or exercise of any power in terms of these By-laws, except -
 - (i) to a person who requires that information in order to perform a function or exercise a power in terms of these By-laws;
 - (ii) if the disclosure is ordered by a court of law; or
 - (iii) if the disclosure is in compliance with the provisions of any law.
 - (l) contravene or fail to comply with any provisions of these By-laws;
 - (m) fail to comply with any notice issued in terms of these By-laws;
 - (n) fail to comply with any lawful instruction given in terms of these By-laws; or

- (o) obstruct or hinder any authorized official of the Council in the execution of his duties under these By-laws,
- (2) Any alleged offence contemplated in subsection (1), except in paragraph (i) thereof, must be referred to the SAPS referred to in [section 108](#) for investigation with a view to possible prosecution of the offender.
- (3) Any person convicted of an offence contemplated in subsection (1) is liable on conviction to a R 2 500 fine, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding R50, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one day, for every day during the continuance of such offence after a written notice has been issued by the Council requiring the discontinuance of such offence, and for a second or subsequent offence he shall be liable on conviction to a fine or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.
- (4) Any person who is convicted under these By-laws, depending on the circumstances of the offender, a court may impose a sentence of community service in place of a fine or imprisonment.

120. Application of this Chapter

- (1) The provisions of the Chapter apply to all persons or bodies, including the State.
- (2) A provision of this Chapter conferring a power or imposing a duty applies in respect of-
 - (a) all premises;
 - (b) any person or thing or in any premises;
 - (c) the owner or occupier of all premises; and
 - (d) any matter relating to premises, a person, or thing.
- (3) For the purpose of this Chapter, the head of a national or provincial department or the Municipal Manager of the Council is deemed to be the owner and occupier of all premises that the department or municipality occupies or uses to the exclusion of any other person.

121. Repeal of By-laws

The existing by-laws are hereby repealed.

122. Short title

These By-laws are called the Water and Sanitation Services By-laws 2005.

SCHEDULE A

GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES

In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates -

“**half year**” means the period of six months commencing on 1 January and July in each year, as the

case may be;

“quarter” means the period of three months commencing on January, 1 April, 1 July and October in each year, as the case may be;

“three monthly period” means the period of three months in the meter reading cycle ending on the date of the last meter reading preceding the end of the quarter.

PART 1

GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES FOR THE USE OF THE COUNCIL’S SEWERS AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION PLANT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 6

1. The fee determined by the Council accruing in respect of each -
 - (a) half-year, becomes due and payable in advance on July and 1 January of each year: Provided that the fees payable in terms of [section 6](#) in respect of industrial effluent is payable half-yearly in arrears;
 - (b) quarter, becomes due on the first day of such quarter and payable within six weeks after the first day of such quarter.
2. If any fees determined by the Council in respect of any type of premises is based on the number of inmates, patients, servants, students, staff or other persons resident or occupying such premises, the Council may require a certificate specifying the number of persons occupying or accommodated on such premises during any particular period to be furnished to it by the person in charge of such premises.
3. If any person who is required to furnish a return in terms of these By-laws, or this Schedule or to provide such other information as may be necessary to enable the Council to assess the amount payable in terms of a fee determined by the Council, fails to do so within 30 days after having been called upon to do so by notice in writing, he is liable to pay such fees as the Council may then assess on the best information available to it, subject to the Council’s entitlement to levy any additional fees which may be applicable when further information becomes available.
4. In all cases of dispute as to the date from which a fee becomes applicable, the decision of the Council is final.
5. In the case of premises not connected to the municipal sewer the fees determined by the Council and contemplated in [section 6](#) shall become payable with effect from the date on which the Council requires that a connection be made or with effect from the date when the premises are in fact connected, whichever is the earlier.
6. The fees determined by the Council for domestic sewage, industrial effluents, swimming pools, fountains and reservoirs, remain effective in the case of buildings wholly unoccupied or in the course of demolition until the date on which the Council is requested to seal the openings to the Council’s sewer.
7. If any change is made in the nature of the occupation or the use of any premises which requires the application of a different fee determined by the Council, no claim for any adjustment of an account rendered or any refund or monies paid in terms of these By-laws will be entertained by the Council unless notice in writing of the change is given to the Council within 30 days of the date of its occurrence.

- 8.
- (a) The Council must designate the category of domestic sewage into which premises connected to the municipal sewer fall, for the purpose of assessment of the amount payable in accordance with the fees determined by the Council; and
 - (b) for the purpose of the designation referred to in this rule the Council may require the owner of any premises to furnish it with information to its satisfaction reflecting the number of dwelling units on the premises.
- 9.
- (1) The fees determined by the Council for premises other than those referred to in [rule 2](#) shall be assessed in advance for each quarter, and shall be based on a quantity equal to the water consumption metered in terms of Chapter 2, [section 30](#) to [35](#) of these By-laws, for the meter reading cycle of three months preceding the last meter reading prior to the quarter in question Provided that:
 - (a) in the case of new premises or if the record of metered consumption on existing premises does not extend over the full, meter reading cycle of three months or if, in the opinion of the Council, the record of metered consumption is not a suitable basis for the assessment of these fees by reason of a change in the occupation, use or ownership of premises, or special contingency, the fees for the coming quarter shall, subject to adjustment when the consumption of water for the three monthly period becomes available, be based on the Council estimate of the quantity of water to be consumed and discharged into the sewer on such premises during such coming three monthly period;
 - (b) in the case of premises where the water consumed is not used solely for domestic purposes and in the absence of any direct measurement, the quantity of water discharged during a quarter shall be assessed by the Council according to the quantity of water consumed on the premises during that period, and in the assessment of that quantity deductions shall be made for the quantity lost during the process of trade or manufacture or present in the final product;
 - (c) if the quantity of water obtained from a source other than the Council's water supply on the premises during that cycle is unknown, the fees shall be based on the Council estimate of the total water consumption on such premises during the aforesaid meter reading cycle.
 - (d) water consumption recorded by a meter installed in terms of -
 - (i) [section 86\(8\)](#) shall be paid for on the basis of the fees determined by the Council for unspecified premises, or the fees determined by the Council for industrial effluent, if applicable, but not on the basis of both such fees;
 - (ii) [section 86\(8\)\(b\)](#) shall not be subject to any fee;
 - (iii) [section 83\(1\)\(c\)](#) shall not be subject to any fee for domestic effluent but subject to a fee for industrial effluent in terms of Part II, hereof.
 - (2) If on any premises the Council, after consideration of its size, the number of water supply points and the complexity of the water reticulation, considers it impractical to determine the quantity of water discharged into the sewer from records of metered water consumption, it may in its discretion:
 - (a) direct that water reticulation system be altered at the cost of the owner, to facilitate

separate metering of water discharged into the sewer after use, and other water consumed, but not so discharged; or

- (b) assess the quantity of water discharged into the sewer in any six monthly meter reading period in accordance with the quantity of water used on the premises of a similar nature as determined by the Council.

PART II

GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES FOR INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

The following rules are applicable for the purposes of [section 80](#), [81](#) and [83](#) in connection with the fees determined by the Council which are payable for the acceptance, conveyance and treatment of industrial effluent discharged from any premises;

1. The owner of a premises on which any trade or industry is carried on and from which, as a result of such trade or industry or of any process incidental thereto, any effluent is discharged to the municipal sewer, shall, in addition to any other fees determined by the Council for which he or she may become liable, pay to the Council an industrial effluent fee including any minimum fee, which fees must be determined by the Council, and must be calculated -
 - (a) on the quantity of water discharged during the half-year forming the period of the and
 - (b) in accordance with the arithmetic mean of the results of the analyses, specified in item 3, of not less than eight grab samples of effluent taken at any time during a three month assessment period: Provided that the Council may in its discretion use another method of assessment if in its opinion it will lead to a fairer result.
2. Whenever a sample is taken by the Council in terms of [rule 1](#), one half thereof shall, on the request of the owner or person in control of the premises, be made available to him and like provisions shall apply to any samples taken by the owner, occupier, or person in control in favour of the Council.
3. The analyses referred to in [rule 1](#) must be in accordance with the methods of chemical analysis normally prescribed by law and by the Council for the purpose and may include -
 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
 - Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
 - Nitrate as N
 - Ammonia as N
 - Total phosphorus
 - Orthophosphate as P
 - pH
4. In the absence of any direct measurement, the quantity of industrial effluent discharged during a half-year must be assessed by the Council according to the quantity of water consumed on the premises during that period, and in the assessment of that quantity a deduction must be made of the quantity used on the premises for domestic purposes, and the quantity lost to the atmosphere during the process of trade or manufacture, or present in the final product.
5. Unless the Council, in any particular case, agrees otherwise in writing with an owner or occupier, the fees determined by the Council for industrial effluent will be levied on a monthly basis.

Provided that -

- (i) if the last monthly reading relating to a half yearly charging period is taken before the end of that period, the remaining part of the period will be deemed to belong for charging purposes to the next succeeding half-yearly charging period;
 - (ii) if the last monthly meter reading relating to the half-yearly charging period is taken after the end of that period, that part of the succeeding period which has elapsed when the reading is taken will be deemed to form part of the charging period to which the reading relates; and
 - (iii) if the discharge of effluent to the sewer begins during a half-year as aforesaid the charge made in respect of that half-year must be calculated as from the relevant date.
6. If a meter measuring the quantity of water consumed on premises is proved defective, an appropriate adjustment must be made to the quantity of industrial effluent discharged when calculated as provided by [rule 4](#).
7.
 - (1) If industrial effluent is discharged into the sewer from more points than one, whether on the same floor or on different floors of premises, the Council may in its discretion for all the purposes of assessing a fee for industrial effluent, including the taking of test samples, treat each such point of discharge as a separate point for the discharge of industrial effluent into the sewer.
 - (2) For the purpose of calculating, as prescribed in [rule 4](#), the quantity of effluent discharged from each point of discharge as aforesaid, the total water consumed on the premises must be allocated as accurately as is reasonably practicable, after consultation between the Council and the occupier, among the several points of discharge.
8. If a grab sample taken at any time after the three month assessment period should reveal that the total pollutant load is altered in such a way as to place a heavier load on the Council's sewage treatment plants, and the owner or person in control has failed to advise the Council in writing of the change, the owner or person in control will immediately become liable for twice the difference between the assessed fees and the fees that would have been levied had the total pollutant load been correctly assessed.
9. If an inspection should reveal that the owner or person in control has failed to discharge industrial effluent during periods specified by the Council in accordance with [section 86\(6\)](#), the owner or person in control will immediately become liable for the full amount of the industrial effluent fees.
10. (1)
 - (a) The Council may, during any half yearly period referred to in [rule 5](#), render a provisional account in respect of a part of such period, which part must as nearly as practically possible be a period of 30 days, and the amount of such account must be determined as provided in sub-rule (b) and the Council must as soon as possible after the end of such period render an account based on the actual measurements and results obtained in terms of [rule 1](#)(a) and (b) for such period, giving credit for any sum paid on a provisional account as aforesaid.
 - (b) The amount of a provisional account referred to in sub-rule (a) must be determined by the Council by reference to such previous discharge on the same premises as would in its opinion, constitute a reasonable guide to the quantity of effluent discharged over the period covered by the provisional account by reference to such

discharge on other similar premises which, in its opinion, affords reasonable guidance.

- (2) A provisional account rendered in terms of sub-rule (1)(a) is payable on the date stipulated therein.
- (3) An owner's decision to dispute an account shall not entitle him to defer payment beyond the due date stipulated in the account.

PART III

GENERAL RULES REGARDING FEES FOR AN ON-SITE SANITATION SERVICE

The following rules are applicable for the purpose of [section 70](#) in connection with the fees determined by the Council which are payable for the provision of a sanitation services:

1. A commencement fee as determined by the Council will be payable in respect of the provision of sanitation services before the commencement of such services where Council determines that such a service should be rendered.
2. Night soil removal services may be provided on a tri-weekly, nightly or other basis at the discretion of the Council.
3. The fees for night soil removal must be based on the number of pails and, for a vacuum tank removal, on the quantity removed or frequency of the service.
4. A vacuum tank removal service may be provided at the discretion of the Council.
5. Any sanitation service provided' by the Council may be subject to an escalating tariff of fees within six months of the introduction of a suitable waterborne system.