FIRE SAFETY BY-LAWS

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MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FIRE SAFETY BY-LAWS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1
APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF BY-LAWS

1. Application of By-laws
2. Definitions and Interpretation

CHAPTER 2
FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE PROTECTION

Part 1
Fire Prevention

3. Certain fires prohibited
4. Storage and accumulation of combustible material prohibited
5. Electrical fittings, equipment and appliances
6. Flame-emitting devices
7. Safety fire-breaks required

Part 2
Fire Protection

8. Design and construction of buildings
9. Design and construction of dumping sites
10. Design and construction of other structures and sites
11. Requirements for sprinkler systems
12. Requirements for extractor fan systems
13. Requirements for emergency exits
14. Design, identification and access for fire-fighting and rescue purposes
15. Barricading of vacant buildings

Part 3
Fire Fighting Equipment and Emergency Evacuation Plans

16. Installation and maintenance of fire-fighting equipment
17. Chief Fire Officer may designate premises for emergency evacuation plans
18. Duties of owner or occupier of designated premises

Part 4
Certificates of fitness for certain buildings

19. Prohibition of public gatherings in certain circumstances
20. Application for certificate of fitness
21. Requirements for certificate of fitness
22. Form and content of certificate of fitness
23. Duties of holder of certificate of fitness
24. Cancellation of certificate of fitness

Part 5
Water supply for fire-fighting purposes

25. Township development water supply requirements
26. Township development fire-extinguishing stream requirements

27. Township development fire hydrant requirements
28. Fire risk categories
29. Connections to water reticulation system

CHAPTER 3
CONTROL OF FIREWORKS

30. Use of fireworks prohibited in certain circumstances
31. Fireworks displays prohibited unless authorised
32. Application to present fireworks display
33. Authority to present fireworks display
34. Dealing in fireworks

CHAPTER 4
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION FOR USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

35. Use, handling and storage of flammable substances prohibited in certain circumstances
36. Application for certificate of registration for flammable substances
37. Issue of certificate of registration
38. Availability of certificate of registration at premises
39. Fire-fighting equipment
40. Amendment to certificate of registration
41. Cancellation of certificate of registration
42. Renewal of certificate of registration
43. No authorization required for certain motor vehicle fuel tanks
44. Record of certificates of registration

CHAPTER 5
GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING THE USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

45. General prohibitions regarding use, handling and storage of flammable substances
46. Use, handling and storage of liquefied petroleum gas
47. Display of symbolic warning signs required
48. Duty to report fires, accidents and dumping

CHAPTER 6
STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

49. Storage of flammable substances prohibited in certain circumstances
50. Symbolic safety signs must be displayed
51. Construction of flammable substance storerooms
52. Requirements for storeroom doors
53. Requirements for storeroom windows
54. Requirements for storeroom catch pits
55. Ventilation of storerooms
56. Electrical equipment in storerooms
57. Foam inlets required for certain storeroom
58. Shelving in storerooms
59. Unauthorized use and entry of storerooms prohibited
60. Mixing and decanting rooms
61. Temporary above ground storage of flammable substances
62. Hand tools must be intrinsically safe
63. Permanent above ground storage tanks for flammable liquids
64. Underground storage tanks for flammable liquids
65. Installing, erecting, removing and demolishing prohibited without prior notice
66. Repair and maintenance of access to storage tanks
67. Termination of storage and use of flammable substances
68. Container handling and storage

CHAPTER 7
TRANSPORT, SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF DANGEROUS GOODS

69. Transport of dangerous goods prohibited without permit
70. Application for transport permit
71. Requirements of transport permit
72. Cancellation of transport permit
73. Exemption from transport permits
74. Design, construction, maintenance and repair of road tankers
75. Design, construction, maintenance and repair of other vehicles
76. General prohibitions regarding transport of dangerous goods
77. Supply of dangerous goods prohibited in certain circumstances
78. Records of transport permits

CHAPTER 8
SPRAY PAINTING

79. Spraying prohibited without spraying permit
80. Application for spraying permit
81. Cancellation of spraying permit
82. Duties of owner, occupier or person in charge of spraying room
83. Design and construction of spraying rooms
84. Water floors for spraying room
85. Electrical equipment in spraying rooms
86. Location of spraying rooms
87. Access to spraying rooms
88. Ventilation of spraying rooms
89. Fire dampers, protectors and alarms in spraying rooms
90. Design and positioning of ventilation outlets for spraying rooms
91. Display of signs on spraying rooms
92. Manifold installations in spraying rooms
93. General prohibitions regarding spraying rooms
94. Fire extinguishing equipment in spraying rooms

CHAPTER 9
FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES

95. Establishment and maintenance of Service
96. Objects of Service
97. Special services
98. Instructions by members of Service
99. Pretending to be member of Service prohibited
100. Certificates to identify members of Service
101. Cost of analysis samples

CHAPTER 10
MISCELLANEOUS

102. Handling of animals during emergencies
103. Exemption from provisions of these By-laws
104. Approval, authorisation or permission under these By-laws
105. Cancellation of approval, authorisation or permission
106. By-laws bind State
107. Offences and penalties
108. Repeal of By-laws
109. Short title

SCHEDULES

Schedule 1 Guideline for Emergency Evacuation Plans
Schedule 2 Exemption from Certificate of Registration

CHAPTER 1
APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF BY-LAWS

MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FIRE SAFETY BY-LAWS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF BY-LAWS

1. Application of by-laws
2. Definitions and Interpretation

CHAPTER 2

FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE PROTECTION

Part 1: Fire Prevention

3. Certain fires prohibited
4. Storage and accumulation of combustible material prohibited
5. Electrical fittings, equipment and appliances
6. Flame-emitting devices
7. Safety fire-breaks required

Part 2: Fire Protection

8. Design and construction of buildings
9. Design and construction of dumping sites
10. Design and construction of other structures and sites
11. Requirements for sprinkler systems
12. Requirements for extractor fan systems
13. Requirements for emergency exits
14. Design, identification and access for fire-fighting and rescue purposes
15. Barricading of vacant buildings

Part 3: Fire Fighting Equipment and Emergency Evacuation Plans

16. Installation and maintenance of fire-fighting equipment
17. Chief Fire Officer may designate premises for emergency evacuation plans
18. Duties of owner or occupier of designated premises

Part 4: Certificates of fitness for certain buildings

19. Prohibition of public gatherings in certain circumstances
20. Application for certificate of fitness
21. Requirements for certificate of fitness
22. Form and content of certificate of fitness
23. Duties of holder of certificate of fitness
24. Cancellation of certificate of fitness

Part 5: Water supply for fire-fighting purposes

25. Township development water supply requirements
26. Township development fire-extinguishing stream requirements
27. Township development fire hydrant requirements
28. Fire risk categories
29. Connections to water reticulation system

CHAPTER 3

CONTROL OF FIREWORKS

30. Use of fireworks prohibited in certain circumstances
31. Fireworks displays prohibited unless authorised
32. Application to present fireworks display
33. Authority to present fireworks display
34. Dealing in fireworks

CHAPTER 4

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION FOR USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

35. Use, handling and storage of flammable substances prohibited in certain circumstances
36. Application for certificate of registration for flammable substances
37. Issue of certificate of registration
38. Availability of certificate of registration at premises
39. Fire-fighting equipment
40. Amendment to certificate of registration
41. Cancellation of certificate of registration
42. Renewal of certificate of registration
43. No authorization required for certain motor vehicle fuel tanks
44. Record of certificates of registration

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING THE USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

45. General prohibitions regarding use, handling and storage of flammable substances
46. Use, handling and storage of liquefied petroleum gas
47. Display of symbolic warning signs required
48. Duty to report fires, accidents and dumping

CHAPTER 6

STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

49. Storage of flammable substances prohibited in certain circumstances
50. Symbolic safety signs must be displayed
51. Construction of flammable substance storerooms
52. Requirements for storeroom doors
53. Requirements for storeroom windows
54. Requirements for storeroom catch pits
55. Ventilation of storerooms
56. Electrical equipment in storerooms
57. Foam inlets required for certain storeroom
58. Shelving in storerooms
59. Unauthorized use and entry of storerooms prohibited
60. Mixing and decanting rooms
61. Temporary above ground storage of flammable substances
62. Hand tools must be intrinsically safe
63. Permanent above ground storage tanks for flammable liquids
64. Underground storage tanks for flammable liquids
65. Installing, erecting, removing and demolishing prohibited without prior notice
66. Repair and maintenance of access to storage tanks
67. Termination of storage and use of flammable substances
68. Container handling and storage

CHAPTER 7

TRANSPORT, SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF DANGEROUS GOODS

69. Transport of dangerous goods prohibited without permit
70. Application for transport permit
71. Requirements of transport permit
72. Cancellation of transport permit
73. Exemption from transport permits
74. Design, construction, maintenance and repair of road tankers
75. Design, construction, maintenance and repair of other vehicles
76. General prohibitions regarding transport of dangerous goods
77. Supply of dangerous goods prohibited in certain circumstances
78. Records of transport permits

CHAPTER 8 SPRAY PAINTING

79. Spraying prohibited without spraying permit
80. Application for spraying permit
81. Cancellation of spraying permit
82. Duties of owner, occupier or person in charge of spraying room
83. Design and construction of spraying rooms

84. Water floors for spraying room
85. Electrical equipment in spraying rooms
86. Location of spraying rooms
87. Access to spraying rooms
88. Ventilation of spraying rooms
89. Fire dampers, protectors and alarms in spraying rooms
90. Design and positioning of ventilation outlets for spraying rooms
91. Display of signs on spraying rooms
92. Manifold installations in spraying rooms
93. General prohibitions regarding spraying rooms
94. Fire extinguishing equipment in spraying rooms

CHAPTER 9

FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES

95. Establishment and maintenance of Service
96. Objects of Service
97. Services to other persons
98. Instructions by members of Service
99. Pretending to be member of Service prohibited
100. Certificates to identify members of Service
101. Cost of analysis samples

CHAPTER 10 MISCELLANEOUS

102. Handling of animals during emergencies
103. Exemption from provisions of these by-laws
104. Approval, authorisation or permission under these by-laws
105. Cancellation of approval, authorisation or permission
106. By-laws bind State
107. Offences and penalties
108. Repeal of by-laws
109. Short title

SCHEDULE 1

GUIDELINE FOR EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS SCHEDULE 2

EXEMPTION FROM CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION SCHEDULE 3

EXEMPTION FROM TRANSPORT PERMIT

SCHEDULE 4

SABS CODES OF PRACTICE AND SPECIFICATIONS SCHEDULE 5

REPEALED BY-LAWS CHAPTER 1

APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF BY-LAWS

Application of By-laws

1. These by-laws apply –

   (a) within the area of jurisdiction of the Midvaal Local Municipality; and
   (b) in addition, to any applicable national or provincial law.

Definitions and Interpretation

2. In these By-laws unless the context otherwise indicates –

"above ground storage tank" means a tank situated above ground for the storage of flammable substances as contemplated in SABS 0131 and SABS 089 Part 1 and SABS 087 Part 3;

"agricultural holding" means a portion of land not less than 0.8 hectares in extent used solely or mainly for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or for breeding or keeping domesticated animals, poultry or bees;

"approved" means as approved by the Municipality

"bund wall" means a containment wall surrounding an above ground storage tank, constructed of an impervious material and designed to contain 110% of the contents of the tank;

"certificate of fitness" means a certificate contemplated in section 20 of these by-laws

"certificate of registration" means a certificate as contemplated in section 35 of these by-laws.

"Chief Fire Officer" means the Chief Fire Officer appointed by the Municipality in terms of section 5 of the Fire Brigade Services Act and includes any person appointed as acting Chief Fire Officer;

"Chief Inspector of Explosives" means the Chief Inspector of Explosives appointed in terms of section 2 of the Explosives Act, 1956;

"Civil Aviation Authority" means the South African Civil Aviation Authority established in terms of section 2 of the South African Civil Aviation Authority Act, 1998 (Act No. 4 of 1998);

"class" means a class of petroleum product based on the following classification:

(a) Class O: liquefied petroleum gasses;
(b) Class I: liquids subdivided as follows:
Class IA: liquids which have a closed-cap flash point below 23°C and a boiling point below 35°C; and
Class IB: liquids which have a closed-cap flash point below 23°C and a boiling point of 38°C or above;

Class IC: liquids which have a closed-cap flash point of 23°C or above but below 38°C;
(c) Class II: liquids which have a closed-cap flash point of 38°C or above but below 60.5°C
(d) Class IIIA: liquids which have a closed-cap flash point of 60.5°C or above but below 93°C; and
(e) Class IIIB: liquids which have a closed-cap flash point of 93°C or above;

"combustible liquid" means a liquid which has a close-cap flash point of 38°C or above;

"competent person" means a person who is qualified by virtue of his or her experience and training;

"Council" means –
(a) the District Municipality of Sedibeng established by Provincial Notice No 141of 2000 dated 1 October 2000 ,as amended, 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 (Act No. 32 of 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;

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

"dwelling house" means a single dwelling unit situated on its own site, including any motor vehicle garage and other domestic outbuildings on that site;

"dump" means to abandon or discard any hazardous substance by depositing, discharging, spilling or releasing it;

"emergency" means any incident or eventuality which seriously endangers or may endanger any person or property;

"emergency evacuation plan" means an emergency evacuation plan contemplated in section17;of these by-laws

"emergency route" means that part of any escape route which-

(a) protects the occupiers of any building from fire; and
(b) leads to an escape door;

"enclosed place" in respect of domestic animals means any kraal, cage, camp or similar enclosure where domestic animals are kept or exercised ;

"escape door" means any door at the end of an emergency route and includes any door providing entrance to, or exit from, a building; opening to the outside

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

"explosives" means explosives as defined in section 1 of the Explosives Act, 1956;

"Explosives Act" means the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No. 26 of 1956), and any regulations made under that Act;

"extinguishing stream" means the amount of water needed in order to extinguish a fire;

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

"Fire Brigade Services Act" means the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987), and any regulations made under that Act;

"fire damper" means an automatic damper, including its assembly, which complies with the requirements of SABS 193;

"fire-fighting equipment" means any portable or mobile fire-fighting equipment

"fire installation" means any water installation which conveys water solely for the purposes of fire-fighting;

"fireworks" means any explosive device or substance which burns or explodes after ignition, including firecrackers, and which is regulated under the Explosives Act; 1956

"fireworks display " means the use of fireworks for purposes of a public display;

"flammable gas" means a gas which at 20°C and a standard pressure of 101,3 kilopascals –

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

"flammable liquid" means a liquid or combustible liquid which has a closed cap flash point of 93°C or below;

"flammable substance" means any flammable liquid, combustible liquid or flammable gas;

"Group I, II, III, V, VI, VIII and IX hazardous substances" means Group I, II, III, V, VI, VIII and IX hazardous substances, as the case may be, as contemplated in the Hazardous Substances Act;1973

"hazardous substance" means any hazardous substance contemplated in the Hazardous Substances Act;1973

"Hazardous Substances Act" means the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973), and any regulations made under that Act;

"liquified petroleum gas" means a mixture of light hydrocarbons (predominantly propane, propene, butane, butene) that is gaseous under conditions of ambient temperature and pressure and that is maintained in a liquid state by an increase of pressure or lowering of temperature;

"member" means a member of the Service and includes the Chief Fire Officer;

"National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act" means the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), and any regulations made under that Act;

"National Road Traffic Act" means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996), and any regulations made under that Act;

"Occupational Health and Safety Act" means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993);

"occupier" means any person who occupies or has control over any premises;

"owner" in relation to premises, means the registered owner of the premises and includes –

(a) any person who receives rental or profit from the premises, whether on own account or as agent;
(b) a body corporate in respect of any sectional title scheme contemplated under the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986); and
(c) an executor or curator of any deceased or insolvent estate;

"premises" means any land, building, construction or structure or part thereof and includes any train, boat, aircraft or other vehicle;

"prescribed fee" means a fee determined by a Municipality 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;

"public building" any building utilized by members of the public for any activity.

"public gathering" includes any gathering by members of the public-

(a) to view any theatrical or operatic performances, orchestral or choral recitals or cinematic-graphic screenings; or
(b) to attend, practice or participate in any indoor or outdoor activities

"public place" means any path, street, walk-way, side-walk, park, place of rest or other place to which the public has authorized or unimpeded access;

"pyrotechnics" means any appropriately qualified person responsible for the use of fireworks at a fireworks display;

"registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued;

"SABS" means the South African Bureau of Standards contemplated in section 2 of the Standards Act, No. 29 of 1993, and SABS followed by any number means a reference to a SABS code of practice, specification or standard of the corresponding number;

"Service" means the Fire Brigade Service established and maintained by the Council as contemplated in section 95;

"service installation" means any automatic fire-extinguishing installation, fire pump connector, fire pump, emergency power or stand-by generator, fire detection, locating or alarm system, emergency lighting or evacuation communication system, mechanical ventilation system, pressure regulation system, smoke ventilation system, hoist, symbolic safety sign and smoke or fire door assembly;

"special service" means rendering of a service under circumstances that are not emergency related.

"spray" means to spray, coat, plate or epoxy-coat with any hazardous substance and "spraying" has a corresponding meaning;

"spraying permit" means a permit contemplated in section 79 of these by-laws. "spraying room" means a room contemplated in section 83 of these by-laws.

"storage vessel" means a pressure vessel as defined in the Regulations for Pressure Vessels made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act;

"store room" means a room for storage of flammable substances contemplated in section 49 of these by-laws.

"underground tank" means any tank used or intended to be used for the storage of any flammable liquid and which is wholly sunk into and below the surface of the ground;

"use" in relation to fireworks means discharging, lighting or igniting; "vegetation" includes grass, weeds, leaves, shrubs and trees; and "vehicle" includes a trailer or semi-trailer which-

(a) has at least 4 wheels with independent axles and suspension systems; and

(b) can be hitched to a truck-tractor or any other motor vehicle contemplated in the National Road Traffic Act.

"water installation" means a water installation as defined in the Municipality's Water services by-law

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 Municipality 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 in such provision to such employee must be read as a reference to the service provider or, where applicable, an employee of the service provider authorised by it.

CHAPTER 2

FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE PROTECTION

Part 1: Fire Prevention

3.Certain fires prohibited

(1) No person may make or allow any other person under his/her control to make a fire that may endanger any person, animal or property.

(2) No person may burn or allow any other person under his/her control to burn any refuse or combustible material–

(a) without the prior written permission of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee; or

(b) unless the refuse or combustible material is burnt in an approved incinerating device

(3) Any person who makes a fire or allows any other person to make a fire, must take reasonable steps to ensure that the fire does not endanger any person, animal or property.

(4) The prohibition in subsection (2) does not apply to any fire made–

(a) in an approved and purpose-made stove, fireplace or hearth that forms an integrated part of a building or structure;
(b) for the purpose of preparing food on private premises set aside for that purpose; or
(c) in any device for preparing food which –
(i) is heated by electricity or liquefied petroleum gas; and
(ii) is so positioned that the fire does not endanger any person, animal or property.

4.Storage and accumulation of combustible material prohibited

5. (1) No person may store any combustible material or allow it to be stored, at any place or in any manner that may pose a fire hazard to any person, animal or property.

(2) No person may allow the accumulation of dust at any place in quantities sufficient to pose a fire hazard to any person, animal or property.

(3) No person may use or allow to be used any sawdust or similar combustible material to soak up any flammable liquid.

(4) No person may allow soot or any other combustible material to accumulate in any chimney, flue or duct in such quantities or in any manner that may pose a fire hazard to any person or property.

(5) No person may allow any vegetation to become overgrown at any place under that person's control that may pose a fire hazard to any person, animal or property.

(6) If a fire hazard contemplated in subsection (5) arises, the owner or occupier of the property concerned must without delay eliminate the hazard or cause the hazard to be eliminated by –

(a) cutting any grass, leaves or weeds associated with the fire hazard to a maximum height of 150 millimetres;
(b) pruning, chopping down or sawing any shrub or tree; and
(c) removing any resulting combustible residue from the property.

5.Electrical fittings, equipment and appliances

No person may cause or allow –

(a) any electrical supply outlet to be overloaded; or

(b) any electrical appliance or extension lead to be used any manner that may pose a fire hazard to any person, animal or property.

6.Flame-emitting devices

No person may use or cause or allow the use of any flame-emitting device, including but not limited to any candle, lantern or torch, in any manner that may pose a fire hazard to any person, animal or property.

7.Safety fire-breaks required

(1) Every owner or occupier of an agricultural holding or farm must clear and maintain a safety fire-break along every boundary of the agricultural holding or farm that–

(a) is at least 5 metres wide (when measured parallel from the boundary concerned); and
(b) contains no vegetation or combustible residue.

(2) If an obstruction occurs within the boundaries of a safety fire-break, the owner or occupier concerned must clear and maintain a 5 metres-wide safety fire-break around that obstruction.

(3) No person may clear or maintain a safety fire-break by burning without the prior written permission of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

(4) Any person who intends to clear or maintain a safety fire-break by burning must–

(a) apply in writing to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee for permission, stipulating the property concerned and the proposed date and time of the burning; and

(b) unless the burning is to be performed by a person or body accredited for this purpose by the Municipality, request the Service to provide assistance at the burning against payment of the prescribed fee.

Part 2: Fire Protection

8.Design and construction of buildings

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), every owner of a building, excluding a dwelling house, must ensure that it is designed and constructed in a manner that -

(a) provides for –

(i) the effective drainage of any water that may result from fire extinguishing activities; and
(ii) the discharge of that water directly into a storm water drain;

(b) prevents any water that may result from fire-extinguishing activities from draining-

(i) down any stairway or lift shaft;
(ii) down any electrical shaft or telecommunications service shaft;
(iii) down any shaft that is connected to a basement level; or
(iv) along any approach to a building or any vehicle access ramp leading to or from a building;

(c) if any water resulting from fire-extinguishing activities should spill into a basement, that water is discharged directly into a storm water drain; and

(d)complies with the requirements of SABS 0400 (Parts A, K, M, O, T, V and W) insofar as it relates to fire protection.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), every owner of a building equipped with a transformer room must ensure that–

(a) the transformer room is situated on the ground level;
(b) access to the transformer room is from outside the building; and
(c) there is adequate and ready access to the transformer room for firefighting and maintenance activities.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in respect of any building which exists at the time of commencement of these By-laws.

9.Design and construction of dumping sites

(1) Every person who designs or constructs any dumping site, must ensure that it is designed and constructed in accordance with the instructions of–

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

Design and construction of other structures and sites

10. (1) Every person who designs, constructs or erects any of the following structures, must ensure that they comply with a rational design as contemplated by the National Building Regulations and Building Standards

Act -

(a) any grain silo;
(b) any atrium;
(c) any air traffic control tower;
(d) any tower for telecommunications or other uses;
(e) any thatched structure which is larger than 20 square metres and situated within 4.5 metres of any boundary line of the property concerned;
(f) any tent or other temporary structure for holding a public gathering; and
(g) any open-plan commercial or industrial premises with a covering distance that exceeds 45 metres measured from any point in the premises to any escape or exit door.

(2) Every person who designs or constructs any aircraft hanger or helicopter pad, must ensure that it

(a) complies with a rational design as contemplated by the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act;
(b) provides for the effective drainage of any liquid from the floor of the hanger or helicopter pad or any approach to the aircraft hanger or helicopter pad;
(c) provides for the effective channelling of any liquid from the floor of the hanger or helicopter pad to a drainage area connected to a separator well;
(d) prevents the spread of any liquid from the floor of the hanger or helicopter pad; and
(e) is equipped with effective earthing devices for the discharge of static electricity.

Requirements for sprinkler systems

11. (1) If a sprinkler system is required in any building in accordance with SABS 0400, SABS 087 (Part III) or SABS 089 (Part I) or if the Municipality so requires, the owner of the building must ensure that the building is equipped with a sprinkler system.

(2) Every person who designs, constructs or installs a sprinkler system must ensure that it is designed, constructed and installed –

(a) in accordance with SABS 0287; and
(b) in compliance with the requirements of SABS 0400 (Parts A, K, M, O, T, V and W) insofar as it relates to fire protection.

Requirements for extractor fan systems

12. (1) Every person who designs, constructs or installs an extractor fan system, any related ducts or any similar chimney system and every owner of a building in which such a system is installed must ensure that–

(a) it is designed, constructed and installed in a manner that provides for clearly demarcated, adequate and easy access for inspection, maintenance and repairs; and
(b) the conduit and outlet of any such system is installed in a manner that does not result in a fire hazard to any person or property.

(2) Every owner of a building in which an extractor fan system, any related ducts or any similar chimney system has been installed, must ensure that every filter, damper, screen or conduit forming an integral part of the system is regularly inspected, cleaned and maintained to ensure that fatty residues or any other combustible residues do not accumulate.

Requirements for emergency exits

13. (1) Every owner of a building must ensure that any escape door in that building–

(a) is fitted with hinges that open in the direction of escape; and
(b) is equipped with a fail-safe locking device or devices that do not require

a key in order to exit.

(2) Every owner of a building must ensure that any door in a feeder route–

(a) is a double swing-type door;
(b) is not equipped with any locking mechanism.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), if it is necessary that a door, in a feeder route be locked for security reasons, the owner of the building must provide an alternative means of escape approved by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

(4) No person may obstruct or allow the obstruction of any escape route from any premises that may prevent or hinder the escape of any person or animal from the premises in an emergency.

Design, identification and access for fire-fighting and rescue purposes

14. (1) Subject to the requirements of any town planning scheme or the conditions of establishment of any township, every person who plans, designs or constructs a building, excluding a dwelling house, must ensure that the premises on which the building is situated, are planned, designed and constructed so that–

(a) at least one elevation of the building fronts onto a street;
(b) if the premises do not front onto a street, an access road is provided with dimensions and carrying capacity approved in writing by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee;
(c) there is a climate-proof and weather-proof parking surface for parking and operating fire brigade machines and equipment in an emergency –

(i) of dimensions at least 10 metres wide;
(ii) that runs the full length of the side elevation of the building that borders the surface; and
(iii) with a carrying capacity of at least 70 metric tons; and

(d) any entrance arch to the premises provides an opening with dimensions at least 4 metres wide x 4.2 metres high, unless there is an alternative and easy access route to the premises of at least the same dimensions.

(2) For purposes of easy identification by any member of the Service in an emergency, every owner or occupier of premises must ensure that the correct street number of the premises–

(a) is displayed clearly on the street boundary of the premises in numbers at least 75 millimetres high; and
(b) is visible from the street; and
(c) is maintained in a legible condition at all times.

Barricading of vacant buildings

15. Every owner or person in charge of a building or portion of a building that is vacant must at his or her own cost and to the satisfaction of the Chief Fire

Officer or his/her appointee-

(a) remove all combustible waste and refuse from the building; and
(b) block, barricade or otherwise secure all windows, doors and other openings
in the building in a manner that will prevent the creation of any fire hazard caused by entering of the building by any unauthorized person.

Part 3: Fire Fighting Equipment and Emergency Evacuation Plans
Installation and maintenance of fire-fighting equipment

16. (1) Every owner of a building must ensure that–

(a) all fire-fighting equipment and service installations on the premises are installed in a manner and condition ready for use in an emergency;
(b) all portable and mobile fire-extinguishers and all hose reels on the premises are serviced and maintained in accordance with SABS 0105 and SABS 1475;
(c) all fire-fighting equipment and service installations on the premises are-

(i) maintained in a good working condition by a competent person;
(ii) inspected and serviced in accordance with manufacturer specifications; and
(iii) are inspected by an appropriately registered and competent person at least once every 12 months; and
(d) a comprehensive service record of all fire-fighting equipment and service installations on the premises is maintained and furnished to the Chief Fire Officer every 12 months.

(2) Every person who inspects, services or repairs any fire-fighting equipment or service installation must–

(a) on completing the inspection, service or repairs, as the case may be –

(i) certify in writing that the equipment or installation concerned is fully functional; and
(ii) furnish that certificate to the owner of the premises; or
(b) if the equipment or installation cannot readily be repaired to a functional state, notify the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee of this fact in writing

(3) Except for purposes of inspection, service, repair or fire-fighting, no person may remove or interfere with any fire-fighting equipment or service installation at any premises.
(4) No person may alter, damage, misuse or render ineffective any fire-fighting equipment or service installation at any premises.

Chief Fire Officer /his/her appointee may designate premises for emergency evacuation plans

17. (1) The Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee may by written notice designate any premises as those requiring an emergency evacuation plan.
(2) The notice contemplated in subsection (1), must be served on the premises concerned and addressed to the owner or occupier.

Duties of owner or occupier of designated premises

18. (1) The owner, or with the approval of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee, the occupier, of any premises designated in terms of section 17 must –

(a) prepare a comprehensive emergency evacuation plan for the premises in accordance with the guideline contained in Schedule 1 and submit it to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee in triplicate within 30 days of service of the designated notice;
(b) establish a fire protection committee comprised of occupiers of the premises to assist the owner or occupier to organize a fire protection programme and regular and scheduled fire evacuation drills;
(c) ensure that the emergency evacuation plan is reviewed-

(i) at least every 12 months;
(ii) whenever the floor layout of the premises is changed; and
(iii) whenever the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee requires revision of the

plan;
(d) ensure that an up-to-date emergency evacuation plan, any fire protection programs, records, evacuation drills and any related documents are kept, maintained and all times available in a control room on the premises for inspection by any member of the Service; and
(e) identify a place of safety off the designated premises, but in the immediate vicinity of the premises, where persons who reside or work on the premises may gather during an emergency for the purpose of compiling a list of survivors.

(2) The Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee may in respect of premises

designated in terms of section 17-

(a) require the review of any emergency evacuation plan by the owner or occupier and may provide directions in this regard;
(b) instruct the owner or occupier to implement a fire protection program that the Chief Fire Officer believes is necessary to ensure the safety of persons and property on the premises; and
(c) require the owner or occupier to provide the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee with a certified copy of the emergency evacuation plan and any associated documents at a specified time and place. Part 4: Certificates of fitness for certain buildings.

Prohibition of public gatherings in certain circumstances

19. (1) No person may hold a public gathering or allow a public gathering to be held on any building or temporary structure unless a certificate of fitness has been
issued by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee in respect of that building or

temporary structure, unless a certificate of fitness previously issued in terms of this subsection, has not yet expired

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of a building or temporary structure which existed at the commencement of these By-laws, unless after that date–

(a) the building or temporary structure is rebuilt, altered, extended or its floor layout is changed; or
(b) ownership or control of the building or structure changes.

Application for certificate of fitness

20. (1) Every owner of a building or temporary structure intended for the holding of a public gathering must –

(a) complete and submit to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee an application form for a certificate of fitness in the form and manner determined by the Municipality and
(b) pay the prescribed fee.

(2) An application contemplated in subsection (1) must be submitted at least 30 days before any intended public gathering.

Requirements for certificate of fitness

21. The Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee may not issue a certificate of fitness in respect of a building or temporary structure-

(a) unless the Municipality is in possession of an up-to-date set of building plans for the premises;
(b) unless the building or temporary structure complies with the requirements of these By-laws; and
(c) for a period of validity exceeding 12 months.

Form and content of certificate of fitness

A certificate of fitness must be in a form determined by the Municipality and must at least record the following information, where applicable:

(a) The trade name and street address of each occupier of the building or temporary structure;
(b) a description of the type of activity carried on by each occupier of the building or structure;
(c) the full names and addresses of the persons who serve on the governing or similar body of each occupier;

(d) the maximum permissible number of people who may be admitted to the useable floor area of the building or structure;
(e) the number of emergency exits and their dimensions; and
(f) the dates of issue and expiry of the certificate and its serial number.

Duties of holder of certificate of fitness

23. The holder of a certificate of fitness must –

(a) comply with the provisions of the certificate of fitness;
(b) at all times –
(i) display the certificate prominently on the premises; and
(ii) maintain the certificate in a legible condition;
(c) immediately notify the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee in writing of any

change to the trade name, activity or governing or similar body of any occupier
of the building or structure; and
(d) submit any application for renewal of the certificate of fitness at least 30 days before its expiry in the form and manner determined by the Municipality together with the prescribed fee.

Cancellation of certificate of fitness

24. (1) The Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee may cancel any certificate of fitness in respect of a building or temporary structure if he or she has reason to believe that –

(a) the owner or occupier concerned contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these By-laws; or
(b) the building or structure contravenes or does not comply with the requirements of these By-laws.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), before the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee cancels a certificate of fitness as contemplated in subsection (1), he or she must –

(a) give the owner or occupier concerned written notice of the intention to cancel the certificate of fitness and the reasons for such cancellation;
(b) give the owner or occupier concerned a period of at least 20 days to make written representations regarding the matter; and
(c) consider any representations received.

(3) If the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee has reason to believe that the failure to cancel a certificate of fitness within the period contemplated in subsection (2)(b), may endanger any person, animal or property, he or she may cancel a certificate of fitness without prior notice to the owner or occupier concerned.

(4) If the Chief Fire Officer cancels a certificate of fitness in terms of subsection he or she must –

furnish the owner or occupier of the building or temporary structure concerned with written notice of the cancellation;

(a) provide the owner or occupier a period of at least 20 days to make written representations regarding the cancellation; and
(b) consider any representations received.

(5) The Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee may, after considering the representations contemplated in subsection (4), reverse the decision to cancel the certificate of fitness.

Part 5: Water supply for fire-fighting purposes
Township development water supply requirements

25. (1) Every person who develops or redevelops a township must design and develop that township with a sufficient water supply for purposes of firefighting by members of the Service.

(2) Every person who develops or redevelops a township must ensure that –

(a) the storage capacity and rate of replenishment of the reservoirs supplying water to the township are sufficient for the fire-fighting purposes contemplated in these By-laws;
(b) the water supply from these reservoirs is reticulated in a manner that ensures that the water supply to any area in the township can be provided from at least two directions; and
(c) double supply mains are installed from the water supply source to the distribution reservoirs and double pumps are installed for the delivery of the water supply.

(3) Subsection (2)(c) is deemed to be satisfied, if –

(a) the water is supplied to the township from more than one reservoir;
(b) each reservoir receives water from a separate supply main and pump; and
(c) the reservoirs are connected to each other.

(4) Every person who develops or redevelops a township must ensure that –

(a) the water distribution system is designed and equipped with control valves positioned so that it is not necessary to close off any branch or any portion of the distribution system for more than 150 metres in any high risk area or for more than 300 metres in any moderate or low risk area in the event that the system, excluding any of the branches, is damaged or requires repair; and
(b) if the redevelopment of any township alters the fire risk category of any area in the township as contemplated in section 28, the water reticulation system is adapted without delay so as to comply with the requirements of sections 26 and 27.

Township development fire-extinguishing stream requirements

26. Every person who develops or redevelops a township must ensure that the water supply provides a fire-extinguishing stream that is immediately available to members of the Service in an emergency, of the following volume and duration:

Fire risk category	Minimum volume Delivery streams (litres/minute)	Minimum duration of extinguishing streams (hours)
High risk	11500	6
Moderate risk	5750	4
Low risk	2300	2

Township development fire hydrant requirements

27. (1) Every person who develops or redevelops a township must ensure that fire hydrants are plotted on a plan and installed in accordance with the following minimum delivery volumes and distance frequencies:

Fire risk category	Minimum fire hydrant Delivery volume measured At peak consumption (litres/minute)	Minimum distance between Fire hydrants(metres)
High risk	1980	120
Moderate risk	1150	180
Low risk	900	240

(2) Every person who develops or redevelops a township must ensure that the position of fire hydrants are plotted accurately on a plan that is furnished to the Chief Fire Officer/appointee for operational fire-fighting purposes.

Fire risk categories

28. (1) For purposes of sections 26 and 27, the following areas of a township must be regarded –

a. as high risk –

i. any factory area, high density shopping area, warehouse or commercial building;
ii. any plantation, timber yard or wooden building;
iii. any building higher than 3 storeys;
iv. any building in which hazardous substances are used, handled or stored or in which hazardous processes are conducted; and
v. any other area that has a high fire risk or high fire spread risk;

b. as moderate risk –

i. any area in which –

(aa) factories, commercial buildings or residential buildings are generally detached from each other and do not exceed 3 storeys; and

(bb) the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee has not declared the materials processed or stored in these buildings as highly dangerous;

ii. any area where the fire risk and spread risk of fire is moderate; and

iii. any other area that is not a high or low risk area; and

c. as low risk –

i. any area that is mainly residential or semi-rural;

ii. any area that has predominantly detached, duet, cluster or town house developments; and

iii. any area where the fire risk or risk of spread of fire is slight or insignificant.

Connections to water reticulation system

29. (1) No person may obtain a water connection to the water reticulation system of
the Municipality unless the fire protection plans for the premises to be connected have been approved by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee .

(2) Every person or owner of premises who requires a water connection to the water reticulation system of the Municipality must –

(a) if the premises to be connected are protected by a sprinkler installation, ensure that –

(i) the connection is calculated and designed for each sprinkler installation in accordance with a rational design as contemplated in the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, and

(ii) the size, delivery pressure and flow of the water connection is calculated in advance by the responsible engineer;

(b) if the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee requires a larger water connection for purposes of fire-fighting, provide the larger water connection;

(c) ensure that the size, work pressure and delivery flow, except in the case of a water connection to a sprinkler installation, is calculated and designed in accordance with SABS 0400 (Part W); and

(d) ensure that the water installation upon completion complies with the provisions of SABS-1:1994.

CHAPTER 3

CONTROL OF FIREWORKS

Use of fireworks prohibited in certain circumstances

30. (1) Unless so authorised in terms of section 33, no person may use fireworks –

a. within 500 metres of any explosives factory, explosives storage place, petrol depot or petrol station;
b. inside any building;
c. on any agricultural holding;
d. at any public place; or
e. at any school, old age home or hospital.
f. in any residential area.

(2) No person may light or ignite fireworks in any place where animals are present.

(3) Unless so authorized in terms of section 33, no person may light or ignite fireworks on any day or at any time except –

(a) New Year's Eve from 21h00 to 03h00;
(b) New Year's Day from 19h00 to 24h00;
(c) Hindu New Year from 19h00 to 24h00;
(d) Lag b'omer from 19h00 to 24h00;
(e) Chinese New Year from 19h00 to 24h00;
(f) Human Rights Day from 19h00 to 24h00;
(g) Freedom Day from 19h00 to 24h00;
(h) Guy Fawkes Day from 19h00 to 24h00;
(i) Divali from 19h00 to 24h00;
(j) Christmas Eve from 19h00 to 24h00; and
(k) Day of Goodwill from 19h00 to 24h00.

(4) No person may allow any minor under his or her control to use, light or ignite fireworks in contravention of subsection (1), (2) or (3).without supervision.

Fireworks displays prohibited unless authorized

31. (1) No person may present a fireworks display unless –

a. authorised to do so by the Municipality as contemplated in section 33;
b. authorised to do so by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Chief Inspector of Explosives;
c. the display is at all times under that person's supervision and control;
d. the Service and a suitably qualified explosives expert from the South African Police Services are at all times in attendance at the display;
e. that person has ensured that –

i. an area with a radius of at least 50 metres is clearly demarcated for the launching of fireworks at the display; and
ii. measures are in place to prevent any person who is not involved in the presentation of the display from entering this launching area; and

f. a pyrotechnist is at all times present and responsible for the use of fireworks at the display.
g.
h.
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p.

(2) That the public be notified 30 days prior to an event of the time, date and venue that the fireworks will be displayed.

Application to present fireworks display

32. (1) Any person who wishes to present a fireworks display must apply to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee for authorization by completing and submitting an application in the form and manner determined by the Council together with the prescribed fee and the following documentation:

a. Proof of permission for the fireworks display from the Civil Aviation Authority;
b. proof that an application for the fireworks display has been submitted to the Chief Inspector of Explosives;
c. any person who wishes to present a fireworks display must apply to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee for authorisation by completing and submitting an application in the form and manner determined by the Council together with the prescribed fee and the following documentation.
A letter of consent from the owner or person responsible for the property on which the fireworks display is proposed to be presented and that the owner or responsible person also needs to take out public liability to accept full responsibility for any losses/damages to people, animals or property linked to the fireworks display.
d. a sketch plan of the proposed venue for the fireworks display, including the demarcated area for the launching of the fireworks.

(2) The application, prescribed fee and accompanying documentation must be submitted to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee at least 14 days before the date of the proposed fireworks display.

Authority to present fireworks display

33. (1) If the Municipality decides to approve an application to present a fireworks display, it must provide the applicant with written confirmation of its decision and any conditions that it may impose to safeguard persons and property.

(2) The Municipality may require that the fireworks display be presented only on suitable premises designated by the Municipality and under the supervision and control of an official designated by the Municipality.

Dealing in fireworks

34. (1) No person may deal in fireworks unless –

a. that person holds the required fireworks licence in terms of the Explosives Act; and

b. has the written authority of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

(2) Any person who wishes to obtain the written authority of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee to deal in fireworks as contemplated in subsection (1)(b), must –

(a) complete an application in the form and manner determined by the Municipality as contemplated in schedule II
(b) submit it to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee together with the prescribed fee at least 30 days before the authority is required by the applicant.

(3) The Chief Fire Officer may cancel any written authority to deal in fireworks if the holder of the authority contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these By-laws or any other applicable law.

CHAPTER 4

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION FOR USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

Use, handling and storage of flammable substances prohibited in certain circumstances

35. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), no person may use, handle or store any flammable substance or allow such substance to be used, handled or stored on any premises unless that person is the holder of a certificate of registration issued by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee in respect of

the flammable substance and the premises concerned.

(2) A certificate of registration contemplated in subsection (1) is not required if the flammable substance concerned is of any class and does not exceed the quantity stipulated in Schedule 2.

(3) No person may use, handle or store any flammable substance in respect of which no certificate of registration is required or allow such substance to be used, handled or stored on any premises, unless the flammable substance –

(a) is used, handled or stored in a manner that ensures that –

(i) no flammable substance nor any flammable substance fumes come into contact with any source of ignition that may cause the flammable substance or fumes to ignite;
(ii) in the event of a fire or other emergency, the escape of any person or animal is not hindered or obstructed in any way; or
(b) is used, handled or stored –

(i) in a naturally ventilated room that prevents the accumulation of fumes or gas;
(ii) in a suitable place outdoors that ensures the safe disposal of fumes or gas; or
(c) the flammable substance is stored in strong, gas-tight and labelled

containers.

Application for certificate of registration for flammable substances

36. An application for a certificate of registration contemplated in section 35(1) must be completed and submitted in the form and manner determined by the Council, together with the prescribed fee.

Issue of certificate of registration

37. (1) If the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee issues a certificate of registration to any person, that Officer must endorse on the certificate –

a. the class and quantity of the flammable substance for which the premises have been registered;
b. the number of storage tanks or storage facilities on the premises and their capacities;
c. the number of flammable substance storerooms on the premises and their capacities;
d. the number of liquified petroleum gas installations, types of installations and the combined capacity of all cylinders that may be stored on the premises;
e. the number of storage facilities for any other flammable substance and the volume of each such facility;
f. the period of validity and expiry date of the certificate; and
g. the physical address of the premises and the name and postal address of the occupant.

(2) A certificate of registration –

(a) is not transferable between premises;
(b) may not be issued for a period exceeding 12 months;
(c) may be transferred to the new owner of the premises in respect of which it was issued, only if an application for such transfer is approved

(3) A certificate of registration is valid only for –

(a) the installation for which it was issued;
(b) the state of the premises at the time of issue; and
(c) for the quantities of flammable substance stated on the certificate.

Availability of certificate of registration at premises

38. The holder of a certificate of registration must ensure that the certificate is available on the premises concerned at all times for inspection by any member of the Service.

Fire-fighting equipment

39. (1) Any person who holds a certificate of registration or other authorisation contemplated in these By-laws must ensure that the premises to which the authorisation applies, are equipped with –

a. subject to the provisions of subsection (6), portable fire extinguishers –

i. as specified in SABS 1567 (carbon dioxide-type), SABS 810 (dry chemical-type), SABS 1573 (foam-type) and SABS 1571 (transportable-type);
ii. in such numbers as is appropriate in each section of the premises in accordance with the SABS codes applicable to the flammable substance and risk concerned;

b. if applicable, hose reels as specified in SABS 453 (hose reels), that are connected to a water supply –
i. as contemplated in SABS 0400 (Part W); and
ii. that enables each hose reel to maintain a minimum flow of 0,5 litres per second at a minimum work pressure of 300 kPa;

c. if applicable, fire hydrants –
i. with couplings as specified in SABS 1128 (Part II) (fire-fighting equipment- couplings); and
ii. in a ratio of at 1 to every 1000 square metres or part thereof. and

d. if applicable, in relation to any above-ground facility, a sprinkler system or delute system that –
i. is approved by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee; and
ii. with the exception of temporary storage facilities, is installed in a position indicated in the building plans for the premises.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), if the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee believes that there is any exceptional hazard or risk in respect of the premises concerned, he or she may –

(a) specify the type of fire extinguisher to be installed;
(b) require that a greater number of fire extinguishers be installed; and
(c) require that a fire detection or warning system be installed.

(3) The holder of any certificate of registration or other authorisation contemplated in these By-laws must ensure that all fire-fighting equipment contemplated in subsection (1) -
(a) is inspected, maintained and serviced to the satisfaction of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee –

(i) by a competent, registered and appropriately qualified tradesman in accordance with the provisions of SABS 1015 and SABS 1475;
(ii) at least every 12 months;

(b) if installed outside the premises, is adequately protected from the weather; and
(c) is positioned prominently or where this is not possible, the position of the fire-fighting equipment is clearly indicated by a symbolic safety sign

(i) in accordance with the specifications of SABS 1186; and
(ii) to the satisfaction of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

Amendment to certificate of registration

40. The Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee may amend any certificate of registration on application by the holder.

Cancellation of certificate of registration

41. The provisions of section 24, read with the necessary changes, apply to any cancellation by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee of a certificate of registration.

Renewal of certificate of registration

42. Any application for the renewal of a certificate of registration must be submitted to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee at least 30 days prior to the expiry date of the certificate.

No authorisation required for certain motor vehicle fuel tanks

43. No certificate of registration contemplated in section 35 or any other authorisation contemplated in these by-laws is required in respect of flammable liquids in a fuel tank –

    a. of any motor vehicle; and
    b. of any stationary engine if the volume of the fuel tank does not exceed 1 000 litres.

Record of certificates of registration

44. The Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee must keep updated records of all premises in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued, amended or renewed.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING THE USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

General prohibitions regarding use, handling and storage of flammable substances

45. (1) No person who uses, handles or stores a flammable substance or allows them to be used, handled or stored on any premises may –

    a. do anything or allow anything to be done that may result in or cause a fire or explosion;
    b. do anything or allow anything to be done that may obstruct the escape to safety of any person or animal during an emergency.

(2) No person may –

(a) dump or spill or allow the dumping or spilling of any flammable substance into any borehole, sewer, drain system or surface water;

(b) discard or allow the discarding of any flammable substance from any premises in any way other than by a competent person who is properly equipped and authorised to do in terms of these By-laws;

(c) make or bring any fire or device capable of producing an open flame or allow any other person to do so, within 5 metres of any place where a flammable substance is stored;

(d) use or allow to be used any device in connection with a flammable substance in any basement level of a building, other than a gas welding or cutting device, used for the sole purpose of maintenance of the building;

(e) while any person, except the driver or any other person responsible for a bus contemplated in the National Road Traffic Act, is in or on the bus–

(i) fill or allow the filling of its fuel tank; or
(ii) transport or allow the transport of any flammable substance on the bus, except in its fuel tank; and

(f) deliver or supply or allow to be delivered or supplied, any flammable substance to any premises unless the owner or person in charge of the premises is in possession of a valid certificate of registration.

Use, handling and storage of liquefied petroleum gas

46. (1) No person may use, handle or store liquefied petroleum gas in any quantity exceeding that stipulated in Schedule 2 unless –

a. the person is in possession of a certificate of registration contemplated in section 35; and
b. the use, handling and storage of the liquefied petroleum gas complies with the requirements of SABS 087, Parts 1, 3, 7 and 10.

(2) Liquid petroleum gas may only be used, handled or stored within property boundaries and in compliance with safety distances stipulated in SABS 087, Parts 1, 3, 7 and 10.

(3) Any storage of liquid petroleum gas cylinders at any service station for retail purposes must comply with SABS 087, Part 7.

(4) No liquid petroleum gas cylinder may be used, handled or stored at any public exhibition or demonstration without the prior written permission of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

(5) An application for permission contemplated in subsection (4) must be made in writing at least 14 days before the event concerned .

(6) The Chief Fire Officer may impose any reasonable condition on the use, handling and storage of liquid petroleum gas cylinders at a public exhibition or demonstration, including but not limited to, the number of cylinders, the manner of storage, safety distances and other safety requirements.

(7) Any person using, handling or storing any liquid petroleum gas cylinder at any public exhibition or demonstration must comply with any condition imposed in terms fo subsection (6).

Display of symbolic warning signs required

47. (1) The owner of any premises where any flammable or explosive substance is used, handled or stored must, in the affected area of the premises, display symbolic signs –

    a. prohibiting smoking and open flames;
    b. of a size and number determined by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee; and
    c. prominently in places where the signs can be clearly observed.

    (2) No person may disregard or allow to be disregarded any prohibition on a symbolic sign displayed in terms of subsection (1).

Duty to report fires, accidents and dumping

48. If any fire, accident or dumping involving a flammable substance has caused damage to any person, animal, property or the environment on any premises, the owner or occupier of the premises must immediately report it to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

CHAPTER 6

STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

Storage of flammable substances prohibited in certain circumstances

49. No person may store or allow the storage of any flammable substance in any storeroom unless –

    a. that person has a certificate of registration contemplated in section 35; and
    b. the storeroom complies with the requirements of these By-laws and any other applicable law.

Symbolic safety signs must be displayed

50. The holder of a certificate of registration for a storeroom to be used for any flammable substance must ensure that-

    a. symbolic safety signs prohibiting open flames and smoking are displayed in the storeroom –

        i. of a number determined by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee;
        ii. of dimensions at least 290 millimetres by 200 millimetres; and
        iii. manufactured in accordance with SABS 1186;

    b. the groups of flammable substances and their corresponding quantities which may be stored in the storeroom are indicated on the outside of every door to the storeroom in red letters at least 75 millimetres high, against a white background.

Construction of flammable substance storerooms

51. Every storeroom must be designed and constructed according to the following criteria:

    a. The storeroom floor must consist of concrete;
    b. the storeroom walls must consist of material that has a fire resistance of at least 120 minutes;
    c. the storeroom roof must consist of –

        i. reinforced concrete with a fire resistance of at least 120 minutes; or
        ii. any other non-combustible material, if the storeroom –
            (aa) boundary of the premises; or
            (bb) adjoins a higher wall with no opening within 10 metres is not situated within 5 metres of any adjacent building or above and 5 metres on either side of the storeroom.

Requirements for storeroom doors

52. (1) Every storeroom must be equipped with a fire rated fire door that –

    a. is manufactured and installed in accordance with SABS 1253;
    b. opens to the outside;
    c. is equipped with a lock or locks approved by the Chief Fire Officer or second in charge and;
    d. is at all times capable of being opened from the inside of the storeroom without the use of a key.

    (2) A storeroom must be equipped with two or more fire doors if the distance to be covered from any part in that storeroom to a door is 4 metres or more, in which case, the fire doors must be installed as far from each other as is practicable in the circumstances.

    (3) Fire doors contemplated in subsections (1) and (2) must if installed on –

    (a) external walls, be "B" class fire doors; and
    (b) internal walls in communication within a building, be "D" class fire doors.

Requirements for storeroom windows

53. (1) Every storeroom window frame must –

    a. consist of steel;
    b. have window panels of dimensions not exceeding 450 millimetres x 450 millimetres; and
    c. be fitted with wire glass of a thickness not less than 8 millimetres.

    (2) No storeroom window must be capable of being opened.

(3) Every storeroom window must be fitted to the external wall of a building.

Requirements for storeroom catch pits

54. (1) Every storeroom must be designed and constructed so that its floor is recessed below the level of the door sill to form a catch pit –

a. with a holding capacity at least equal to the total volume of hazardous substances capable of being stored in the storeroom, plus 10 percent; and
b. if required by the Chief Fire Officer or second in charge–

i. covered at door sill level by a strong, stable, non-combustible and oxidation free floor grill; and
ii. equipped, at its lowest level, with a non-corrosive drainage valve for cleaning purposes and product recovery.

(2) The floor grill contemplated in subsection (i) must contain a suitably positioned access hatch for cleaning purposes.

Ventilation of storerooms

55. (1) Every storeroom must be designed and constructed to ensure –

a. the effective ventilation of flammable substance fumes;
b. that fumes released from the storeroom into the open air will not come into contact with any source of ignition.

(2) If the storeroom is designed and constructed for natural ventilation, the owner or person in charge of the storeroom must ventilate the storeroom at a minimum cycle of 30 air changes per hour by installing non-combustible airbricks –

(a) that are not less than 140 millimetres by 250 millimetres in extent, with non-corrosive gauze wire with a minimum opening diameter of 0.5 millimetres;
(b) that are provided in at least 3 external walls of the storeroom; and
(c) that are positioned 100 millimetres above the level of the sill and 100 millimetres below the level of the roof and not more than 450 millimetres apart.

(3) If the storeroom is designed and constructed for mechanical ventilation, the owner or person in charge of the storeroom must equip it with a mechanical ventilation system –

(a) designed and installed for this purpose;
(b) with a flow rate of 0,5 meters / second across the store;

(c) with vanes that consist of a static-free material;
(d) that discharges through a vertical metal duct into the open air –
(i) not situated within 5 metres of any opening of a building or erf boundary; and
(ii) terminating at least 1 metre above roof height or at least 3.6 meters above ground level, whichever is the greater;
(e) equipped with ventilators that are firmly attached to the inside of the walls of the storeroom and, in the case of bottom ventilators, as close as possible to the level of the sill;
(f) with all ventilation or air duct openings in the external wall opposite the mechanical ventilator installed 100 millimetres above the level of the sill to ensure effective cross-ventilation; and
(g) equipped with ducting material that –

(i) is as short as possible in the circumstances and does not have sharp bends; and
(ii) is fitted with a fire damper of at least 120 minutes fire resistance at any point where the ducting exits the storeroom, if ducting material is installed external to the storeroom in communication with the remainder of the building.

Electrical equipment in storerooms

56. (1) The owner or person in charge of any storeroom must ensure that –

a. all electrical apparatus, fittings or switch gear used or installed in the storeroom are used or installed as contemplated in SABS 0108;
b. no switch gear, distribution box, fuse or other electrical equipment, except electrical equipment as contemplated in SABS 0108, is situated–

i. inside the storeroom; or
ii. in any position where it may come into contact with any flammable substance fumes leaving the storeroom;

c. any metal part, electrical fittings and device used in or in connection with the storeroom are earthed effectively to each other and to the ground;
d. any mechanical ventilation system switch is situated outside the storeroom;
e. any mechanical ventilation system is on at all times, except when the system is being repaired or replaced, in which case the system must be repaired or replaced without delay; and
f. all electrical apparatus and fittings, except the mechanical ventilation system, are switched off when the storeroom is unattended.

(2) Any electrical installation in a storeroom may be installed and certified only by an electrician who is qualified and competent by virtue of his or her training and experience.

(3) The owner or person in charge of a storeroom must submit the certificate contemplated in subsection (2) to the Chief Fire Officer for record purposes immediately after installation contemplated in that subsection.

Foam inlets required for certain storerooms

57. The owner or person in charge of a storeroom that is used or intended to be used for storing more than 5000 litres of flammable substance must ensure –

    a. that the storeroom is provided with a foam inlet consisting of a 65 mm male instantaneous coupling and mild steel pipe work leading to the inside thereof; and
    b. that the foam inlet is identified by a sign in block letters at least 100 millimetres high, displaying the words "foam inlet".

Shelving in storerooms

58. The owner or person in charge of a storeroom must ensure that any racking of shelving erected or installed in the storeroom is of non-combustible material.

Unauthorised use and entry of storerooms prohibited

59. No person may –

    a. without the authority of the owner or person in charge, enter or allow any other person under his/her control to enter any storeroom;
    b. use any storeroom or allow it to be used for any purpose other than for the use, handling or storage of flammable substances;
    c. allow any person to work in a storeroom unless all the doors of the storeroom are wide open or the mechanical ventilation system is switched on; or
    d. place or allow to be placed any obstruction or hindrance in a passage of any storeroom or in front of any storeroom door.

Mixing and decanting rooms

60. The owner or person in charge of any premises where quantities of flammable liquids exceeding those stipulated in Schedule 3 are decanted or mixed, must ensure that any room where decanting or mixing takes place complies with all requirements of this Chapter applicable to storerooms.

Temporary above ground storage of flammable substances

61. (1) Any person who wishes to store any flammable substance on premises on a temporary basis, must apply to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee for a temporary certificate of registration.

(2) A temporary certificate of registration may be issued by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee;

(a) for a period not exceeding 12 months;
(b) if the flammable substance concerned is required -
    (i) in respect of excavation work, construction work or road construction if the volume of the flammable substance does not exceed 9 000 litres;

(ii)in respect of small fleet maintenance or research purposes, if the volume of the flammable substance does not exceed 4 400 litres; and
(iii) the application complies with the requirements of SABS 0131 and this Chapter.

(3) Every holder of a temporary certificate of registration contemplated in subsection (1) must ensure that –

(a) a storage tank for the flammable substance is not erected within 3.5 metres of any erf boundary, building, excavation, road, driveway or any other flammable substances or combustible material;
(b) adequate provision is made for rainwater run-off from retaining walls or embankments;
(c) no source of ignition or potential source of ignition exists within 5 metres of a storage tank;
(d) a symbolic sign of dimensions at least 300 millimetres by 300 millimetres prohibiting smoking and open flames is displayed on every side of a temporary storage tank; and
(e) at least two 9 kilogram dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed and kept in good working condition, within 10 metres of a temporary storage tank.

Hand tools must be intrinsically safe

62. The owner or person in charge of any flammable substance storeroom must ensure that any hand tool used in the storeroom is intrinsically safe.

Permanent above ground storage tanks for flammable liquids

63. (1) In addition to any other requirement of this Chapter, the owner or person in charge of an above ground storage tank for flammable liquids must ensure –

a. that the tank is erected or installed –

i. in accordance with SABS 0131 and SABS 089, Part I;
ii. at least 3.5 metres from any erf boundary, building, excavation, road, driveway or any other flammable substance, combustible substance or combustible material;

b. that the flammable liquid stored in the tank must be clearly identified by means of Hazchem placards contemplated in SABS 0232, Part 1.

(2) Any electrical installation associated with the storage tank must comply with SABS 0108 and SABS 089, Part 2.

Underground storage tanks for flammable liquids

64. The owner or person in charge of any premises used or intended to be used for the underground storage of any flammable liquid must ensure that any underground storage tank, pump, dispenser and pipe work is erected or installed in accordance with SABS 0400, SABS 089, Part 3 and SABS 0131.

Installing, erecting, removing and demolishing prohibited without prior notice

65. (1) No person may, in respect of registered premises, erect, install, remove, demolish, extend or change any delivery pump, storage tank, storeroom, spraying room, gas installation, storage facility, fire protection arrangement or floor layout unless that person has given the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee at least three working days prior written notice of the intention to do so, in the form and manner determined by the Municipality.

(2) The notice in terms of subsection (1) must include the intended commencement date and estimated completion date of the proposed work.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to –

(a) the temporary removal of equipment for purposes of carrying out necessary repairs;
(b) the necessary replacement of equipment or their parts; and
(c) the replacement of any storage tank with a tank of the same capacity.

Repair and maintenance of access to storage tanks

66. No person may enter or allow any other person to enter any storage tank that has at any time contained a flammable substance –

a. until such tank has been de-aerated and made free of gas and fumes as contemplated in SABS 089 (Part I); or
b. unless that person –

i. is wearing an effective self-supporting breathing apparatus; and
ii. is attached to a rescue rope under the control of a competent and responsible person.

Termination of storage and use of flammable substances

67. (1) If an aboveground or underground tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipe work is no longer required for the storage or use of a flammable substance, the owner or person in charge of the premises on which the installation is located, must –

a. notify the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee in writing within seven days of such storage or use ceasing;
b. ensure that the flammable substance is removed from the installation and the premises are rendered safe within 30 days of the cessation;
c. unless the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee directs otherwise, remove the installation including any association pipe work from the premises within 180 days of the cessation; and

d. to the satisfaction of the Council, restore any public foot path or roadway that has been disturbed by the removal of the installation within a period of 7 days of completing such removal.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) if the removal of any underground tank installation for the storage of a flammable substance will detrimentally affect the stability of the premises concerned, the owner or person in charge of the installation may, with the prior written permission of the Chief Fire Officer, fill the underground tank with liquid cement slurry.

Container handling and storage

68. (1) Every flammable substance container must –

a. be kept closed when not in use;
b. be declared gas- or vapour-free by a competent person before any modification or repairs are undertaken;
c. be manufactured and maintained in such condition as to be reasonably safe from damage and to prevent leakage of any flammable substance or vapour from the container.

(2) Every flammable liquid container must be labelled and marked with words and details indicating the flammable liquid contained in the container as well as any hazard associated with the flammable liquid.

(3) No person may extract flammable liquid from a container of a capacity exceeding 200 litres, unless the container is fitted with an adequately sealed pump or tap.

(4) Any empty flammable liquid container must be stored in a storeroom.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee may permit the storage of any empty flammable liquid container in the open air if no storeroom is available and if he or she is satisfied that –

(a) the storage area is in a position and of sufficient size that a fire hazard or other threatening danger will not be caused;
(b) the storage area is well ventilated and enclosed by a wire mesh fence;
(c) the fence supports are of steel or reinforced concrete;
(d) the storage area has an outward opening gate that is kept locked when not in use;
(e) when the floor area exceeds 10 m2 an additional escape gate is installed and fitted with a sliding bolt or other similar locking device that can be opened from the inside without the use of a key; and
(f) the storage area is free of vegetation and has a non-combustible, firm and level base.

(6) When the quantity of flammable and combustible liquids to be stored is more than 100 litres of class I and/ or more than 210 liters of class II and class III A

combined, such flammable and combustible liquids must be stored in a store room.

CHAPTER 7

TRANSPORT, SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport of dangerous goods prohibited without permits

69. The owner of any vehicle used for transporting dangerous goods, must –

    a. be in possession of a valid transport permit issued by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act; and
    b. ensure that the transport permit is available in the vehicle for inspection at all times.

Application for transport permits

70. An application for a transport permit must be completed and submitted to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee in the form and manner determined by the Council together with the prescribed fee.

Requirements of transport permits

71. A transport permit –

    a. may not be issued for a period longer than 12 months; and
    b. must –

        i. indicate the date of issue and expiry;
        ii. identify the issuing officer and bear that officer's signature;
        iii. contain a serial number;
        iv. indicate the group and quantity of dangerous goods that may be transported under the permit; and
        v. contain a description of the vehicle concerned, including its registration number.

Cancellation of transport permit

72. The provisions of section 24, read with the necessary changes, apply to any cancellation of a transport permit by the Chief Fire Officer.

Exemption from transport permits

73. A transport permit contemplated in section 69 is not required for the transportation of dangerous goods of the type and not exceeding the quantities stipulated in Schedule 3.

Design, construction, maintenance and repair of road tankers

74. Every person who designs, constructs, maintains or repairs any road tanker for the transportation of dangerous goods must –

    a. comply with the provisions of SABS 0189, SABS 1398, SABS 0233, SABS 087, Part 6 SABS 089, Part 1, SABS 0230 and SABS 1518, as the case may be; and
    b. ensure that the road tanker is labelled in a manner that complies with the provisions of SABS 0232 and any applicable law.

Design, construction, maintenance and repair of other vehicles

75. Every person who designs, constructs, maintains or repairs any vehicle for the transportation of dangerous goods, except a road tanker, must ensure that the vehicle –

    a. is designed and constructed –

        i. to safely transport the quantity and type of dangerous goods for which the vehicle is intended to be used; and
        ii. with at least two independent axle systems, each with its own suspension system, excluding any trailer forming part of an articulated vehicle;

    b. is equipped with –

        i. a safety edge or safety railing -
        (aa) at least 1 metre high when measured from the surface of the body of the vehicle; and
        (bb) capable of securing dangerous goods containers;
        ii. strong and durable straps -
        (aa) capable of fastening dangerous goods containers securely to the body of the vehicle;
        (bb) that are anchored firmly to the bodywork of the vehicle; and
        (cc) that are fitted with a reversible cog winch mechanism that can be locked;
        iii. electrical wiring that complies with SABS 314;
        iv. at least 2 static-free wheel blocks;
        v. a power insulating switch, excluding the ignition switch, situated in close proximity to the vehicle battery and in a position readily accessible in any emergency; and
        vi. a spark-proof and static-free tank that is designed, constructed and equipped to protect any dangerous goods consignment from shock or ignition while in transit.

General prohibitions regarding transport of dangerous goods

76. (1) No person may use or allow to be used, any vehicle to transport dangerous goods, unless –

a. the vehicle has a valid roadworthy certificate;
b. if not exempt in terms of section 73, the vehicle is equipped with at least two 9 kilogram dry chemical fire extinguishers –

i. designed and manufactured in accordance with SABS 810 and maintained in accordance with SABS 0105 and SABS 1475; and
ii. positioned and installed so that there is at least one fire extinguisher on each side of the vehicle that can be reached quickly and easily in the event of a fire.

(2) No person may use or allow to be used any vehicle to transport dangerous goods unless the vehicle cabin, body, cargo space, cargo tank, fuel tank, chassis and engine are effectively and permanently earthed with each other.

Supply of dangerous goods prohibited in certain circumstances

77. (1) No person may deliver or supply or allow to be delivered or supplied any dangerous goods of a type and in a quantity exceeding that specified in Schedule 2 to any premises that are not registered as contemplated in section 35.

(2) No person may deliver or supply or allow to be delivered or supplied any dangerous goods to any premises in contravention of any conditions of the certificate of registration applicable to those premises.

(3) No person may handle or allow to be handled any container containing dangerous goods in a manner that may damage that container.

(4) Every person who delivers dangerous goods must ensure that –

(a) a 9 kilogram dry chemical fire-extinguisher is available at all times during the delivery;
(b) during any transfer of the dangerous goods, the delivery vehicle is physically earthed to the storage facility to which the dangerous goods are being transferred;

(c) while delivering –

(i) the delivery vehicle is placed in such a position that it can be moved easily and quickly in the event of an emergency;
(ii) the delivery vehicle is not parked on or across a pavement or a road;
(iii) no delivery hose lies on or across a pavement, road or other premises;
(d) no dangerous goods are transferred to a storage facility that does not comply with the requirements of Chapter 6 and the provisions of SABS 0263;

(e) any device connected with, or used for, the delivery of the dangerous goods –

(i) is designed for its purpose; and
(ii) is maintained in safe and good working condition; and
(f) no dangerous goods are spilled during delivery.

(5) No person may transfer or allow to be transferred any dangerous goods to any motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel, ship or boat while its power source is in operation.

(6) No person may transfer any dangerous goods to any aircraft unless the aircraft is earthed to the transferral device by means of an earth cable.

Records of transport permits

78. The Chief Fire Officer must keep updated records of all vehicles in respect of which a transport permit has been issued, amended or renewed.

CHAPTER 8 SPRAY PAINTING

Spraying prohibited without spraying permit

79. (1) No person may spray, coat, plate or epoxy-coat any vehicle, article, object or building or part thereof or allow them to be sprayed, coated, plated or epoxy coated with any flammable substance unless –

a. that person is in possession of a spraying permit contemplated in section 80;
b. the spraying, coating, plating or epoxy-coating as the case may be is conducted in a spraying room approved by the Chief Fire Officer on premises registered for that purpose.

Application for spraying permit

80. Any person who wishes to obtain a spraying permit must –

a. complete and submit to the Chief Fire Officer an application form for such permit in the form and manner determined by the Council; and
b. pay the prescribed fee.

Cancellation of spraying permit

81. The provisions of section 24, read with the necessary changes, apply to the cancellation by the Chief Fire Officer of any spraying permit.

Duties of owner, occupier or person in charge of spraying room

82. Every owner, occupier and person in charge of a spraying room must ensure that –

a. the spraying room complies with the requirements of this Chapter; and
b. every other person on the premises complies with the provisions of this Chapter.

Design and construction of spraying rooms

83. (1) Every spraying room must be designed and constructed according to the following criteria:

a. every window frame must consist of steel with window panels –

i. that cannot be opened;
ii. that do not exceed 450 millimetres x 450 millimetres in size; and
iii. that are fitted with wire glass with a thickness not less than 8 millimetres;

b. if based on a brick and concrete construction –

i. the floor must consist of concrete;
ii. the walls must consist of brick or concrete;
iii. the roof must consist of reinforced concrete; and
iv. every door must consist of a Class B-type fire doors as contemplated in SABS 1253; and

c. if based on a metal structure –

i. the framework of the structure, including door assemblies must consist of a sturdy steel profile with a minimum wall thickness of 2.5 millimetres;
ii. the framework of the entire structure, including any door, must be clad on both sides with sheet metal with a minimum thickness of 1.3 millimetres;
iii. the framework of the entire structure must be fume-proof, flameproof and liquid-proof;
iv. the floor must consist of concrete or metal;
v. all material used must have a fire integrity grading of at least 60 minutes; and
vi. the structure must be constructed, installed and finished so that all surfaces are smooth in order to prevent any furring which may hamper ventilation, washing or cleaning of the spraying room.

Water floors for spraying rooms

84. Every spraying room which is designed and constructed with a sunken water floor must be designed and constructed so that –

a. the water is covered at the level of the sill by a sturdy, stable, noncombustible and corrosion-free floor grill capable of bearing the weight of every person and object in the spraying room; and
b. the water in the sunken water floor is circulated through an effective noncombustible and cleanable filtering system by a closed circuit pump

circulation system consisting of non-corrosive metal pipes of suitable diameter and wall thickness.

Electrical equipment in spraying rooms

85. (1) Any electrical apparatus, light, fitting and switch gear installed or used in a spraying room must be installed and used in accordance with SABS 0108.

(2) Any switch gear, distribution boxe, fuse and other electrical equipment, except equipment as contemplated in SABS 0108 must –

(a) be located outside the spraying room; and
(b) be positioned so as not to come into contact with fumes from the spraying room.

(3) Any switch for the mechanical ventilation system of a spraying room must be situated outside the spraying room.

(4) Any metal part and electrical fitting and any other device used in, or in connection with, the spraying room, must be earthed effectively with each other and the ground.

(5) Every electrical installation in a spraying room may be installed only by a suitably qualified electrician who must –

(a) certify in writing that the installation complies with all applicable legal requirements; and
(b) furnish the certificate to the owner or person responsible for the premises concerned.

(6) The owner or person responsible for the premises on which the spraying room is located must submit the certificate contemplated in subsection (5) to the Chief Fire Officer without delay.

Location of spraying rooms

86. (1) The owner, occupier and person in charge of a spraying room must ensure that there is an escape opening between the spraying room and any other activity, process or area on the premises concerned –

a. of at least 1200 millimetres wide; and
b. that must at all times be kept free of any obstruction, refuse or combustible material.

(2) If any other activity or process which may pose a fire hazard is conducted adjacent to a spraying room on any premises, the escape opening contemplated in subsection (1), must be clearly identified by a fire partition wall –

(a) of a height at least 300 millimetres higher than the roof of the spraying room; and
(b) with a fire resistance of at least 60 minutes.

(3) No more than two sides of a spraying room contemplated in section 83(1)(c), may border a fire partition wall.

Access to spraying rooms

87. In addition to any door for the access of motor vehicles or other objects to any spraying room, every spraying room must have at least two hinged doors for escape purposes that –

    a. open to the outside of the spraying room;
    b. have dimensions of at least 800 millimetres wide x 2000 millimetres high;
    c. are positioned on opposite sides of the spraying room so that the distance to be covered to any door when any object is in the spraying room for spraying does not exceed 4 metres; and
    d. are fitted with a locking mechanism that is at all times capable of being opened from the inside of the spraying room without the use of a key.

Ventilation of spraying rooms

88. Every spraying room must be equipped with a mechanical inlet and outlet ventilation system designed and installed –

    a. so that ventilation of at least 0.5 metres per second is provided across the spraying room;
    b. with vanes consisting of static-free material;
    c. so that it releases fumes into the open air from outlets that are not located within 5 metres of any opening of a building or erf boundary;
    d. with ventilators that are attached firmly to the inside walls of the spraying room with bottom ventilators affixed as close as possible to the level of the sill;
    e. with ventilation and air duct openings installed in opposite walls, doors or the roof so as to ensure effective cross-ventilation; and
    f. with ducting material that is fitted with a fire damper and covering of at least 120 minutes fire resistance where the ducting material exists the spraying room, if ducting material is installed external to the spraying room in communication with the remainder of the building concerned.

Fire dampers, protectors and alarms in spraying rooms

89. (1) A fire damper manufactured and installed in accordance with SABS 193, must be affixed in front of any air purification filter or part of such filter on the inside of any spraying room.

    (2) The fire damper must –

    (a) be capable of closing automatically by means of a suitably located sensor that is activated by a rise of more than 10oC in the predetermined working temperature inside the spraying room;
    b) be installed so that it will remain in position even if the air duct distorts during a fire; and
    (c) be equipped with an overriding fusible link.

(3) The ventilation system must be equipped with a sensor that –

(a) is capable of turning off the ventilation system and any heating device used in connection with the spraying room, in the event of a fire or a rise of more than 10oC in the predetermined working temperature inside the spraying room; and
(b) activates a visual and audible alarm inside and outside the spraying room in an event contemplated in paragraph (a).

Design and positioning of ventilation outlets for spraying rooms

90. Every outlet opening from a spraying room must be designed and positioned to release fumes from the spraying room into the open air at least –

a. 1 metre above any roof on the premises;
b. 4 metres above the ground level; and
c. 5 metres from any opening of a building situated on or adjacent to the spraying room.

Display of signs on spraying rooms

91. (1) A symbolic sign prohibiting open flames and smoking must be affixed to the inside and the outside of every door of a spraying room.

(2) Any symbolic sign contemplated in subsection (1), must be –

(a) manufactured and installed in accordance with SABS 1186; and
(b) of dimensions at least 290 millimetres by 290 millimetres.

Manifold installations in spraying rooms

92. Every manifold installation of a Group II hazardous substance that forms an integral part of the heating system of any spraying room must –

a. comply with SABS 087 (Part 1); and
b. the requirements of these By-laws.

General prohibitions regarding spraying rooms

93. No person may –

a. use any spraying room or allow any spraying room to be used unless signs prohibiting open flames and smoking are affixed to the spraying room in compliance with section 91;
b. enter a spraying room or allow any other person to enter a spraying room without the authority of the owner, occupier or person in control of the spraying room;
c. use any spraying room or allow any spraying room to be used for any purpose other than spray painting or related activities;

d. enter any spraying room or allow any other person to enter a spraying room unless the mechanical ventilation system is operating; or
e. place any obstruction of hindrance or allow any obstruction or hindrance to be placed in any escape opening or in front of any door of a spraying room.

Fire extinguishing equipment in spraying rooms

94. (1) Every spraying room must be equipped with –

a. at least one 9 kilogram dry chemical fire extinguisher installed on the inside of the spraying room; and
b. at least one 9 kilogram dry chemical fire extinguisher installed on the outside of the spraying room.

(2) Fire extinguishers contemplated in subsection (1) must be installed in positions approved by a member of the Service.

(3) Every spraying room must be protected by at least one fire hose reel as specified in SABS 543 –

(a) that is connected to a water supply as contemplated in SABS 0400 (Part W); and
(b) that enables the hose reel to maintain a flow of at least 0.5 litres per second at a work pressure of at least 300 kPa.

CHAPTER 9

FIRE BRIGADE SERVICES

Establishment and maintenance of Service

95. (1) The Council has established a Fire Brigade Service as contemplated in section 3 of the Fire Brigade Services Act.

(2) The Council must maintain the Service, which includes –

(a) appointing a Chief Fire Officer and the necessary members of the Service;
(b) ensuring that they are properly trained; and
(c) acquiring and maintaining the necessary vehicles, machinery, equipment, devices and accessories to ensure that the Service is effective and able to fulfill its objects.

Objects of Service

96. The objects of the Service are –

a. to prevent the outbreak and spread of fire;
b. to fight and extinguish any fire that endangers any person, animal or property
c. to protect any person and property against any fire hazard or other danger contemplated in these By-laws; and
d. to rescue any person, animal and property from any fire or other danger contemplated in these By-laws.

Special services

97. (1) The Service may, provide any special service related to its objects to any other person against payment of the prescribed fee on written request to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

(2) The special service may be granted to a profit making organization or function at a fee to be determined by the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee or to a
non-profit making organization free of charge at a discretion of the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee.

(3) Any service contemplated in subsection (1), may be terminated without notice if the services, equipment or personnel involved in providing that service are required to deal with an emergency.

Instructions by members of Service

98. (1) In addition to any powers under section 8 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, a member may give any lawful instruction to any person in order to secure compliance with these By-laws or to ensure the safety of any person or property.

(2) An instruction may be given orally or in writing and if the instruction is given orally, the member must confirm it in writing and give it to the person concerned at the earliest opportunity.

(3) An instruction contemplated in subsection (1) may include, but is not limited to an instruction –

(a) for the immediate evacuation of any premises;
(b) to close any premises until such time as any contravention of these Bylaws has been rectified;
(c) to cease any activity;
(d) to remove any immediate threat to the safety of any person or property;
(e) to take specified steps to comply with these By-laws, either immediately or within a specified period; and

(4) If it is not reasonable for steps referred to in paragraph (e), to be taken immediately, for the owner or occupier of the premises concerned

to provide the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee with a written description

of the steps to be taken and a time-table for the taking of these steps in order to ensure compliance with these By-laws.

Pretending to be member of Service prohibited

99. (1) No person may pretend to be a member of the service.

(2) No person who is not a member of the service may wear any official clothing, uniform, badge or insignia of the Service.

Certificates to identify members of Service

100. (1) The Chief Fire Officer must provide each member with a certificate identifying that person as a member.

(2) A member, while performing any function or exercising any power under these By-laws must –

(a) keep the certificate provided in terms of subsection (1), on his or her person; and
(b) produce it for inspection on request by any person.

Cost of analysis samples

101. (1) Any costs incurred by the Council in connection with the analysis of any sample taken from any premises for the purposes of these By-laws, and a report on such analysis by an institution accredited by the Chief Fire Officer for that purpose may be recovered from the owner or occupier of that premises if the owner or occupier of the premises is not in compliance with these By-laws regarding the substance concerned.

CHAPTER 10 MISCELLANEOUS

Handling of animals during emergencies

102. (1) The owner, occupier or person in charge of any zoological garden, feedlot, stable, research institution, veterinary practice or any place of veterinary science study, must ensure the professional handling of any animal on the premises concerned during an emergency.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Chief Fire Officer or his/ her appointee may in respect of any premises, authorize a suitably qualified person to handle or put down any animal during an emergency.

(3) The Council may recover any costs incurred in relation to the professional handling or putting down of any animal during an emergency from the owner or occupier of the premises concerned.

Exemption from provisions of these by-laws

103. (1) Any person may make application to the Council in writing, for an exemption from any provision of these By-laws, specifying the reasons for exemption in such application.

(2) The Council may grant an exemption –

(a) in general or in part;
(b) for any period; and
(c) subject to any condition that will provide the same overall fire prevention and protection that would result from the full application of these By-laws.

(3) If an exemption is granted in terms of subsection (2), the Council must issue a certificate of exemption to the person concerned, specifying the scope and period of the exemption and any condition imposed.

(4) The Council may amend or withdraw a certificate of exemption at any time.

(5) The holder of a certificate of exemption must ensure that the certificate is available on the premises concerned at all times for inspection by any member.

Approval, authorization or permission under these by-laws

104. Any person who requires any approval, authorization or permission contemplated in these By-laws, in respect of which no application procedure is provided, must apply for that approval, authorization or permission –

a. by completing and submitting an application in the form and manner determined by the Council; and
b. by paying the prescribed fee.

Cancellation of approval, authorization or permission

105. The provisions of section 24, read with the necessary changes, apply to any approval, authorization or permission contemplated in section 104.

By-laws bind State

106. These By-laws bind the State and any person in the service of the State.

107. Any person who –

a. contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these by-laws;
b. fails to comply with any notice issued or displayed in terms of these By-laws;
c. fails to comply with any lawful instruction given in terms of these By-laws; or
d. obstructs or hinders, or improperly influences or attempts to do so, any authorized representative or employee of the Council in the execution of his

or her duties or performance of his or her powers or functions under these By-laws; is

Guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not less than R250-00 and not exceeding R5000-00 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 R5000.00 or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding one day, for every day during the continuance of such an offence, after a written notice has been issued by the Council and served on the person concerned, requesting the discontinuance of such an offence.

Repeal of by-laws

108. The by-laws listed in Schedule 5 are hereby repealed.

Short title

109. These By-laws are called the Fire Safety By-Laws

SCHEDULE 1

GUIDELINE FOR EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLANS

Content of emergency evacuation plans

1. Every emergency evacuation plan contemplated in section 17 must contain at least the information under the headings below.

(1) Emergency telephone numbers
A list of all relevant emergency telephone numbers.

(2) General information

(a) the physical address of the premises;
(b) a description of the activities on the premises;
(c) the number of persons present on the premises at any time;
(d) an indication of any control room on the premises;
(e) an indication of any alarm system on the premises; and
(f) the particulars and contact details of every responsible person in the event of an emergency;

(3) Area study

An area study addressing the following:

(a) a history of emergency incidents on the premises;
(b) any important and relevant features or landmarks regarding the premises; and
(c) any information regarding adjacent premises that may be relevant to evacuation in an emergency

(4) Socio-economic or other threats

Any socio-economic or other threats and their potential impact on the premises.

(5) Details of available equipment

Particulars and details regarding the position of the following equipment:

(a) Equipment in the control room;
(b) Fire-fighting and first aid equipment on the premises; and
(c) any other equipment which may be relevant in an emergency.

(6) The emergency team Particulars and details regarding the identity of members of the emergency team including;

(a) its management;
(b) the continuity officers;
(c) the fire teams; and
(d) the first aid teams.

(7) Duties of emergency team members

The duties and responsibilities of members of the emergency team.

(8) Action plans and emergency procedures
Details of the specific action plans and emergency procedures applicable to the premises.

(9) Building plans and maps

The building plans of the premises and any relevant topographical map must be included in the evacuation plan.

(10) Emergency plan register

The plan must include –

(a) an updated register of the emergency evacuation plan;
(b) an updated drill register for the emergency evacuation plan; and
(c) a bomb threat questionnaire.

Review of emergency evacuation plans

2. (1) An emergency evacuation plan must be reviewed and updated by the owner or occupier of the premises concerned at least once each year and whenever a member of the management of the emergency team ceases to work at the premises.

(2) Whenever an emergency evacuation plan is reviewed and updated, the owner or occupier of the premises concerned must ensure that all old plans on the premises or in the possession of the management of the emergency team are collected and destroyed in order to eliminate any confusion regarding the validity and accuracy of the evacuation plan.

Emergency evacuation drills

3. (1) An emergency evacuation plan should be drilled at least twice each year and involve the participation of all persons who work or reside in the building concerned.

(2) The owner or person in charge of a building should give all persons who are to be involved in an emergency evacuation drill at least 21 days' notice of the drill.

Emergency evacuation awareness

4. Every person who works or resides on premises should be aware of the emergency evacuation plan for that premises.

Training of persons

5. Every person who resides or works on premises with an emergency evacuation plan should be suitably trained in –

(a) first aid or fire-fighting;
(b) emergency aid;
(c) emergency evacuation procedures; and
(d) emergency management techniques.

SCHEDULE 2

EXEMPTION FROM CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

A certificate of registration is in terms of section 35(2) not required if the flammable substances concerned are of a type and do not exceed the quantity stipulated below.

GASES		
Class 0	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Flat-total cylinder capacity may Not exceed 9 kg.
		Houses or commercial premises- Total maximum of 100 kg on premises. Industrial premises- maximum of 19 kg per 600m³ of building space with a total maximum of 100 kg.
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND COMBUSTABLE LIQUIDS		
Class I	Liquids with a close-cap flashpoint of below 38° C	Total maximum of 40 litres

Class II	Liquids with a close-cap flashpoint of 38° C or above, but below 60.5 C	Total quantity of Class II and Class IIIA together may not exceed the maximum quantity of 210 litres.
Class IIIA	Liquids with a close-cap flashpoint of 60.5 or above but below 93 C.	

SCHEDULE 3

EXEMPTION FROM TRANSPORT PERMIT

A transport permit is in terms of section 73 not required for the transport of dangerous good of the

Type and not exceeding the quantity stipulated below.

GROUP	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
II	**GASES**	
	Flammable gases	Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 50 kg.
	Non-flammable gases	Total cylinder capacity may not exceed 333 kg.
III	**FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS**	
	With flashpoint ≤ 18° C	Total quantity may not exceed 100lts.
	With flashpoint ≥ 18° C	Total quantity may not exceed

	but ≤ 23° C.	420lts.
	With flashpoint ≥ 23° C but ≤ 61° C.	Total quantity may not exceed 1100lts.
	With flashpoint ≥ 61° C but ≤ 100° C.	Total quantity may not exceed 1100lts.
IV	**FLAMMABLE SOLIDS**	
	Flammable solids	Total quantity may not exceed 250 kg.
V	**OXIDIZING AGENTS AND ORGANIC PEROXIDES**	
	Oxidising agent	Total quantity may not exceed 200 kg.
	Group II organic peroxide in packets.	Total quantity may not exceed 200 kg.
VI	**TOXIC / INEFFECTIVE SUBSTANCES**	
	Group I toxic substances in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 5 kg.
	Group II toxic substances in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 50 kg.
	Group III toxic substances in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 50 kg.
VII	**CORROSIVE / CAUSTIC SUBSTANCES**	
	Group I acids in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 50 kg.
	Group II acids in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 200 kg.
	Group III acids in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 1000 kg.
	Group I alkaline substances in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 50 kg.
	Group II alkaline substances in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 200 kg.
	Group III alkaline substances in packets	Total quantity may not exceed 1000 kg.
	MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTANCES	
	Liquids	Total quantity may not exceed 210 kg.
	Solids	Total quantity may not exceed 210 kg.

SCHEDULE 4

SABS CODES OF PRACTICE AND SPECIFICATIONS

SABS CODE	TITLE
SABS 019	Portable metal containers for compressed gas-basic design, manufacture, use and maintenance.
SABS 087: PART 1	The handling, Storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 1: Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving gas storages containers of individual water capacity not exceeding 500/ and a combined water capacity not exceeding 3000/per installation.
SABS 087: Part 3	The handling, Storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 3: Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving gas storages vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 500*lrs*
SABS 087: Part 4	The handling, Storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 4: Transportation of liquefied petroleum gas containers of capacity not exceeding 9 kg.
SABS 087: Part 7	The handling, Storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial and industrial installations, Part 7: Storage and filling sites for refillable liquefied petroleum gas containers of capacity not exceeding 9 kg.
SABS 089: Part 1	The petroleum industrial, Part 1: storage and distribution of petroleum products in above ground bulk installations.
SABS 089: Part 2	The petroleum industrial, Part 2: Electrical installations in the distribution and marketing sector.
SABS 0105: Part 1	The classification, use and control of fire fighting equipment, part 1 Portable fire extinguishers.
SABS 0108	The classifications of hazardous locations and the selection of apparatus for use in such locations.
SABS 0131	The handling and storage of liquid fuel, Part 2: large consumer premises.
SABS 0142	The wiring of premises.
SABS 0177: Part 5	The testing of materials, components and elements used in building: non-combustibility at 750 C of building materials.
SABS 193	Fire dampers
SABS 0228	The identification and classification of dangerous substances and goods.
SABS 0230	Transportation of dangerous goods: Inspection requirements of road vehicles.
SABS 0232: Part 1	Transportation of dangerous goods: Emergency information systems, Part 1: Emergency information systems for road transformation.

SABS 0263	The warehousing of dangerous goods, enclosed storage and covered and uncovered outdoor storage yards.
SABS 0400	The application of the National Building Regulations.
SABS 1186: Part 1	Symbolic safety signs, Part 1: Standard sign and general requirements.
SABS 1253	Fire door and fire shutters.
SABS 1398	Road tank vehicles for flammable liquids.
SABS 1475: Part 1	The production of reconditioned fire fighting equipment, Part 1: Portable rechargeable fire extinguishers.
SABS 1518	Transportation of dangerous goods – Design requirements for road tankers.
SABS 1571	Transportation rechargeable fire extinguishers.
SABS 1573	Portable rechargeable fire extinguishers – Foam type extinguishers.

SCHEDULE 5 REPEALED BY-LAWS

NUMBER AND YEAR	NAME OF BY - LAWS	EXTENT OF REPEAL

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Notice Title MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (32/2000): FIRE SAFETY BY-LAW
Gazette Number 70
Notice Number 862
Gazette Date 2014-03-26
Notice Type General Notices
Province Gauteng

NOTICE 862 OF 2014

MIDVAAL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE OF INTENT

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 13 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 that the Midvaal Local Municipality's hereby promulgates the following amendments and additions to the Fire Safety By-Law:

1. By the addition of (f) to Section 30 to read as follows:

30. (1) Unless so authorised in terms of Section 33, no person may use fireworks.

(f) In any residential area.

2. By renumbering clause 31 and adding the following:

31. (1)(a)-(p)

31. (2) That the public be notified 30 days prior to an event of the time, date and venue that the fireworks will be displayed.

3. That Section 32(1)(c) be substituted with the following:

32. (1)(c) Any person who wishes to present a fireworks display must apply to the Chief Fire Officer or his/her appointee for authorisation by completing and submitting an application in the form and manner determined by the Council together with the prescribed fee and the following documentation.

A letter of consent from the owner or person responsible for the property on which the fireworks display is proposed to be presented and that the owner or responsible person also needs to take out public liability to accept full responsibility for any losses/damages to people, animals or property linked to the fireworks display.

The amendments and additions to the By-Law will come into operation on date of publication and will be available for inspection at Room 204, Second Floor, Civic Centre, Mitchell Street, Meyerton. Enquiries can also be made to Mr. T. Figgins at (016) 360 7626 or at tommyf@midvaal.gov.za. The amendments and additions will also be posted on the municipality's website, namely www.midvaal.gov.za.

The Municipal Manager
P.O. Box 9
Meyerton
1960

MR. A.S.A DE KLERK
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

12 MARCH 2014

MN 976/2014