

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE

EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Municipal Manager hereby publishes, in terms of section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 [Act No. 32 of 2000] read with section 162 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 1996 [Act No. 108 of 1996] the By-laws relating to Community Fire Safety that come into operation on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

BY-LAWS RELATING TO COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality is vested with legislative authority in terms of the Constitution;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality in the exercise of its functions has the right to promote the achievement of a fire-safe environment and to provide for procedures, methods and practices to regulate fire safety for the benefit of all persons residing within the boundaries of the Municipality;

NOW THEREFORE be it enacted by the Council as follows:

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CHAPTER 1 - DEFINITIONS

[1] DEFINITIONS

In these by-laws, words used in the masculine gender include the feminine, the singular includes the plural and vice versa and unless the context otherwise indicates –

"above ground storage tank" means a tank situated above ground for the storage of a flammable liquid;

"automatic releasing hold-open device" means a device used to hold open a fire door and which operates on the detection of a fire to close the fire door;

"boundary" means any lateral or street boundary of a site;

"building" means –

- [a] any structure, whether of a temporary or permanent nature and irrespective of the materials used in the construction thereof, erected or used for or in connection with –
 - [i] the accommodation or convenience of human beings or animals;
 - [ii] the manufacture, processing, storage or sale of any goods;
 - [iii] the rendering of any service;
 - [iv] the destruction or treatment of combustible refuse or combustible waste; or
 - [v] the cultivation or growing of any plant or crop;
- [b] any wall, swimming pool, reservoir or bridge or any other structure connected therewith;
- [c] any fuel pump or any tank used in connection therewith;
- [d] any part of a building, including a building as defined in subsections [a], [b] or [c];
- [e] any facilities or system, or part or portion thereof, within or outside but incidental to a building, for the provision of a water supply, drainage, sewerage, storm water disposal, electricity supply or other similar service in respect of such building;

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

"chief fire officer" means the person in charge of a service, or the acting chief officer, as contemplated in the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 [Act No. 99 of 1987];

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

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

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

"Constitution" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 No. 108 of 1996];

"controlling authority" means either a chief fire officer, the Municipal Manager or their respective delegates as contemplated in sections [2] and [3] of these by-laws;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Explosives Act” means the Explosives Act, 1965, (Act 26 of 1956);

"Fire Brigade Services Act" means the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 [Act No. 99 of 1987];

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

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

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

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

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

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

[a] detect, control or extinguish a fire, or

[b] alert occupants or the fire service, or both, to a fire, but excludes portable and mobile fire extinguishers;

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

“fire works” means an item prescribed in the Explosives Act as well as the relevant regulations.

“fire works display” means the discharge of fireworks as part of an public, religious and private function.

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

[a] is ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less [by volume] with air; or

[b] has a flammable range with air of at least 12 percentage points, regardless of the lower flammable limit;

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

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

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

"flammable store" means a store that is used for the storage of flammable liquids and complies with the criteria set out in section [46] of these by-laws;

"Hazardous Substances Act" means the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 [Act No. 15 of 1973];

"Municipality" means the Emalahleni Municipality, established in terms of section [12] of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 [Act No. 117 of 1998] and includes any political structure, political office bearer, duly authorized agent thereof or any employee thereof acting in connection with these by-laws by virtue of a power vested in the Municipality and delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, agent or employee;

"Municipal Manager" means a person appointed in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 [Act No. 117 of 1998];

"Municipal Structures Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 [Act No. 117 of 1998], as amended from time to time;

"Municipal Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 [Act No. 32 of 2000], as amended from time to time;

"National Building Regulations" means the regulations promulgated in terms of section 17[1] of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 [Act No. 103 of 1977] and:

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

"National Road Traffic Act" means the National Road Traffic Act, 1996 [Act No. 93 of 1996];

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

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

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

"Occupational Health and Safety Act" means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 [Act No. 85 of 1993];

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

"owner" means –

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

"person in charge" means –

- [a] in relation to premises, either a natural or juristic person who is permanently or temporarily responsible for the management, maintenance or utilization of the premises;
- [b] in relation to a building, either a natural or juristic person who is permanently or temporarily responsible for the management, maintenance or utilization of the building;
- [c] in relation to an installation, either a natural or juristic person who is permanently or temporarily responsible for the management or utilization of the installation, provided that such a person is not the person mentioned in subsection [a]; and
- [d] in the event of the controlling authority being unable to determine the identity of a person mentioned in subsections [a], [b] and [c], any person who is in the reasonable opinion of the controlling authority deemed to be in charge of such premises, building or installation;

"population" means the population determined in accordance with the National Building Regulations [A21];

"premises" means any building, beach, land, terrain, road, vehicle and can include a vessel, train or aircraft;

"public place" means any square, park, recreation ground or open space which –

- [a] is vested in the Municipality; or
- [b] the public has the right to use; or
- [c] is shown on a general plan of a township filed in a deeds registry or a Surveyor-General's office and has been provided for or reserved for the use of the public or the owners of erven in such township;

"public road" means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place [whether a thoroughfare or not] which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access, and includes –

- [a] the verge of any such road, street or thoroughfare;
- [b] any bridge, ferry or drift traversed by any such road, street or thoroughfare; and
- [c] any other work or object forming part of or connected with or belonging to such road, street or thoroughfare;

"SABS Codes" means the South African Bureau of Standards Codes of Practice and Specifications issued in terms of the Standards Act;

"service" means a fire brigade service as defined in the Fire Brigade Services Act;

"site" means any erf, lot, plot, stand or other piece of land on which a building has been, is being or is to be erected;

"Standards Act" means the Standards Act, 1998 [Act No. 29 of 1998];

"state" means: -

- [a] any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; or
- [b] any other functionary or institution –
 - [i] exercising a power or performing a function in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or
 - [ii] exercising a public power or performing a public function in terms of any legislation, but does not include a court or judicial officer;

"storage vessel" means a pressure vessel as defined in the regulations for pressure vessels promulgated in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act;

"summary abatement" means to immediately judge a condition to be a fire hazard or other threatening danger to life or property and to order immediate correction of such condition;

"tank" for purposes of Chapter 9 of these by-laws, means a container mounted permanently or temporarily on or embodied in a vehicle and so constructed to be suitable for the containment of flammable liquid or gas cargo;

"these by-laws" includes any schedules published in terms of these by-laws;

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

"vehicle" means a vehicle as defined in the National Road Traffic Act and includes the following –

- [a] **"road tank vehicle"** means a tank truck, tank trailer or truck-tractor and tank-semi-trailer combination;
- [b] **"tank-semi-trailer"** means a vehicle with a tank mounted on it or built as an integral part of it and so constructed that the semi-trailer is drawn by a truck-tractor or another trailer, through a fifth wheel connecting part of the load rest to the towing vehicle;
- [c] **"tank trailer"** means a vehicle with a tank mounted on it or built as an integral part of it and so constructed that, when the tank trailer is drawn by a tank truck, practically all of its load rests on its own wheels;
- [d] **"tank truck"** means a single, self-propelled vehicle with a tank mounted on it;
- [e] **"truck-tractor"** means a self-propelled vehicle used to pull a tank-semi-trailer; and
- [f] any other vehicle which in the reasonable opinion of the controlling authority, is a vehicle contemplated in Chapter 9 of these by-laws.

CHAPTER 2 - ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

[2] ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

- [1] The chief fire officer is responsible for the administration and enforcement of these by-laws.
- [2] Where no chief fire officer has been appointed in terms of the Fire Brigade Services Act, the Municipal Manager is responsible for the administration and enforcement of these by-laws.
- [3] Where there is no service established in the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality, the Municipal Manager is responsible for the administration and enforcement of these by-laws; provided that –
 - [a] A chief fire officer may delegate any power granted to him in terms of these by-laws, in accordance with section 19 of the Fire Brigade Services Act.
 - [b] A Municipal Manager may delegate any power granted to him in terms of these by-laws, in accordance with the system of delegation of the Municipality developed in terms of section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act.

[3] ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

- [1] A controlling authority may, whenever he regards it as necessary or expedient to do so, enter any premises at any reasonable time to ensure compliance with these by-laws.

- [2] A controlling authority has the authority to summarily abate any condition that is in violation of any provision of these by-laws and that presents an immediate fire hazard or other threatening danger.
- [3] A controlling authority must remedy any violation mentioned in subsection [2] by performing any reasonable and necessary act and may also –
- [a] call for the immediate evacuation of the premises;
 - [b] order the closure of the premises until such time as the violation has been rectified;
 - [c] order the cessation of any activity; and
 - [d] order the removal of the immediate threat.
- [4] The costs of an action referred to in subsection [3] must be borne by the person reasonably deemed by a controlling authority to be responsible for the existence of such condition.

[4] AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE

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

[5] FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS

- [1] A controlling authority must, in response to non-compliance with the provisions of these by-laws, excluding the situation in subsection 3[2], issue a written notice that must include the following –
- [a] confirmation of the findings;
 - [b] provisions of these by-laws that are being contravened;
 - [c] the remedial action required; and
 - [d] stipulate a time for compliance.
- [2] An order or notice issued under these by-laws must be served either by personal delivery or registered mail upon a person who is, in the reasonable opinion of the controlling authority, deemed to be the appropriate person.
- [3] For unattended or abandoned premises, a copy of such order or notice must be posted on the premises in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such premises and the order or notice must be mailed by registered mail to the last known address of the owner, the person in charge of the premises or both.

[6] DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF AN APPROVAL OR A CERTIFICATE

A controlling authority may refuse, suspend or revoke an approval or a certificate required by these by-laws for –

- [a] failure to meet the provisions of these by-laws for the issue of the approval or certificate; or

[b] non-compliance with the provisions of the approval or certificate.

[7] RECORDS REQUIRED

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

[8] CHARGES

[1] The Municipality may determine the fees payable by a person on whose behalf the controlling authority has rendered a service, as provided in section 10 of the Fire Brigade Services Act.

[2] The Municipality may charge a fee, provided for in the schedule of tariffs, for –

[a] the provision of an inspection or re-inspection or any other service; and

[b] the issuing of permits, approvals or certificates.

[9] INDEMNITY

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

[10] REPORTING A FIRE HAZARD AND OTHER THREATENING DANGER

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

CHAPTER 3 - FIRE PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS

[11] GENERAL

The controlling authority must, in terms of subsection 3[3] or subsection 5[1] of these by-laws, abate a contravention of the National Building Regulations relating to fire and safety of buildings.

[12] ACCESS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES

[1] If, in the reasonable opinion of the controlling authority, premises are not readily accessible from public roads, then the premises must be provided with emergency vehicle access and, notwithstanding the provisions in the National Building Regulations [T1], may be required to comply with any or all of the following –

[a] an access road must be constructed so that it is capable of supporting the mass of the heaviest emergency vehicle required to cater for the risk of the premises;

- [b] a motorised or electronically operated gate must be equipped in such a manner that access to the premises can be gained without the use of a motor or any other electronic device;
 - [c] fire lanes must be provided for all premises which are set back more than 45m from a public road or which exceed 9m in height and are set back more than 15m from a public road;
 - [d] fire lanes must be at least 4m in width, the position of which must be decided upon after consultation with the controlling authority, and the area from ground level to a clearance height of 4m above the fire lane must remain unobstructed; and
 - [e] a cul-de-sac which is more than 90m in length must be provided with a minimum turning circle at the closed end of the road capable of accommodating the largest emergency vehicle which is required to cater for the risk of the premises.
- [2] The design, marking, use and maintenance of fire lanes not forming part of a public road must comply with the requirements of the controlling authority.
- [3] It is unlawful for any person to park a vehicle in or otherwise obstruct a fire lane.

[13] DIVISION AND OCCUPANCY SEPARATING ELEMENTS

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

[14] FIRE DOORS AND ASSEMBLIES

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

[15] ESCAPE ROUTES

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

[16] TENTS

- [1]** Prior to the erection and usage of a tent as an occupancy contemplated in the National Building Regulations [A20], the person intending to erect and use such tent must –
 - [a]** submit an application in terms of the National Building Regulations [A2] to the Municipality for the erection and usage of the tent; and
 - [b]** submit an application in terms of section 22 of these by-laws to the controlling authority for a temporary population certificate.
- [2]** The application submitted in terms of subsection [1] must comply with the following –
 - [a]** the tent must be erected at least 4.5m from a boundary, combustible store or material and the controlling authority may require that this distance be increased should the situation require it;
 - [b]** where tents are erected adjacent to one another, an unobstructed minimum distance of 4,5m must be provided between them and where applicable between the stakes and guys of the adjacent tents, in order to ensure emergency vehicle access;
 - [c]** the requirements set out in the National Building Regulations [T1] must be complied with in the following instances:
 - [i]** where the population of a tent exceeds 25 people;
 - [ii]** where a tent is occupied during the hours of darkness;
 - [iii]** for seating arrangements and aisle dimensions; and
 - [iv]** for the provision of fire extinguishers;
 - [d]** the population density of a tent must comply with the National Building Regulations [A21];
 - [e]** no cooking may be carried out in a tent occupied by the public and if cooking is required then it must be carried out in a separate tent or an area to which the public does not have access;

- [f] no open fire is permitted in a tent, provided that any flame emitting device, such as a candle, lantern or torch, but not limited thereto, is only permitted in a tent after approval by the controlling authority;
 - [g] no open fire or flame is permitted within 5m of a tent, stake or guy of a tent;
 - [h] smoking is prohibited in a tent and a "No Smoking" sign must be prominently displayed at each entrance and must comply with SABS 1186: Part 1; and
 - [i] lighting and wiring installed in a tent must comply with the requirements set out in SABS 0142 in such a manner that direct contact is not made with combustible material and radiated heat does not pose an ignition hazard.
- [3] Notwithstanding the provisions in subsections [1] and [2], the controlling authority may request the applicant to fulfil additional requirements for the erection and usage of a tent.

CHAPTER 4 - FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

[17] FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- [a] Fire extinguishers must be provided and installed on premises as required by the controlling authority and in accordance with National Building Regulations [T1] and [T2].
- [b] Fire extinguishers must be maintained strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, SABS 1475: Part 1, SABS 1571, SABS 1573 and SABS 0105: Part 1.
- [c] A juristic or a natural person may not fill, recharge, recondition, modify, repair, inspect or test a fire extinguisher, in terms of SABS 1475: Part 1, unless such a person is the holder of a permit issued by the South African Bureau of Standards or a certificate of competence issued by the South African Qualifications Certification Committee.
- [d] The owner or person in charge of the premises may not allow a fire extinguisher to be filled, recharged, reconditioned, modified, repaired, inspected or tested by a person not in possession of a permit or a certificate mentioned in subsection 18[3].
- [e] If the controlling authority finds that a fire extinguisher has been filled, recharged, reconditioned, modified, repaired, inspected or tested by a person not in possession of a permit mentioned in subsection 18[3], then the controlling authority must instruct the owner or person in charge of such premises to have the work carried out by a person who is in possession of such a permit or certificate.
- [f] If, in the reasonable opinion of the controlling authority, a fire extinguisher is unsafe or ineffective either by reason of deterioration, design or construction, then the controlling authority must instruct the owner or the person in charge of the premises to have the appliance inspected and tested in terms of SABS 1475: Part 1 and SABS 1571.
- [g] A fire extinguisher may not be removed from the premises for filling, recharging, reconditioning, modification, repair, inspection or testing unless the appliance is replaced temporarily with a similar appliance in good working condition.

- [h] A fire extinguisher may not be installed, dismantled, recharged, disconnected, serviced, modified, repaired or tested in an area where such action would create a danger or hazard.

[18] TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

- [1] A fire protection system must be tested and maintained on a regular basis and the owner or person in charge of the premises must keep a detailed record of the testing and maintenance of the system.
- [2] No person may test a fire protection system before notifying the occupants of the premises concerned of the starting and completion times of the test and, where applicable, the parties who monitor the fire protection system.
- [3] A fire protection system designed for detecting, fighting, controlling and extinguishing a fire must be maintained in accordance with the National Building Regulations [T2] read in conjunction with a recognised national code or standard and, in the absence of a national code or standard, an applicable international code or standard must be used.
- [4] A fire protection system may not be installed, dismantled, recharged, disconnected, serviced, modified, repaired or tested in any area where such action would create a danger or hazard.
- [5] Any person carrying out the maintenance of a fire protection system must inform the owner or person in charge of the premises in writing of any defects discovered and maintenance performed or still outstanding, and when someone in charge receives such notice then he must inform the owner accordingly and without delay.
- [6] The owner or person in charge of the premises must immediately notify the controlling authority when the fire protection system or a component thereof is rendered inoperable or taken out of service and must notify the controlling authority as soon as the system is restored.
- [7] The owner or person in charge of the premises must take all steps deemed necessary by the controlling authority to provide alternate equipment to maintain the level of safety within the premises.

[19] INTERFERENCE WITH AND ACCESS TO FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

No person is permitted to render less effective, inoperative, inaccessible, or tamper and interfere with a fire extinguisher or fire protection system, except as may be necessary during emergencies, maintenance, drills or prescribed testing.

[20] FIRE ALARMS AND FIRE HYDRANTS

- [1] Without compensation to the owner of the premises concerned and provided that reasonable care is taken with regard to the installation, the controlling authority may cause to be affixed to any building, wall, fence, pole or tree –
 - [a] a fire alarm;
 - [b] a transmission instrument for calls of fire or other emergencies; or

- [c] a transmission instrument for warning residents of a fire or other emergency.
- [2] Without compensation to the owner of the premises concerned and provided that reasonable care is taken with regard to the marking, the controlling authority may cause the position of a fire hydrant and fire alarm or any other fire protection information to be marked on any building, wall, fence, pole, tree, road, pavement or hydrant cover with a board, decal, metal plate or painted marker or by any other means.
- [3] The controlling authority may at any time cause a fire alarm, other transmission instrument mentioned in subsection [1], board, decal, metal plate or painted marker to be removed without compensating the owner of the premises concerned.
- [4] An unauthorised person is prohibited from removing, defacing, altering, tampering or damaging a fire alarm, other transmission instrument mentioned in subsection [1], board, decal, metal plate or painted marker.
- [5] No person may render less effective, inoperative, inaccessible, tamper or interfere with a fire hydrant.

CHAPTER 5 - PUBLIC SAFETY

[21] PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF OVERCROWDING

- [1] Prior to the usage of the premises for entertainment or public assembly, the owner or person in charge of such premises must submit an application for a population certificate to the controlling authority, as may be prescribed.
- [2] The controlling authority may request additional information from the applicant.
- [3] Notwithstanding the provision in subsection [1], the controlling authority may instruct the owner or person in charge of the premises to apply for either a temporary or a permanent population certificate, should the premises be used in respect of any other occupancy contemplated in the National Building Regulations [A20J].
- [4] A temporary population certificate is valid for a period not exceeding 30 calendar days.
- [5] The controlling authority must refuse to issue the temporary or permanent population certificate if the premises do not comply with the requirements of the National Building Regulations [T1].
- [6] If the controlling authority is of the reasonable opinion that the non-compliance contemplated in terms of subsection [5] can be remedied, then he must instruct the owner or person in charge of the premises in writing to take all reasonable steps to render the premises safe prior to the usage of the premises and the issuing of a temporary or permanent population certificate.
- [7] If at any time the controlling authority becomes aware that the usage of the premises is not in accordance with a temporary or permanent population certificate, then he must act in terms of sections 3[2] or 5[1] and section 7 of these by-laws.
- [8] A temporary or permanent population certificate is valid only for the premises or portion of the premises for which it was issued and when changes of occupancy occur or alterations are made to the premises for which the certificate was issued,

the owner or person in charge of the premises must re-apply for the certificate in accordance with subsection [1].

- [9] A temporary or permanent population certificate must be displayed in a clearly visible and conspicuous position in or on the premises for which the certificate was issued.
- [10] The owner or the person in charge of the premises must prevent overcrowding by limiting the maximum population to that which is specified on a temporary or permanent population certificate.
- [11] A person must vacate the premises that are overcrowded when instructed to do so by the controlling authority, the owner or person in charge of the premises.

[22] AVAILABILITY OF A SERVICE

- [1] When the controlling authority is of the reasonable opinion that a service is required to be available during a function in a place used for entertainment or public assembly, he may ensure that, in the interest of public safety and subject to the requirements of the service, one or more members, a vehicle or equipment will be available on the premises for the duration of the function or part thereof.
- [2] When the availability of a service during a function in a place used for entertainment or public assembly involves costs, the costs incurred by the Municipality may be recovered from the person in charge of the function in accordance with section 8 of these by-laws.

[23] FORMULATION OF AN EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

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

- [6] The register, together with the emergency evacuation plan, must be available on the premises for inspection by the controlling authority.
- [7] The controlling authority may evaluate the formulation and implementation of the emergency evacuation plan and may officially communicate any recommendations or remedial actions to improve or rectify faults in the plan.

[24] DISPLAYING OF ESCAPE ROUTE PLANS

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

[25] BARRICADING OF VACANT BUILDINGS

The owner or person in charge of a building or portion thereof that is vacant must remove all combustible waste or refuse there from and lock, barricade or otherwise secure all windows, doors and other openings in the building, to the satisfaction of the municipality, so as to prevent the creation of a fire hazard caused by the entering of an unauthorized person.

CHAPTER 6 - DOMESTIC PRECAUTIONS

[26] COMBUSTIBLE WASTE AND REFUSE

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

[27] DUST

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

[28] COMBUSTIBLE OR FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES AND SWEEPING COMPOUNDS

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

[29] ACCUMULATIONS IN CHIMNEYS, FLUES AND DUCTS

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

[30] SOURCES OF IGNITION

- [1]** Smoking, the carrying of matches, the use of heating or other flame-emitting devices or the use of any spark-producing equipment is prohibited in areas containing combustible or flammable substances.
- [2]** Hot ashes, cinders or smouldering coals must be placed in a non-combustible container and the container must be placed on a non-combustible surface or stand.
- [3]** An adequate distance, as deemed appropriate by the controlling authority, must be ensured and maintained between combustible substances and heating or lighting equipment or other sources of ignition.
- [4]** A portable heater must be secured so that it cannot be overturned and the controlling authority may prohibit the use of a portable heater in respect of occupancies or situations where such use or operation would present a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

[31] SMOKING

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

[32] ELECTRICAL FITTINGS, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES

- [1]** No person may cause or permit an electrical supply outlet to be overloaded.
- [2]** No person may cause or permit an electrical appliance or extension lead to be used in a manner which is likely to create a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

[33] FLAME-EMITTING DEVICE

No person may cause or permit a flame-emitting device, such as a candle, lantern or torch, but not limited thereto, to be used in a manner which is likely to create a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

CHAPTER 7 - FIRE HAZARDS

[34] COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

- [1]** No person may store, transport, use or display or cause or permit to be stored, transported, used or displayed, whether inside or outside a premises, any combustible material or a flammable substance in quantities or in a position or in a manner likely to cause or create a fire hazard or other threatening danger.
- [2]** The owner or person in charge of premises may not permit vegetation to grow or accumulate thereon or permit other combustible material to accumulate thereon in a manner likely to cause a fire hazard or other threatening danger.

[35] LIGHTING OF FIRES AND BURNING OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

- [1]** The lighting of fires and the disposal of combustible material by burning is prohibited, save in the circumstances set out in this section.
- [2]** Any person may light a fire or use a flame-emitting device for the purpose of preparing food or for any other domestic purpose in a manner that will not cause a fire hazard or other threatening danger or where such a fire is not precluded by any other legislation.
- [3]** The owner or person in charge of the premises used in respect of occupancy of entertainment or public assembly must ensure that a cooking fire or flame-emitting device is placed in designated areas so as to prevent a fire hazard or other threatening danger.
- [4]** Burning may take place on state land, a farm, a smallholding, or land within a proclaimed township that is not utilized for residential purposes; provided prior approval is obtained from the controlling authority, which approval must be applied for in writing, subject to compliance with any other applicable legislation and provided further that the controlling authority may exempt the owner or lawful occupier of rural land or premises from having to obtain approval.

CHAPTER 8 - FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

[36] APPLICATION OF THIS CHAPTER

Notwithstanding the provisions in either the Hazardous Substances Act or the Occupational Health and Safety Act, this chapter regulates flammable substances within the municipal boundaries of the Municipality so as to prevent and reduce fire hazards or other threatening dangers.

[37] STORAGE AND USE OF A FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCE

- [1]** Prior to the construction of a new installation or the alteration of an existing installation, whether temporary or permanent, for the storage of a flammable substance, the owner or person in charge of the installation must submit a building

plan to the Municipality in accordance with the National Building Regulations and a copy of the approved plan must be available at the site where the installation is being constructed.

- [2] Prior to the commissioning of an above ground or underground storage tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipe-work, the owner or person in charge of the installation must ensure that it is pressure-tested in accordance with the provisions of the National Building Regulations [T1], SABS 0131: Parts 1 and 2, SABS 089: Part 3 and SABS 087: Parts 1,3 and 7, whichever may be applicable, in the presence of the controlling authority.
- [3] Notwithstanding subsection [2], the controlling authority may require an existing above ground or underground storage tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipe-work to be pressure-tested in accordance with the provisions of the National Building Regulations [T1].
- [4] The controlling authority must be notified at least 48 hours prior to the pressure test.
- [5] Prior to the alteration of premises such that the alteration will affect or potentially have an impact on the fire safety of an existing above ground or underground storage tank installation, liquid petroleum gas installation or associated pipe-work, the owner or person in charge of the premises must notify the controlling authority, who may call for the premises or installation to be rendered safe.
- [6] The owner or person in charge of premises may not store or use –
 - [a] a flammable gas in excess of 19kg; or
 - [b] a flammable liquid of a danger group; or
 - [c] a flammable liquid in excess of 200 litres, unless he has obtained a flammable substance certificate from the controlling authority.

[38] FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCE CERTIFICATE

- [1] The owner or person in charge of premises who requires a flammable substance certificate mentioned in section 37[6] must submit an application to the controlling authority as may be prescribed.
- [2] The controlling authority may request additional information from the applicant.
- [3] The controlling authority must refuse to issue the flammable substance certificate if the premises do not comply with the requirements of the National Building Regulations [T1] and any additional requirements set out in these by-laws and, if the controlling authority is of the reasonable opinion that the non-compliance of the premises can be remedied, then he must instruct the owner or person in charge of the premises in writing to take all reasonable steps to render the premises safe prior to usage of the premises in accordance with section 37[6] and the issuing of the certificate.
- [4] A flammable substance certificate must be renewed annually on or before the date indicated thereon and whenever the quantity or class of the flammable substance is required to be changed or when section 37[5] applies.

- [5] If at any time the controlling authority becomes aware that the usage of the premises is not in accordance with the flammable substance certificate, then he must act in terms of sections 3[2] or 5[1] and section [6] of these by-laws.
- [6] Notwithstanding section 38[5], when, in the reasonable opinion of the controlling authority, a flammable substance is stored or utilised for any purpose in a manner which is hazardous to life or property or an installation is unauthorised then an order may be issued for the removal of the flammable substance or installation from the premises.
- [7] A supplier may not supply flammable substances to the owner or person in charge of the premises unless the owner or person in charge of the premises is in possession of a valid flammable substance certificate issued by the controlling authority.
- [8] A flammable substance certificate is valid only –
 - [a] for the installation for which it was issued;
 - [b] for the state of the premises at the time of issue; and
 - [c] for the quantities stated on the certificate.
- [9] The flammable substance certificate must be available on the premises for inspection at all times.
- [10] The controlling authority must keep records of all premises in respect of which a flammable substance certificate has been issued, amended or renewed.

[40] PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANK FOR A FLAMMABLE LIQUID

- [1] In this section only a permanent or temporary above ground tank used for the storage of flammable liquids is regulated.
- [2] A temporary above ground storage tank, other than that at a bulk storage depot, is permitted at the discretion of the controlling authority, provided that the following requirements are complied with:
 - [a] The capacity must not exceed 9000 litres and must not be used for the storage of flammable substances with a flash point below 40°C;
 - [b] Storage on premises may not exceed a period of six months;
 - [c] The entire installation must comply with SABS 0131: Part 1 or SABS 0131: Part 2, whichever is applicable; and
 - [d] Written application together with a plan must be forwarded to the controlling authority at least 14 days prior to the erection of the tank and prior written permission must be obtained from the controlling authority for the erection of the tank.
- [3] Notwithstanding section 37[1], if a larger capacity above ground storage tank is required or the tank is to be a permanent installation, then an acceptable national design, based on a relevant national or international code or standard, must be

submitted to the municipality for approval in terms of the National Building Regulations [T1].

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

[41] UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK FOR A FLAMMABLE LIQUID

The installation of underground storage tanks, pumps, dispensers and pipe-work at service stations and consumer installations must be in accordance with National Building Regulations [T1] read in conjunction with SABS 0400, SABS 089: Part 3 and SABS 0131: Part 3.

[42] BULK STORAGE DEPOT FOR FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

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

[43] SMALL INSTALLATIONS FOR LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving gas storage containers of individual water capacity not exceeding 500 litres and a combined water capacity not exceeding 3000l per installation, must be installed and handled in accordance with SABS 087: Part I.

[44] LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS INSTALLATION IN MOBILE UNITS AND SMALL NON-PERMANENT BUILDINGS

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

[45] THE FUELLING OF FORKLIFT TRUCKS AND OTHER LP GAS OPERATED VEHICLES

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

[46] THE STORAGE AND FILLING OF REFILLABLE LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS CONTAINERS

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

[47] BULK STORAGE VESSEL FOR LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS

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

[48] TERMINATION OF THE STORAGE AND USE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

[1] If an above ground 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, then the owner or person in charge of the premises on which the installation was erected must –

[a] within 7 days of the cessation of use, notify the controlling authority in writing thereof;

[b] within 30 days of the said cessation, remove the flammable substance from the installation and render it safe;

[c] within 6 months of the said cessation, remove the installation, including any associated pipe-work, from the premises entirely, unless the controlling authority otherwise instructs; and

[d] restore a public footpath or roadway that has been disturbed by the removal, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Municipality within a period of 7 days of the completion of the removal of the installation.

[2] If the removal of an underground tank installation detrimentally affects the stability of the premises, then the owner or person in charge of the installation must apply in writing to the controlling authority to fill the tank with liquid cement slurry.

[49] REPORTING ACCIDENTS

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

[50] FLAMMABLE STORES

- [1]** The construction of a flammable store must be in accordance with the National Building Regulations [T1] read in conjunction with SABS 0400.
- [2]** The floor must be of concrete construction or other impermeable material and must be recessed below the door level or incorporate a sill.
- [3]** The recess or sill must be of such a depth or height that in the case of spillage it will be capable of containing the quantity of flammable liquid as indicated on the flammable substance certificate and an additional 10% of the quantity mentioned on the certificate.
- [4]** Notwithstanding the National Building Regulations [T1] read in conjunction with SABS 0400 –
 - [a]** the roof assembly of a flammable store must be constructed of a concrete slab capable of providing a 2 hour fire-resistance when it forms part of another building;
 - [b]** the ventilation of a flammable store must be achieved by the use of air bricks located in the external walls at the ratio of one air brick nominally above the sill level and one air brick located in the top third of the wall per 5m² of wall area or part thereof, so that vapour cannot accumulate inside the store;
 - [c]** the air bricks must be covered both internally and externally with closely-woven, non-corrodible wire gauze of at least 1100 meshes per metre; and
 - [d]** the wire gauze must be held in position by metal straps, a metal frame or cement.
- [5]** When required by the controlling authority, the flammable store must be ventilated by a mechanical ventilation system approved by the Municipality and must comply with the following requirements –
 - [a]** the ventilation system must be intrinsically safe, provide 30 air changes per hour and must operate continuously;
 - [b]** the fan extraction point must be nominally above sill level and must discharge through a vertical metal duct terminating at least 1 metre above roof height or at least 3,6m above ground level, whichever is the greater;
 - [c]** ducting material, which is external to the store but forms part of the remainder of the building, must be fitted with a fire damper of 2 hour fire-resistance at the point of exit from a flammable store; and
 - [d]** the ducting must be as short as possible and must not have sharp bends.
- [6]** Notwithstanding the National Building Regulations [T1] read in conjunction with SABS 0400, a flammable store door must be constructed of material with a fire resistance of 2 hours, provided that all relevant safety distances are complied with and the door must open outwards.
- [7]** When required by the controlling authority, a flammable store door must be a D-class fire door, which complies with SABS 1253.

- [8] Notwithstanding the National Building Regulations [T1] read in conjunction with SABS 0400, artificial lighting in the flammable store must be by electric light having vapour-proof fittings wired through seamless steel conduit and the switches operating the lights must be located outside the store.
- [9] No other electrical apparatus may be installed in the flammable store.
- [10] A flammable store must be provided with a foam inlet consisting of a 65mm male instantaneous coupling and mild steel pipe-work leading to the inside thereof and the foam inlet must be identified by means of a sign displaying the words "Foam Inlet" in 100 millimetre block letters.
- [11] Racking living erected in the flammable store must be of non-combustible material.
- [12] The flammable store must be identified by the words, "Flammable Store" and corresponding warnings in any of the other official languages as may be deemed necessary by the controlling authority, the permissible quantity allowed within the flammable store being indicated in 100 millimetre block letters on both the inside and outside of all doors governing access to the store.
- [13] The owner or person in charge of a flammable store must ensure that the flammable store doors are kept locked when the store is not in use.
- [14] No person may enter a flammable store or cause or permit it to be entered without the permission of the owner or person in charge of the premises.
- [15] Sufficient fire extinguishers, as determined by the controlling authority, must be mounted on the external wall of the flammable store in a conspicuous and easily accessible position.
- [16] Any hand tool used in the flammable store must be intrinsically safe.
- [17] No person may use or permit a flammable store to be used for any purpose other than that indicated on the flammable substance certificate, unless –
 - [a] the store is not in use as a flammable store; and
 - [b] the controlling authority has been notified in writing within 7 days of the cessation of use.
- [18] Within 30 days of the said cessation –
 - [a] the flammable substance must be removed from the flammable store and rendered safe; and
 - [b] all signage must be removed.
- [19] Subject to the provisions in this section, the controlling authority may call for additional requirements to improve the fire safety of a flammable store.

[51] CONTAINER HANDLING AND STORAGE

- [1] All flammable substance containers must be kept closed when not in use.

- [2]** A person may not extract flammable liquids from a container of a capacity exceeding 20 litres unless the container is fitted with an adequately sealed pump or tap.
- [3]** Flammable liquid containers must be labelled and marked with words and decals which indicate the flammable liquids contained therein as well as the hazard of the liquids.
- [4]** Flammable substance containers must be declared gas or vapour-free by a competent person before any modification or repairs are undertaken.
- [5]** All flammable substance containers must be manufactured and maintained in such a condition so as to be reasonably safe from damage and so as to prevent leakage of flammable substances or vapours.
- [6]** An empty flammable liquid container must be placed in a flammable store.
- [7]** Where a flammable store is not available for the storage of empty flammable liquid containers, the controlling authority may permit such storage in the open, provided that –

 - [a]** the storage area must be in a position and of sufficient size which, in the reasonable opinion of the controlling authority, will not cause a fire hazard or other threatening danger;
 - [b]** the storage area is well ventilated and enclosed by a wire mesh fence and –

 - [i]** the fence supports are of steel or reinforced concrete;
 - [ii]** has an outward opening gate that is kept locked when not in use; and
 - [iii]** when the floor area exceeds 10m² an additional escape gate is installed, fitted with a sliding bolt or other similar locking device that can be opened from the inside without the use of a key;
 - [c]** the storage area is free of vegetation and has a non-combustible firm level base;
 - [d]** a 2m distance around the perimeter of the fenced area is clear of grass, weeds and similar combustible materials;
 - [e]** when the storage area has a roof, the construction of the roof and supporting structure must be of non-combustible material;
 - [f]** open flames, welding, cutting operations and smoking is prohibited in or near the storage area and signage is prominently displayed on the fence and complies with SABS 1186: Part 1; and
 - [g]** fire-fighting equipment is installed as determined by the controlling authority.
 - [h]** an empty flammable liquid container must be securely closed with a bung or other suitable stopper.

[52] SPRAY ROOMS AND BOOTHS

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

[53] LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS CONTAINERS

- [1]** A liquid petroleum gas container must be manufactured, maintained and tested in accordance with SABS 087: Part 1 and SABS 019.
- [2]** A liquid petroleum gas container must be used and stored in such a manner as to prevent damage or leakage of liquid or vapour.
- [3]** A liquid petroleum gas container of a capacity not exceeding 9kg must be filled and stored in accordance with SABS 087: Part 7.

CHAPTER 9 - TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS

[54] DANGEROUS GOODS CERTIFICATE

- [1]** The operator of a vehicle designed for the transportation of dangerous goods may not operate such a vehicle in the jurisdiction of the controlling authority unless he has obtained a dangerous goods certificate issued by a service in terms of the National Road Traffic Act.
- [2]** An operator of a vehicle mentioned in section [1] must submit an application to the controlling authority as may be prescribed.
- [3]** The controlling authority may request additional information from the applicant.
- [4]** The controlling authority must refuse to issue the dangerous goods certificate if a vehicle does not comply with the requirements of SABS 087: Part 4, SABS 089: Part 1, SABS 0230, SABS 1398 or SABS 1518, whichever may be applicable.
- [5]** If the controlling authority is of the reasonable opinion that the non-compliance of a vehicle can be remedied, then he must instruct an operator of a vehicle in writing to take all reasonable steps to remedy the defaults prior to the use of the vehicle in accordance with subsection [1] as well as the issue of a dangerous goods certificate.
- [6]** A dangerous goods certificate must be renewed annually on or before the date as indicated thereon or whenever major maintenance or repairs have been performed on the vehicle.
- [7]** If at any time the controlling authority becomes aware that the usage of a vehicle is not in accordance with the dangerous goods certificate, then he must act in terms of section 3[2] or 5[1] and 6 of these by-laws.
- [8]** A consignor may not supply a flammable substance to an operator of a vehicle mentioned in subsection [1] unless the operator is in possession of a valid dangerous goods certificate issued by the controlling authority.
- [9]** A consignee may not receive a flammable substance from an operator of a vehicle mentioned in subsection [1] unless the operator meets the requirement in subsection [7].

- [10] A dangerous goods certificate is valid only –
- [a] for the vehicle for which it was issued;
 - [b] for the state of the vehicle at the time of issue; and
 - [c] for the quantities stated on the certificate.
- [11] The dangerous goods certificate must be available in the vehicle mentioned in subsection [1] for inspection at all times.
- [12] The controlling authority must keep records of all vehicles in respect of which a dangerous goods certificate has been issued, amended or renewed.

CHAPTER 10 - REGULATION OF FIREWORKS

[55] DESIGNATION OF PLACES AND CONDITIONS FOR FIREWORKS TO BE DISCHARGED

- [1] The municipality may designate any public place or street or any part thereof within the municipal area as the only place at which fireworks may be discharged.
- [2] The municipality may, on application of the owner or lawful occupier of any private open space as defined in the applicable zoning scheme regulations in its area of jurisdiction, designate such private open space as a place where fireworks may be discharged.
- [3] The list of places designated in terms of subsections (1) and (2) or any amendment thereof must be published by the municipality.
- [4] The municipality may impose conditions as to the dates on which, periods or time and hours when the discharge of fireworks may take place on any designated area and may further impose conditions as to the manner of discharge.
- [5] A person who fails to comply with any condition imposed in terms of subsection (4) commits an offence.

[56] CONTROL OF FIREWORKS

- [1] No person may light, ignite or detonate fireworks in any place where animals are present.
- [2] No person, under the age of 16 may purchase fireworks from any retail dealer, or possess any fireworks, or light or ignite any fireworks.
- [3] Unless so authorised in terms of section 55, no person may light or ignite fireworks on any day or at any time, except on a New Year's Eve from 23h00 to 01h00.

[57] DEALING IN FIREWORKS

- [1] No person may deal in fireworks, unless:
- [a] that person holds the required fireworks license in terms of the Explosives Act; and

[b] has written authority from both the South African Police Services and the Chief Fire Officer.

[2] Any person who wishes to obtain the written authority of the Chief Fire Officer, to deal in fireworks, as contemplated in subsection (1) must;

[a] complete an application in the form and manner determined by the South African Police Services and the council; and

[b] submit it to the Chief Fire Officer, 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 this by-law or any other applicable law or any stipulated conditions of approval, upon written notice to that effect to the holder of the authority.

[58] APPLICATION TO PRESENT FIREWORKS DISPLAY

[1] Any person who wishes to present a fireworks display must apply to the Chief Fire Officer for authorisation, by completing and submitting an application in the form and manner determined by council, together with the prescribed fee and the following documentation:

[a] written proof of authorisation from the South African Police Services, where so required;

[b] a letter of consent from the owner or person responsible for the property on which the proposed fireworks display is to be presented; and

[c] a sketch plan of the proposed venue for the fireworks display, including the demarcated area for the discharge and fall-out of the fireworks.

[2] The application, prescribed fee and accompanying documentation must be submitted to the Chief Fire Officer at least 30 days before the date of the proposed fireworks display.

[59] APPROVAL OF FIREWORK DISPLAYS

[1] No person may present any fireworks display unless:

[a] written authorisation has been obtained from the Chief Fire Officer, on behalf of council;

[b] written approval for the holding thereof has been received from the South African Police Services;

[c] the display is under the person's supervision and control at all times;

[d] a suitably qualified explosives expert from the South African Police Services is in attendance at the display during its entire duration;

[e] the responsible 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 such launching area.
- [f] a pyrotechnician is present at all times and is responsible for the discharge of fireworks at such display.

[60] AUTHORITY TO PRESENT A FIREWORKS DISPLAY

- [1] If an application to present a fireworks display is approved, the Chief Fire Officer, must provide the applicant with written confirmation of such decision, along with any conditions that may be imposed to safeguard persons and property, after a public participation process had been followed.
- [2] The Chief Fire Officer may require that the fireworks display be presented only on suitable premises designated by the council and under the supervision and control of an official designated by council.
- [3] The Chief Fire Officer may order the cancellation of any fireworks display:
- [i] should an applicant fail to comply with any of the conditions of approval; or
 - [ii] should local conditions dictate that the holding of such a display pose a serious risk of fire and safety of the community.

[61] SEIZURE OF FIREWORKS

A designated official of council may take into his possession any fireworks found by him in contravention of sections 55 to 60 and such fireworks must be dealt with in terms of the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act relating to seizure and disposal.

CHAPTER 11 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

[62] STATE BOUND

These by-laws are binding on the state and any person in the service of the state.

[63] OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- [1] Any person who –
- [a] contravenes any of the provisions of these by-laws or fails to comply therewith; or
 - [b] contravenes or fails to comply with any order made hereunder or any notice served in connection herewith, is guilty of an offence and liable for a maximum fine of R10 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 [six] months.
- [2] In the case of a continuing offence, the said person is liable for an additional fine of R250 or an additional period of imprisonment of 1 [one] day or for such additional imprisonment without the option of a fine or for both such additional fine and imprisonment, for each day on which such offence is continued.

- [3] The said person will also be liable for a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by a court to have been reasonably incurred by the Municipality as a result of such contravention or failure.
- [4] The controlling authority must instruct a person found guilty to correct or remedy the contravention or defect concerned within a time period specified by the controlling authority.

[64] REGULATIONS

- [1] The Municipality may make regulations not inconsistent with these by-laws, prescribing –
 - [a] any matter that may or must be prescribed in terms of these by-laws; and
 - [b] any matter that may facilitate the application of these by-laws.

[65] REPEAL OF BY-LAWS

- [1] Any by-laws relating to community fire safety adopted by the Municipality or any erstwhile municipal council now comprising an administrative unit of the Municipality will be repealed from the date of promulgation of these by-laws.
- [2] A certificate which was issued, or a written notice which was served or any other enforcement act carried out in terms of a by-law repealed in subsection [1], within 6 [six] months prior to the commencement of these by-laws, is be deemed to be a certificate issued, a notice served or an enforcement act done by a controlling authority in terms of these by-laws.

[66] SHORT TITLE

This by-law shall be called the Community Fire Safety by-law.