

B U I T E N G E W O N E
OFFISIËLE KOERANT
VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

E X T R A O R D I N A R Y
O F S O U T H W E S T A F R I C A .

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I N H O U D

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING:

No. 149 Munisipaliteit Tsumeb: Dreinerings- en Riole-
ringsregulasies

C O N T E N T S

Bladsy/Page

GOVERNMENT NOTICE:

Municipality of Tsumeb: Drainage and Sewerage
Regulations 1289

Goewermentskennisgewing.

Government Notice.

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing word vir
algemene inligting gepubliseer.

The following Government Notice is published for
general information.

H. S. P. W. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN,
Waarnemende Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika

H. S. P. W. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN,
Acting Secretary for South West Africa.

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
Windhoek.

Administrator's Office,
Windhoek.

No. 149]

[20 Oktober 1970.]

No. 149]

[20 October 1970]

Dit behaag die Administrateur om kragtens en inge-
volge die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 243 van
die Municipale Ordonnansie 1963 (Ordonnansie 13 van
1963) sy goedkeuring te heg aan die onderstaande regu-
lasies:

The Administrator has been pleased under and by
virtue of the powers in him vested by section 243 of the
Municipal Ordinance (Ordinance 13 of 1963) to approve
the following regulations:

MUNISIPALITEIT VAN TSUMEB.

MUNICIPALITY OF TSUMEB.

DREINERINGS- EN RIOLERINGSREGULASIES.
WOORDBEPALING.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE REGULATIONS.
DEFINITIONS.

1. (1) In hierdie regulasies, tensy dit uit die same-
hang anders blyk, het die volgende woorde en uitdruk-
kings die betekenisse wat hierby daaraan geheg word —

1. (1) In these regulations unless inconsistent with
the context the following words and expressions have
the meanings hereby assigned to them —

„aansluiter” beteken ‘n pypaansluiter om ‘n privaat-riool of privaatvuilriool of ‘n verbinding van sodanige riool of vuilriool te ontvang;

„besigheidsgebou” beteken ‘n gebou wat vir besigheidstransaksies of vir die lewering van professionele dienste gebruik word, en omvat ‘n gebou wat vir die vertoon of verkoop van goedere, koopware of handelsware of vir die verrigting van werk of arbeid geokkupeer word. Sonder om die bestek van hierdie woordbepaling enigsins te beperk, sluit besigheidsgebou die volgende in:

bakkerye	petrolvulstasies
banke	radiostasies
elektriese substasies	restaurante
fabrieke	suiwelfabrieke
kafees	telefoonsentrales
kantoorgeboue	wasserye
kraginstallasies	werkswinkels
laboratoriums	ysfabrieke

„drekwater” beteken vloeistof wat ekskreta bevat en deur drekwatertoebehore afgevoer word;

„drekwatertoebehore” beteken alle toebehore wat regstreks met die afvoer van drekwater in verband staan en omvat spoelklosette, urinale, bidette, vuilwaterstregters en soortgelyke toebehore;

„eenpypstelsel” beteken die pypeleidingstelsel tussen sanitêre toebehore en ‘n privaatvuilriool waarin sowel die vuil- as die drekwater toegelaat word om deur ‘n gemeenskaplike stampyp af te loop;

„gekombineerde privaatvuilriool” beteken ‘n vuilriool (uitgesonderd vuilpype, vuilwaterpype en rioollugpype) vir die afvoer van rioolvuil vanaf twee of meer privaatvuilriole na ‘n openbare vuilriool, riooltenk of ander houer, en omvat alle ander dinge wat in verband daarmee nodig is;

„inrigting” beteken ‘n gebou wat hoofsaaklik gebruik word om persone te huisves wat geneeskundige, liefdadige of ander versorging of behandeling ontvang of waarin persone teen hulle wil aangehou word. Sonder om die bestek van hierdie woordbepaling enigsins te beperk, sluit inrigting die volgende in:

hospitale	siekehuise
kinderbewaarplekke	sielsieke-inrigtings
kleuterskole	strafinrigtings
kraaminrigtings	verbeteringsgestigte
ouetehuise	verbeteringshuise
polisiestasies	verpleeginrigtings
sanatoriums	weeshuise

„loodgieterswerk” beteken werk met betrekking tot die installering, verandering, herstel of instandhouding van ‘n loodgietwerkstelsel;

„loodgietwerkstelsel” beteken die pypeleidingstelsel vir die deurvoer van water binne die grense van ‘n perseel na die verskillende sanitêre toebehore op sodanige perseel en vir die afvoer van vuilwater, drekwater of ander afvalvloeistowwe na die privaatvuilriool of gekombineerde privaatvuilriool, na gelang;

„openbare gebou” beteken ‘n gebou wat gebruik word of bedoel is om gebruik te word deur persone wat

“anti-siphon pipe” means any pipe provided in conjunction with a trap in the sanitary fitting to prevent unsealing of the trap by siphonage or back pressure;

“business building” means any building occupied for the transaction of business or for the rendering of professional services and includes any building occupied for the display or sale of goods, wares or merchandise or for the performance of work or labour. Without in any way limiting the scope of this definition, business building includes:

bakeries	laundries
banks	office buildings
cafés	petrol filling stations
creameries	power plants
electricity substations	radio stations
factories	restaurants
ice-plants	telephone exchanges
laboratories	workshops

“combined private sewer” means a sewer (exclusive of soil pipes, waste pipes and vent pipes) for the purpose of conveying to a public sewer, conserving tank or other receptacle the sewage from two or more private sewers and includes all other things necessary in connection therewith;

“conserving tank” means any covered tank without overflow which is used for the reception and temporary retention of sewage and which requires emptying at intervals;

“institutional building” means any building primarily used for housing persons receiving medical, charitable or other care or treatment or in which persons are involuntarily detained. Without in any way limiting the scope of this definition, institutional building includes:

crèches	nursery schools
homes for the aged	nursing homes
hospitals	orphanages
houses of correction	penal institutions
infirmaries	police stations
maternity homes	reformatories
mental hospitals	sanatoria

“junction” means a pipe junction for the purpose of receiving a private drain or private sewer or a connection from such drain or sewer;

“local authority” means the Council of the Municipality of Tsumeb;

“one-pipe system” means the system of piping between sanitary fittings and a private sewer, in which both waste and soil water are permitted to flow down a common stack;

“plumbing system” means the system for the conveyance of the water supply within the boundary of any premises to the various sanitary fittings on such premises and for the conveyance of waste water, soil water, or other waste liquid to the private sewer or combined private sewer as the case may be;

“plumbing work” means work in connection with the installation, alteration, repair, or maintenance of a plumbing system;

vir burgerlike, politieke, opvoedkundige, godsdiestige, kulturele, sosiale, ontspannings- of sportdoeleindes byeenkom. Sonder om die bestek van hierdie woordbepaling enigsins te beperk, sluit openbare gebou die volgende in:

arsenale	groot pawiljoene
badhuisies	kegelbane
biblioteke	klubkamers
bioskope	kolleges en skole
danssale	(waar studente nie inwoon nie)
drillokale	lesingsale
gehoorsale	museums
geregshowe	openbare swembaddens
gimnasiums	skaatsbane
passasierstasies	stadsale
stadions	tentoonstellingsgeboue
teaters	waghuisies

„openbare riool” beteken 'n leippyp wat berus by of onder die beheer is van of gebruik word deur die plaaslike bestuur vir die afvoer van storm-, oppervlak-, ondergrondse-, fontein- of reënwater, en omvat alle dinge wat in verband daarmee nodig is;

„openbare vuilriool” beteken 'n vuilriool wat berus by of onder beheer is van of gebruik word deur die plaaslike bestuur en waarin die rioolvuil vanaf privaatvuilriole of gekombineerde privaatvuilriole aangevoer word of bedoel is om aangevoer te word, en omvat pype, mangate, kamers, ventilasieskagte, uitwerpers, sluise en alle ander dinge wat in verband daarmee nodig is;

„plaaslike bestuur” beteken die Raad van die Munisipaliteit van Tsumeb;

„privaatriool” beteken 'n leippyp vir die afvoer van storm-, oppervlak-, ondergrondse-, fontein- of reënwater van een perseel na 'n openbare riool;

„privaatvuilriool” beteken 'n vuilriool (uitgesonderd vuilwaterpype, vuilpype of rioollugpype) vir die afvoer van rioolvuil van een perseel na 'n gekombineerde privaatvuilriool, 'n openbare vuilriool, riooltenk of ander houer, en omvat alle ander dinge wat in verband daarmee nodig is;

„rioleringswerk” beteken werk in verband met die installering, instandhouding, verandering of herstel van privaatvuilriole maar mag nie werk op sanitêre toebehoere, stampype, reënwaterpype of reënwatergeute insluit nie;

„riooltenk” beteken 'n bedekte tenk sonder oorloop wat gebruik word om rioolvuil op te vang en tydelik te hou, en wat met tussenpose leeggemaak moet word;

„rioolvuil” beteken vuilwater, drekwater of ander afvalvloeistowwe, uitgesonderd die water wat in die omskrywing van privaatriool en openbare riool genoem word;

„rioollugpyp” beteken 'n pyp of gedeelte van 'n pyp wat vertikaal of skuins bevestig is en uitsluitlik bedoel is om 'n rioolstelsel te ontlug en hewelwerking by sperders of teendruk te voorkom;

„sanitêre toebehoere” beteken 'n spoelkloset, urinaal, bidet, vuilwaterbak, bad, wasbak, opwasbak, stortbad of ander soortgelyke toebehoere vir die opvang en afvoer van drekwater of vuilwater na 'n vuilpyp of vuilwaterpyp, na gelang;

“private drain” means a conduit for the conveyance of storm, surface, subsoil, spring or rain water from one premises to a public drain;

“private sewer” means a sewer (exclusive of waste pipes, soil pipes or vent pipes) for the purpose of conveying to a combined private sewer, a public sewer, conserving tank, or other receptacle the sewage from one premises and includes all other things necessary in connection therewith;

“public building” means any building used or intended to be used by persons congregating for civic, political, educational, religious, cultural, social or recreational purposes or for purposes of sport. Without in any way limiting the scope of this definition, public building includes:

armories	assembly halls
auditoria	bath houses
bowling alleys	cinemas
city or town halls	club rooms
colleges and schools	court houses
(non-residential)	drill halls
dance halls	grandstands
exhibition buildings	lecture halls
gymnasia	lodge rooms
libraries	museums
public swimming baths	skating rinks
passenger stations	theatres
stadia	

“public drain” means a conduit vested in, or under the control of, or used by the local authority for the conveyance of storm, surface, subsoil, spring, or rain water and includes all things necessary in connection therewith;

“public sewer” means a sewer vested in or under the control of, or used by the local authority into which is discharged or intended to be discharged the sewage from private sewers or combined private sewers and includes pipes, manholes, chambers, ventilating shafts, ejectors, sluices and all other things necessary in connection therewith;

“residential building” means any building other than an institutional building which provides sleeping accommodation for persons. Residential building, without in any way limiting the scope of this definition, includes:

boarding houses	convents
dormitories	dwellings
flats	hostels
hotels	lodging houses
residential clubs	residential schools and colleges
tenements	

“sanitary fitting” means a water closet, urinal, bidet, slopsink, bath, wash basin, sink, shower, or other fitting of a like nature for the reception and disposal to a soil pipe or waste pipe of soil-water or waste water, as the case may be;

“septic tank” means any covered tank complete with baffles and effluent overflow to receive sewage and designed to retain such sewage for such a time and in such a manner as to secure adequate decomposition of organic solids by bacterial action;

„septiese tenk” beteken 'n bedekte tenk, volledig met skotte en 'n uitvloei-oorloop, om rioolvuil op te vang, en wat ontwerp is om sodanige rioolvuil vir so lank en op so 'n wyse te bewaar dat beroerlike ontbinding van organiese vaste stowwe deur bakteriewerking kan plaasvind;

„sperder” beteken 'n pyp of toebehore wat so gebuig of gevorm is dat daar 'n hoeveelheid vloeistof in bly staan waarvan 'n gedeelte 'n seël of versperring vorm wat verhinder dat lug of gas ontsnap;

„slukpyp” beteken 'n pyp wat saam met 'n sperder in die sanitêre toebehore aangebring word om te voorkom dat die sperder deur hewelwerking of teendruk oopgaan;

„stampyp” beteken 'n vertikale of skuins leiding van vuilwater- of vuilpype of 'n kombinasie van die twee en die takke wat daarmee verbind is wat die vloeistof uit vuilwater- of vuilpype na 'n rioolput-sperder, kanaal of vuilriool voer en omvat enige rioollugpyp wat in verband daarmee gebruik word;

„tweepypstelsel” beteken 'n pyleidingstelsel tussen sanitêre toebehore en 'n privaatvuilriool of gekombineerde privaatvuilriool, waarin afsonderlike stampyp vir vuil- en drekwater gebruik word en waarin vuilwaterpype oor 'n rioolput met 'n sperder uitmond en afsonderlike rioollugpyp het voor dat hulle by 'n privaat- of gekombineerde privaatvuilriool aansluit;

„vuilpyp” beteken 'n pyp vir die afvoer van drekwater vanaf die sperder of uitlaat van vuilwatertoebehore na 'n privaatvuilriool of 'n gekombineerde privaatvuilriool;

„vuilriool” beteken 'n ondergrondse pyp wat gebruik word vir die afvoer van rioolvuil en omvat alle ander dinge wat in verband daarmee nodig is;

„vuilrioolverbinding” beteken dié gedeelte van 'n pyp waardeur 'n privaatvuilriool of gekombineerde privaatvuilriool met 'n openbare vuilriool verbind word en wat by die plaaslike bestuur berus;

„vuilwater” beteken vloeistof wat geen ekskreta bevat nie en deur vuilwatertoebehore afgevoer word;

„vuilwaterpyp” beteken 'n pyp wat aan vuilwatertoebehore verbind is en gebruik word om vuilwater na 'n rioolput-sperder, vloergeut of stampyp vir vuil- of drekwater af te voer, maar omvat nie toebehore, 'n rioolput, kanaal of vuilriool waarin sodanige vuilwaterpyp kan uitmond nie;

„vuilwatertoebehore” beteken alle toebehore wat regstreks met die afvoer van vuilwater in verband staan en omvat baddens, opwasbakke, wasbakke, rioolputte en alle ander toebehore wat 'n soortgelyke doel dien;

„vuilwaterriool” beteken dié gedeelte van 'n privaatvuilriool of gekombineerde privaatvuilriool wat uit die ondergrondse pyleidings bestaan en wat gebruik word of bedoel is om gebruik te word om slegs vuilwater af te voer;

„werks-, fabrieks- of nywerheidsvloeisel” beteken afvalvloeistof, met of sonder vaste deeltjies in suspensie, wat geheel en al of gedeeltelik gevorm word in die loop van 'n werks-, fabrieks- of nywerheidsproses;

„werks- of nywerheidsperseel” beteken 'n perseel wat gebruik word of bedoel is om gebruik te word vir werks-, fabrieks- of nywerheidsdieleindes;

“sewage” means waste water, soil water, or other liquid waste excluding the water mentioned in the definitions of private drain and public drain;

“sewer” means an underground pipe used for conveying sewage and includes all other things necessary in connection therewith;

“sewer connection” means that portion of a pipe which is provided to connect a private sewer or combined private sewer with a public sewer and which is vested in the local authority;

“sewerage work” means work in connection with the installation, maintenance, alteration, or repair of private sewers but shall not include work on sanitary fittings, stack pipes, rain water pipes, or rain water gutters;

“soil pipe” means a pipe for conveying soil water from the trap or outlet of a soil water fitting to a private sewer or combined private sewer;

“soil water” means excremental liquid discharged from soilwater fittings;

“soil water fittings” means all fittings directly appurtenant to the discharge of soil water, including water closets, urinals, bidets, slop hoppers, and similar fittings;

“stack” means any vertical or inclined line of waste or soil piping or a combination of both and the branches connected thereto, which conveys the flow of liquid from waste or soil pipes to any gully trap, channel, or sewer, including any vent used in connection therewith;

“trade, manufacturing or industrial effluent” means any waste liquid with or without particles of matter suspended therein, which is wholly or in part produced in the course of any trade, manufacturing, or industrial operation;

“trade or industrial premises” means any premises used or intended to be used for carrying on any trade, manufacture or industry;

“trap” means any pipe or fitting so bent or formed that it retains a quantity of liquid, part of which forms a seal or barrier to the passage of air or gas;

“two-pipe system” means the system of piping between sanitary fittings and a private sewer or combined private sewer, in which separate stacks are used for waste and soil water and in which waste pipes discharge over a trapped gully and are separately vented before entering a private or combined private sewer;

“vent” means any pipe or portion of a pipe fitted vertically or at an incline and provided solely to ventilate a sewerage system and prevent trap siphonage or back pressure;

“waste pipe” means any pipe connected to any waste water fitting and used for the conveyance of waste water to any gully trap, floor channel or waste or soil stack, but does not include any fitting, gully, channel or sewer into which such waste pipe may discharge;

„woongebou” beteken ‘n gebou, uitgesonderd ‘n instigting, waarin slaapplek vir persone verskaf word. Sonder om die bestek van hierdie woordbepaling enigsins te beperk, sluit woongebou die volgende in:

deelhuisse	kloosters
hostelle	losieshuise
hotelle	skole en kolleges
huurkamerhuise	(met inwoongreriewe)
slaapsale	woonhuise
woonklubs	woonstelle

(2) Tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, moet die woord „vuilriool” waar dit in hierdie regulasies voorkom, as ‘n privaat vuilriool of gekombineerde privaatvuilriool vertolk word.

“waste sewer” means such part of a private sewer or combined private sewer as comprises underground piping and is used or intended to be used for the conveyance of waste water only;

“waste water” means non-excremental liquid discharged from waste water fittings;

“waste water fittings” means all fittings directly appertaining to the discharge of waste water and includes baths, wash basins, gullies, sinks and all other fittings which subserve a similar purpose.

(2) Where the word “sewer” occurs in these regulations it shall, unless the contrary intention appears from the context, be construed as meaning a private sewer or combined private sewer.

LISENSIERING VAN LOODGIETERS EN RIOOLLEERS.

VEREISTE LISENSIES.

2. (1) Behoudens die voorbehoudbepaling in regulasie 4 (3) mag niemand enige werk van die soort wat in regulasie 3 (3) of in regulasie 4 (3) beskryf word (uitgesonderd die vervanging en herverpakking van kraane en koeëlkleppe en die herinsit van wasters daarin en die skoonmaak van die vuilwaterpyp van sanitêre toebehoere) binne die regsgebied van die plaaslike bestuur uitvoer, laat uitvoer of toelaat dat dit uitgevoer word of ‘n persoon in diens neem om dit uit te voer nie, tensy sodanige eersgenoemde persoon in besit is van ‘n loodgieters- of rioolleerslisensie wat aan hom uitgereik is deur die plaaslike bestuur, of van ‘n voorlopige lizensie wat aan hom uitgereik is deur die ingenieur in sodanige vorm as wat die plaaslike bestuur of die ingenieur, na gelang van die geval, bepaal, en wat onderteken is deur die ingenieur, waardeur hy gemagtig word om dié gedeelte van sodanige werk waarop die lizensie van toepassing is, uit te voer, en enige wat die bepalings van hierdie subregulasie oortree, begaan ‘n misdryf.

(2) Subregulasie (1) is nie van toepassing —

- (a) op ‘n werknemer van die plaaslike bestuur wat deur die ingenieur gemagtig is om die soort werk wat in dié subregulasie genoem word, uit te voer nie; of
- (b) op ‘n vakleerling wat nie ‘n lizensie soos hierbo beskryf, hou nie, maar wat onder toesig van ‘n houer van sodanige lizensie werk; of
- (c) op ‘n behoorlik gekwalifiseerde passer wat werk in verband met die installering, verandering, instandhouding of herstel van enige watervoorsieningstelsel of watervoorsieningtoebehoere uitvoer nie.

AANSOEK OM ‘N LOODGIETERSLISENSIE.

3. (1) Elke aansoek om ‘n loodgieterslisensie moet skriftelik aan die plaaslike bestuur gerig word en moet die aansoeker se volledige name, adres en ouderdom aangegee en moet ‘n verklaring aangaande sy ervaring en kwalifikasies bevat en moet deur sodanige aansoeker onderteken en gedateer wees.

LICENSING OF PLUMBERS AND DRAIN LAYERS.

REQUIRED LICENCES.

2. (1) Subject to the proviso to regulation 4 (3) no person shall carry out and no person shall employ, cause or permit any person to carry out within the local authority's area of jurisdiction any work of the kind described in regulation 3 (3) or in regulation 4 (3) (other than the replacement, rewashering, and repacking of taps and ball valves and cleaning the waste pipe of a sanitary fitting) unless such first-mentioned person is in possession of a plumber's or drain layer's licence issued to him by the local authority or of a provisional licence issued to him by the engineer, in such form as the local authority's area of jurisdiction any work of the kind and signed by the engineer authorizing him to carry out that portion of such work as is appropriate to such licence, and any person who contravenes the provisions of this subregulation shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply —

- (a) to any employee of the local authority who is authorized by the engineer to carry out work of the kind referred to in that subregulation; nor
- (b) to any apprentice who does not hold a licence as aforesaid but who is working under the supervision of a holder of such licence; nor
- (c) to any duly qualified fitter who is carrying out work on the installation, alteration, maintenance or repair of any water supply system or water supply fitting.

APPLICATION FOR A PLUMBER'S LICENCE.

3. (1) Every application for a plumber's licence shall be made in writing to the local authority and shall set forth the applicant's full names, address and age and shall contain a statement of his experience and qualifications and shall be signed and dated by such applicant.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf (b) en (c) van hierdie subregulasie, moet 'n aansoeker om 'n loodgieterslisensie ook nog aan die volgende vereistes voldoen:

- (a) Hy moet, indien die plaaslike bestuur dit vereis, 'n eksamen afle en slaag wat op so 'n wyse en op sulke tye as wat die plaaslike bestuur goedkeur, gehou word oor sodanige onderwerpe as wat die plaaslike bestuur vereis, insluitende dié wat in die lys hieronder uiteengesit word —

Materiaal. Kennis oor die gebruik van lood, tin, koper en legerings daarvan, gegalvaniseerde staalplaat, smee- en gietyster, sagte staal, erdepype en toebehore, stene, teëls, cement en ander materiaal wat deur die loodgieter of rioolléer gebruik word.

Loodgieterswerk. Die vermoë om werk met betrekking tot soldeersels en soldering, die lê van lood, die maak van pype en lasse, die pas en buig van pype, en reënwatertoebehore en oorslag-lasse uit te voer.

Watervoorsieningswerk. Kennis van die plaaslike bestuur se watervoorsieningsregulasies en van algemene watervoorsieningswerk, watervoorsieningstoebere en warmwaterinstallasies.

Riolerings en dreineringswerk. Kennis van die plaaslike bestuur se riolerings- en dreineringsregulasies en van die aanlê en gebruik van sperders, vuilpype, vuilwater- en rioollugpype, sanitêre toebehore en ander rioleringsapparaat en -toestelle. Eksamenkandidate vir loodgieterswerk moet hulle eie gereedskap verskaf om enige pype, buigstuk, las of ander loodgieterstoestel te maak wat vereis word om die eksaminator of eksaminatore in regulasie 5 genoem, tevrede te stel.

- (b) Indien hy vyf-en-twintig jaar oud of jonger is, moet hy bewys lewer dat hy 'n vakleerlingskap as loodgieter deurloop het, maar daar sal nie van hom vereis word om die volledige eksamen in paragraaf (a) van hierdie subregulasie genoem, af te lê indien hy die kwalifiserende bedryfstoefts soos deur die Ordonnansie op Vakleerlinge 1938, soos gewysig, voorgeskryf, en enige regulasies wat kragtens genoemde ordonnansie opgestel is, deurgekom het nie. Hy moet egter die eksaminator of eksaminatore oortuig dat hy 'n voldoende kennis van die plaaslike bestuur se watervoorsienings- en riolerings- en dreineringsregulasies het in soverre laasgenoemde nie slegs op die werk van 'n rioolléer betrekking het nie.

- (c) Indien hy ouer as vyf-en-twintig jaar is, kan die plaaslike bestuur sy aansoek volgens meriete beoordeel en daarbenewens vereis dat hy die eksamen in paragraaf (a) van hierdie subregulasie genoem, aflê.

(3) 'n Loodgieterslisensie gee diehouer daarvan die reg om enige werk met betrekking tot die bevestiging, lê, verandering, herstel of verwydering van pype, kleppe, sanitêre toebehore, metaalprivaatvuilriole (met inbegrip van die toets van sodanige vuilriole) of ander apparaat vir die riolering van 'n perseel binne dieregsgebied van die plaaslike bestuur en in verband met die plaaslike bestuur se watervoorsieningstelsel en die toebehore wat daarmee verbind is, uit te voer. Sodanige lisensie gee nie diehouer die reg om die werk van 'n rioolléer te doen nie.

AANSOEK OM 'N RIOOLLEERSLISENSIE.

4. (1) Elke aansoek om 'n rioolléerslisensie moet skriftelik aan die plaaslike bestuur gerig word en moet

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subregulation, an applicant for a plumber's licence shall in addition comply with the following requirements —

- (a) He shall if so required by the local authority submit himself to and pass an examination to be held in such manner and at such times as the local authority may approve and on such subjects as the local authority may require, including those set forth in the list appended hereto —

Materials. Knowledge of the use of lead, tin, copper and their alloys, galvanized steel sheeting, wrought and cast iron, mild steel, earthenware pipes and fittings, bricks, tiles, cement and other materials used by the plumber and drain layer.

Plumbing Practice. The ability to perform work connected with solders and soldering, lead-laying, pipe and joint making, pipe fitting and pipe bending, and rain water fittings and flashings.

Water Supply Work. Knowledge of the local authority's water supply regulations and of general water supply work, water supply fittings and hot water installations.

Sewerage and Drainage Work. Knowledge of the local authority's sewerage and drainage regulations and of the construction and use of traps, soil pipes, waste and vent pipes, sanitary fittings and other sewerage apparatus and appliances. Candidates for examination in plumbing practice shall provide their own tools to make any pipe, bend, joint or other plumbing appliance which may be required to satisfy the examiner or examiners referred to in regulation 5.

- (b) If he is of the age of twenty-five years or under, he shall submit proof that he has served an apprenticeship as a plumber, but he shall not be required to undergo the full examination referred to in paragraph (a) of this subregulation if he has passed the qualifying trade test prescribed by the Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1938, as amended, and any regulations framed thereunder. He shall, however, satisfy the examiner or examiners that he has an adequate knowledge of the local authority's water supply and sewerage and drainage regulations in so far as the latter do not relate solely to the work of a drain layer.

- (c) If he is over the age of twenty-five years the local authority may deal with his application on its merits and may, in addition, require him to undergo the examination referred to in paragraph (a) of this subregulation.

(3) A plumber's licence shall entitle the holder thereof to perform any work in connection with the fixing, laying, alteration, repair or removal of pipes, valves, sanitary fittings, metal private sewers (including the testing of such sewers) or other apparatus or the sewerage of any premises within the local authority's area of jurisdiction and in connection with the local authority's water supply system and the fittings connected therewith. Such licence shall not entitle the holder thereof to perform the work of a drain layer.

APPLICATION FOR A DRAIN LAYER'S LICENCE.

4. (1) Every application for a drain layer's licence shall be made in writing to the local authority and shall