



GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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General Notice

MUNICIPALITY OF SWAKOPMUND

No. 273

2016

REGULATIONS RELATING TO SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE: LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT, 1992

Under section 94(2A) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1992), I have -

- (a) made the regulations set out in the Schedule; and
- (b) withdrawn the regulations published under Government Notice No. 99 of 21 May 1996.

N. SALOMON
CHAIRPERSON
BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL

SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 1
DEFINITIONS

Definitions

1. In these regulations, a word or an expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has that meaning, and unless the context indicates otherwise -

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

“Act” means the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1992);

“approved” means approved by the Engineer in writing;

“connecting sewer” means a pipe vested in the Council which connects a drain to a public sewer;

“conservancy tank” means a covered tank used for the reception and temporary retention of sewage and which requires emptying at intervals;

“Council” means the municipal Council of Swakopmund;

“discharge pipe” means any pipe other than a drain that conveys the discharge from one or more sanitary fixtures;

“drain” means that part of a drainage installation that conveys sewage from a building to a combined private sewer, connecting sewer or any other sewage disposal system situated on the premises concerned, but excluding -

- (a) any discharge pipe;
- (b) any portion of a discharge stack which is below ground level, and;
- (c) the bend at the foot of a discharge stack, whether such bend is exposed or not;

“drain layer” means a person registered as a drain layer with the Council in terms of regulation 19;

“drainage installation” means the installation on any premises vesting in the owner and used or intended for use for the reception, conveyance, storage or treatment of sewage, and consisting of sanitary fixtures, traps, discharge pipes, drains ventilating pipes, septic tanks, conservancy tanks sewage treatment works or mechanical appliances associated therewith;

“engineer” means the official of the Council charged with the function of exercising control over the provision of sewage services by the Council;

“industrial effluent” means any liquid other than soil water or storm water, whether or not it contains matter in solution or suspension and which is given off in the course of, or as a result of any industrial trade, manufacturing, mining or chemical process in any laboratory, research or agricultural activity;

“local authority area”, means the local authority area of Swakopmund;

“occupier” in relation to any premises means the -

- (a) person in actual occupation;
- (b) person legally entitled to occupy the premises;
- (c) person having the charge or management of the premises; or
- (d) agent of any such person who is absent from Namibia or whose whereabouts are unknown;

“owner”, in relation to any premises, means the person in whose name the premises is registered, and includes -

- (a) if the owner is deceased, insolvent, mentally ill, a minor or under any legal disability, the person in whom the custody or administration of such premises is vested as executor, trustee, curator, guardian or in any other capacity;
- (b) if the premises are leased and registration in a deeds registry is a prerequisite for the validity of the lease, the lessee;
- (c) the owner’s authorized agent or a person receiving the rent of the premises on behalf of the owner; or
- (d) where the premises are beneficially occupied under a servitude or similar right, the person in whom such right is vested;

“private sewer” means the same as “drain”;

“public sewer” means the physical conveying sewage infrastructure on Municipal property, or in a servitude registered for use by the Municipality, and may also be referred to as sewerage reticulation;

“sewage service contract” means a contract concluded between the Council and the owner or occupier of any premises in terms of regulation 4(3) for the provision by the Council of a sewage service to such premises;

“sewage tariff, in relation to a local authority area, means the tariff of charges, fees and other moneys determined by such Council under section 30(1)(u) of the Act, or applicable to the local authority area concerned by virtue of the provisions of section 95(5) of the Act, in respect of the supply of sewage services by the Council and the rendering of other services in connection;

“sewage” means waste water, soil water, industrial effluent and other liquid waste, either separately or in combination, but excluding storm water;

“sewerage” means the physical conveying sewage infrastructure;

“soil pipe” means a pipe that conveys soil water;

“soil water” means liquid containing human body wastes such as faeces and urine;

“waste pipe” means a discharge pipe that conveys waste water only; and

“waste water” means used water not contaminated by soil water or industrial effluent, but excluding storm water.

CHAPTER 2 SUPPLY OF SEWAGE SERVICE BY COUNCIL

Council’s sole right to provide connecting sewer

2. A person may obtain the connection of any private sewer to a public sewer, whether directly or through a combined private sewer, except by means of a connecting sewer provided by the Council pursuant to a sewage service contract.

Conditions for provision of a sewage service by Council

3. (1) The Council is not obliged to supply a sewage service to any premises in the local authority area, unless -

- (a) the owner or occupier of such premises has concluded with the Council a sewage service contract; and
- (b) all other requirements prescribed by these regulations for procuring a sewage service has been complied with by such owner or occupier.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), the Council is not obliged to conclude with any person a sewage service contract if a public sewer is not available at a point within the close proximity of such premises from where it is reasonably possible to provide a connecting sewer to the premises or to a combined private sewer to which such premises may be connected.

Application for provision of a sewage service

4. (1) An application for the provision of a sewage service may be made to the Council in the form provided by the Council for the purpose.

(2) Where an application in terms of sub-regulation (1) is made for the initial connection of any premises to a public sewer, such application may be made by the owner of the premises or the duly authorised representative of such owner.

(3) Upon the submission of an application in terms of sub-regulation (1), the applicant must -

- (a) sign a contract for the provision of a sewage service; and
- (b) pay the fees determined in the sewage tariff for a connecting sewer.

(4) The provision of a sewage service by the Council to any person is subject to these regulations and the conditions contained in the relevant sewage service contract.

Connection to the public sewer

5. (1) Where an application for the provision of a sewage service is approved in respect of premises which are required to be connected to the public sewer for the first time, the Council must, provide a connecting sewer from the public sewer to such premises in such position and to such point on the premises as the engineer may determine.

(2) The Council may, either of its own accord or at the request of the owner of the premises concerned, alter any connection made to a public sewer in terms of subregulation (1).

(3) Where a connecting sewer is provided by the Council to any premises, it is the responsibility of the owner concerned and not of the Council to provide and maintain at his or her own costs, and subject to the provisions of Chapter 3, the drainage installation on the premises.

(4) Until a drainage installation has been connected to the public sewer, or to a combined private sewer which is connected to the public sewer, no person may discharge or cause or permit to be discharged into such drainage installation any substance, except unpolluted water for the purpose of testing the functioning of the drainage installation or any part during or upon the completion of its construction.

(5) No person, other than an employee of the Council charged with such duty or any other person authorised in writing by the Council, may approve or install a connecting sewer for linking any private sewer or combined private sewer to the public sewer.

- (6) The Council determines the sewage tariff payable for -
- (a) the provision of a connecting sewer; and
 - (b) the alteration of the position of a connecting sewer at the request of the owner of any premises.

(7) Any charge payable in terms of subregulation (6) must be paid to the Council in advance before the necessary work is commenced by the Council.

Provision of common connecting sewer to several occupiers on same premises and combined private sewers

6. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), only one connecting sewer may be provided for the purpose of any premises, irrespective of the number of accommodation units located on such premises, but the Council may permit that the drainage installations of two or more premises or two or more such accommodation units be connected to a combined private sewer discharging into the public sewer.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), the Council may -

- (a) in the case of premises comprising sectional title units; or
- (b) if, in the opinion of the Council, undue hardship or inconvenience would otherwise be caused to any occupier of the premises,

authorise that more than one sewer connecting sewer be provided to such premises.

Ownership of connecting sewer

7. Any pipes, fittings, equipment and material used by the Council in providing a connecting sewer to any premises remains the exclusive property of the Council and be under the sole control of and be maintained by the Council.

Payment for sewage services

8. (1) The charges for the provision of a sewage service by the Council must -

- (a) be paid for by the occupier of the premises at the rate determined in the sewage tariff for the particular category of use for which the service is provided; and
- (b) be payable monthly in advance, not later than the last date for payment specified in the account rendered by the Council for such charges.

(2) A person with whom the Council has concluded a sewage service contract is responsible for the payment of the charges in respect of the sewage service from the date on which the connecting sewer is provided by the Council.

(3) Where payment of an account is received after the date referred to in subregulation (1)(b), a late fee as determined in the sewage tariff is payable to the Council.

(4) If during any period any person utilises the sewer system for a category of use other than that for which the Council has agreed to provide the sewage service and as a consequence is not charged for such service or is charged at a rate lower than that which has been charged, such person must in respect of the period in question be liable for the amount due to the Council in accordance with the appropriate rate leviable for the category of use for which the sewage service is provided.

(5) Any other services related to the provision of a sewage service must be paid for at the fees and charges determined in the sewage tariff.

Availability charges for rendering of sewage service

9. (1) The Council may, in addition to the charges determined in sewage tariff for the actual use of the sewage service provided by the Council, levy an availability charge or a monthly minimum charge for the rendering of a sewage service to residents of the local authority area.

- (2) Where an availability charge is levied in terms of subregulation (1), it is payable -
- (a) subject to subregulation (4), by every owner of premises, with or without improvements, which are not connected to the public sewer but can reasonably be provided with a connecting sewer; and
 - (b) by the owner of every premises or, where any premises are occupied by any other person, such occupier, in respect of each connecting sewer provided by the Council to serve the premises, whether or not the sewage service is being utilised.
- (3) Where a minimum monthly charge is levied in terms of subregulation (1), it must be payable by the occupier of every premises in respect of a specified volume of sewage flow determined as the greater of a volume based on -
- (a) design volumes, if the amount of sewage discharged on the premises is less than the specified volume, and if the premises is not actively being used; or
 - (b) the volume of potable water used on the property and based on the zoning of the property and the rate identified for the various types of properties and uses of the properties as per the sewage tariff for the particular category of use for which the service is provided, as tabled in Annexure for tariffs and fines.
- (4) Notwithstanding subregulation (2)(a), an availability charge levied by the Council under subregulation (1) may not be payable by the owner of a township in respect of any un-alienated premises in the local authority area if -
- (a) the sewage reticulation system in the township was provided by the township owner at his or her own cost; or
 - (b) the township owner has deposited with the Council the capital cost of such reticulation system,

but upon the alienation of such premises to any other person, such availability charge is payable by such other person and every successor in title.

Objection to account rendered for sewage services

10. (1) If a person disputes the correctness of any charges reflected on an account rendered by the Council, such person may lodge an objection in writing against such account with the Council within seven days after the date of receipt of the account.

(2) Any claim submitted later than seven days after the date of receipt of the account may not be considered a valid claim.

General conditions for provision of connecting sewer

11. (1) The provision of a connecting sewer by the Council may not constitute an undertaking on the part of the Council to maintain at any time an uninterrupted sewage service.

(2) If in the opinion of the engineer the volume of sewage discharged from any premises adversely affects the functioning of the public sewer system, he or she may apply such restricting measures as he or she may think fit to lower the peak sewage flow from such premises into the public sewer.

(3) If in the opinion of the engineer the composition of sewage discharged from any premises adversely affects, or may affect, the functioning of the public sewer system, or the sewage

processing plant, he or she may apply such restricting measures, inclusive of temporarily refusing to accept any sewage, as he or she may think fit to render the sewage discharged from such premises into the public sewer to an acceptable composition according to the guidelines set out in Annexure A, but not limited to these guidelines.

Compulsory provision of drainage installation or other sanitary disposal system

12. (1) Where in respect of any premises a suitable means of disposal by waterborne sewage is available the owner of such premises must provide and install a drainage installation on the premises.

(2) Where a public sewer is not available for providing a connecting sewer to any premises, the owner of such premises must, before the occupation of such premises by any person, make provision for -

- (a) a conservancy tank or a septic tank and absorption field on such premises in terms of regulation 37, or
- (b) any other means of sewage disposal as the Council may permit, subject to regulation 38.

(3) Where in the case of premises contemplated in subregulation (2) the owner of such premises is notified in writing by the Council that a public sewer is installed and is available from which a connecting sewer can be provided to the premises, such owner must, within the period specified in the notice but not exceeding six months -

- (a) provide a drainage installation on such premises or make any necessary extensions or alterations to any existing installation on such premises, for the purpose of connecting such premises to the public sewer; and
- (b) submit to the Council, in terms of regulation 4 an application for the provision of a sewage service.

(4) If the owner of any premises fails to comply with a notice referred to in subregulation (3) before the expiry of the period specified in the notice or such longer period as the Council may allow such owner with effect from the date following on the expiry of that period is liable -

- (a) for the charges determined in the sewage tariff for the provision of a sewage service; and
- (b) until such time as the premises concerned are connected to the public sewer, to pay for the Council's conservancy tank or pail removal service, whichever is applicable, at three times the rate determined in the sewage tariff for such service.

(5) The owner of any premises to which any pail or conservancy tank service is rendered must give written notice to the Council if such service is no longer required and until such notice is given remain liable for the charges of such service.

(6) Any contractor or other person employing workmen for the construction of any building or carrying out any other work on any premises to which a connecting sewer is available for the purposes of any building constructed or to be constructed must unless such an amenity is available on the premises provide on such premises a proper toilet with water closet and flushing cistern connected to the public sewer for the convenience of such workmen.

(7) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of subregulation (1), (2), or (6) is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Faulty drainage installations

13. (1) If at any time a drainage installation on any premises is found not to conform to the provisions of these regulations, the Council may by notice in writing to the owner concerned require such owner to remedy the defect within a period specified in the notice.

(2) When a nuisance exists owing to the emission of offensive gases or odours from any ventilating pipe trap or sanitary fitting or any other part of a drainage installation on any premises the Council may by notice in writing to the owner concerned require such owner to take within such period as may be specified in the notice such measures as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such nuisance.

(3) Where any sewage discharged into a drainage installation enters any soil-water fitting or waste-water fitting connected to the drainage installation, whether by reason of surcharge, back pressure or any other circumstance the Council may by notice in writing to the owner concerned require the owner to carry out within such period as may be specified in the notice any work necessary to decrease such entry of sewage and to prevent any recurrence.

(4) A person who fails to comply with the requirements of a notice given under subregulation (1), (2) or (3), is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Council's power to perform certain work on private premises

14. (1) Where an owner or other occupier of any premises is required by a notice in terms of these regulations to carry out any work in relation to the drainage installation on such premises, whether by way of construction, repair, replacement or maintenance and such owner or occupier fails to comply with such notice within the period specified the Council may -

- (a) cause such work to be carried out; and
- (b) recover the cost of such work from the owner or occupier concerned.

(2) Any action taken by the Council in terms of subregulation (1) may not prevent any person from being prosecuted for a contravention of these regulations.

(3) Where no charges is determined in the sewage tariff in respect of any work carried out by the Council in accordance with subregulation (1), the owner or occupier of the premises in question is liable to pay to the Council the actual cost of such work plus an administration levy equal to fifteen percent of such cost.

(4) Any damage caused to the public sewer or any part of the Council's sewage treatment system as a result of the non-compliance with or contravention of any provision of these regulations must be repaired by the Council at the expense of the person responsible for such non-compliance or contravention.

Maintenance of drainage installation

15. (1) Every owner of premises must ensure that -

- (a) the drainage installation on the premises is in a proper state of repair and maintained in good working order;

- (b) every trap or other fitting forming part of such drainage installation is kept free from any accumulation of grease, oil or fat or any other substance or materials that may cause a blockage in any part of the drainage installation or may in any other manner adversely affect its proper functioning; and
- (c) every manhole, rodding eye or other access to a drainage installation and every outdoor gully is provided with an approved cover which remains closed at all times, but is accessible for the purpose of cleaning or other maintenance work.

(2) If, in the case of any building existing on any premises at the commencement of these regulations, any outdoor gullies on such premises are not provided with a precast concrete covering or any other approved mode of covering, the owner of such premises must cause the necessary steps to be taken to ensure that all such gullies are provided with such a covering not later than 12 months after such commencement.

(3) Where two or more owners share the use of a drainage installation or any other part they are jointly and severally responsible for the maintenance and repair of such drainage installation and for the compliance with the provisions of this regulation.

(4) A person who contravenes any provision of sub-regulation (1), (2) or (3) is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Clearing of blockages and services provided by the Council

16. (1) Where a blockage occurs in a soil pipe the occupier of the premises concerned must, subject to sub-regulation (3), cause such blockage to be removed under the supervision of a registered drain layer.

(2) Any registered drain layer carrying out any work contemplated in subregulation (1) must report to the Council in writing, not later than five days after the completion of the work, the nature, location and cause of the blockage if the drain layer suspects such blockage -

- (a) to have been caused by the intrusion of tree roots or foreign matter in the drainage installation; or
- (b) to have resulted because of a defect in the construction of the drainage installation.

(3) Where the Council considers it necessary or expedient for any reason, it may, either upon a request of the occupier of the premises or of its own motion, cause a blockage in the drainage installation to be removed and may recover from the occupier the charges determined in the sewage tariff for such service.

(4) Where work undertaken by the Council in terms of subregulation (3) necessitate the removal or disturbance of any paving, lawn or other artificial surfacing or structure on the premises in question the Council is not responsible to restore or replace such paving, lawn or surfacing.

(5) Where an overflowing of the drainage installation on any premises is caused by an obstruction in the connecting sewer, the occupier of the premises in question is liable to pay to the Council the charges determined in the sewage tariff for the removal of such a blockage.

(6) Where a blockage has been removed by the Council from a combined private sewer or a drainage installation serving two or more premises, the occupiers of such premises must be jointly and severally liable to the Council for the charges for the removal of such blockage.

(7) The emptying of any conservancy tank or septic tank on any premises carried out by the Council at such times as the Council may determine having regard to the general requirements

of the service and in particular the avoidance of separate or unnecessary journeys by the Council's removal vehicles.

(8) The Council may at its discretion, having regard to the position of a conservancy tank or septic tank on the premises or of the point of connection for a removal vehicle, make it a condition of its emptying the tank that the owner indemnifies the Council in writing against any sum which it may be liable to pay to any person as a result, direct or indirect, of rendering the service for emptying such tank.

Disconnection

17. (1) Except for the purpose of maintenance or repair, to be carried out by or under the supervision of a drain layer, no soil-water fitting or soil pipe must be disconnected from any drain or from a public sewer without the prior written approval of the Engineer.

(2) Where any part of a drainage installation is permanently disconnected the owner of the premises must -

- (a) dispose of the disconnected part in a manner which will not be a danger to health; and
- (b) cause any opening in the drainage installation resulting from the disconnection to be sealed by a drain layer.

(3) A drain layer carrying out any work contemplated in subregulations (1) and (2), must upon completion of such work comply with the provisions of regulation 27(2).

(4) Where any disconnection contemplated in subregulation (2) has been carried out which requires the application in future of any different rate of fees and charges leviable under the sewage tariff the engineer must on the written application of the owner of the premises cause such adjustments to be made in relation to those fees and charges as will give effect to a result of changed circumstances.

(5) Any adjustment directed by the engineer in accordance with subregulation (4) is applicable with effect from the first day of the month following the date of receipt by he or she of the owner's application in terms of that subregulation, notwithstanding the date on which the disconnection in question was completed.

(6) Where a building on any premises is demolished, the Engineer may cause any connecting sewer to such premises to be disconnected and removed, and the owner of the premises is liable for the charges determined in the sewage tariff for such disconnection and removal including the sealing of the public sewer.

(7) Any person who contravenes any provision of subregulation (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

CHAPTER 3 REGISTRATION OF DRAINLAYERS

Persons qualified to carry out work on drainage installation

18. (1) A person must be registered with the Council as a drain layer in terms of regulation 19, in order to carry out or undertake to carry out -

- (a) in relation to a drainage installation or any part, any work for which approval is required by any provision of these regulations or which, in terms of these regulations may be carried out only by a drain layer;
- (b) any inspection or testing of a drainage installation; or
- (c) any work for the disconnection of any part of and the sealing of a drainage installation.

(2) Any person who carries out or attempts to carry out any work in contravention of subregulation (1), is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Registration of drain layers with Council

19. (1) An application for the registration of a person as a drain layer for the purposes of these regulations, is made in writing to the Council through the engineer and must be accompanied by such proof of the applicant's qualifications, training or experience as the Council may require.

(2) A person who has submitted an application for registration in terms of subregulation (1), may be required, in a form approved by the engineer, give notice of the submission of his or her application by advertisement in two consecutive issues of a daily newspaper circulating in the local authority area and which notice must call upon persons wishing to object to the application to lodge their objections in writing with the Engineer not later than seven days after the date of the last publication of such notice.

(3) If, after consideration of an application in terms of subregulation (1) and a report and recommendation of the engineer and any objections received against the application, the Council is satisfied that the applicant -

- (a) is a qualified artisan in the drain laying trade, or has any comparable qualification approved by the Council, or has had practical experience in that trade which the Council considers adequate and appropriate for purposes of registration as a drain layer;
- (b) has an adequate knowledge of these regulations and of the provisions of SANS 10252-2:1993; and
- (c)
 - (i) is a Namibian citizen; or
 - (ii) has been lawfully admitted to Namibia for permanent residence and is ordinarily resident in Namibia; or
 - (iii) holds an employment permit issued in terms of section 27 of the Immigration Control Act, 1993 (Act No.7 of 1993), in terms of the conditions of which he or she is not prohibited or prevented from conducting the business or performing the work of a drain layer in Namibia,

the Council may, subject to subregulation (4), grant the application and issue to the applicant a registration card.

(4) The Council may refuse to register a person as a drain layer if the applicant has carried out any work referred to in regulation 18(1) without first being registered as a drain layer with the Council.

(5) The Council may, upon application made to it, register a company or close corporation or partnership as a drain layer if -

- (a) at least one of the directors or members of such company, close corporation or partnership, holding not less than 10% of the shares of such company or of the members' interest in such close corporation or partnership, satisfies the Council with respect to the requirements mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subregulation (3); and
- (b) the controlling interest in such company, close corporation or partnership is not held by persons who are not Namibian citizens.

(6) Except in the case of the refusal of an application on the ground of non-compliance with the provisions of subregulation (3)(c) or (5)(b), the Council must give an applicant without giving to the applicant an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence in support of his or her application.

(7) For the purposes of making a recommendation and report to the Council in relation to an applicant for registration as a drain layer or for the registration of a company, close corporation or partnership, the engineer may require that the applicant or a person contemplated in subregulation (5)(a), subjects himself or herself to a test for the purposes of evaluating the applicant's skills in drain laying work or his or her knowledge of the provisions of these regulations and SANS 10252-2:1993.

Term of registration

20. A registration card is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of its issue, and may be renewed annually upon application made by the holder not later than 21 days before the date on which it is due to lapse.

Withdrawal or suspension of registration

21. (1) The Council may withdraw, or suspend for such period as it may determine, the registration of any person as a drain layer if such person or, in the case of a company, close corporation or partnership, one of the directors or members -

- (a) in his or her application for registration as a drain layer given false information knowingly, or ought to have known is false; or
- (b) has carried out, caused or permitted to be carried out, any drain laying or associated work in a negligent, unsafe or inefficient manner or in contravention of any provision of these regulations or SANS 10252-2:1993; or
- (c) has issued a certificate in terms of regulation 27(1)(b) which he or she knows, or ought to have known is incorrect or false; or
- (d) allows his or her registration card to be used in a fraudulent manner.

(2) The Council may not exercise any of the powers under subregulation (1), unless the Council has -

- (a) given the person concerned at least 21 days' notice in writing of its proposed action and of the reasons; and
- (b) in such notice, invited such person to lodge with the Council in writing any representations which he or she may wish to make in connection with the Council's proposed action.

Temporary registration

22. The Council may upon application made to it by a person who complies with the requirements of regulation 19(3) or (5), register such person, or where applicable the company, close corporation or partnership, temporarily for the purpose of carrying out any specified work.

Production of registration card

23. Any person carrying out, or about to carry out, any work referred to in regulation 18(1), must when requested to do so produce his or her registration card for inspection to the engineer or any officer of the Council authorised by the engineer or any occupier on or in respect of whose premises such work is being or is to be carried out.

Prohibition against employment of unregistered person for drain laying work

24. (1) An owner or occupier of any premises may not engage or permit any person to carry out on such premises any work referred to in regulation 18(1), unless such person is registered with the Council as a drain layer in terms of regulation 19.

(2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) is guilty of an offence upon conviction; and all work done, attempted or allowed to be done on the drainage installation by a person not qualified to do drainage installations as identified in regulations 18 and 24, is considered a Faulty Drainage Installation in terms of regulation 13 and rendered to be unacceptable to the engineer in terms of the requirements of regulation 14.

Issue of duplicate registration card

25. (1) A person whose registration card is lost, destroyed or damaged may apply to the Council for a duplicate of such card.

(2) An application in terms of subregulation (1) must be accompanied by a statement made under oath or affirmation stating the circumstances in which the registration card was lost, destroyed or damaged and the fee for the issue of a duplicate registration card.

Fees for registration and renewal

26. The fees payable to the Council for -
- (a) the registration of a person as a drain layer;
 - (b) the renewal of such a registration; and
 - (c) the issue of a duplicate registration card,

is determined by the Council from time to time.

Responsibilities of registered drain layer

27. (1) A drain layer must -
- (a) ensure that any work carried out by him or her in relation to a drainage installation, or by any other person acting under his or her control, is performed in conformity with the requirements of these regulations and SANS 10252-2:1993; and

- (b) certify in a manner approved by the engineer that such work complies with the requirements of these regulations.
- (2) Not later than seven days after the completion of any work referred to in paragraph (a) of subregulation (1), the drain layer concerned must -
 - (a) submit to the engineer the certificate referred to in paragraph (b) of that subregulation; and
 - (b) deliver a copy of such certificate to the person on whose instructions the work was carried out.

CHAPTER 4 REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS

Standard specifications and codes of practice applicable

28. For the purpose of these regulations the relevant SABS standards and codes is applicable, but the Council may also approve the use of any other specification and codes where it is appropriate to do so and it must consider any application for such approval be guided by accepted practice and international specifications and codes of practice.

Information and drawings

29. (1) A person may not carry out work or commence with work on any premises in connection with -

- (a) the initial construction of a drainage installation; or
- (b) any alteration or extension to any existing drainage installation,

unless there is submitted to the Council, by or on behalf of the owner of the premises, drawings of the proposed drainage installation, alterations or extensions complying with the provisions of subregulations (5), (6) and (7) and the information provided for in Chapter 4 of SANS 10252-2:1993 and such drawings and information have been approved by the Council.

(2) A complete set of the drawings approved under subregulation (1) must be made available at the premises where any work mentioned in that subregulation is being carried out until the certificate of the drain layer is submitted to the engineer in accordance with regulation 27(2).

(3) If any work is carried out in contravention of subregulation (1) the engineer may by notice in writing require the owner of the premises to comply with the provisions of that subregulation within a period specified in the notice and -

- (a) work in progress must be discontinued until the approval required by that subregulation is granted; and
- (b) any work that does not comply with these regulations must removed when so directed by the Council.

(4) An application for the approval of drawings referred to in subregulation (1) is accompanied by a site plan of the premises with buildings, plans, elevations and sections indicating clearly the nature and extent of the proposed work: Provided that where the particulars required in terms of subregulation (7) sufficiently appear on the other drawings submitted, a block plan is not required.

- (5) Any drawings required to be submitted to the Council in terms of this regulation must -
- (a) consist of at least one set of such drawings prepared in durable transparent material or of clearly legible prints with a white background on approved durable material and such additional paper prints of such drawings as may be required by the Council;
 - (b) be signed by the owner; and
 - (c) be of a size not smaller than A4 (297 mm by 240 mm) paper.
- (6) In the case of a drain and drainage installation, the plans, elevations and sections of the required drawings must be drawn to a scale not smaller than 1:200, except in the case of site plan drawn to a scale not smaller than 1:500.
- (7) The plans, elevations and sections must show -
- (a) the location, size and gradient of any drain and every connecting point to such drain in relation to a datum established on the site and the level of the ground relative;
 - (b) the location of every point of access to the interior of any drain;
 - (c) the location of any overflow or floor drain gully;
 - (d) the location and details of any conservancy tank or any septic tank and absorption fields or any sewage pump;
 - (e) the location and arrangement of every sanitary fixture served by the drainage installation;
 - (f) the location and size of any soil pipe, waste pipe and ventilating pipe or vent valve;
 - (g) the location of any chimney, door, window or other opening to any building which is within a distance of six meters from the open end of any ventilating pipe;
 - (h) the floor levels of the building; and
 - (i) the part of any existing drainage installation which will be affected by the proposed work.
- (8) The site plan must show -
- (a) the dimensions of the premises on which the drainage work is to be carried out;
 - (b) the location of any building on such premises;
 - (c) the location of any existing drain or other proposed drains;
 - (d) the tide deed description of the premises and of all pieces of land contiguous;
 - (e) the name of every street on which the premises is; and
 - (f) the direction of true north.
- (9) A person may not construct a drain that extends beyond the boundary of the premises it is intended to serve, but if the Council considers it necessary or expedient to do so and upon proof

of the registration of an appropriate servitude or of a notarial deed for a combined private sewer, as the Council may require, the Council may permit the owner of any premises to lay a drain at his or her own expense through any adjoining premises.

- (10) The fees payable to the Council -
 - (a) for the consideration of any drainage installation plan submitted for approval; and
 - (b) for any testing or retesting of a drainage installation which the Council considers necessary before giving its approval,

is determined in the sewage tariff and payable in advance before any such plan is considered or any such test is carried out.

(11) Where an application for the approval of drawings referred to in subregulation (1) is refused or withdrawn, the fees paid is not refundable, except if the Council in a particular case directs otherwise.

(12) The approval of any drawings by the Council under this regulation may lapse if the work to which such drawings relates is not carried out within a period of two years after such approval was granted.

General requirements for design and construction of drainage installations

- 30.** (1) Any drainage installation may be designed and constructed that -
 - (a) an adequate number of sanitary fixtures is provided in relation to the population and class of occupancy of such building;
 - (b) such installation is capable of -
 - (i) carrying the design hydraulic load;
 - (ii) discharging into any drain, combined private sewer, connecting sewer, conservancy tank or septic tank and absorption field or evapo-transpiration bed provided to receive such discharge;
 - (c) all components and materials used in the drainage installation are watertight;
 - (d) no nuisance or danger to health will be caused as a result of the operation of the drainage installation;
 - (e) any drain in such system is of such strength, having regard to the manner in which it is bedded or supported, that it is capable of sustaining the loads and forces to which it may normally be subjected and that it is properly protected against any damage;
 - (f) all sanitary fixtures are so located that they are easily accessible to the persons they are intended to serve; and
 - (g) any necessary inspection, cleaning or maintenance of any part of the system is possible to be performed through the means of access provided.
- (2) The requirements of subregulation (1) is satisfied where the drainage installation -
 - (a) complies with the provisions of SANS 10252-2:1993 (Drainage installations for buildings); and

- (b) conforms to the requirements of these regulations,

provided that in the application of paragraphs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of SANS 10252-2:1993 relating to the requirements for the class of occupancy of a building and the calculation of the design population, the information as set out in Tables 1 and 2 in Annexure A is applicable.

Design of proposed drainage installation

31. (1) Where the Council is of the opinion that the size or complexity of the drainage installation required in any building renders it essential for such installation to be the subject of a detail design, the Council may require from the owner that the installation be designed by a professional engineer or other approved competent person and to submit for approval plans and particulars of the drainage installation based on such design.

(2) Any detail design required in terms of subregulation (1) must comply with the requirements of these regulations and the requirements of Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of SANS 10252-2:1993 provided that -

- (a) the engineer may permit any combination of drainage systems if, such combination results in an adequately ventilated drainage installation and the effective protection of the water seals of all traps connected to the drainage installation;
- (b) unless approved by the engineer, no drain is installed at a gradient of less than one in 60;
- (c) no chimney or flume may be used as a means for ventilating any drain, soil pipe or waste pipe;
- (d) the shape and dimensions of any recess containing any part of a drainage installation and the arrangement of pipes and other fittings must allow adequate entry for purposes of renewal, replacement, maintenance or repair of such installation or pipes or fittings and any such recess must be adequately ventilated if provided with a cover or covers;
- (e) any enclosed shaft or duct containing any part of a drainage installation, may -
 - (i) have a minimum cross-sectional area of 1.5 square metres and a minimum width of one metre;
 - (ii) be adequately ventilated; and
 - (iii) be provided with means of access to its interior adequate for inspections and repairs to be carried out,

but the Council may permit the use of an unventilated shaft or duct with a smaller cross-sectional area and width in a case where the whole of the interior of every soil pipe and waste pipe contained is otherwise readily accessible for the purpose of cleaning;

- (f) unless otherwise permitted by the Council, no pipe, bend or junction forming part of a drainage installation serving a building of more than two storeys may be exposed to view from the outside of such building;
- (g) rodding eyes must be provided on all private sewers and drains up to a depth of 1.5 metre below the ground level, but the engineer may allow manholes when required;

- (h) all rodding eyes must be adequately marked and protected against any damage to the satisfaction of the Council the chamber of any manhole must be of adequate size to allow the entry of a person for the purpose of obtaining access to a drain, but the dimensions must not be less than -
- (i) in the case of a chamber with a depth not exceeding 750 mm, a length of 600 mm and a width of 450 mm or an internal diameter of 600 mm in the case of a circular chamber; and
 - (ii) in the case of a chamber with a depth exceeding 750 mm but not exceeding 2000 mm, a length of 900 mm and a width of 600 mm or an internal diameter of 1200 mm in the case of a circular chamber;
- (j) any effluent emanating from any garage, restaurant or industrial kitchen or any industrial effluent containing grease, fat or inorganic solid matter in suspension must, before it is allowed to enter any sewer, be passed through one or more tanks or chambers conforming to the requirements set out in paragraphs 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 of SANS 10252-2:1993 and designed to intercept and retain such grease, oil, fat or solid matter the operation and maintenance of such systems must comply with Annexure B;
- (k) any waste water or industrial effluent containing oil, petrol, grease or any similar substance or any liquid which gives off a flammable or noxious vapour at a temperature of 20°C or more, is intercepted and retained in tanks or chambers in accordance with paragraph 5.2.8 of SANS 10252-2:1993 so as to prevent the entry into the public sewer the operation and maintenance of such systems must comply with Annexure G;
- (l) floor drains may be installed within any building equipped with an automatic water sprinkler system, provided the pipe or pipes receiving the discharge from any such drain discharge into another gully outside the building, the inlet of which is situated as required in terms of paragraph 6.6.3 of SANS 10252-2:1993;
- (m) only a closed sewer system with closed gullies must be used on the drainage installation, unless the prior written approval of the Council is obtained to use a system with open gullies or any other system; and
- (n) no mechanical waste food disposal unit or garbage grinder or any similar device which may impair the functioning of the public sewer system or water care works is incorporated in the drainage installation.

(3) The designs for hospitals, laboratories and abattoirs are considered special cases where the complexity of the drainage installation required renders it essential for such installation to be the subject of a detail design by a professional engineer or other approved competent person and to submit for approval plans and particulars of the drainage installation based on such design.

Materials, fittings and components

32. (1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), only SABS approved materials, fittings and components as listed in Chapter 2 and discussed in Chapter 5 of SANS 10252-2:1993 or similar pipes, joints and fittings approved by the Council must be used on any drainage installation.

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) -
 - (a) structured wall pipes according to SABS 1601 may be used;

- (b) the inside and outside surfaces of any cast iron pipes and their associated traps and fittings must be properly coated with a bituminous or other corrosion-resisting material; and
- (c) all sanitary fixtures must comply with the SABS codes referred to in Annexure B.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations or any relevant SABS standards and codes, the Council may determine that only pipes, joints and fittings of specified materials resistant to or adequately protected against corrosion may be used if the sewage be corrosive or aggressive soil conditions occur in the particular area.

Control of installation and work on drainage installation

33. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), the construction of a drainage installation must be carried out in conformity with -

- (a) the drawings approved in terms of regulation 29 and detail specification procedures for the installation; and
- (b) the requirements of Chapters 6 and 7 of SANS 10252-2:1993.

(2) Any drain layer carrying out or exercising control over the construction of a drainage installation must ensure that -

- (a) no fixed joint is used in the drainage installation and no caulked joint is used on any pipe forming part of the drainage installation, except with the approval of the Council;
- (b) any pad or packing inserted between the base of any water closet pan and the floor must be of non-absorbent material;
- (c) no solvent cement welded joints are used on any unplasticised poly vinyl chloride (uPVC) pipes forming part of the drainage installation;
- (d) every channel and trap forming part of a urinal or receiving the discharge from a urinal is located in the same room as the urinal and is of approved impervious material with a glazed or smooth finish;
- (e) the flow of water into a flushing cistern is separately controlled by an isolated valve or other approved device situated in the same room not more than one meter from the cistern;
- (f) all rodding eyes and manholes are constructed in such a way that they cannot be flooded by storm water;
- (g) where any drain passes under any building only pipes approved by the engineer must be installed, and the pipes are encased in concrete to the specifications of the engineer;
- (h) the invert of a manhole must be formed by semi-circular channels, bedded on and properly "benched" in cement mortar, trowelled to a smooth finish;
- (i) only closed gullies complying with the relevant SABS specification or any similar approved specification may be installed on any drainage installation, unless otherwise approved by the Council;

- (j) in any room containing a urinal or urinals -
 - (i) all surfaces liable to fouling must be protected with an approved impervious material with a glazed or other smooth finish; and
 - (ii) the floor of a room or compartment containing a urinal channel must slope towards and drain into the channel, but where the channel is raised above the level of the floor, a platform of at least 400 mm wide must be provided and only such platform is required to slope and drain as said before;
- (k) where more than eight urinals are directly connected to a soil pipe or drain, the floor of the room or compartment where the urinals are located must be graded and drained to an approved floor gully similarly connected; and
- (l) any shower room or compartment must be provided with an impervious floor and a trap linked to the drainage installation.

Cleaning, inspection and testing of drainage installation

- 34.** (1) Every drainage installation must upon completion -
- (a) be properly cleaned to remove any foreign matter;
 - (b) be inspected by the engineer in the presence of the drain layer by whom or under whose control it was installed; and
 - (c) be tested under pressure and for performance,

and for the purposes of such cleaning, inspection or testing the provisions of paragraph 6.8 of SANS 10252-2:1993 are applicable.

(2) At least 2 working days' notice may be given to the engineer where any inspection of a drainage installation is required to be carried out.

Engineer may require drainage installation to be tested

35. (1) The Council may by written notice require the owner of any premises to employ a drain layer at his or her own cost to test the functioning of the drainage installation on such premises if the installation is suspected to be faulty.

(2) A drain layer carrying out any work referred to in subregulation (1) must comply with the provisions of regulation 27(2).

Sewage pumps

36. (1) Where any part of a building or premises is at such a level in relation to the public sewer that a drainage installation serving that part cannot discharge into the public sewer by gravitation, the engineer may, subject to the provisions of this regulation and to such conditions as he or she may determine, permit the sewage from such part to be raised by means of a sewage pump to discharge at such point and such level as he or she may determine.

(2) Any person intending to install a sewage pump for the purpose mentioned in subregulation (1), must make application in writing to the engineer for permission to do so and together with such application, provide the information required in the form set out in Annexure D and furnish such additional information as he or she may require.

(3) The relevant part provided on the form referred to in subregulation (2) must be completed by a professional engineer who is conversant with the technical details of the sewage pump to be used, and the undertaking included in the application form is signed by the owner of the premises.

(4) An application in terms of subregulation (2) is made in duplicate and accompanied by drawings prepared in accordance with the provisions of regulation 29 and must show the location and details of the compartment which will contain the sewage pump, the sewage storage tank, the stilling chamber, and the positions of the soil pipes, ventilation pipes, rising main and the connecting sewer.

(5) An application granted in terms of subregulation (2) must be on condition that the owner of the premises concerned provide and install -

- (a) unless the engineer permits otherwise in a particular case, two sewage pumps conforming to the requirements of this regulation, which are connected in such a way that in the event of the one failing to function the other will immediately and automatically begin functioning; and
- (b) a tank for retaining the sewage to be disposed of by means of the sewage pump and which must conform to the requirements of subregulation (8).

(6) Every sewage pump installed for the purpose mentioned in subregulation (1), must -

- (a) have an operational capacity suitable to cope with the load and circumstances it will be subjected to;
- (b) be fitted with a discharge pipe, isolating valve and non-return valves located in approved positions; and
- (c) be so located and operated as not to cause any nuisance through noise, odour or otherwise,

and every compartment containing such a sewage pump must be provided with adequate apertures for ventilation purposes.

(7) The maximum discharge rate from any sewage pump, and the times between which the discharge may take place, is determined by the engineer, who may at any time require the owner to provide and install such fittings and regulating devices as may be necessary to ensure that such maximum discharge rate is not be exceeded.

(8) The sewage retaining tank referred to in subregulation (5)(b) must be a watertight container which -

- (a) is constructed of hard and durable materials;
- (b) has a smooth and impermeable inner surface; and
- (c) has, below the level of the inlet pipe, a storing capacity -
 - (i) which is sufficient to retain the volume of sewage which it is anticipated emanates from the part of the building or premises in question over a 24 hour period; or

- (ii) of at least 900 litres, whichever is the greater quantity; and
 - (d) is designed in such a manner that the maximum proportion of its sewage content is emptied at each discharge cycle of the sewage pump.
- (9) The starting mechanism of a sewage pump installed for the purpose referred to in subregulation (1), is set to commence pumping operations when the volume of sewage contained in the retaining tank is equal to not more than half of its storage capacity.
- (10) Where the engineer in a particular case so requires, a stilling chamber, with a depth of not less than 850 mm, may be installed between the outlet of the sewage pump and the connecting sewer.
- (11) Every sewage retaining tank and every stilling chamber installed in accordance with the provisions of this regulation must be provided with a ventilating pipe with a diameter of not less than 100 mm in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6.4 of SANS 10252-2:1993.
- (12) Any permission given in terms of subregulation (2) does not render the Council liable for compensation for any injury or damage to life or property caused by the use, malfunctioning or any other condition arising from the installation or operation of a sewage pump referred to in subregulation (1).

Installation of conservancy tanks or septic tanks and absorption fields

37. (1) Except with the prior written permission of the Council, a person may not install or construct on any premises within the local authority area any conservancy tank or any septic tank, absorption field or evapo-transpiration bed.

(2) The Council may in its discretion and with due consideration of the conditions prevailing in the particular case grant or refuse an application for its permission in terms of subregulation (1).

(3) Any conservancy tank, septic tank, absorption field or evapo-transpiration bed installed or constructed in accordance with subregulation (1), must conform to the requirements as set out in chapter 7 of SANS 10252-2:1993.

(4) The following conditions apply in every case where the Council has granted its permission under subregulation (2) -

- (a) where the Council's removal vehicle is required to traverse any private property for the purpose of emptying a conservancy tank or septic tank, the owner must make provision for a driveway to such tank, including any gateway to or in such driveway, of at least 3.5 metre wide and with a surface capable of withstanding an axle load of eight metric tons in any weather condition;
- (b) the overflow from a septic tank may be permitted to discharge in an absorption field, in which event proper grease traps must be installed to prevent the blockage of the absorption field;
- (c) before any absorption field is constructed on any premises, percolation tests are carried out in accordance with paragraph 7.3.2 of SANS 10252-2:1993, for establishing whether the soil on such premises is suitable for the location of an absorption field; and

- (d) a water tightness test as prescribed in paragraph 7.2.5 of SANS 10252-2:1993 is carried out on a septic tank and the drain layer employed to carry out such test must comply with the provisions of regulation 27(2).
- (5) The occupier of premises on which a conservancy tank or septic tank is installed must at all times maintain such tank in good order and condition to the satisfaction of the Council.
- (6) If the use any conservancy tank or septic tank on any premises is discontinued, or if permission for such use is withdrawn, the owner must remove the tank or fill it up with soil or other suitable material or be dealt with in such other manner as the engineer in the circumstances of the case may direct or permit.

Other means of sanitary disposal

38. (1) Where water-borne sewage disposal is not available, other means of sewage disposal are permitted by the Council: Provided that in the case of chemical or pail closets satisfactory means are available for the removal and disposal of sewage from such closets.

(2) A person may not construct any pit latrine without the written permission of the Council.

(3) Any other means of sanitary disposal approved by the Council under subregulation (1) must -

- (a) be constructed and located in such a way as to prevent a causation of any nuisance or any unhygienic or offensive condition; and
- (b) comply with the requirements of Part Q of SABS 0400, paragraph 7.4 of SANS 10252-2:1993 and any other requirements that the Council may lay down in a particular case.

(4) The disposal of hauled sewage, thus including all fluid waste collected outside of the waterborne sewage reticulation and transported in any type of container and by any means other than by the sewage reticulation system, are subjected to the requirements identified in Annexure F.

CHAPTER 5 CONTROL OVER DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE, STORM WATER AND DISCHARGES FROM OTHER SOURCES

Sewage or other prohibited discharges not to enter storm water drains or roads

39. (1) A person may not discharge or cause or permit the discharge of any sewage, either directly or indirectly, onto any street or any premise or into any storm water drain, river, stream or other watercourse, whether natural or artificial.

(2) The occupier of any premises on which steam or any liquid, other than potable water, is produced, processed, generated or stored must provide such facilities as may be necessary to prevent any discharge, leakage, or escape of such liquid onto any street or any premises or into any storm water drain or watercourse, but the Council may, if in the opinion of the Council circumstances permit, grant permission for the discharge of steam in any such manners.

(3) Where the hosing down or flushing by rainwater of an open area on any private premises is in the opinion of the Council likely to cause the discharge of offensive matter into any street gutter, storm water drain, river, stream or other water course, whether natural or artificial, the Council may by written notice to the owner of the premises instruct such owner to cause such

alteration to be made to the drainage installation or any roofing on the area as the Council may consider necessary to prevent or minimise such discharge or pollution.

(4) Any person who contravenes or permits the contravention of subregulation (1), (2) or (3) or who fails to comply with a notice served on him or her under this regulation is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Storm water not to enter sewers

40. (1) A person may not cause or permit storm water to enter any drainage installation on any premises, without the permission of the engineer.

(2) A part of a drainage installation may not be constructed in such a way as will allow storm water to enter the drainage installation.

(3) A pipe, channel or other device used for conducting rainwater from any roof or other surface may not be permitted to discharge into any gully forming part of a drainage installation.

(4) Any person who contravenes sub-regulation (1), (2) or (3) is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Discharges from swimming pools, fountains or reservoirs

41. (1) A person may not discharge or cause or permit the discharge of water from any swimming pool, fountain or reservoir to run, either directly or indirectly, into or onto -

- (a) any road, gutter, storm water drain or watercourse;
- (b) any premises, other than the premises on which such swimming pool, fountain or reservoir is situated; or
- (c) except with the prior written consent of the Council, any part of the drainage installation on any premises.

(2) The Council may, when giving its consent under subregulation (1)(c), impose such conditions as to place, time, rate of discharge, total discharge and payment of charges as it may determine.

(3) Any person who contravenes subregulation (1) or fails to comply with a condition imposed under subregulation (2) is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

CHAPTER 6 INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

Permission to discharge industrial effluent

42. (1) Except with the prior written permission of the Council, a person may not discharge or cause or permit to be discharged into any public sewer any industrial effluent or any other liquid or substance, other than soil water or waste water.

(2) An application for the Council's permission under subregulation (1) is made in the form set out in Annexure E, and an applicant must provide the Council with such additional information and with such samples of the industrial effluent as the Council may require in the particular case.

(3) The Council may at its discretion, having regard to the capacity of any public sewer or any sewage pump station used for sewage and the capacity of the water care works, grant permission for the discharge of industrial effluent from any premises into a public sewer, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, including the payment of charges assessed in accordance with the sewage tariff and in accordance with the requirements of Annexure C.

(4) A person to whom permission has been granted under subregulation (3) to discharge industrial effluent into a public sewer may not do anything that results in any change in the quantity or nature of industrial effluent so discharged, unless the Council's approval has been obtained in writing and such person has notified the Council in writing of the date the proposed change will take effect.

(5) Any person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged into the public sewer any industrial effluent -

- (a) without having first obtained the Council's permission under subregulation (1); or
- (b) in a case contemplated in subregulation (4), without complying with the provisions of that subregulation,

is guilty of an offence upon conviction, in addition to the penalty which may be imposed for such offence, is liable to such a charge as the Council may assess for the conveyance and treatment of effluent so discharged and for any damage caused as a result of such unauthorised discharge.

(6) Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 47(5), the Council is entitled to recover from any person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged into a public sewer industrial effluent or any substance which is prohibited or restricted in terms of regulation 45(1) or which has been the subject of an order issued in terms of subregulation 45(2) all costs, expenses or charges incurred or to be incurred by the Council as a result of any of the following -

- (a) injury of any person;
- (b) any damage to, blockage or breakdown of -
 - (i) the public sewer;
 - (ii) any water care works or plant;
 - (iii) any sewage pump; or
 - (iv) any other property whatsoever, whether under the control of the Council or not; or
- (c) any costs including fines and damages imposed or awarded against the Council and any expense incurred by the Council as a result of any action in terms of the Water Resources Management Act, 2004 (Act No. 24 of 2004), or any action against it consequent on any partial or complete breakdown of any water care works or sewage pump directly or indirectly caused by the said discharge.

(7) The Council may from time to time, or at any time as a result of a change in the method of sewage treatment or the introduction of new or revised standards by the Council or under the Water Resources Management Act, 2004 (Act No. 24 of 2004) or as a result of any amendment to these regulations or due to any other reason, and after giving adequate written notice in advance of its intention to do so -

- (a) review, amend, modify or revoke any permission given under subregulation (1) or any conditions attached to such permission;
- (b) impose new conditions for the acceptance of any industrial effluent into the public sewer; or
- (c) prohibit the discharge of any or all of such effluent into the public sewer,

and on the expiration of such period of notice, the previous permission or conditions, cease to apply and where applicable, the new or amended conditions apply.

Control of industrial effluent

43. (1) The occupier of any premises from which industrial effluent is discharged into a public sewer must -

- (a) provide adequate facilities, such as overflow level detection devices, standby equipment, overflow catch-pits or other appropriate means designed for the purpose of and capable of effectively preventing the discharge into the public sewer of any substance prohibited or restricted or having properties outside the limits imposed in terms of these regulations;
- (b) before the industrial effluent is discharged into the public sewer -
 - (i) subject it to such pre-treatment as it ensures that such effluent is not at any time in contravention of any of the requirements of regulation 45(1), or;
 - (ii) modify the effluent cycle of the industrial process in such a manner as in the opinion of the Council is necessary to enable any water care works receiving the said effluent, whether under the control of the Council or not, to produce treated effluent complying with any standards which may be laid down in respect of such works in terms of the Water Resources Management Act, 2004 (Act No. 24 of 2004);
 - (iii) install a separate drainage installation for the conveyance of industrial effluent and to discharge the same into the public sewer through a separate connecting sewer provided by the Council and to refrain from discharging any such effluent through any drainage installation intended or used for the conveyance of soil water and waste water or from discharging any soil water or waste water through such a separate drainage installation provided for industrial effluent;
- (d) pay in respect of the discharge of industrial effluent into the public sewer such amount as assessed in accordance with the charges determined in the sewage tariff; and
- (e) provide information required by the Council for the purpose of assessing the charge which is payable.

(2) The Council may by notice in writing to the occupier of any premises from which industrial effluent is discharged, require such occupier or person to do all or any of the following -

- (a) to restrict the discharge of such effluent to certain specified hours and the rate of discharge to a specified maximum and to install, at such person's own expense such tanks, appliances or other equipment as in the opinion of the Council may be necessary or adequate to ensure compliance with such restrictions;

- (b) to construct at his or her own expense in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to the public sewer one or more sampling and metering chambers, of such dimensions and material and in such positions as the Council may prescribe; and
 - (c) to provide and maintain at his or her own expense, for the purpose of subregulation (1)(e), a meter measuring the quantity of water drawn from any borehole, spring or other natural source of water and used on the property for industrial purposes.
- (3) If a person discharges or attempts to discharge, or causes or permits to be discharged, into a public sewer any industrial effluent provision of these regulations, the Council may -
- (a) after notifying the owner or occupier of the premises concerned of its intention to do so, close and seal off the connecting sewer conveying such effluent to the public sewer for such period as it may deem expedient so as to prevent such effluent from entering the public sewer; or
 - (b) suspend the supply of water to the industrial process.
- (4) The Council is not liable to any person for any damage resulting from any action taken by the Council in terms of subregulation (3).
- (5) Except with the written permission of the Council, a person may not open or break or cause to be opened or broken any seal of connecting sewer closed in terms of subregulation (3)(a).
- (6) In the event of the Council acting in terms of subregulation (3)(a), the owner or occupier of the premises must furnish written proof to the engineer that the industrial effluent emanating from the premises is discharged to an alternative disposal site approved by him or her.

Metering and assessment of industrial effluent

44. (1) The Council may, in any drainage installation conveying industrial effluent to a public sewer -
- (a) install, in such position as the Council may determine, a meter, gauge or other device for the purpose of determining the volume or composition of effluent so conveyed; or
 - (b) after consultation with the person concerned, establish an alternative method of assessing the quantity of the effluent to be discharged,
- and may recover from the occupier of the premises concerned any costs incidental to the installation and maintenance of a meter, gauge or other device so installed or to an alternative method so employed.
- (2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), the Council may require from any person who discharges industrial effluent into a public sewer to provide and install, at such person's own expense -
- (a) separate water supply pipes for water used in any industrial process and water used for other purposes; or
 - (b) in such position or positions as the Council may determine, one or more meters in the water installation on the premises for the purpose of recording the water consumption in a specific part of the premises.

(3) The Council may determine a rebate to apply to the charges determined in the sewage tariff if the owner or occupier discharges industrial effluent solely during off-peak periods specified by the Council.

(4) Any person who -

- (a) opens or damages or in any other manner tampers or interferes with any meter, gauge or other device installed for the purpose mentioned in subregulation (1); and
- (b) in relation to a drainage installation or any such meter, gauge or other device, does, causes or permits to be done, anything resulting in or which could result in any effluent being discharged without passing through such meter, gauge or other device,

is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

(5) An owner of any premises who causes any act to be performed by any other person which constitutes an offence in terms of these regulations or who knowingly permits such an act to be performed by another person, is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Prohibited discharges

45. (1) A person may not discharge cause or permit the discharge or entry into any public sewer of any sewage -

- (a) which has a pH value of less than 5.0 or more than 12.0;
- (b) which consists of or contains -
 - (i) any substance likely to produce, give off poisonous or offensive gases or vapours in any drain or public sewer or is explosive or flammable or has an open flash point of less than 93°C;
 - (ii) oil, grease or fat or any detergent or other material capable of causing an obstruction to the flow in drains or public sewers or an interference with the proper functioning of a water care works;
 - (iii) any substance which is likely to produce, in the final treated effluent from any water care works, an undesirable taste after chlorination or an undesirable odour or colour or excessive foam or to prevent such treated effluent from conforming to the requirements which may have been prescribed under the Water Resources Management Act, 2004 (Act No. 24 of 2004) for purified water; or
 - (iv) any substance specified in Annexure F;
- (c) which in the opinion of the engineer, may cause harm or damage to any public sewer, sewage pump or water care works or other equipment;
- (d) which may be prejudicial to the purification of sewage effluent for the purpose of re-use, or is not amenable to treatment for such purification or may cause a breakdown or inhibition of the biological treatment processes; and
- (e) which either alone or in combination with any other matter, may generate or constitute a toxic substance dangerous to the health of persons maintaining public sewers or employed at the water care works.

(2) Where the engineer, or any other official of the Council acting under the control of the engineer, by notice in writing to any person, orders such person to discontinue the discharge into the public sewer of any effluent or substance, which in the opinion of him or her or such official is being so discharged contrary to the provisions of subregulation (1), such person must take such steps as may be necessary to cease such discharge.

(3) If a person fails to comply with a notice under subregulation (2), and in the opinion of the Council the discharge is likely to have an adverse effect on the efficient functioning of any water care works, the Council may, by further written notice to such person, refuse to permit the discharge by such person of any industrial effluent into the public sewer until such person has, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, taken the measures necessary to remove the cause of the complaint and to ensure that the industrial effluent conforms in all respects to the requirements of these regulations.

CHAPTER 7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Levying of sewage charges in respect of occupied premises not provided with sanitary facilities

46. Where persons occupying or frequenting any premises or any building which is not provided with a drainage installation or is not connected to the public sewer and is not provided with any alternative, means-of sewage disposal as contemplated in regulation 38, make use of the sanitary facilities provided on or in any other premises or building which is connected to the public sewer (other than on a temporary basis while the drainage installation of the first-mentioned premises or building is out of order or being repaired), the owner of the first-mentioned premises or building is liable to pay to the Council the charges determined in the sewage tariff for the provision of a sewage service as if the premises or building in question had been connected to the Council's sewer.

General rules regarding the levy of charges

47. (1) If any charge determined in the sewage tariff in respect of a category of premises is based on the number of persons occupying or otherwise using such premises, the Council may at any time request from the owner or other person having the charge and management of such premises to furnish the Council with a return on the number of persons occupying or otherwise using such premises or who have over a specified period occupied or used the premises.

(2) If any person who, in terms of subregulation (1), is required to furnish the Council with a return referred to in that subregulation or with any other information required by the Council for the purpose of assessing the charges payable to the Council, fails to comply with such request within 30 days after receipt, such person must pay to the Council such charges as may be assessed by it on the best information available to it, without prejudice to the Council's power to levy and recover any additional charges which may be determined to be payable when further information becomes available to the Council.

(3) The charges payable in terms of the sewage tariff for the disposal of sewage and effluent from swimming pools, fountains and reservoirs, in relation to any building which is unoccupied or has been or is being demolished, remain payable until the date on which the Council is requested to disconnect such premises from the public sewer.

(4) Where, by reason of any change occurring in the nature of occupancy or use of any premises, the application of a different rate of charges under the sewage tariff is required, the Council is not obliged to give effect to any claim for the adjustment of an account rendered by the Council or to make a refund of any moneys paid, unless at least 30 days' notice in writing of such change has been given to the Council.

(5) The charge determined for all premises is based on a percentage of the monthly water consumption.

(6) If in respect of any premises the Council, having regard to its size, the number of water supply points and the complexity of the water reticulation, considers it impractical to determine the quantity of water discharged into the public sewer from records of metered water consumption, it may -

- (a) direct that the water reticulation system be altered at the cost of the owner to facilitate the separate metering of water that after use be discharged into the public sewer, and water that is consumed and not be so discharged; or
- (b) assess the quantity of water discharged into the sewer in any meter-reading period in accordance with the quantity of water used on premises of a similar nature as determined by the Council.

(7) Where industrial effluent is discharged from any premises, it may be deemed that the volume of soil water and waste water discharged from such premises is equal to 60% of the quantity of water consumed on the premises.

(8) Effluent is classified as domestic, commercial or industrial in accordance with the zoning of the premises under the town planning scheme applicable within the local authority area.

General rules regarding charges for industrial effluent

48. For the purposes of regulation 43(1)(d), the following rules are applicable in connection with the charges payable under the sewage tariff for the acceptance, conveyance and treatment of industrial effluent discharged into the public sewer -

- (a) the occupier of any premises from which industrial effluent is discharged into the public sewer without prejudice to any other charges leviable under the sewage tariff pay to the Council an industrial effluent charge including any minimum charge as may be determined in the sewage tariff;
- (b) the industrial effluent charge is calculated from the potable water consumed on the premises over the period between meter readings; and
- (c) if during any period the water meter on any premises is not functioning or functioning correctly, the estimated water consumption as determined in accordance with the Water Supply Regulations are applicable for the purposes of paragraph (b).

General rules regarding charges for sanitary services

49. The following rules are applicable in connection with the charges payable for the provision of a sanitary service -

- (a) a deposit as determined by the Council is payable in respect of the provision of sanitary services before the commencement of such services; and
- (b) a night soil removal service is not provided by Council.

Special agreements

50. (1) Where, by reason of the category of use for which a sewage service is required by a person, the nature or situation of the premises concerned or the method of provision of a sewage service, the Council considers it desirable that such supply be provided subject to special conditions or a special charge, the Council may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, enter into a special agreement with such consumer on the terms and conditions as may mutually be agreed upon .

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subregulation (1), but subject to the provisions of the Act, a special agreement may provide for any one or more of the following matters -

- (a) the provision of a sewage service outside a proclaimed township;
- (b) the sharing of common facilities by users;
- (c) the provision of an alternative means of disposal as contemplated in regulation 38; and
- (d) the charges leviable for the provision of the sewage service.

(3) Except in so far as is otherwise provided in a special agreement, the supply a sewage service by the Council under a special agreement is subject to the provisions of these regulations.

(4) The disposal of hauled sewage, thus including all fluid waste collected outside of the waterborne sewage reticulation and transported in any type of container and by any means other than by the sewage reticulation system, is subject to the rates and requirements in Annexure G.

Use of waste water for irrigation of gardens

51. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the Council may upon application made to it by the occupier of any premises grant permission to such occupier to use, subject to the provisions of this regulation and such conditions as the Council may impose, waste water emanating from such premises for the exclusive purpose of irrigating gardens on such premises.

(2) The following conditions apply in respect of the use of waste water for the purpose mentioned in subregulation (1) -

- (a) no waste water, other than that emanating from showers and baths or emanating from the rinsing of laundry, whether by means of a washing machine or otherwise, may be diverted for such use;
- (b) no reduction in the charges payable in terms of the sewage tariff is allowed in respect of any waste water so used;
- (c) no tank or other receptacle used for storing such waste water must in any way be connected to any part of the water installation on the premises;
- (d) any system used for irrigation by means of such waste water may not be connected to the water installation in any way; and
- (e) where waste water is diverted from an existing trap or gully at least one sanitary fitting is left to discharge water into such trap or gully.

(3) The installation of any system for the purpose of irrigation by means of waste water in terms of subregulation (1) for the purposes of these regulations be considered to be a change in the drainage installation and the provisions in relation to the obtaining of approval is complied with.

Interference with sewers, drainage installations or water care work

52. (1) A person may not break into, enter or in any other manner interfere with any sewer, trap, screen, manhole, inspection chamber, pump station or other work or any part of

any drainage installation provided that this prohibition may not apply to alterations to any drainage installation undertaken by a registered drain layer carrying out work in accordance with plans approved by the Council nor to any maintenance work carried out on a drainage installation.

(2) A person may not enter or loiter on the premises of any waste water care works without the approval of the Council or contravene any condition subject to which such approval has been granted.

(3) Any person who contravenes any provision of this regulation is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Pipes in streets and public places

53. (1) Except with the prior written approval of the Council, a person may not, for the purpose of sewage disposal, lay or construct any drain or associated component on, in or under a street or public place or any other land vesting in or under the control of the Council.

(2) A person to whom the Council has granted its approval under subregulation (1) must carry out the work in question subject to such conditions as may have been imposed by the Council.

Obstruction of access to connecting sewer on premises

54. (1) A person may not prevent or restrict access to any part of a connecting sewer on any premises.

(2) If a person contravenes subregulation (1), the engineer may -

- (a) by written notice require such person to restore access at such persons expense within a specified period; or
- (b) if the engineer is of the opinion that the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice restore such access and recover the cost from such person.

(3) A person who refuses or fails to comply with a notice of the engineer in terms of subregulation (2)(a) is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

Notices

55. Any notice required or permitted to be given by the Council in terms of these regulations must be given in accordance with the provisions of section 93 of the Act.

Inspections

56. If an officer of the Council carries out an inspection at any premises in order to ascertain whether a contravention of these regulations of which the owner or occupier has previously been notified, has been remedied, the owner or occupier is liable for payment of a fee determined by the Council.

Penalties

57. Any person convicted of an offence under these regulations and the Annexures to the regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding N\$ 5 000 or such amount as Gazetted at the time, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Repeal of regulations

58. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), all regulations which immediately before the commencement of these regulations governed the rendering of sewage and drainage services in the local authority area of a Council to which these regulations are applicable by virtue of the provisions of section 94(2)(b) of the Act, are repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of any regulations contemplated in subregulation (1), any tariff list or other provisions contained in such regulations prescribing charges, fees and other moneys payable in respect of the rendering of sewage and drainage and other related services must remain in force until repealed or replaced by charges fees and other moneys determined by the Council concerned under section 30(1)(u) of the Act.

ANNEXURE A
(Regulation 11 and 30(2))
CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS FOR OCCUPANCY

TABLE 1	TABLE 2-
Classification of buildings for occupancy	Design Population
Class of occupancy or Building Occupancy	Class of occupancy of room or storey or portion thereof Population
A1 Entertainment and public assembly Occupancy where persons gather to eat, drink, dance or participate in other recreation.	Number of fixed seats or 1 person per m ² if seats are not fixed
A2 Theatrical and indoor sport Occupancy where persons gather for the viewing of theatrical, operatic, orchestral, choral, cinematographically or sport performance.	Number of fixed seats or 1 person per m ² if seats are not fixed
A3 Places of instruction Occupancy where school children, students or other persons assemble for the purpose of tuition or learning.	1 person per 5 m ²
A4 Worship Occupancy where persons assemble for the purpose of worshipping	Number of fixed seats or 1 person per m ² if seats are no fixed
A5 Outdoor sport Occupancy where persons view outdoor sport events.	Number of fixed seats or 1 person per m ² if seats are not fixed
B1, B2 and B3 Commercial service (High risk, medium risk and low risk) Occupancy where a non-industrial process is carried out.	1 person per 15 m ²
C1 Exhibition hall Occupancy where goods are displayed primarily for viewing by public.	1 person per 10 m ²
C2 Museum Occupancy comprising a museum, art gallery or library	1 person per 20 m ²
D1, D2 and D3 Industrial (High risk, medium risk and low risk), Occupancy where an industrial or manufacturing process is carried out.	1 person per 15 m ²
D4 Plant room Occupancy comprising usually unattended mechanical or electrical services necessary for the running of the building.	None
E1 Place of detention Occupancy where people are detained for punitive or corrective reasons or because of their mental condition.	2 bedrooms per bedroom
E2 Hospital Occupancy where people are cared for or treated because of physical or mental disabilities and where they are generally bed-ridden.	1 person per 10 m ²
E3 Other institutional (residential) Occupancy where groups of people who either are not fully fit, or who are restricted in their movements or their ability to make decisions, reside and are cared for.	2 bedrooms per bedroom

F1 Large shop Occupancy where merchandise is displayed and offered for sale to the public and the floor area exceeds 250 square metres.	1 person per 10 m ²
F2 Small shop Occupancy where merchandise is displayed and offered for sale to the public and the floor area does not exceed 250 square metres.	1 person per 10 m ²
F3 Wholesalers' store Occupancy where goods are displayed and stored and where only a limited selected group of persons is present at any one time.	1 person per 10 m ²
G1 Offices Occupancy comprising offices, banks, consulting rooms and other similar usage.	1 person per 15 m ²
H1 Hotel Occupancy where persons rent furnished rooms, not being dwelling units.	2 bedrooms per bedroom
H2 Dormitory Occupancy where groups of people are accommodated in one room.	1 person per 15 m ²
H3 Domestic residence Occupancy consisting of two or more dwelling units on a single site.	2 persons per bedroom
H4 Dwelling house Occupancy consisting of a dwelling unit on its own site, including a garage and other domestic outbuilding, if any.	2 persons per bedroom
J1, J2 and J3 Storage (High risk, medium risk and low risk) Occupancy where material is stored	1 person per 50 m ²
J4 Parking garage Occupancy used for storing and parking of more than 10 motor vehicles	1 person per 50 m ²

Provided that -

- (a) in the case of any occupancy classified as F1, where the total floor area is more than 500 square metres, that portion of the floor area in excess of 500 square metres must, for the purposes of calculation of the population, be reduced by an amount of 20%; and
- (b) if the total floor area of any building is made up of more than one class of occupancy, the design population shall be calculated proportionally for each class of occupancy.

ANNEXURE B
Regulation 31
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FAT, OIL AND SAND TRAPS

1. DEFINITIONS AND FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following three types of systems consisting of retention tanks or chambers conforming to the requirements identified in paragraphs 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 of SANS 10252-2:1993 are identified. These systems must form part of the “drain” (Regulation 1 - Definitions), thus the drainage installation that conveys sewage from a building to a combined private sewer, connecting sewer or any other sewage disposal system situated on the premises concerned. These traps do not apply to hospitals, laboratories and abattoirs, where additional requirements may be specified by the Professional Engineer or other approved competent person who shall design said system.

Fat Trap

A system designed to afford the removal of fat and / or grease from predominantly food handling industries / businesses, with the following functional requirements -

- A Fat trap must always be accompanied by, or integrated into a Sand Trap.
- Removal of all oily / fatty / waxy substances, whether in liquid or solid state, from the effluent prior to the effluent being discharged into the sewer reticulation.
- Provision for access for inspection
- Provision for removal of sludge / oily / fatty / waxy substances for alternative storage / disposal.

Oil Trap

A system designed to afford the removal of oil, fuels and / or grease from predominantly mechanical workshops and / or manufacturing plants, with the following functional requirements:

- An oil trap shall always be accompanied by, or integrated into a Sand Trap.
- Removal of all carbon-based substances, whether in liquid or solid state, from the effluent prior to the effluent being discharged into the sewer reticulation.
- Provision for access for inspection
- Provision for removal of sludge / separated carbon-based solids / liquids for alternative storage / disposal.

Sand Trap

A system designed to afford the removal of sand / grit / heavy particles from predominantly workshops / manufacturing plants / wash bays / abattoirs / fish cleaning facilities, but also from any other uses where sand / grit / heavy particles may enter the sewage reticulation, with the following functional requirements -

- A Sand Trap shall normally be installed in combination with either a Fat Trap or an Oil Trap
- Removal of grit / sand / heavy particles from suspension in fluid by the provision of suitable time retention in the trap to allow the particles to settle to the bottom of the trap.
- Provision for access for inspection
- Provision for removal of sludge / grit / sand / particles for alternative storage / disposal.

2. OPERATION OF FAT, OIL AND SAND TRAPS

Daily inspection of the system to determine functionality and / or level of liquids / solids.

Removal of all sludge / carbon-based solids / liquids on a regular basis to prevent ingress of the contaminants into the sewer reticulation.

3. INSPECTION OF FAT, OIL AND SAND TRAPS

Inspection must be undertaken by the occupier on regular (daily) basis and preferably be entered into a register to demonstrate such inspections.

Inspection may be undertaken by the Municipality to determine functionality.

4. NON-COMPLIANCE

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of subregulation 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3 is guilty of an offence upon conviction.

ANNEXURE C
(Regulation 32(2)(c))
SANITARY FIXTURES AND SABS SPECIFICATION

Item	SABS	Standard Specification
Acrylic sanitary ware Part 1: Baths		SABS 1402
Automatic shut-off flush valves for water closets and urinals		SABS 1240
Flushing devices for water closet flushing cisterns		SABS 1509
Glazed ceramic sanitary ware		SABS 497
Stainless steel sinks for institutional use		SABS 907
Stainless steel sinks with draining boards (for domestic use)		SABS 242
Stainless steel stall urinals		SABS 924
Stainless steel wash-hand basins and wash troughs		SABS 906
Water closet flushing cisterns		SABS 821

Provided that -

- (a) Only water closet pans made of glazed ceramic, stainless steel or other approved material having in every case a glazing or smooth finish must be approved by the Council;
- (b) No trough closet pans will be allowed on any premises or in any buildings within the municipal area;
- (c) Rushing cisterns or flushing valves for water closets, must discharge -
 - (i) in the case of a single flush unit, not more than 6 litres of water during one complete flush; or
 - (ii) in the case of a dual flush unit, not more than 6 litres of water during one complete flush when the full-flush lever is actuated, and not more than 3 litres of water during one complete flush when the low-flush lever is actuated;
- (d) Flushing cisterns or flushing valves for urinals must discharge at each flush not less than 1 litre or more than 2 litres of water for each urinal stalled or for every 600 mm of the width of the urinal;
- (e) Automatic flushing valves and cisterns may only be installed if such valve or cistern is activated by the user of such a urinal; and
- (f) The flow through shower heads must be restricted to a maximum of 10 litre per minute.

ANNEXURE D
 (Regulation 36(2))
 INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED FOR INSTALLATION OF A SEWAGE PUMP

The owner of the premises must furnish the following information and the relevant literature and characteristic curves through his engineer and sign the application and undertaking.

Information to be supplied and filled in by the responsible engineer -

- (a) Make of pump, name of supplier and purpose for which the pump is designed

.....

- (b) kW rating and speed of motor

.....

- (c) Maximum rate of discharge in litres per minute

.....

- (d) Size of rising main and velocity of discharge in meters per second

.....

- (e) Capacity and dimensions of storage tank depth to be given as liquid depth below inlet drain

.....

- (f) Descriptions of standby equipment, automatic controls, warning systems, and other relevant information

.....

Any matters relating to the electric power connection and switchboard will be referred to the Electricity Department and is subject to the approval of that Department.

Signed by the applicant's engineer:

.....

Full name and professional registration number:

.....
.....

Application and Undertaking by owner

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to install a sewage pump for the pumping of sewage and accept without reservations, and undertake to abide by the following conditions -

- (a) The maximum discharge rate must not exceed litres per minute.
- (b) The onus is on the owner of the premises to have the installation regularly serviced and maintained in a hygienic and efficient working condition at all times. Any necessary repairs or replacements are to be effected immediately, to minimise interruptions in operation to a minimum;
- (c) In event of breakdowns from any cause whatsoever, the owner must take immediate precautions to ensure that unhygienic conditions do not develop;
- (d) The Council must not be held responsible for any damages or claims which may arise through unhygienic conditions, installation stoppages, inefficient operation, explosion or other causes; and
- (e) Council employees must, at all times, be given unhindered access to the installation for the purpose of inspection.

SIGNED:

.....
Applicant/owner

ERF No: Township

DATE:



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ENGINEER

DATE

ANNEXURE E
 (Regulation 42(2))
 FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO DISCHARGE
 INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT INTO THE COUNCIL'S SEWER

1. GENERAL

1.1 I,

.....

the undersigned, duly authorised to act on behalf of

.....

.....

(hereinafter referred to as the applicant), hereby apply for permission to discharge industrial effluent into the public sewer system on the basis of the information set out below -

1.2 Information relating to applicant -

Street address

.....

.....

Tel. No

Postal address

.....

.....

Contact person

.....

.....

Designation

.....

.....

Township:

Stand No(s)

Landlord:

.....

Tel. No

1.3 Name or style under which the business or industry is carried on

.....
.....

1.4 If the business or industry is carried on by a company, state the name of the secretary and if it is a partnership state the names of the partners and their position held in the company and tel. no.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1.5 Nature of the business or industry concerned

.....
.....

1.6 Description of industrial or trade process by which effluent will be produced

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. INFORMATION RELATING TO EMPLOYEES

Factory including the office

2.1 Total number of daily employees (not to include 2.3)

.....

2.2 Number of days worked per week

.....

2.3 Number of 8 hour shifts per day

.....

2.4 Number of persons resident on the premises

.....

2.5 Is a canteen provided? YES/NO

If YES, state number of meals served per month

.....

3. INFORMATION RELATING TO WATER CONSUMPTION (Kilolitre/Month)

3.1 Approximate quantity of Council water purchased for use on the premiseskl/m

N.B. in case of an established business or industry attach copies of all latest assessment and water accounts.

3.2 Approximate quantity of water extracted from borehole(s) and/or other sources:

N.B. in terms of the Council’s by-laws a meter measuring the total quantity of water drawn from any natural source and used on the property must be installed.

Source kl/m		Meter no
-------------	--	----------

1.

2.

3.

4.

3:3 Approximate quantity of water entering with raw materials.

Raw material kl/m		Meter no
-------------------	--	----------

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

NOTE - VOLUMES MUST BE SUB-METERED WHERE POSSIBLE, OR CERTIFIED FROM PRODUCTION FIGURES.

4. WATER LOST FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES (kl/m).

4.1 Quantity of water in end product

.....

4.2 Quantity of water used as cooling make-up

.....

4.3 Quantity of water used as boiler make-up

.....

4.4 Does boiler blow-down enter the sewer?

sewer

Quantity

4.5 Specify other non-effluent uses, not domestic

.....

.....

.....

N.B. in order to qualify for non-effluent deductions sub-metres must be installed wherever practicable. Certified quantities based on formal production records will also be considered. Such records must be available for inspection at all times.

5. EFFLUENT QUALITY.

Information required concerning the chemical and physical characteristics of the effluent to be discharged.

5.1 Maximum temperature of effluent (specify degrees in Celsius)

.....

5.2 pH value

.....

5.3 Electrical conductivity

.....

5.4 Nature and amount of Substances not in solution

.....

.....

- 5.5 Chemical oxygen demand value mg/l
- 5.6 Maximum total daily discharge kl
- 5.7 Maximum rate of discharge kl/h
- 5.8 Periods of maximum rate of discharge
(e.g. 07:00-08:00 =36 kl/h)
.....
- 5.9 If any of the substances, or their salts, specified in the table below are used or produced on the premises, a cross must be placed in the space in which the substance appears and the maximum concentration of each likely to be present in the effluent, must be stated in mg/l.

Substance	Substance
Iron as Fe	Cyanide as HCN
Chromium as Cr.	Fluoride as F
Nickel as Ni	Sulphides as S
Cadmium as Cd	Sulphate as SO ₄
Copper as Cu	Phosphorus as P
Zinc as Zn	Ammonia as N
Cobalt as Co	Nitrates as N
Lead as Pb	Starch or sugars
Selenium as Se	Tar or tar oil
Mercury as Hg	Grease and oil
Molybdenum as Mo	Synthetic detergents
Arsenic as As	Volatile solvents
Boron as B	
Other substances	Other substances

- 5.10 Any further information as to kind or character, chemical composition and concentrations peculiar to the industrial effluent to be furnished on a separate sheet and attached hereto.

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

This application must only be granted on the applicant's undertaking, as he or she is by virtue of his or her signature hereto appended deemed to do, to observe the following terms and conditions and any further special conditions which the Council may think fit to impose in any particular case -

1. The applicant must annex hereto descriptions and a statement of the dimensions of grease and oil traps, screens, dilution and neutralising tanks and any other provision made by him for the treatment of the industrial effluent before it is discharged to the sewer.
2. The applicant must submit to the Council, if requested, plans showing the reticulation systems on his premises for water and industrial effluent.
3. The applicant, in addition to complying with the provisions of the Council's Drainage regulations concerned with the protection of its employees, public sewers and waste water treatment plant from injury or damage, comply with any direction concerned with such protection given to him by the authorised officer verbally or in writing for the purpose of ensuring the applicant's compliance with the regulations.
4. The applicant must provide a separate drainage Installation for conveying industrial effluent and to discharge same into the sewer via a separate connection as directed by the Council.

- 5. The applicant must; notify the Council, as soon as possible after he becomes aware of or at least 14 days before anything is done to cause any material alteration in the nature or quantity of discharge of the industrial effluent specified in this application or in any of the facts stated by him therein.
- 6. The applicant hereby declares and warrants that the information given by him on this form or otherwise in connection with this application is to the best of his knowledge and belief in all respect correct.
- 7. The applicant agrees that the said information, being in all respects correct, must form the basis on which this application is granted by the Council.

Signed at..... on this day of.....

.....
Signature of the applicant

.....
Capacity of applicant

Permission is hereby granted by me on behalf of the Council, I being duly hereunto authorised, for the discharge into the public sewer in accordance with the Council’s regulations for industrial effluent as described in thus form and in the circumstances therein set forth: Provided that this permission, must be revocable by the Council at any time at its absolute discretion on the expiry of reasonable notice in writing given by it to me applicant.

The said permission is given subject also to the following special conditions

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SIGNED:

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COUNCIL

Date.....

ANNEXURE F
(regulation 45(l)(b)(iv))
PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

All sewage allowed into the reticulation shall -

- (a) have a composition in which the following substances shall not exceed the limits specified in respect thereof -
- Electrical conductivity :not greater than 500 mS/m at 200°C;
 - Substances not in solution (including fat, oil,grease, waxes and like substances: 2 000 mg/l
 - Sulphides, hydro-sulphides and poly-sulphides (expressed as S):..... 50 mg/l
 - Substances from which hydrogen cyanide can be liberated in the drainage installation, public sewer or water care works (expressed as HCN): 20 mg/l
 - Sulphates (expressed as SO4):..... 1800 mg/l
 - Anionic surface active agents: 500 mg/l
 - Cadmium (expressed as Cd): 10 mg/l
 - Chromium (expressed as Cr): 20 mg/l
 - Cobalt (expressed as Co): 20 mg/l
 - Copper (expressed as Cu): 10 mg/l
 - Molybdenum (expressed as Mo): 2.5 mg/l
 - Nickel (expressed as Ni); 10 mg/l
 - Zinc (expressed as Zn): 10 mg/l
 - Arsenic (expressed as As): 2.5 mg/l
 - Lead (expressed as Pb): 2.5 mg/l
 - Selenium (expressed as Se): 2.5 mg/l
 - Mercury (expressed as Hg): 2.5 mg/l
- (b) contain only such concentrations of any radio-active wastes or isotopes as may be laid down by the Ministry of Health and Social Services;
- (c) contain Suspended Solids not exceeding 500 mg/l; and
- (d) have a Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) not exceeding 1 500 mg/l.

Notwithstanding the requirements set out in this annexure, the Council may limit the total mass and / or volume of any substance or impurity discharged over a specified period into the sewers from any premises.

Note - The methods used for ascertaining the value of various parameters listed in this Schedule shall be the test methods normally used by the Council for the purpose, details of which shall be supplied on request to any person who discharges industrial effluent.

ANNEXURE G
Regulation 50(4)
POLICY FOR DISPOSAL OF HAULED SEWAGE

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 Sewage Treatment Plant

The sewage treatment plant to the northeast (presently) of town shall be the only place where hauled sewage shall be accepted.

1.2 Hauled Sewage

Hauled sewage must include all fluid waste collected outside of the waterborne sewage reticulation.

Haulage must include any type of transportation and any type of container.

1.3 Person Responsible for Sewage

The Municipality must hold the Permit Holder of the sewage responsible for compliance to the compositional requirements of the sewage – see Acceptance Criteria for Sewage Composition below.

The Municipality must hold the Permit Holder of the sewage responsible for the disposal costs, which costs may include laboratory analyses, if deemed required.

The Haulage Institutions (Gate Pass holder) must be held liable for the handling and transport of sewage, thus for the operational conduct on the Treatment Plant site, as well as for the functionality of the haulage truck and equipment.

1.4 Disposal Permit

A permit issued in terms of the requirements of this document affording the Permit Holder consent to dispose Acceptable Sewage to the

1.5 Gate Pass

A permit issued in terms of the requirements of this document affording the Pass Holder access to the Sewage Treatment Plant for the possible disposal of Acceptable Sewage.

1.6 Acceptable Sewage

Hauled sewage which complies with the acceptance criteria for sewage composition as defined in this document. This must include sewage which is treated to acceptable standard as directed by the Municipality.

2. ILLEGAL DISPOSAL OF HAULED SEWAGE

Hauled sewage must only be disposed at the Municipal Sewage Treatment Plant.

Spillage (intentional or not, thus inclusive of leakage of sewage) and / or disposal of hauled sewage at, or in any place within Town Lands, other than at the dedicated receiving facility at the intake works of the Sewage Treatment Plant will result in a fine as specified in the Gazetted Municipal Rates and Tariffs for the Municipality of Swakopmund.

The fine shall include and must be determined as a minimum fine of Six Hundred Namibia Dollar (N\$ 600-00) or such amount as Gazetted at the time of the non-compliant disposal;

- plus the cost to clean up the disposal / spillage as determined by Council in hand with resources used;
- plus administration cost of 25% of the cost to clean up the spillage;
- plus Value Added Tax.

3. ACCEPTANCE OF HAULED SEWAGE – TIMES

Prior written application must be made a minimum of 7 days prior to delivery, stating the following parameters:

- Volume sewage (m³)
 - Type:
 - Domestic
 - Business
 - Industrial
 - Other (Specify)
 - Origin: (State where the sewage was collected – Erf number and facility owner. If multiple, state all.)
-
-
-
-

Hauled sewage will be accepted from 6:30 a.m. until 6:30 p.m., 7 days per week, yet the Municipality which may restrict time, place, and conditions for acceptance.

Notice shall be given by the Municipality within 2 days after receipt of the application to dispose pertaining to special conditions, if any.

No application must be considered as approved until issued by the Municipality.

No sewage must be accepted at the Sewage Treatment Plant unless a copy of the valid Disposal Permit can be tabled.

4. SEWAGE DISPOSAL PERMIT

A person wanting to dispose of sewage by hauling it to the Sewage Treatment Plant must obtain a Disposal Permit from the Municipality. The permit must only be valid for a period of six months and must be renewed before the expiring date.

Application forms can be collect at the Sewage Treatment Plant.

A wastewater analysis report from a certified Laboratory of the tests as indicated on the application form may be required to be submitted prior to issue of the Disposal Permit. The cost for the analysis must be for the account of the applicant. (See Acceptance Criteria for Sewage Composition below).

The original Disposal Permit must be kept in the office of the applicant, yet each registered hauling vehicle must carry a copy of the permit at all times. A Municipal representative may request to see a copy of the permit at any time, which shall be provided.

The cost for a Disposal Permit valid for six months must be Fifty Namibia Dollar (N\$ 50-00) or such amount as Gazetted at the time of the non-compliant disposal

Portable toilet / Chemical toilets

Though portable /chemical toilet sewage is considered as conditionally acceptable, the addition of chemical agents such as deodorizers may BE deleterious to the treatment processes. Current Material Safety Data Sheets for all deodorizers used by the person wishing to dispose the sewage shall be kept on file, with suitable copies delivered to the Municipality at application for disposal.

5. SEWAGE HAULAGE VEHICLES

All vehicles hauling sewage to the Treatment Plant must carry a valid Gate Pass to be afforded access to the facility site and to be afforded access to discharge sewage into the plant. The Gate Pass must be issued by the Municipality at the Treatment Plant at a cost of twenty Namibia Dollar, or such amount as Gazetted at the time, and must contain the following information -

- Haulage company name
- Hauled Disposal Permit number
- Vehicle license number
- Vehicle tank capacity

At each delivery to the Treatment Plant, the driver of the vehicle must complete a discharge Delivery Note containing at least the following information -

- Haulage company name
- Hauled Disposal Permit number
- Gate Pass number
- Delivery date and time
- Driver identification and/or signature

On completion of the discharge, with the discharge area cleaned by the person delivering to acceptance by the Municipality, an authorized Municipal representative must sign the Delivery Note. The Municipality must retain the copy, while the driver shall be afforded the original copy for control purposes.

The use of a registered hauled sewage transport for the transportation or storage of hazardous materials, liquid petroleum fuels, waste oil, petroleum derivative wastes, or corrosives is specifically prohibited and must result in automatic cancellation of the Gate Pass.

The Municipality shall inspect the haulage vehicle prior to discharge and may refuse discharge from vehicles appearing to pose a danger and / or from which sewage may be leaking. Any clean-up required due to vehicles spilling sewage must be considered a sewage spill in terms of Clause 2 (Illegal Disposal of Hauled Sewage).

6. CHANGES IN INFORMATION

Any changes to the information on the Disposal Permit and / or Gate Pass must be reported in writing to the Municipality.

Vehicles not in possession of valid a Gate Pass or copy of a valid Disposal Permit must be refused entrance to the Treatment Plant.

7. DISCHARGE PROCESS AND CONDITIONS AT SITE

The discharge apparatus / connections at the treatment plant will normally allow unloading directly from the outlet device on the hauler's vehicle, yet any additional hose(s) or special equipment will be the responsibility of the hauler. No modifications must be allowed to the Municipal system.

Care must be taken when connecting, disconnecting, or unloading to prevent the spillage of any materials around the hauled sewage acceptance structure. It is the responsibility of the hauler to

leave the hauled wastewater structure in satisfactory condition. If necessary, the hauler must wash down the area before departing the site, including the cleaning of any Municipal water hose or other equipment used during clean-up.

8. REFUSAL OR INTERRUPTION OF SEWAGE DISCHARGE

The Municipality reserves the unconditional right to refuse acceptance of any load or stop an unloading / discharging operation in progress at any time.

The reasons for such refusal may include, but may not be limited to -

- Complications detected with discharge process
- Composition of sewage considered detrimental to processing operation
- Spillage of sewage during discharge
- Non-payment of previous deliveries

The reasons for stopping discharge (or reducing the discharge rate) may include, but may not be limited to -

- Composition of sewage considered deleterious to processing operation
- Spillage of sewage during discharge
- Suspected overload complications due to highly concentrated sewage

If any part of a multiple container load included as one vehicle load is prohibited or restricted, it may cause the entire load to be unacceptable for discharge.

9. ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR SEWAGE COMPOSITION

For reference purposes the following acceptance criteria for sewage accepted at the Swakopmund Sewage Treatment Plant is provided. Note that this list may not be exhaustive:

Sewage non-compliant to the following requirements are prohibited discharge into sewers:

Section A: General

	Not less than	Not to exceed
1. Temperature at point of entry	0 °C	40 °C
2. Electrical Conductivity at 25°C		500 mS/m
3. pH Value at 25°C	5.5	12.0
4. Chemical Oxygen Demand		5 000 mg/l

Section B: Chemical substances other than Heavy Metals

	Maximum concentrations
1. Settle-able Solids (60 minutes)	50 ml/l
2. Suspended Solids	1 000 mg/l
3. Total dissolved solids at 105°C	4 000 mg/l
4. Chloride as Cl l	500 mg/l
5. Total sulphates as SO ₄ l 500	mg/l
6. Total phosphates as P	25 mg/l
7. Total cyanides as CN	20 mg/l
8. Total sulphides as S	50 mg/l
9. Total phenols as C ₆ H ₅ OH	50 mg/l
10. Total sugars and starches as glucose	1 500 mg/l
11. Oils, greases, waxes and fat	400 mg/l
12. Sodium as Na	1 000 mg/l

Section C: Metals and inorganic content**Maximum concentrations****Group 1**

1.	Iron as Fe	50 mg/l
2.	Chromium as Cr	10 mg/l
3.	Copper as Cu	20 mg/l
4.	Zinc as Zn	30 mg/l

Total collective concentration of all metals in Group 1 shall not exceed 50 mg/l

Group 2

5.	Arsenic as As	5 mg/l
6.	Boron as B	5 mg/l
7.	Lead as Pb	5 mg/l
8.	Selenium as Se	5 mg/l
9.	Mercury as Hg	5 mg/l
10.	Titanium as Ti	5 mg/l
11.	Cadmium as Cd	5 mg/l
12.	Nickel as Ni	5 mg/l

Total collective concentration of all metals and inorganic constituents in Group 2 shall not exceed 20 mg/l

Section D: Prohibited radioactive materials

Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such nature or in such concentration as do not meet the requirements laid down by the Council for Nuclear Safety referred to in Section 24 of the Nuclear Energy Act (Act 92 of 1982) as amended.

The discharge of any not compliant to the abovementioned criteria is specifically prohibited. Any violation on the part of the hauler or person applying to discharge sewage may result in immediate suspension or revocation of the hauled sewage Disposal Permit and associated discharge privileges.

10. SEWAGE NON-COMPLIANT TO ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Sewage identified non-compliant to the criteria as defined in 11. (Acceptance Criteria for Sewage Composition) above, may not be disposed into the Sewage Processing Plant.

The Municipality must direct the Permit Holder what to do with the hauled sewage, which may include, but is not limited to -

- (a) instruction to remove the load from site and dispose at a registered Hazardous Waste Disposal facility;
- (b) instruction to remove the load from site, have it treated to requirements specified by the Municipality for possible acceptance after treatment;
- (c) instruction to remove the load from site, have it treated to requirements specified by a consulting chemical / biological expert for possible acceptance after treatment; and
- (d) instruction to immediately report the load to the Council for Nuclear Safety if any radioactive wastes or materials are identified / suspected.

All treatment on instruction, disposal at an alternative disposal facility and all costs pertaining to consultancy services by an expert must be for the account of the Permit Holder.

11. DISPOSAL FEE

The disposal fee must be based on a rate of Fifteen Namibia Dollar (N\$15.00), or such amount as Gazetted at the time, per cubic meter, multiplied by the registered usable capacity of a vehicle as displayed in the Disposal Permit.

Charges must be based on vehicle full load capacity only. Partial loads will be considered as full loads.

Sewage transported in small containers such as 210 litre drums must be charged a minimum of fifteen Namibia Dollar (N\$15.00) or such amount as Gazetted at the time, per container, regardless of the number of containers per truck.

The charge to receive sewage from mobile toilets must be fifteen Namibia Dollar (N\$15.00) or such amount as Gazetted at the time, per mobile toilets, regardless of the number of mobile toilets per truck.

Haulers will be invoiced monthly for disposal fees plus any laboratory fees and / or highly concentrated sludge disposal charges.

Payment of monthly hauled wastewater invoices is due to the Council within thirty (30) days. Non-payment of accounts must result in refusal of access to the hauler to the Treatment Plant.

ANNEXURE FOR TARIFFS AND FINES

NOTE:

All rates and fines identified shall be exclusive of VAT

TARIFFS

Sewage Tariffs (Regulation 8 & 9)		
Property / Use	Basic Tariffs (N\$) per month	Additional Tariffs (N\$ / kl potable water)
(i) Households & Sectional Title Deeds	106.40	3.00
(ii) Flats	127.20	4.30
(iii) Dry businesses and industries (thus producing predominantly domestic sewage)	127.20	4.30
(viii) Wet businesses and industries (producing higher volumes un-concentrated sewage – thus Suspended Solids regularly less than 250 mg/l and Chemical Oxygen demand regularly less than 750 mg/l, and not exceeding any other parameter)	250.00	0.42
(viii) Wet business and industries (producing concentrated sewage – thus Suspended Solids regularly more than 250 mg/l and Chemical Oxygen demand regularly more than 750 mg/l)	250.00	5.00
(iv) Old Age Homes, Churches & Charity institutions	106.40	3.00
(v) Lions Club	86.40	N/A
(vi) Schools, Hostels and Hospitals	127.20	4.30
(vii) Departmental / Governmental	98.75	2.40
(viii) Bungalows	98.75	2.40
(ix) Undeveloped Erven	98.75	N/A

Regulation 16 – Clearing of blockages and services provided by the Council**Private Sewers**

The cost to clear blockages on private sewers must be paid by the occupier(s) of the premises to Council at a tariff of N\$300.00 or such amount as Gazetted at the time, per hour or part of an hour that it requires to clear the blockage, with the time exclusive of the travelling time to the site.

Public Sewers

The cost to clear blockages in public sewers where such blockage was determined (in hand with sub-regulation 16.(5) by the occupier(s) of a premises, the cost for such work plus 15% administrative cost must be payable by the occupier(s) of the premises to Council.

Conservancy Tank or Septic Tank

The cost to empty a conservancy tank or septic tank must be determined as the:

- Implement charge rate, plus;
- the travelling cost, plus;
- personnel cost, with the number and hourly rate of the personnel depending on the specific implement, equipment or plant required

The travelling cost must be determined from the per-kilometre cost to travel for the implement, equipment or plant for the distance between the home base of the implement, equipment or plant and the premises.

Regulation 16 – Fees for registration and renewal

The fees payable to the Council for -

- (a) the registration of a person as a drain layer is N\$500.00
- (b) the renewal of such a registration is N\$500.00
- (c) the issue of a duplicate registration card is N\$250.00

or such amounts as Gazetted at the time,

Regulation 29 – Information and drawings

(10) The fees payable to Council -

- (a) for the consideration of any drainage installation plan submitted for approval must be inclusive to the Building plan fees; and
- (b) for any testing or retesting of a drainage installation which the Council considers necessary before giving its approval must be inclusive to the re-inspection fees for purpose of rectifying anomalies regarding, deviation from conditions contained in the building permit or deviation from the approved building plan.

Regulation 56 – Inspections

The fee to carry out an inspection at any premises in order to ascertain whether a contravention of these regulations of which the owner or occupier has previously been notified, has been remedied, is N\$200.00 per inspection, or such amount as Gazetted at the time.

Regulation 57 – Fines / Penalties

The fine identified in Regulation 57 “Penalties” must be N\$ 000.00 (Five Thousand Namibia Dollar) or such amount as Gazetted at the time, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months.
