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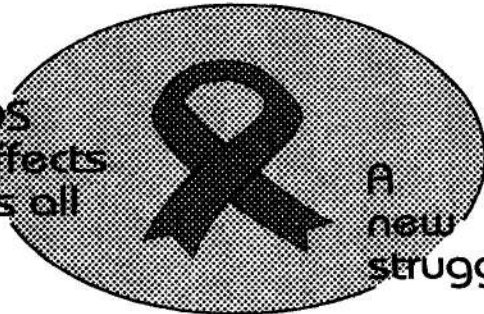
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No. 1610
(Extraordinary)

We all have the power to prevent AIDS

AIDS
affects
us all



A
new
struggle

Prevention is the cure

**AIDS
HELPUNE**

0800 012 322

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PART 1 OF 2



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01610

LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 135**NDLAMBE MUNICIPALITY
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BY-LAW**

Under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), the Ndlambe Municipality, enacts as follows:-

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Definitions

1. In this by-law, unless the context otherwise indicates –

"**accredited person**" means a person registered in terms of the Regulations as an electrical tester for single phase, an installation electrician or a master installation electrician, as the case may be;

"**applicable standard specification**" means the standard specifications as listed in Schedule 1 attached to this by-law;

"**consumer**" in relation to premises means –

(a) any occupier thereof or any other person with whom the Municipality has contracted to supply or is actually supplying electricity thereat;

(b) if such premises are not occupied, any person who has a valid existing agreement with the Municipality for the supply of electricity to such premises; or

(c) if there is no such person or occupier, the owner of the premises;

"**conventional meter**" means a meter where an account is issued subsequent to the consumption of electricity;

"**electrical contractor**" means an electrical contractor as defined in the Regulations;

"**electrical installation**" means an electrical installation as defined in the Regulations;

"**high voltage**" means the set of nominal voltage levels that are used in power systems for bulk transmission of electricity in the range of $44\text{kV} < U_n \leq 220\text{ kV}$. [SABS 1019];

"**low voltage**" means the set of nominal voltage levels that are used for the distribution of electricity and whose upper limit is generally accepted to be an a.c. voltage of 1000V (or a d.c. voltage of 1500 V). [SABS 1019]

"**medium voltage**" means the set of nominal voltage levels that lie above low voltage and below high voltage in the range of $1\text{ kV} < U_n \leq 44\text{ kV}$. [SABS 1019]

"**meter**" means a device which records the demand and/or the electrical energy consumed and includes conventional and prepayment meters;

"**motor rating**" means the maximum continuous kW output of a motor as stated on the maker's rating plate;

"**municipality**" means the Municipality of Ndlambe established in terms of Section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and includes any political structure, political office bearer, councillor, duly authorised agent or any employee acting in connection with this by-law by virtue of a power vested in the municipality and delegated or sub-delegated to such political structure, political office bearer, councillor, agent or employee;"

"**occupier**" in relation to any premises means –

(a) any person in actual occupation of such premises;

(b) any person legally entitled to occupy such premises;

(c) in the case of such premises being subdivided and let to lodgers or various tenants, the person receiving the rent payable by such lodgers or tenants, whether on his own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein, or

(d) any person in control of such premises or responsible for the management thereof, and includes the agent of any such person when he/she is absent from the Republic of South

Africa or his/her whereabouts are unknown;

"**owner**" in relation to any premises means:-

(a) The person in whose name the premises is registered or the person's authorized agent;

(b) 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 any other capacity;

(c) if the premises is leased and registration in the Deeds Office is a prerequisite for the validity of the lease, the lessee;

- (d) a person receiving rent or profit issuing therefrom, or who would receive such rent or profit, if such premises were let, whether on his own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein;
- (e) where the premises are beneficially occupied under servitude or similar right, the person in whom such right is vested;

"**point of consumption**" means a point of consumption as defined in the Regulations;

"**point of metering**" means the point at which the consumer's consumption of electricity is metered and which may be at the point of supply or at any other point on the distribution system of the municipality or the electrical installation of the consumer, as specified by the municipality; provided that it shall meter all of, and only, the consumer's consumption of electricity;

"**point of supply**" means the point determined by municipality at which electricity is supplied to any premises by the municipality;

"**premises**" means any land or any building or structure above or below ground level and includes any vehicle, aircraft or vessel;

"**prepayment meter**" means a meter that can be programmed to allow the flow of pre-purchased amounts of energy in an electrical circuit;

"**Regulations**" means Regulations made in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as amended;

"**safety standard**" means the Code of Practice for the Wiring of Premises SABS 0142 incorporated in the Regulations;

"**service connection**" means all cables and equipment required to connect the supply mains to the electrical installation of the consumer at the point of supply;

"**service protective device**" : means any fuse or circuit breaker installed for the purpose of protecting the municipality's equipment from overloads or faults occurring on the installation or on the internal service connection;

"**standby supply**" means an alternative electricity supply not normally used by the consumer;

"**supply mains**" means any part of the municipality's electricity network;

"**tariff**" means the municipality's tariff of charges for the supply of electricity, and

"**voltage**" means the root-mean-square value of electrical potential between two conductors, and all other terms used in this by-law have, unless the context otherwise requires, the meaning assigned thereto in the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act 41 of 1987), as amended, or the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as amended.

2. Purpose of by-law

The aim of this by-law is the supply of electricity to the residents of the municipality and to provide for procedures, methods and practices to regulate the provision of electricity.

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

3. Provision of electricity services

Only the municipality may supply or contract for the supply of electricity within its area of jurisdiction with the exception of those areas where electricity is supplied by Eskom.

4. Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws apply

The provisions of the municipality's Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws apply to all matters relating to and incidental to –

- (a) the application for and supply of municipal services;
- (b) municipal service agreements;
- (c) the payment and non-payment of a municipal accounts; and
- (d) the limitation and termination of electricity services.

5. Processing of requests for supply

Subject to section 4, applications for the supply of electricity will be processed and the supply made available within the periods stipulated in NRS 047.

6. Wayleaves

(1) The municipality may refuse to lay or erect a service connection above or below ground on any thoroughfare or land not vested in the municipality or on any private property, unless the prospective consumer obtained and deposited with the municipality written permission by the owner of the private property or by the person in whom the legal title to the land or thoroughfare is vested, authorising the laying or erection of a service connection.

(2) If permission is withdrawn at any time or if the private property or thoroughfare changes ownership and the new owner refuses to grant or continue such permission, the cost of any alteration required to be made to a service connection in order that the supply of electricity may be continued, and of any removal thereof which may become necessary, will be borne by the consumer to whose premises the supply of electricity is required to be continued.

7. Statutory Servitude

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3) the municipality may –

- (a) provide, establish and maintain electricity services;
- (b) acquire, construct, lay, extend, enlarge, divert, maintain, repair, discontinue the use of, close up and destroy electricity supply mains;
- (c) construct, erect or lay any electricity supply main on, across, through, over or under any street or immovable property and the ownership of any such main vests in the municipality; or
- (d) do any other thing necessary or desirable for or incidental, supplementary or ancillary to any matter contemplated by paragraphs (a) to (c).

(2) If the municipality constructs, erects or lays any electricity supply main on, across, through, over or under any street or immovable property not owned by the municipality or under the control of or management of the municipality, it must pay to the owner of such street or property compensation in an amount agreed upon by such owner and the municipality, or in the absence of agreement, as determined either by arbitration or a court of law.

(3) The municipality must, before commencing any work other than repairs or maintenance on or in connection with any electricity supply main on immovable property not owned by the municipality or under the control or management of the municipality, give the owner or occupier of such property reasonable notice of the proposed work and the date on which it proposes to commence such work.

8. Refusal or failure to give information

(1) No person may refuse or fail to give such information as may be reasonably required of him or her by the municipality or render any false information to the municipality regarding any electrical installation work completed or contemplated.

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence.

9. Electricity tariffs and fees

Copies of charges and fees may be obtained free of charge at the offices of the municipality.

10. Non-liability of the Municipality

The municipality is not liable for any loss or damage, direct or consequential, suffered or sustained by a consumer as a result of or arising from the cessation, interruption or any other

abnormality of the supply of electricity, unless caused by negligence on the part of the municipality.

11. Leakage of electricity

Under no circumstances will any rebate be allowed on the account for electricity supplied and metered in respect of electricity wasted owing to leakage or any other fault in the electrical installation.

12. Failure of supply

(1) The municipality does not undertake to attend to a failure of supply of electricity due to a fault in the electrical installation of the consumer, except when such failure is due to the operation of the service protective device of the municipality.

(2) When any failure of supply of electricity is found to be due to a fault in the electrical installation of the consumer or to the faulty operation of apparatus used in connection therewith, the municipality has the right to charge the consumer a fee as prescribed by the municipality for each restoration of the supply of electricity in addition to the cost of making good or repairing any damage which may have been done to the service main and meter by such fault or faulty operation.

13. Protection of Municipality's supply mains

(1) No person may, except with the consent of the municipality and subject to such conditions as may be imposed –

- (a) construct, erect or lay, or permit the construction, erection or laying of any building, structure or other object, or plant trees or vegetation over or in such a position or in such a manner as to interfere with or endanger the supply mains;
- (b) excavate, open up or remove the ground above, next to, under or near any part of the supply mains;
- (c) damage, endanger, remove or destroy, or do any act likely to damage, endanger or destroy any part of the supply mains;
- (d) make any unauthorized connection to any part of the supply mains or divert or cause to be diverted any electricity there from, and any such unauthorised connection or diversion shall be removed by the municipality and the costs thereof be recovered from the owner or occupier of the premises on which the unauthorised connection was made or from which electricity was diverted.

(2) The owner or occupier must limit the height of trees or length of projecting branches in the proximity of overhead lines or provide a means of protection which will adequately prevent the tree from interfering with the conductors should the tree or branch fall or be cut down, and should the owner fail to observe this provision the municipality has the right, after prior written notification, or at any time in an emergency, to cut or trim the trees or other vegetation and is entitled to enter the property for this purpose and to recover the costs for work done from the owner.

(3) The municipality may, subject to written notice of at least 14 days, demolish, alter or otherwise deal with any building, structure or other object constructed, erected or laid in contravention with this by-law.

(4) The municipality may in the case of a power failure, emergency or disaster remove anything damaging, obstructing or endangering or likely to damage, obstruct, endanger or destroy any part of the electrical distribution system.

(5) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.

14. Prevention of tampering with service connection or supply mains

The municipality may take special precautions to prevent tampering with any portion of the supply mains, service connection or service protective device or meter or metering

equipment, and may require of the consumer to either supply and install the necessary protection, or pay the costs involved where such protection is supplied by the municipality.

15. Temporary supplies

It is a condition of the giving of any temporary supply of electricity, that, if such supply is found to interfere with the efficient and economical supply of electricity to other consumers, the municipality has the right, with notice, or under exceptional circumstances without notice, to terminate such temporary supply at any time and, the municipality shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the consumer by such termination.

16. Temporary work

(1) Electrical installations requiring a temporary supply of electricity may not be connected directly or indirectly to the supply mains except with the special permission in writing of the municipality, and full information as to the reasons for and nature of such temporary work must accompany the application for the aforesaid permission, and the municipality may refuse such permission or may grant the same upon such terms and conditions as it may appear desirable and necessary.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

Load reduction

17. (1) At times of peak load, or in an emergency, or when it is necessary for any reason to reduce the load on the electricity supply system of the municipality, the municipality may without notice interrupt and, for such period as the municipality may deem necessary, discontinue the electricity supply to any consumer's electrically operated thermal storage water heater or any specific appliance or the whole installation, and the municipality shall not be liable for any loss or damage directly or consequentially due to or arising from such interruption and discontinuance of the electricity supply.

(2) The municipality may install upon the premises of the consumer such apparatus and equipment as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of subsection (1), and the municipality may at any reasonable time enter any premises for the purpose of installing, inspecting, testing adjusting and/or changing such apparatus and equipment.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (2), the consumer or the owner, as the case may be, must, when installing an electrically operated water storage heater, provide such necessary accommodation and wiring as the municipality may decide to facilitate the later installation of the apparatus and equipment referred to in sub-section (2).

Medium and low voltage switchgear and equipment

18. (1) In cases where a supply of electricity is given at either medium or low voltage, the supply and installation of the switchgear, cables and equipment forming part of the service connection must, unless otherwise approved by the municipality, be paid for by the consumer.

(2) In the case of a medium voltage supply of electricity, all such equipment must be approved and installed by the municipality.

(3) No person may operate medium voltage switchgear without the written authority of the municipality.

(4) All earthing and testing of medium voltage equipment linked to the municipality's network must be conducted by or under the supervision of municipality

(5) In the case of a low voltage supply of electricity, the consumer must provide and install a low voltage main switch or any other equipment required by the municipality.

(6) A person who contravenes subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5) commits an offence.

Substation accommodation

19. (1) The municipality may, on such conditions as it may deem fit, require the owner to provide and maintain accommodation which constitutes a substation and which consists of a separate room or rooms to be used exclusively for the purpose of housing medium voltage cables and switchgear, transformers, low voltage cables and switchgear and other equipment necessary for the supply of electricity requested by the applicant.

(2) The accommodation contemplated in subsection (1) must be situated at a point to which free, adequate and unrestricted access is available at all times for purposes connected with the operation and maintenance of the equipment.

(3) The municipality reserves the right to supply its own networks from its own equipment installed in such accommodation, and if additional accommodation is required by the municipality, such additional accommodation shall be provided by the applicant at the cost of the municipality.

Wiring diagram and specification

20. (1) When more than one electrical installation or electricity supply from a common main or more than one distribution board or meter is required for any building or block of buildings, the wiring diagram of the circuits starting from the main switch and a specification must on request be supplied to the municipality in duplicate for approval before the work commences.

(2) Where an electrical installation is to be supplied from a substation on the same premises on which the current is transformed from high voltage, or from one of the substations of the municipality through mains separate from the general distribution system, a complete specification and drawings for the plant to be installed by the consumer must, if so required, be forwarded to the municipality for approval before any material in connection therewith is ordered.

(3) A person who fails to comply with a request made by the municipality in terms of this section, commits an offence.

Standby supply

21. No person is entitled to a standby supply of electricity from the municipality for any premises having a separate source of electricity supply, except with the written consent of the municipality and subject to such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the municipality.

Consumer's emergency standby supply equipment

22. (1) (a) No emergency standby equipment provided by a consumer in terms of any Regulations or for his own operational requirements may be connected to any installation without the prior written approval of the municipality.

(b) Application for such approval must be made in writing and must include a full specification of the equipment and a wiring diagram.

(c) The standby equipment must be so designed and installed that it is impossible for the municipality's supply mains to be energized by means of a back-feed from such equipment.

(d) The consumer is responsible for providing and installing all such protective equipment.

(2) Where by special agreement with the municipality, the consumer's standby generating equipment is permitted to be electrically coupled to, and run in parallel with the municipality's supply mains, the consumer is responsible for providing, installing and maintaining all the necessary synchronizing and protective equipment required for such safe parallel operation.

(3) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.

Circular letters

23. The municipality may from time to time issue circulars detailing the requirements regarding matters not specifically covered in the Regulations or this by-law but which are necessary for the safe, efficient operation and management of the supply of electricity.

CHAPTER 2: RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONSUMERS**Consumer to erect and maintain electrical installation**

24.(1) Any electrical installation connected or to be connected to the supply mains, and any additions or alterations thereto which may be made from time to time, must be provided and erected and maintained and kept in good order by the consumer at his or her own expense and in accordance with this by-law and the Regulations.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

Fault in electrical installation

25. (1) If any fault, which constitutes a hazard to persons, livestock or property, develops in the electrical installation, the consumer must immediately –

- (a) disconnect the electricity supply;
- (b) give notice thereof to the Municipality; and
- (c) take steps to remedy the fault.

(2) The Municipality may require the consumer to reimburse it for any expense to which it may be put in connection with a fault in the electrical installation.

(3) A person who contravenes a provision of subsection (1) commits an offence.

Discontinuance of use of supply

26. In the event of a consumer desiring to discontinue using the electricity supply, he or she must give at least four full working days' notice in writing of such intended discontinuance to the Municipality, failing which he or she remains liable for all payments due in terms of the tariff for the supply of electricity until the expiration of two full working days after such notice has been given.

Change of occupier

27. (1) A consumer vacating any premises must give the Municipality not less than four full working days' notice in writing of his intention to discontinue using the electricity supply, failing which he shall remain liable for such supply.

(2) If the person taking over occupation of the premises desires to continue using the electricity supply, he or she must apply in accordance with the provisions of the Customer Care and Revenue Management By-laws, and if he or she fails to make application for an electricity supply within ten working days of taking occupation of the premises, the supply of electricity shall be disconnected, and he or she is liable to the Municipality for the electricity supply from the date of occupation till such time as the supply is so disconnected.

(3) Where premises are fitted with pre-payment meters any person occupying the premises at that time is deemed to be the consumer, and such person is liable for all charges and fees owed to the Municipality for that metering point as well as any outstanding charges and fees whether accrued by such person or not.

Service apparatus

28. (1) The consumer is liable for all costs to the Municipality arising from damage to or loss of any metering equipment, service protective device, service connection or other apparatus on the premises, unless such damage or loss is shown to have been occasioned by an Act of

God or an act or omission of an employee of the Municipality or caused by an abnormality in the supply of electricity to the premises.

(2) If, during a period of disconnection of an installation from the supply mains, the service main, metering equipment or any other service apparatus, being the property of the municipality and having been previously used, have been removed without its permission or have been damaged so as to render reconnection dangerous, the owner or occupier of the premises, as the case may be, during such period must bear the cost of overhauling or replacing such equipment.

(3) Where there is a common metering position, the liability detailed in subsection (1) devolves on the owner of the premises.

(4) The amount due in terms of subsection (1) shall be evidenced by a certificate from the municipality which certificate is final and binding.

CHAPTER 3: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

Service connection

29. (1) The consumer must bear the cost of the service connection, as approved by the municipality.

(2) Notwithstanding the fact that the consumer bears the cost of the service connection, ownership of the service connection, laid or erected by the municipality, vests in the municipality, and the municipality is responsible for the maintenance of such service connection up to the point of supply.

(3) The consumer is not entitled to any compensation from the municipality in respect of such service connection.

(4) The work to be carried out by the municipality at the cost of the consumer for a service connection to the consumer's premises, shall be determined by the municipality.

(5) A service connection must be laid underground, whether the supply mains are laid underground or erected overhead, unless an overhead service connection is specifically required by the municipality.

(6) The consumer must provide, fix or maintain on his or her premises such ducts, wire ways, trenches and fastenings as may be required by the municipality for the installation of the service connection.

(7) The conductor used for the service connection must have a cross-sectional area according to the size of the electrical supply but may not be less than 10 mm² (copper or copper equivalent), and all conductors must have the same cross-sectional area, unless otherwise approved by the municipality.

(8) (a) Unless otherwise approved, the municipality provides only one service connection to each registered erf.

(b) In respect of two or more premises belonging to one owner and situated on adjacent erven, a single bulk supply of electricity may be made available provided the erven are consolidated or notarially tied.

(9) Any covers of a wire way carrying the supply circuit from the point of supply to the metering equipment must be made to accept the seals of the municipality.

(10) Within the meter box, the service conductor or cable, as the case may be, must terminate in an unobscured position and the conductors must be visible throughout their length when cover plates, if present, are removed.

(11) (a) In the case of blocks of buildings occupied by a number of individual consumers, separate wire ways and conductors or cables must be laid from the common metering room or rooms to each individual consumer in the blocks of buildings.

(b) Alternatively, if trunking is used, the conductors of the individual circuits must be clearly identified (tied together every 1,5m) throughout their length.

Metering accommodation

30. (1) (a) The consumer must, if required by the municipality, provide accommodation in an approved position, to the meter board and adequate conductors for the municipality's metering equipment, service apparatus and protective devices.
- (b) Such accommodation and protection must be provided and maintained at the cost of the consumer or the owner, as the circumstances may demand, and must be situated, in the case of conventional meters, at a point to which free and unrestricted access shall be had at all reasonable hours for the reading of meters, but at all times for purposes connected with the operation and maintenance of the service equipment.
- (c) Access at all reasonable hours shall be afforded for the inspection of prepayment meters.
- (2) Where sub-metering equipment is installed, accommodation separate from the municipality's metering equipment must be provided.
- (3) The consumer or, in the case of a common meter position, the owner of the premises must provide adequate electric lighting in the space set aside for accommodating the metering equipment and service apparatus.
- (4) Where the position of the meter, service connection, protective devices or main distribution board is no longer readily accessible or becomes a course of danger to life or property or in any way becomes unsuitable, the consumer must remove it to a new position, and the cost of such removal, which must be carried out with reasonable dispatch, must be borne by the consumer.
- (5) The accommodation for the municipality's metering equipment and protective devices may, if approved, include the consumer's main switch and main protective devices, and no apparatus other than that used in connection with the supply of electricity and use of electricity may be installed or stored in such accommodation unless approved.

CHAPTER 4: SYSTEMS OF SUPPLY**Load requirements**

31. Alternating current supplies shall be given as prescribed by the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act 41 of 1987), and in the absence of a quality of supply agreement, as set out in applicable standard specification.

32. Load limitations

- (1) Where the estimated load, calculated in terms of the safety standard, does not exceed 15 kVA, the electrical installation must be arranged for a two-wire single-phase supply of electricity, unless otherwise approved by the municipality.
- (2) Where a three-phase four-wire supply of electricity is provided, the load must be approximately balanced over the three phases, but the maximum out-of-balance load may not exceed 15kVA, unless otherwise approved by the municipality.
- (3) No current-consuming appliance, inherently single phase in character, with a rating which exceeds 15kVA may be connected to the electrical installation without the prior approval of the municipality.
- (4) A person who contravenes any provision of this section, commits an offence.

33. Interference with other persons' electrical equipment

- (1) No person may operate electrical equipment having load characteristics which, singly or collectively, give rise to voltage variations, harmonic currents or voltages, or unbalanced phase currents which fall outside the applicable standard specification.

- (2) The assessment of interference with other persons' electrical equipment must be carried out by means of measurements taken at the point of common coupling.
- (3) Should it be established that undue interference is in fact occurring, the consumer must, at his or her own cost, install the necessary equipment to filter out the interference and prevent it reaching the supply mains.
- (4) A person who contravenes section (1) commits an offence.

Supplies to motors

34. Unless otherwise approved by the Municipality, the rating of motors is limited as follows:

- (1) Limited size for low voltage motors:
The rating of a low voltage single-phase motor is limited to 2kW, and the starting current may not exceed 70A, and a motor exceeding these limits must be wound for three phases at low voltage or such higher voltage as may be required.
- (2) Maximum starting and accelerating currents of three-phase alternating current motors.
The starting current of three-phase low voltage motors permitted must be related to the capacity of the consumer's service connection, as follows:

Insulated service cable, size in mm ² , copper equivalent mm ²	Maximum permissible starting current A	Maximum motor rating in kW		
		Direct on line (6x full-load current)	Star/Delta (2,5 x full-load current)	Other means (1,5 x full-load current)
		kW	kW	kW
16	72	6	13,5	23
25	95	7,5	18	30
35	115	9	22	36,5
50	135	10	25	45
70	165	13	31	55
95	200	16	38	67
120	230	18	46	77
150	260	20	52	87

- (3) Consumers supplied at medium voltage:
In an installation supplied at medium voltage, the starting current of a low voltage motor is limited to 1,5 times the rated full-load current of the transformer supplying such a motor, and the starting arrangement for a medium voltage motor is subject to the approval of the municipality.

Power factor

35. (1) If required by the municipality, the power factor of any load must be maintained within the limits 0,85 lagging and 0,9 leading.

(2) Where, for the purpose of complying with sub-section (1), it is necessary to install power factor corrective devices, such corrective devices must be connected to the individual appliance terminals unless the correction of the power factor is automatically controlled.

(3) The consumer must, at his or her own cost, install such corrective devices.

Protection

36. Electrical protective devices for motors must be of such a design as effectively to prevent sustained over current and single phasing, where applicable.

CHAPTER 5: ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**Requirements**

37. In addition to the requirements of the Regulations the following requirements apply:

- (a) Where an application for a new or increased supply of electricity has been made to the municipality, the municipality may at its discretion accept notification of the completion of any part of an electrical installation, the circuit arrangements of which permit the electrical installation to be divided up into well-defined separate portions, and such part of the electrical installation may, at the discretion of the municipality, be inspected, tested and connected to the supply mains as though it were a complete installation;
- (b) the examination, test and inspection that may be carried out at the discretion of the municipality in no way relieves the electrical contractor or accredited person or the user or lessor, as the case may be, from his or her responsibility for any defect in the installation, and such examination, test and inspection shall not be taken under any circumstances (even where the electrical installation has been connected to the supply mains) as indicating or guaranteeing in any way that the electrical installation has been carried out efficiently with the most suitable materials for the purpose or that it is in accordance with this by-law or the safety standard, and the municipality shall not be held responsible for any defect or fault in such electrical installation; and
- (c) the municipality shall not be held responsible for the work done by the electrical contractor or accredited person on a consumer's premises and is not in any way responsible for any loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire or by any accident arising from the state of the wiring on the premises.

CHAPTER 6: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**Repairs and costs of work**

38.(1) The municipality may repair and make good any damage done in contravention of this by-law or resulting from a contravention of this by-law, and the cost of any such work carried out by the municipality which was necessary due to the contravention of this by-law, is to the account of the person who acted in contravention of this by-law.

(2) Should a person fail to comply with a requirement made by the municipality in terms of this by-law, the municipality may undertake such work as required and the cost of any such work carried out by the municipality is to the account of the person who failed to comply.

Penalties

39. A person who has committed an offence in terms of this by-law is upon conviction liable to –

- (a) a fine or imprisonment, or either such fine or imprisonment or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and
- (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment or to such additional imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such additional fine and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued; and
- (c) a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as result of such contravention or failure.

40. Repeal of by-laws

The provisions of any by-laws previously promulgated by the municipality or by any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated in the municipality, are hereby repealed as far as they relate to matters provided for in this by-law, and insofar as it has been made applicable to the municipality by the authorisation for the execution of powers and functions in terms of section 84(3) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998.

41. Short title and commencement

This by-law will be known as the Electricity Supply By-law and will come into operation on the date of publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

SCHEDULE 1
Applicable standard specification
(Section 1)

SABS 1607 Electromechanical watt-hour meters;
SABS 1524 Parts 0,1 & 2 - Electricity dispensing systems;
SABS IEC 60211 Maximum demand indicators, Class1.0;
SABS IEC 60521 Alternating current electromechanical watt-hour meter (Classes 0.5, 1 & 2);
SABS 0142 Code of practice for the wiring of premises;
NRS 047 National Rationalised Specification for the Electricity Supply - Quality of Service;
NRS 048 National Rationalised Specification for the Electricity Supply - Quality of Supply;
and
NRS 057 Electricity Metering: Minimum Requirements.