



MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES BY-LAW

The Municipal Manager of the Mopani District Municipality hereby, in terms of section 13(a) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), publishes Municipal Health Services By-law for the Mopani District Municipality as approved and adopted by Council on _____ under Resolution No. _____

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CHAPTER 1

1. Definitions

In these By-Law, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned, shall have such meaning, and unless the context otherwise indicates.

“accommodation establishment” shall mean a hotel, guest house, lodge or boarding house, bed and breakfast and any other establishment where accommodation is provided to people on a temporary basis or on a semi-permanent basis;

“beauty parlour” refers to an establishment in which hairdressing, beauty and cosmetology services, make-up, and similar cosmetic treatments are carried out, and includes places providing spa baths treatment;

“chemical” shall mean a substance whether by itself or in a mixture or preparation and whether manufactured or obtained from nature but doesn't include any living organism;

“Environmental Health Practitioner” shall mean Means, subject to the provisions of the Health Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974) as amended, any person registered as such with the Health Professions Council of South Africa; and includes a) Environmental Health Practitioner b) Environmental Health Practitioner doing compulsory community service Health officers described under the Act;

“child care centre” shall mean any premises where children of pre-schooling age are cared for, includes partial and full day care;

“Officer” Means an Environmental Health Practitioner (EHP) registered as such in terms of section 34 of the health professions Act 56/1974 and who performs functions as listed in the schedule of the scope of professions of environmental health, as amended.

“old age home” means a place where old people/ the elderly can live together and be cared for when they are too weak or ill to take care of themselves;

“general waste” means general waste as defined in the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008);

“hazardous substance” shall mean any substance which may cause injury, ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances during importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping. Includes hazardous chemical substances and substances such as solid, liquid, gas, aerosol or combination thereof, but excludes hazardous electronic products and radioactive substances;

“health authority” means a Municipal Health Division under Directorate Community Services responsible for Municipal Health Services;

“health care risk waste” means as defined in the SANS 10248, Management of Health Care Waste;

Health certificate means a certificate issued in terms section 1 under chapter 2 of this By-law.

“health establishment” means a health care facility as defined in the National Health Act;

“health hazard” shall mean any actual threat to public health, and without limitation, includes- (a) Unsanitary conditions,

- a) Circumstances which make it easier for a communicable disease to spread,
- b) Circumstances which make food or drink, including water for domestic consumption, unhygienic or unsafe to drink or eat; and
- c) Circumstances which allows pests and/or parasites to infest any place or body of water where they may affect public health;

“local authority” means Mopani District Municipality responsible for rendering Municipal Health Services in terms of the relevant legislation or any delegated authority;

“Owner”, in relation to any premises, means-

- (a) the person in whose name the certificate of title to ownership of those premises or properties is registered, and includes the holder of a stand licence; or
- (b) if such person or holder is dead, insolvent, mentally ill, a minor or under any legal disability, the person in whom the administration of such first mentioned person’s or such holder’s estate is vested, whether as executor, guardian or in any other capacity; or
- (c) if the premises/property are leased and registration in a deeds registry is a prerequisite for the validity of such lease, the lessee; or
- (d) where the title of those premises/property is registered in the name of a juristic person, the secretary or manager, or director or member, or the managing body or committee of such juristic person;

“person” means a natural person or a juristic person, including an organ of the state;

“person in charge” in relation to a premises means any person in charge of or managing the premises, and includes the agent of any such person if he is absent from the Republic or his whereabouts is unknown;

“potable water” shall mean drinking water whose bacteriological, physical and chemical quality is fit for human consumption and that meets the standards as set out in the SANS 241;

“premises”, means any building, structure or tent together with the land on which it is situated and the adjoining land used in connection with it and includes any land without any building, structure or tent and any vehicle, conveyance or ship;

“public gathering places” shall mean shopping malls, airports, cinemas, stadia, public events, including government owned or occupied premises;

“service user” means a person who uses health and/or social care services from a service provider;

“tippy tap” refers to a simple device for hand washing with running water.

“ventilated improved pit latrine” means pit latrine with a vent pipe, and a fly-screen at the top outlet of the pipe.

2. Application and purpose of the of the By-law.

2.1. The By-law shall be applicable in all areas under the jurisdictions of Mopani District Municipality.

2.2. The purpose of this By-law:

- 2.2.1 To enable the district Municipality to protect and promote the long term health and well-being of people in its jurisdictional areas by –
 - 2.2.1.1 Providing in conjunction with any other applicable law, an effective legal and administrative framework within which the Municipality can-
 - 2.2.1.1.1 Manage and regulate activities that have the potential to impact adversely on public health.
 - 2.2.1.1.2 Require the premises to be properly maintained and managed, and
 - 2.2.1.1.3 Define the rights and obligations of the Municipality and the public in relation to this purpose

CHAPTER 2

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Requirements for health certificates

1. No person may operate or use any premises as listed under SCHEDULE 1 ANNEXURE A of these By-law without a valid health certificate issued by an Environmental Health Practitioner appointed by the Mopani District Municipality, to the effect that the premises comply with the provisions of these By-law.

Procedure for application of health certificate

2. (1) A person in charge of any premises as listed in SCHEDULE 1 under ANNEXURE A (referred to in section (1), wishing to obtain a health certificate in respect of such premises, shall apply therefore in writing to the Mopani District Municipality Satellite Municipal Health Office in whose jurisdiction the premises is situated, on a form containing minimum particulars as prescribed in SCHEDULE 2 **ANNEXTURE A** of these By-Law.
- (2) Upon receipt of the application referred to in sub-section (1), the relevant Satellite Municipal Health Office shall within 24hrs, consider the application.
- (3) An Environmental Health Practitioner may, in addition to information provided in the application form, request such further information as he/she deems necessary from the owner or person in charge.
- (4) If an Environmental Health Practitioner, after conducting an inspection of the said premises, is satisfied that the premises concerned :
 - (a) Do in all respect comply with the requirements of the premises in question, may issue a health certificate in the name of the owner or person in charge of such premises, using a relevant certificate template form with municipality logo that is substantially the same as the templates in **SCHEDULE 2** of these By-law.
 - (b) Do not in all respects comply with the requirements of issuing a certificate, an Environmental Health Practitioner may subject to the provisions of the By-Law, grant an extension for a maximum period of six months to enable the owner or person in charge of such premises, to comply with the requirements in question.
 - (c) The provisions of sub- section (1) do not apply to the owner or person in charge during the period of extension granted in terms of sub-section (4) (b).
 - (d) The issuing of a health certificate does not constitute an approval for the applicant to use the premises concerned for the specific purpose for which the health certificate was issued, without complying with *all other relevant requirements of the local authority concerned or other applicable legislation*.
- (5) A health certificate shall be displayed in a conspicuous place for the information of the public on the premises in which it was issued or copy thereof shall immediately be made on request where the display thereof is impractical.
- (6) A health certificate -
 - (a) shall not be transferable from one person to another, or from one premises to another.
 - (b) shall be valid only in respect of conditions as specified out in the application, or the restrictions as prescribed by an Environmental Health Practitioner to prevent a health hazard or risk.
 - (c) shall be valid for a period as specified by the relevant Environmental Health Office, as such period shall not exceed two years from the date of issue.
 - (d) May at any time be endorsed by the relevant Environmental Health Office by:
 - (i) the addition of any further restriction that may be necessary to prevent a health hazard; and
 - (ii) the removal of any restriction, should the risk of the hazard be removed.

- (e) Shall expire temporarily for the period during which a prohibition under section 3(2) is in effect.
- (f) Shall expire permanently if a prohibition referred to is not removed within the stipulated period, which shall not exceed six months from the date on which the notice was issued.
- 10) No person shall make any unauthorized changes or additions to or forge a health certificate issued by an Environmental Health Practitioner.
- 11) A health certificate issued prior to the commencement of these By-Law, in terms of the National Norms and Standards for Environmental Health shall be deemed to be a health certificate issued under this By-Law.

Prohibition on the use of premises for specific purposes

- 3. (1) No person shall allow the use of or operate any premises as, listed in *schedule 1 under annexure A*, in a manner contrary to the provisions of this By-law.
- (2) If an Environmental Health Practitioner following an inspection of any premises listed in *schedule 1 Annexure A* is of the opinion – (a) that such premises or facility are in such a manner that they do not comply with the requirements of this By-Law, and to the extent that such circumstances exist with regard to such premises, that they constitute a health hazard, and that the continued use of such premises or an activity on such premises should be prohibited, the Environmental Health Practitioner may summarily prohibit the use of any such premises or facility for the purpose of its intended operation, or any of the activity that relates to the intended operation of the premises, by serving a written order on the owner or person in charge or if he or she is not available, on his or her representative, informing such person of the prohibition. The prohibition order shall be issued on a form containing the minimum particulars as prescribed in **Annexure (g)**, of these By-Law.
- (3) A notice referred to in sub-section (2) shall contain at least the following particulars:
 - (a) the reasons for the prohibition;
 - (b) the statement that the prohibition will in writing be removed by the Environmental Health Practitioner as soon as the reason(s) for the prohibition has (have) been attended by the owner or person in charge.
- (4) (a) A prohibition shall come into operation from the time at and the date on which a notice is served under sub- section (3) .
 - (b) No person shall perform any act that is contrary to such prohibition.
- (5) The owner/person in charge may apply to the relevant Municipal Health Office for the removal of a prohibition notice placed by an Environmental Health Practitioner, attending to the prohibition challenges.
- (6) An Environmental Health Practitioner shall within 3 working days of receiving a request for the removal of the prohibition, carry out an inspection of such premises, and if satisfied with the compliance of such prohibition, shall in writing remove the prohibition. The prohibition shall remain in force if none compliance is noted after the inspection.
- (7) The Municipal Health Office may levy an inspection fee as determine by the Municipality tariffs policy for carrying out the inspection on the person in charge of the premises for each investigation carried out by an Environmental Health Practitioner in terms of *sub-section (6)*.

Withdrawal of Health Certificates

4. A Municipal Health Office may at its discretion withdraw a health certificate issued in terms of this By-Law, if the health certificate holder is convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of the By-Law.

Compliance with the National Building Regulations

5. The structure of any premises referred to under CHAPTER 3 MAIN PROVISIONS, where reasonable, must comply with the requirements of the National Building Regulations and Building Structures Act, 177 (Act 103 of 1997), as amended, and other related By-laws of Mopani District Municipality.

Compliance with food safety legislation

6. All facilities used in connection with the handling, preparation and serving of foodstuffs on all premises referred to under CHAPTER 3 MAIN PROVISIONS, must comply with the provisions of the Regulations Governing General Hygiene Requirements for Food Premises, Transport of Foodstuffs and related matters, R638 of 22 June 2018.

Drinking water quality requirements

7. (1) Water supply on all premises must be fit for human consumption, and shall be suitable for all domestic uses, such as drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene purposes.
(2) The microbiological, physical, aesthetic and chemical quality of drinking water provided must conform to the requirements as set out in the **SANS 241** for drinking water.

PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH PRINCIPLES

8. PRINCIPLES

- (1) Every person has a constitutional right to an environment that is not harmful to his or her health or wellbeing and the Municipal council has a constitutional obligation, within its financial and administrative capacity, to promote a safe and healthy environment.
- (2) The risk of a public health hazard occurring, continuing or recurring shall be eliminated whenever reasonably possible, and if it is not reasonably possible to do so, it shall be reduced to a level acceptable to the public health and environment
- (3) Any person who owns or occupies premises in the municipal area shall ensure that it is used for and maintained in a manner that ensures that no public health hazard or public health nuisance occurs on the premises.
- (4) Any person who undertakes an activity which creates a risk to public health shall:
 - (a) Take all reasonable measures to eliminate or reduce that risk, to a level acceptable to the Municipal council; And
 - (b) Bear the costs of taking those measures and of any reasonable costs incurred by the Municipal council in ensuring that the risk is eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level.
- (5) The Municipal council shall regulate all activities and administer all matters for which it is legally responsible for in a manner that
 - (a) Avoids creating a public health hazard or a public health nuisance;

- (b) Does not make it conducive for any human or animal disease to spread;
- (c) Does not give rise to unsanitary or unhygienic conditions;
- (d) Prevents unsafe food or drink from being consumed;
- (e) Avoids creating conditions favourable for infestation by pests;
- (6) In dealing with matters affecting public health the Municipal council must
 - (a) adopt a cautious and risk-averse approach;
 - (b) prioritise the collective interest of the people of the municipal area, and of South Africa, over the interests of any interest group or sector of society;
 - (c) take account of historic inequalities in the management and regulation of activities that may have an adverse impact on public health and redress these inequalities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner;
 - (d) adopt a long-term perspective that takes account of the interests of future generations; and
 - (e) take account of, and wherever possible without compromising public health, minimize any adverse effects on other living organisms and ecosystems.

9. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

The public health principles set out in section 8 must be considered and applied by any person

- (1) exercising a power or function or performing a duty under these by-laws;
- (2) formulating or implementing any policy that is likely to have a significant effect on, or which concerns the carrying on of activities likely to impact on public health in the municipality area; or
- (3) exercising a public power or function or performing a public duty in the municipal area which is likely to have a significant effect on public health in that area.

10. PROHIBITION ON CAUSING PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARDS

- (1) No person shall create a public health hazard anywhere in the municipal area.
- (2) Every owner or occupier of premises must ensure that a public health hazard does not occur on those premises.
- (3) An owner or occupier of premises creates a public health hazard if:
 - (a) The premises are infested with pests breeding on the premises;
 - (b) There are conditions on the premises which are conducive to the spread of a communicable disease or which may cause a non-communicable disease;

- (c) There is any unsanitary condition in any part of the premises;
- (d) Any water supply for domestic consumption on the premises is unsafe for human consumption.

11. DUTY TO REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARDS

The owner or occupier of premises who knows of a public health hazard on those premises, must within 24 hours of becoming aware of its existence

- (1) Eliminate the public health hazard;
- (2) If the owner or occupier is unable to comply with subsection (1) above take reasonable steps to reduce the risk to public health and forthwith report the existence of the public health hazard to the Mopani Environmental Health Services in writing.

12. PROHIBITION OF CAUSING GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCE

- (1) No person shall create a public health nuisance anywhere in the municipal area.
- (2) Every owner or occupier of premises must ensure that a public health nuisance does not occur on those premises.
- (3) The owner or occupier of premises creates a public health nuisance if he or she causes or allows -
 - (a) Any premises or part thereof to be of such a construction or in such a state as to be offensive, injurious or dangerous to health;
 - (b) any street, stream, pool, lagoon, ditch, gutter, watercourse, sink, cistern, water closet, earth closet, pail closet, urinal, cesspool, cesspit, drain, sewer, dung pit, slop tank, ash heap or dung heap to be so foul or in such a state or so situated or constructed as to be offensive or to be injurious or dangerous to health;
 - (c) any stable, kraal, shed, run or premises used for the keeping of animals or birds and which is so constructed, situated, used or kept as to be offensive or to be injurious or dangerous to health;
 - (d) Any accumulation of waste, offal, manure or other matter which is offensive or is injurious or dangerous to health;
 - (e) any public building to be so situated, constructed, used or kept as to be unsafe or to be injurious or dangerous to health;
 - (f) Any dwelling to be occupied without proper and sufficient supply of potable water within a reasonable distance;
 - (g) Any dwelling to be overcrowded;
 - (h) any factory or industrial or business premises not to be kept in a clean state and free from offensive smells arising from any drain, water closet, earth-closet, urinal or any other source, or not ventilated so as to destroy or render harmless and inoffensive as far as practicable any gas, vapour, dust or other impurity generated, or so overcrowded or so badly lighted or ventilated, as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of those employed therein or thereon;

- (i) Any factory or industrial or business premises to cause or give rise to any smell or effluvia which is offensive or injurious or dangerous to health;
- (j) Non-compliance with the South African National Standard SANS 10103:2004: The measurement and rating of environmental noise, with respect to land use, health, annoyance and to speech communication; or
- (k) any other activity, condition or thing declared, in terms of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003) or any applicable provincial legislation and By-laws promulgated under such legislation, to be a health nuisance as defined in such legislation.

(4) A person may not, in violation of national or provincial legislation and guidelines on the quality of the water supply –

- (l) deposit or cause or allow to be deposited any matter, liquid or thing which is infectious or injurious to the public into any water supply or
- (m) add or cause or allow to be added any infectious, offensive or noxious matter, effluent, fluid or thing to any water supply which could cause a nuisance or constitute a danger to health.

(5) A person may not keep or allow another person to keep any animal or bird by the side of or in immediate proximity to any water supply which the public has a right to use where the position of the animal or bird could pollute the water or is dangerous to health.

- (7) A person must not allow or cause any animal or bird to enter or pollute a water supply, which the public has a right to use.

(8) A person may not bathe, wash or cause or allow to be washed any clothing or other article or animal in any place which drains into any water supply which the public has a right to use as drinking water or for domestic purposes, whether or not the water supply is derived from sources within or outside the Province: Provided that this regulation does not apply in the case of any stream, water course or water furrow from which water is not used as drinking water or for domestic purposes at any place less than one kilometre below the place in the stream, water course or water furrow where bathing or washing usually takes place

(9) A person may not in any manner whatsoever, and whether wilfully or negligently, litter or pollute any land, whether public or private, or sea or inland waters or the air unless the act otherwise directs.

INFORMAL TRADING

13. PROHIBITION OF AND RESTRICTION ON THE CARRYING ON OF BUSINESS

- (1) No person shall carry on the business of street vendor, pedlar or hawker –
 - (a) in a garden or park under the control of the municipality and to which the public has a right of access unless such area has been set apart and demarcated by the municipality for the purpose;
 - (b) On a verge contiguous to –

- (i) A building belonging to, or occupied solely by, the State or the municipality;
- (ii) A church or other place of worship; or
- (iii) a building declared to be a national heritage site in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999);
- (c) In an area declared by the municipality in terms of section 26 of these by-laws as a place where the carrying on of the business of street vendor, pedlar or hawker is –
 - (i) Prohibited, or
 - (ii) contrary to any restriction imposed by the municipality in terms of that section in respect of such area:
- (d) at a place where –
 - (i) it obstructs access to a fire hydrant;
 - (ii) it obstructs access to any entrance to or exit from a building;
 - (iii) it prevents pedestrians from using, or substantially obstructs them in their use of a sidewalk;
 - (iv) it causes an obstruction on a roadway;
 - (v) it limits access to parking or loading bays or other facilities for vehicular traffic;
- (e) on that half of a public road contiguous to a building used for residential purposes if the owner, occupier or person in control of the building objects thereto:
- (f) at a place where –
 - (i) it obstructs access to street furniture, bus passenger benches or shelters, queuing lines, refuse disposal bins or other facilities intended for the use of general public;
 - (ii) it obstructs the visibility of a display window in business premises, if the person carrying on business in the business premises concerned objects thereto;
 - (iii) it obstructs access to a pedestrian crossing;
 - (iv) it obstructs access to any vehicle;
 - (v) it obstructs any road traffic sign or any marking, notice or sign displayed in terms of this by-law; or
 - (vi) it interferes in any way with any vehicle that may be parked alongside such place.
- (2) No person carrying on the business of street vendor, pedlar or hawker shall at any time;
 - (a) in any way obstruct access to any municipal service;

- (b) erect any structure (other than a device which operates in the same manner as, and is shaped like an umbrella) for the purpose of providing shelter without the written approval of the municipality or the traditional authority;
- (c) carry on such business in a manner which –
 - (i) creates a nuisance to other people;
 - (ii) damages or defaces the surface of any public road or public place or other municipality property; or
 - (iii) creates a traffic hazard;
- (d) attach any object by any means to any building, structure, pavement, tree, parking meter, lamp pole, electricity pole, telephone booth, post box, traffic sign, bench or any other street furniture in or on a public road or public place;
- (e) make a fire at a place or in circumstances where it could harm any person or damage a building or vehicle or any street furniture referred to in subsection (d);
- (f) fail or refuse to move or remove any goods, after having been requested to do so by the supplier of a telecommunication service who requires access to such service, or by an authorized employee or agent of the municipality or an officer respectively acting in terms of this by-law.

14. CLEANLINESS OF PLACE OF BUSINESS

No person carrying on the business of street vendor, pedlar or hawker shall –

- (1) accumulate, dump, store or deposit or cause or permit to be accumulated, dumped, stored or deposited any refuse, scrap or waste material on any land or premises, in any manhole, storm water drain or on any public road or public place, other than in a refuse receptacle approved by the municipality;
- (2) keep the area or site occupied by him or her for the purpose of such business in an unclean and/or unsanitary condition;
- (3) keep his or her goods in an unclean and/or unsanitary condition;
- (4) fail to remove daily from any public road or public place at the conclusion of trading all waste, packaging material, stock and equipment of whatsoever nature which are utilized in connection with such business;
- (5) carry on his business in such a manner as to be a danger or threat to public health or public safety; and
- (6) at the request of an officer or a duly authorized employee of the Municipality, fail to move or remove anything so that the area or site may be cleaned.

CHAPTER 3

MAIN PROVISIONS

PART 1

REQUIREMENTS FOR EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

15. (1) Subject to *section 1*, a person shall not operate an Early Child Development Centre on premises of which a valid health certificate has not been issued or is not in force, or on premises that do not meet the requirements of this *section 8*.
- (2) Premises shall be of location, design, construction and finish, and shall be so equipped in a such condition that enables children to be cared for hygienically and safely, and protected from any physical, chemical or biological hazards in the environment.
- (3) For the purpose of sub-section (2), premises used for the purpose of an early childhood development centre shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) Where children living with disabilities are cared for, the premises must be constructed so as to be easily accessible by wheel chair or other devices, and enable the children to be protected from injury or harm.
- (b) The yard shall be enclosed with a fence, brick, wall or other safe material with access control for the safety of children on the premises.
- (c) The premises shall be kept clean at all times free from long grass, debris, litter, stagnant water, redundant equipment and other miscellaneous waste or dangerous goods.
- (d) An indoor and outdoor play areas for playing, eating and for sleeping purposes shall be provided for use by the children, and shall be so constructed as to provide maximum protection against permeation by wind, sunlight, rain or other environmental conditions.
- (e) The indoor play area referred to in sub-section (3)(d) shall meet the following requirements;
- (i) provide a minimum of 1.5m-2m² free unobstructed floor space for each child, so as to prevent any overcrowding of children.
- (ii) The outdoor play area of a minimum of at least 2m² per child shall be provided.
- (iii) If no outdoor play area is provided on the premises, an indoor play area with a free unobstructed floor space of 3m² must be provided per child;
- (iv) If more than 6 children are kept on the premises, they are separated by age groups to prevent older children from possibly injuring younger ones;
- (v) The indoor play area and equipment shall be kept free from any structural hazards, such as sharp corners, stairs, protruding nails, rust, slippery surfaces or nay conditions that may pose a danger to children on the premises, including entrapment or strangulation.
- (vi) The indoor and outdoor play areas shall be kept clean and in good repair at all times, free from debris, litter and other miscellaneous rubbish.
- (f) Each play room shall be -
- (i) Ventilated effectively by means of natural ventilation through openings and openable sections which are directly connected to the outside air and so positioned in the external walls and/or roof that effective ventilation is possible: Provided that such openings shall have a surface area of the room concerned; or
- (ii) Artificial ventilation that complies with the requirements of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No 103 of 1977); and
- (iii) Adequately illuminated,
- (g) Each play room shall be adequately illuminated;
- (h) Floors of the playroom and shall have a smooth surface that is easily cleanable and prevents the permeation of dampness;
- (i) Interior walls shall be constructed of an easily cleanable surface.
- (4) An ECD premises shall have access to a potable supply of running water for cooking, drinking, cleaning and washing hands;
- (a) Where no running water is available, a minimum of 10-25 liters of potable water per person per day shall be available and stored hygienically on the premises for the all domestic uses.
- (b) Water storage containers shall be protected from contamination by dust, animals or flies at all times;

- (c) Water containers used for collection of drinking water are designed so as to prevent contamination by hands when scooping – narrow opening containers must be used.

(5) ECD premises shall have –

- (a) Adequate separate toilet and hand washing facilities for use by the children, and by staff;
- (b) Toilets facilities shall be appropriate for use by toddlers, (junior type bowls must be provided
- (c) At least 1 (one) toilet facility shall be provided for every 20 children; where more than 20 children are accommodated on the premises, toilets must be designated by sex.
- (d) Where there are no sewerage systems in place, approved Ventilated Pit Toilets shall be provided, at least 1 pit toilet shall be provided for every 20 children on the premises.
- (e) A toilet facility must be located at least within 200m of the child care facility premises;
- (f) Pit toilets used are so constructed as to be able to be used by children (reduced pots size and height), and doors openable on the outside;
- (g) Floors of the toilets must be constructed of a firm concrete floor so as to prevent possible collapse;
- (h) The structure of the pit toilet must be safe and firm;
- (i) The pit toilets must be maintained in good order and cleaned regularly to prevent the occurrence of offensive smells and attraction of flies;
- (i) Children must be unaccompanied by a care giver at all times when using pit toilets;
- (j) Toilet facilities shall be structurally safe and kept in a clean and hygienic condition at all times. All Toilet facilities shall be properly illuminated ventilated.
- (l) Toilets shall be maintained in good working order and in good repair, and are kept clean and free from offensive smells at all times.
- (m) For children 0-3 years:
 - (i) In addition to toilet facilities referred in sub-section ((i) and (ii), where children are potty trained, at least 1 (one) potty is provided for every 5 (five) toddlers;
 - (ii) Excreta shall only be emptied hygienically in a toilet facility and potties cleaned after every use and disinfected in a properly demarcated area;
 - (iii) A clearly demarcated nappy changing area equipped with an easily cleanable surface and water-proof mattress shall be provided, and this area shall be located away from the any food preparation area;
 - (iv) Proper hygiene practices are employed during diaper changing, to prevent the faecal contamination of the immediate environment in the changing area, as well as to prevent transmission of faecal oral infections, these hygiene practices include the following:
 - (i) Handwashing facilities equipped with cold running water for washing of hands in close proximity to the toilet facilities;
 - (ii) Where no running water is available, low cost hand washing basins shall be provided, in the form of tippy taps.
 - (iii) One handwashing basin shall be provided for every 20 (twenty) children on the premises.
 - (iv) An adequate amount of toilet paper, and soap shall be available in the toilet facilities at all times.

General hygiene and safety requirements:

- (6) ECD premises shall be kept clean at all times and free from any condition that may pose danger or a health and safety risk. In ensuring the health and safety of the children on the premises, a person in charge or caregiver shall ensure that:
 - 1) Cots and water proof mattresses are spaced 750mm apart during sleep or nap time to allow free and safe movement by a child care supervisor and prevent breathing into each other.
 - 2) During cold weather conditions, the premises are adequately heated throughout with suitable means of heating, to prevent children being exposed to extreme cold conditions. Heating facilities used are safe for children and staff and do not emit noxious fumes, gases or odours. No open fires shall be allowed in the play areas.
 - a) All heating appliances/heat emitting surfaces must be protected by a fix guard or must be thermostatically controlled to ensure safe surface temperatures.
 - b) Hot water must be thermostatically controlled to ensure safe temperatures.
 - c) Children must be protected against fires, hot water installations, electrical fittings and appliances, heating appliances and any other objects that may be dangerous or constitute a hazard or injury to the children on the premises.
 - 3) Storage facilities for the storage of children's toys, books, and other play material are provided in the indoor play area to promote good housekeeping and prevent possible injuries.
 - 4) Play rooms are regularly cleaned to minimize dust and moulds.
 - 5) Solid waste is removed from playrooms daily.

- 6) Waste bins are provided at strategic points within the premises for disposal of waste accumulated on the premises;
- 7) Waste water is disposed off quickly and safely.
- 8) Effective measures are put in place to minimise and eliminate the breeding of pests and vectors on ECD premises, including proper storage and disposal of waste and general environmental hygiene.
- 9) If face cloths are used for children on the premises, individual, marked cloths must be used for each child and individually hanged on pegs or hooks, for maximum safety, disposable towels may be utilized.
- 10) Mouth contact toys used for children under the age of 2 years are cleaned and sanitized daily, by scrubbing in warm and soapy water using a brush, rinsing with clean water, submerging in a sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and air dried.
- 11) Caution is taken to eliminate all toys that may present a choking hazard, especially in children under the age of 2 years.
- 12) The play equipment is kept clean and maintained in good working order and in good repair.
- 13) Linen used for sleeping purposes is kept clean at all times, and laundered at least weekly, especially for children under the age of 3 (three) years.
- 14) Where artificial grass surfaces are used in outdoor play areas, measures are taken to ensure the safety of children:
 - a) Due to the ability of synthetic fibres to retain high surface temperatures, measures are taken to reduce high surface temperatures on the grass (applying water on the synthetic fibre on warm days).
 - b) The surfaces should be cleaned regularly with suitable manufacturer cleaning material to prevent the offensive odours and the occurrence of other health hazards.
- 15) The premises are free from any noxious, poisonous or dangerous plants or shrubs.
- 16) No animals or birds are kept on the premises where a child care center is operated, except by written permission of the Environmental Health Practitioner after the necessary Environmental Health impact assessment has been completed.
- 17) No paddling pool, swimming pool or other related structure are permitted in any child care center premises, except by written permission by the EHP (if a swimming pool has been allowed by the EHP, such swimming pool must be fenced off and be covered at all times);
- 18) Ponds, pits and or other hazards in the garden or external play area are fenced off to ensure safety of children.
- 19) Smoking is prohibited on the premises and "No smoking" signs must be installed strategically on the premises.
- 20) Dangerous objects, materials, sharp instruments and utensils are kept stored away and out of reach of children;
- 21) Dangerous substances, such as hazardous chemicals are not used in the vicinity of children.
- 22) Secure storage facilities are provided for cleaning chemicals and unsafe, toxic, dangerous or hazardous materials, substances or equipment,
- 23) All open electrical plugs are adequately covered; No electrical wires run across rooms unprotected;
- 24) Adequate and suitable storage is provided for prams, pushchairs, carrycots, play and work equipment and personal belongings,

Medical care for children

- (7) A separate area in a form of a sick bay shall be provided on the premises for separating a child/children that falls ill.
- (8) The sick bay referred to on sub-section (6) shall be;
 - (a) Separated from play areas;
 - (b) Adequately ventilated and illuminated;
 - (c) Equipped with an adequate supply of potable water and wash up facilities (for washing of wounds, hand washing etc);
 - (d) Free from any offensive odours, fumes, vapours or gases;
- (9) The ECD shall have easy access to a medical care facility, where children might require urgent medical attention.
 - (a) For any child who becomes ill or has suffered an injury requiring medical attention, a care giver must:
 - (i) Immediately notify the parent or guardian of the child;
 - (ii) Immediately call for medical assistance, where necessary;

- (iii) Provide the necessary care and treatment for minor injuries in an isolated;
- (iv) Immediately notify an EHP/relevant health authority in an event of the illness being suspected of being a communicable disease;
- (b) On admission, children shall be checked for basic immunization in accordance with the National Expanded Programme on Immunization. Where the schedule has not been met, parents shall be advised on the risk to the child and others.
- (c) Children suspected or diagnosed of an infectious or communicable disease shall be closely monitored, and where possible parents are advised to temporarily exclude the child from attending child care until the condition/illness has been declared by a health professional, to be safe.
- (d) Children's records include basic medical information of a child (allergies, immunization, etc)
- (e) A list of emergency telephone numbers which include, fire brigade, ambulance, outbreak response, clinic, hospital, doctor and police shall be available and easily accessible on the premises.
- (f) Adequate provision is made for disposable gloves and disinfectants to protect staff and children and to disinfect contaminated areas and surfaces when dealing with illnesses or injuries where blood or bodily fluids have been excreted.
- (g) All areas and surfaces where a treatment of a child or caregiver for an illness or injury has taken place shall be disinfected immediately.
- (h) A basic first aid kit shall be kept on the premises and caregivers trained in basic first aid.
- (i) Medicines, cleaning substances and any dangerous substances must be kept in locked spaces and kept out of reach of children.

Sand Pits

- (10) All sandpits are under shaded areas and the following measures are taken to ensure the hygienic maintenance of the sand pits:
- (11) The sand pit referred to in sub-section (9) shall be kept clean, protected from contamination at all times, disinfected when obvious contamination took place and kept a dry as possible.
- (12) If the sand is contaminated by animal or human faeces, blood or other body fluids, children must be removed from the sand pit and:
 - (i) Use of a watering can with mild detergent or household disinfectant diluted in water, over the sand to kill germs; or disinfect by ranking salt through the sand; or
 - (ii) The sand must be completely replaced if contaminated extensively.
- (13) Children shall be supervised at all times when playing in the sand pit;
- (14) Caregivers shall ensure that children wash their hands every time after playing in the sand pit.
- (15) If an EHP after assessment of an ECD is of the opinion that a sand pit on the premises poses a hazard and risk to the health and safety of the children, he/she may prohibit the use and order the removal thereof.

Food preparation area/s

- (16) All facilities used in connection with the handling, preparation and serving of foodstuffs on the premises, must comply with the provisions of the Regulations Governing General Hygiene Requirements for Food Premises, Transport of Foodstuffs and related matters, R638 of 22 June 2018.
- (17) Where children under the age of 2 years are accommodated on the premises, or children being bottle-fed, an area designated for washing and preparing bottles must be provided.
 - (a) To minimize infections from viruses, bacteria and parasites and the risk of disease transmission, all milk bottles used for feeding of children must be cleaned and sterilized before use.
 - (b) Before sterilizing, used bottles, teats and caps are must be thoroughly washed with clean soapy water to remove all traces of milk. The following methods of sterilization may be employed:
 - (c) If bottles are prepared for children under 2 years of age, an area must be designated for preparation of milk bottles, must be provided.

PART 2 REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S HOMES

16.

- (1) Subject to *section 1*, a person shall not operate a children's home on any premises of which a valid health certificate has not been issued or is not in force, or on premises that do not meet the requirements of *section 9*.
- (2) Premises shall be of location, design, construction and finish, and shall be so equipped in a such condition that enables children to be cared for hygienically and safely, and protected from any physical, chemical or biological hazards in the environment.
- (3) For the purpose of sub-section (2), premises used for in connection with operating a children's home shall meet the following requirements;

Enclosure of the premises

- (4) An enclosed yard, enclosed with a fence, brick, wall or other approved material shall be provided and entrance and exit control is provided.

Sleeping facilities

- (5) Separate living quarters for staff and families living on the premises shall be provided;
- (6) The living quarters referred to in sub-section (5) must make provision for sleeping accommodation for the children being care for, and any adult or guardian on the premises. Indoor living area and outdoor play space
- (7) (1) An indoor play space with sleeping accommodation of at least 2m² per child for children for children aged between 2-6 years, and 4m² for children between 7-13 years and children above 13 years shall be provided on the premises;
 - (a) For children under the age of 2 (two) years, separate indoor activity area of 1.5m² per child should be provided;
- (2) An adequate outdoor play area shall be provided for use by the children on the premises.
 - (a) The outdoor area must have adequate means of enclosure and a lockable gate, to prevent unauthorized entry and children leaving the premises on their own accord and to prevent unauthorized entry to the premises.
 - (b) The area shall be free from excavations, steps, projections, levels or any surface which may adversely impact on the health and safety of children using that area.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities

- (8) Adequate potable water supply, toilet and wash-up facilities must be provided to meet the needs of children, adults and staff on the premises.
 - (a) 1 (one) toilet facility should be provided for at least every 20 (twenty) children on the premises and at least 1 (one) hand wash basin for every 20 (twenty) children.
 - (b) Separate toilet and wash-up facilities must be provided for staff members.
 - (c) Bathing facilities/showers must be provided.
 - (d) Adequate potable water supply must be available for all uses on the premises.
 - (e) Toilet facilities shall be separated by gender.
 - (f) Female toilet facilities must enable the safe menstrual hygiene management.
 - (g) For children under the age of 2 (two) years on potty training, 1(one) chamber pot should be provided for at least every 5 children.
 - (h) Potties referred to in paragraph (g) shall only be emptied in a toilet and cleaned and disinfected after each use.
 - (i) In cases where no sewer system is available, ventilated improved pit toilet shall be used.
 - (j) Pit toilets used by children shall be of reduced size and height and the doors shall be openable on the outside.
 - (k) For children under the age of 2 (two) years, still on nappies, a separate changing area must be provided on the premises, equipped with adequate storage facilities for soiled nappies and wash-up facilities to clean the children.

- (l) Toilet facilities shall be adequately illuminated and ventilated.
- (m) WASH facilities shall be maintained in good repair, and kept clean at all times.
- (n) For children on nappies, a nappy changing area, equipped with a nappy changing table, with a water-proof mattress must be provided.

Medical care for children

- (9) Measures shall be taken to ensure that children on the premises have access to medical care when required.

General hygiene and safety requirements

- (10) A high standard of hygiene shall be maintained on the premises and children shall be at all times protected from hazards and dangerous conditions.
 - (a) Children shall at all times be protected from open fires, hot water installations, electrical fittings and appliances, heating appliances and any other objects that may be dangerous or constitute a hazard or injury to the children on the premises;
 - (b) Medicines, detergents, pesticides and other harmful substances shall be stored in lockable places and out of reach of the children;
 - (c) The premises are free from any noxious, poisonous or dangerous plants or shrubs;
 - (d) The outdoor play area for younger children is free of any excavations, steps, projections, levels or any surface which is dangerous or may constitute a safety hazard;
 - (e) Smoking shall be prohibited on all areas where children sleep, play and are cared for.
 - (f) Play and living areas shall be maintained free of any structural hazards, such as sharp corners, slippery surfaces that may pose a danger or constitute a hazard to children on the premises.
 - (g) During cold weather conditions, the premises must be adequately heated throughout with suitable means of heating, to prevent children being exposed to extreme cold conditions. Such heating facilities should not emit any noxious gases, fumes or odours.
 - (h) The premises and all facilities used in connection with the caring of children shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.
 - (i) Adequate storage facilities must be provided on the premises for storage of personal belongings of children and staff.

PART 3 REQUIREMENTS FOR OLD AGED HOMES

- 17. (1) Subject to section 1, a person shall not operate an Old Age Home facility on premises of which a health certificate has not been issued, or is not in force, or on premises that do not meet the requirements of section 10.

Structural requirements

- (2) The location, design, construction and finish of the premises referred to in sub-section (1), shall be in such a condition that it enables service users to be cared for safely and hygienically, and that they can be protected from any physical, chemical or biological hazards.
- (3) The building structures shall comply with the following requirements;
 - (a) Walls must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material, plastered and brought to a smooth finish; and covered with a light coloured paint, adequate plastic finish or other approved material.
 - (b) Floors must be constructed of concrete, hardwood or other durable material and brought to a smooth finish.
 - (c) Ceilings must be constructed so as not to attract dust and in the case of operating theaters, labour

- wards, sterilizing rooms and wash up rooms, the ceiling must have a hard, smooth and washable surface.
- (d) Rooms must be adequately and individually ventilated; the design must allow for cross ventilation.
- (e) The rooms must be adequately illuminated.

Physical facilities

- (4) Suitable accommodation must be provided for residence service users on the premises and such accommodation shall comply with the following requirements;
 - (i) Where single room accommodation is provided, each room must have a floor space of not less than 9m² and not less than 16m² for double rooms.
 - (ii) For ward type accommodation, a floor space of not less than 7.5m² must be provided for every service user accommodated in the ward.
 - (iii) For ward-type accommodation, an unobstructed space of at least of not less than 1.2m² Must be maintained between beds, to enable movement of carers and equipment.
 - (iv) Single rooms accommodating wheel chair users must have usable floor space of not less than 12m²
 - (v) The rooms and/wards must be cleaned daily and kept hygienic and free from offensive odours or smells.
 - (vi) Patients must not be overcrowded in the care rooms.
 - (vii) For frail care patients, additional floor space must be provided to allow free movement within wards.
 - (viii) Separate residential accommodation shall be provided for staff required to reside on the premises.
 - (ix) The dining and lounge areas must be constructed as so allow free movement of service users, especially for those with morbidity challenges.
 - (x) All floor surfaces must be equipped with a non-slip surface, and all carpets, mats and other loose coverings must be suitably and securely secured to the floors and adequately illuminated.
 - (xi) Corridors area shall be at least 1.8m wide and provided with a hand railing along the length of at least one wall.
 - (xii) All corridors, staircases, steps and ramps must be adequately illuminated and fitted with effective ramps.
 - (xiii) Heating facilities that are likely to emit offensive and harmful gases, fumes and odours are not permitted for use.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities

- (5) Adequate and accessible toilet, bathing and wash-up facilities must be provided to meet the needs of service users.
 - (a) At least 1 (one) toilet facility and one bath must be provided for not more than 10 service users. (b) At least 1 (one) handwash basin must be provided for not more than 10 service users.
 - (c) Toilet facility referred to in paragraph (a) must be within close proximity of service user's private accommodation and where they are cared for.
 - (d) Additional toilet facilities must be provided, accessible and clearly marked next to the lounge and dining areas for use by service users.
 - (e) Toilet facilities shall be maintained in good working order at all times.
 - (f) All toilet facilities must be kept clean at all times; floors scrubbed and bowls cleaned and disinfected as and where necessary.
 - (g) All bathrooms must be fitted with porcelain, enamel or cast iron enamel baths with a constant supply of cold and hot running potable water.
 - (h) Walls of the toilet facilities must be constructed of a smooth surface and be light coloured to render them easily cleanable and visible of dirt and other conditions that may be unhygienic.
 - (i) Toilet facilities must be adequately illuminated and ventilated.
 - (j) Separate toilet facilities and hand wash basin must be provided on the premises, for visitors and for staff members.
 - (k) All bathrooms and toilet facilities must all be designated by sex.
 - (l) The toilet areas must be adequately illuminated and ventilated.

- (m) The bathroom complex must be painted with a light coloured durable, washable paint.
- (n) Floors of toilet facilities must be covered with a non-slip, non-shining surface.
- (o) Adequate potable water supplies must be provided on the premises for drinking, washing, cooking and all other household uses on the premises.
- (p) Hygiene products, such as handwashing soaps and toilet paper must be provided in the toilet and wash-up facilities for use by service users, staff and visitors at all times.

Facilities for provision of health care services on the premises

- (6) Where health care services are provided on the premises, the premises must also comply with the standards for health establishment with regards to examination rooms, sluice rooms, and health care waste management and general hygiene and infection control measures.

Storage facilities

- (7) (a) Adequate and separate storage facilities must be provided on the premises for storage of:
 - (i) Storage of medicines and drugs and such facilities and should be kept locked at all times except when medicines or drugs are being removed or returned to it.
 - (ii) Storage of poisons, habit-forming drugs and potentially dangerous drugs.
- (b) Storage room must contain adequate moveable shelving made of impervious material.
 - (i) Every shelf in a store room must be a minimum height of 225mm above the floor.
 - (ii) All storerooms and store facilities must be kept clean at all times and cleaned routinely at least once every week.
 - (iii) Individual lockable cupboards should be available for storage of each resident's personal items.
 - (iv) Adequate storage facilities must be provided for the storage of any spare equipment, including particularly heavy equipment and gas cylinders.
 - (v) The equipment must be stored in manner so as not to obstruct any passages, entrances of exits to the premises.

Infection control and safety measures

- (8) Measures must be taken to prevent and control the transmission of infections and communicable diseases on the premises.
- (a) All areas of the premises should be maintained in good condition, including the kitchen equipment, laundry machinery; outdoor steps, pathways; gardening equipment to ensure a safe environment for the service users.
- (b) An emergency stand-by electrical plant is provided which is adequate to provide an immediate alternative supply of electricity to any part of the old age home to ensure the continued operation, throughout the period of the of the failure of all electrically operated appliances and equipment which, in the opinion of an EHP of any relevant professional, are or may be lifesaving;
- (c) Appropriate first aid emergency equipment must be available on the premises.
- (d) Measures must be in place to control the breeding of vectors or pests.
- (e) A laundry area must be provided for laundering of contaminated linen or other soiled articles on the premises.
- (f) Separate linen rooms, for storage of dirty and clean linen, with separate and adequate cupboards or shelves for the storage of clean linen must be provided on the premises.
- (g) If an outside contractor is utilized for laundry purposes, it must be done in an approved laundry by a qualified or registered service provider, especially for laundering of highly contaminated linen.

PART 4 REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL PREMISES

- 18. (1) No person shall operate a school on premises that do not meet the requirements of these By-laws, and that are not issued with a health certificate in respect of section (1) .
- (2) School premises must be located, designed and operated so as to enable the health and safety of learners on the premises to be protected, and shall be operated under a valid health certificate issued by an EHP, to the effect that the premises comply with the provisions of this By-law.

- (3) Learners on the premises must be protected from any physical, chemical or biological hazards in the school environment.

Structural facilities

- (4) The building structure must be safe and pose no hazard for the children and staff on the premises;
- (a) Walls and roof must be must be free of cracks.
 - (b) walls must be plastered, brought to a smooth finish and rendered easily cleanable.
 - (c) Floors must be constructed of concrete, hardwood or other durable material and brought to an easily cleanable smooth finish.
 - (d) Ceilings must be constructed so as not to attract dust.
 - (e) Classrooms must be adequately ventilated and illuminated
 - (f) Measures must be taken to protect the children from being exposed to excessive heat/sun rays, planting of trees around the premises and providing of shaded areas is encouraged.
 - (g) Adequate floor space of at least 1.0- 1.5m² per child must be provided in the classrooms. Overcrowding in classrooms must be avoided to prevent the easy spread of infection from one learner to another or from learners and teachers.
 - (h) The premises must be enclosed with an approved means of enclosure and provided with a gate, to protect learners on the premises.
 - (i) Entrance and exit should be controlled so as to prevent unauthorized entry to the school premises.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities

- (5) Adequate toilet and wash up facilities that meet the needs of pupils and staff members must be provided on the premises.
- (a) At least 1 (one) toilet facility must be provided for 20 pupils on the premises;
 - (b) At least 1 (one) urinal must be provided for every 20 boys;
 - (c) At least 1 (one) hand wash basin must be provided for not more than 20 (twenty) children equipped with a constant supply of running water;
 - (d) Hand wash basins must be located in or immediately adjacent to the toilet facilities;
 - (e) Separate toilet and wash-up facilities must be provided for use by educators;
 - (f) Toilet facilities must be kept in good working order and clean and sanitary at all times;
 - (g) Toilet facilities must be designated by gender;
 - (h) A constant supply of toilet paper and handwashing soap must be available in the toilet and wash-up facilities at all times.
 - (i) Separate toilets and hand wash facilities must be provided for staff members on the premises.
 - (j) Staff toilets should be separated by gender.
 - (k) Toilet facilities must be designed so as to allow for use by one pupil at a time.
 - (l) Toilet facilities must be properly illuminated and ventilated.
 - (m) Toilets should be easily accessible to all, including staff and children with disabilities - no more than 30 m from all users. Male and female toilets should be completely separated.
 - (n) Toilets must provide privacy and security.
 - (o) Toilet facilities must be kept operational and unlocked at all times during school hours – only toilets that are out of order must be locked and a sign be placed outside to indicate as such.
 - (p) Toilets must be cleaned daily, with a disinfectant being used on all exposed surfaces.
 - (q) A cleaning and maintenance plan must be in place for cleaning and maintenance of all toilet facilities.
 - (r) An adequate supply of soap and toilet paper must be provided at all times.
 - (s) A container made of a durable and impervious material, equipped with a close-fitting lid should be provided in every toilet used by females for disposal of sanitary towels.
- (6) An adequate supply of potable water supply must be provided for drinking and other household uses on the premises.
- (a) A reliable water points, with soap or a suitable alternative, must be available at all the critical points within the school, particularly in toilets and kitchens.
 - (b) A reliable drinking-water access points should be accessible by staff and school children, including those with disabilities, at all times.
 - (c) If no running water is available on the premises, a minimum of 5 liters per person per day for non-residential children and staff must be kept and stored hygienically on the premises for all purposes (drinking, personal hygiene/hand washing and cleaning).

- (d) For boarding schools, a minimum of 20 liters per person per day for all residential school children and staff must be available on the premises for drinking, washing up, cleaning and food preparation purposes;
- (e) Self-made, low-cost hand washing points can be made in various ways, are utilised for areas with no running water.
- (f) a pitcher of water and a basin (one person can pour the water for another to wash their hands; the wastewater falls into the basin);
- (g) a small tank (e.g. an oil drum) fitted with a tap, set on a stand and filled using a bucket, with a small soak away or a basin under the tap to catch the wastewater; and
- (h) a “tippy-tap” made from a hollow gourd or plastic bottle that is hung on a rope and that pours a small stream of water when it is tipped.

Non-waterborne sanitation technologies

- (7) If non-waterborne toilets are utilized, Ventilated Improved Toilets must be provided;
- (a) If pit toilets are used, the design of the pit toilets must be constructed in such a manner as not to cause harm or injury to the users.
- (b) Floors of the pit toilets must be constructed of concrete to provide a safe floor surface.
- (c) Toilets used for smaller children must be equipped with reduced pots (reduced pots size and height).
- (d) Doors to pit toilets must be open-able on the outside.
- (e) The pit toilets should be maintained in good order and cleaned regularly to prevent smells and flies going in and out of the toilet facilities.
- (f) Young children must be supervised at all times when using pit toilets.

Washroom facilities for boarders/residential pupils and staff

- (8) Where boarding accommodation is provided in a school, facilities for bathing and showering must be provided for residential students and staff on the premises.
- (a) Water closets and/or hand wash basins, baths and/showers must be provided and easily accessible to the sleeping accommodation.
- (b) All wash up facilities must be separately provided for male and female boarders.
- (c) At least 1 (one) bath/shower and must be provided for every twenty pupils or staff members on the premises **ratio1:20** and or at least 1 (one) shower is available for every 20 pupils or staff members.
- (d) Separate Wash-up facilities must be provided for staff
- (e) A supply of cold and hot running water must be available in the wash rooms.
- (f) If no running water is available on the premises, a minimum of 25 (twenty) liters per person per day for all residential school children and staff must be available and kept and stored hygienically on the premises for all drinking, personal hygiene, food preparation, cleaning and laundry.
- (g) Drinking water must be adequately stored and protected against contamination by flies, dust or animals.

Accommodation for pupils and staff members at boarding schools

- (9) Adequate sleeping, living and accommodation facilities must be provided for boarders with adequate ventilation and lighting.
- (a) Separate sleeping accommodation must be provided for residential male and female pupils.
- (b) Separate sleeping and living accommodation must be provided for staff on the premises.
- (c) For dormitories, a floor space of not less than 4.2 m² must be provided for each pupil with a distance of at least 0.9 m maintained between each beds.
- (d) For cubicles, a cubicle for a single pupil with its own window and a minimum floor area of 5.0 m²; must be provided.
- (e) Single bed bedroom for a single pupil must have a minimum floor area of 6.0 m².
- (f) Sleeping accommodation must be kept clean and in good repair.
- (g) A floor space of not less than 2.3 m² should be available in all living accommodation for each pupil and staff on the premises.
- (h) Adequate storage facilities must be provided for the storage of personal belongings of residential pupils and staff, which may include a lockable locker.
- (i) Storage facilities should be provided for the storage of linen.

Medical care for learners

- (10) Adequate, timely and appropriate medical attention must be accessible or pupils requiring medical care;
- (11) An adequate and equipped room must be provided for isolation of a pupil/s who falls ill and/or suspected to be infected with a communicable disease;
 - (a) The area referred to in sub-regulation (10) must be provided/ equipped with a hand wash basin with a supply of running water; and
 - (b) An approved, lockable and adequately equipped first aid kit for treatment of minor injuries or illnesses.
- (12) The isolation room must be equipped with a bed or water proof mattress.
- (13) Proper supervision should be provided at all times for a pupil placed in the sick bay.
 - (a) For any pupil who becomes ill or has suffered an injury requiring medical attention, the persons in charge/owner of the school must:
 - (i) Immediately assess the injury/illness and if minor, and provide the necessary care and treatment for minor ailments in the sickbay area;
 - (ii) Call for medical assistance, if necessary; and notify the parent/guardian of the pupil;
 - (iii) Immediately notify an EHP in an event of the illness being suspected of being a communicable disease.
- (14) A telephone must be available on the school premises for notification of a parent or guardian where applicable and to summon medical assistance in accordance with paragraph b(ii).
- (15) Pupils suspected of suffering from a communicable disease must be excluded from attending preschool if in the opinion of an EHP or relevant health professional, the person poses a health risk to other pupils and is capable of communicating the disease.
- (16) A list of emergency telephone numbers which must include, fire brigade, ambulance, outbreak response, clinic, hospital, doctor and police should be made available and easily accessible on the premises.
- (17) Adequate provision must be made for disposable gloves and disinfectants to protect staff and children and to disinfect contaminated areas and surfaces when dealing with blood related illnesses and injuries; all health care risk waste must be handled and disposed off safely.
- (18) All areas and surfaces where treatment of a child or caregiver for an illness of injury has taken place must be disinfected immediately; The adequate training of care givers on basic first aid is recommended.

General hygiene and safety requirements

- (19) (1) All reasonable measures must be taken to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of pupils on the school premises at all times.
 - (a) Pupils and staff must be adequately protected against fires, hot water installations, electrical fittings and appliances, heating appliances and any other objects that may be dangerous or constitute a hazard or injury on the premises.
 - (b) Medicines, detergents, pesticides and other harmful substances must be stored in lockable places and access be given to employees responsible for utilizing such materials only.
 - (c) The school premises must be kept clean at all times and indoor and outdoor areas must be free from sharp objects.
 - (d) Waste water must be disposed off quickly and safely and waste water disposal systems should be in place on the premises, in compliance to the relevant By-Laws of the Local Authority concerned.
 - (e) Pupils and staff must be protected from potentially disease-transmitting vectors.
- (2) Measures must be taken to control the breeding and density of vectors on the school premises are minimized to prevent the spread of diseases.
- (3) Measures must be taken to ensure that pupils suspected or confirmed to be suffering of a communicable disease are isolated from others and offered with the necessary medical care, to prevent the spread to other pupils and/or staff.
- (4) Adequate number of refuse bags and/ or refuse bins with close fitting lids must be provided for the collection, storage and disposal of waste on the premises.

PART 5
REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

19. (1) Subject to *section 1*, a person shall not operate an accommodation establishment on premises of which a valid health certificate has not been issued or is not in force, or on premises that do not meet the requirements of *section 12*.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- (2) Water supply, toilet and wash-up facilities must be provided to meet the needs of guests.
- (a) An adequate supply of hot and cold potable running water must be provided for drinking and all uses.
 - (b) Bath and or showers should be provided and suitably placed in each room; otherwise it must be easily accessible to every occupier and designated for different sexes.
 - (c) Suitable and effective means of drainage and sewage disposal connected to the municipal sewer must be in place and approved by the Local Authority concerned.
 - (d) A waterborne sewage system connected to the municipal sewer, a septic tank or other approved disposal system must be utilized for sewage disposal, in compliance with the local authority's relevant By-Laws.
 - (e) Drainages and sewage disposal systems or private sewage disposal systems should be maintained in proper operating condition and free from defects and be in compliance with relevant By-Laws of a specific Local Authority.
 - (f) Toilet paper, soap and towel must be supplied adequately in the ablution facilities at all times.
 - (g) All sanitary, ablution and water supply fittings must be kept clean and maintained in good working order at all times.
 - (h) A container made of a durable and impervious material, equipped with a close-fitting lid should be provided in every toilet used by females for disposal of sanitary towels.
 - (i) Staff on the premises should be provided with separate and adequate toilet and wash-up facilities. At least 1 (one) toilet and hand wash basin, bath/shower is provided for every 12 (twelve) employees on the premises **ratio 1:12**.

Swimming pools and hot baths

- (3) Where swimming pools/hot baths facilities are provided on the premises for use by the guests, the owner/person in charge must ensure frequent monitoring of the quality of the swimming pool water, with regards to turbidity, residual disinfectant and pH values as well as microbiological parameters to ensure safety of guests.
- (a) The pH of swimming pool water must be controlled to ensure efficient disinfection and coagulation, to avoid damage to the pool fabric and ensure user comfort. The pH should be maintained between 7.2 and 7.8 for chlorine disinfectants and between 7.2 and 8.0 for bromine based and other non-chlorine processes.
 - (b) The owner/person in charge must ensure the sampling of bath tub/pool is conducted regularly for heterotrophic plate count, E Coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and legionella spp. (c) Children shall be accompanied by an adult at all times when utilizing the facilities.
 - (d) The facilities must be kept clean and maintained in good working order.

General hygiene requirements

- (4) The owner/person in charge shall ensure that the premises and any other facility used in connection with the operation of an accommodation establishment in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.
- (a) Beds provided for guests must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and equipped with a mattress cover that is washed on a regular basis.
 - (b) An adequate supply of mattress covers, pillows and other bedding must be provided and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.
 - (c) Sheets, towels and pillow cases provided for guests should be laundered prior to each new guest or at least once per week for long term guests.
 - (d) A laundry facility must be provided on the premises, equipped with facilities for washing, drying and ironing of linen and other material.

- (e) Separate storage facilities must be provided for the storage of clean and soiled articles.
- (f) The premises and all equipment used in connection with the operation of the facility must be maintained in a clean and sanitary good condition at all times.
- (g) Measures must be in place to prevent and control the breeding of rodents /pest on the premises.
- (h) All refuse must be collected, stored and disposed off in an environmentally acceptable manner and in line with relevant By-laws of the local authority concerned.
- (i) Adequate number of refuse bags and/ or refuse bins with close fitting lids must be provided for the collection of waste the premises.

General safety requirements

- (5) Fire protection equipment, approved by the relevant authority of a local authority concerned is in place and complies with the relevant By-Laws.
- (6) Adequate changing facilities must be provided for non-resident employees, and individual lockers should be provided for storage of personal belongings of each staff member.

PART 6 REQUIREMENTS FOR BEAUTY PARLOURS

20. (1) Subject to *section 1*, a person shall not operate a beauty parlour on premises of which a valid health certificate has not been issued or is not in force, or on premises that do not meet the requirements of *section 13*.

- (2) Beauty salons must comply with the following structural requirements:
 - (a) The premises should be adequately ventilated and illuminated.
 - (b) The clients and employees shall be provided with toilet and ablution facilities on the premises. At least 1 (one) toilet and hand wash basin should be provided for every 12 employees **ratio 1:12** and at least one toilet and hand wash basin should be provided for every twenty clients on the premises **ratio 1:20**, and should be equipped with a constant supply of running water.
 - (c) All toilet facilities must be designated by sex.
 - (d) Suitable and effective means of drainage and sewage disposal connected to the municipal sewer must be in place and approved by the Local Authority concerned.
 - (e) A waterborne sewage system connected to the municipal sewer, a septic tank or other approved disposal system must be utilized for sewage disposal, in compliant with the local authority's relevant By-Laws.
 - (f) Drainages and sewage disposal systems or private sewage disposal systems should be maintained in proper operating condition and free from defects and be in compliance with relevant By-Laws of a specific Local Authority.
 - (g) Adequate wash up facilities with a constant supply of hot and cold running water must be in place for washing of hair.
 - (h) Where five or more persons of the same sex are employed on the premises, adequate separate change facilities shall be provided for the storage of personal belongings.
 - (i) All working surfaces, including shelves, fixtures and table tops shall be constructed of a durable, non-absorbent and easily cleanable material.
 - (j) Adequate storage facilities must be provided for the storage of articles in connection with the services provided.

General hygiene requirements

- (3) Measures must be taken to ensure that general hygiene is maintained on the premises.
 - (a) An approved system for the disposal of waste water should be in place on the premises.
 - (b) The change rooms provided should contain an individual locker for every employee and a hand wash basin provided with a supply of hot and cold running potable water and an adequate supply of soap and disposable towel.

- (c) All refuse must be disposed off in an environmentally acceptable manner and in line with relevant By-laws of the local authority concerned.
- (d) Adequate number of refuse bags and/ or refuse bins with close fitting lids must be provided for the collection of waste the premises.
- (e) The salon premises may not be used for the purpose of food preparation or for sleeping, unless separate food preparation area is provided for such different purpose.
- (f) The premises and all equipment used in connection should be maintained in good conditions and clean and sanitary at all times.
- (g) Employees on the premises should be equipped with adequate protective clothing. A waterproof apron, gloves and dust must where necessary.
- (h) Animals are not permitted on the premises, unless in the case of a guide dog.
- (i) Instruments used in the salon should be kept clean and disinfected after each use.
- (j) All instruments that come into contact with blood must be sterilized after each use.
- (k) Plastic, cloth towels, aprons and caps must be washed daily after each use.
- (l) Disposable gloves and wipes must be disposed off after each use.
- (m) Adequate numbers of towels should be provided for various uses associated with the running of the business and must be kept clean.
- (n) Laundry facilities for the washing of all linen and towels should be provided on the premises.
- (o) If beverages are provided on the premises, a separate area should be provided equipped with a facility for cleaning crockery and utensils for that purpose.

Waste management

- (4) Measures must be in place to ensure that the collection, storage, disposal and management of waste on the premises complies with relevant legislation;
 - (a) All sharp instruments, bloodied instruments are regarded as infectious waste and must be disposed off accordingly, including razors, blades, needles and other sharp instruments.
 - (b) Approved methods of waste collection, storage, transportation and disposal must be adopted for the management of waste, and any sharps, and blood contaminated products shall be regarded as infectious waste and must be handled in line with the SANS 10248.
 - (c) An approved first aid kit shall be available on the premises at all times for the treatment of minor injuries, which should be equipped with the following:
 - (i) Adhesive bandages;
 - (ii) Sterile gauzes;
 - (iii) Medical tape;
 - (iv) Scissors;
 - (v) Liquid soap;
 - (vi) First aid instruction book; and (vii) Disposable gloves.
 - (d) Containers used for the storage of waste must be equipped with close-fitting lids.
 - (e) Employees must be trained on the handling of infectious waste.
 - (f) Sharps shall not be disposed off with general waste, and measures shall be taken to ensure that it is removed by registered service provider from the premises. **The use of ultra-violet radiation for tanning**
- (5) Where ultra-violet radiation equipment are used on the premises, the following requirements shall apply.
 - (a) Persons under the age of 18 are allowed to make use of or operate, or to be in contact with any operations of the sun bed business on the premises.
 - (b) Users of sun beds should be provided with all relevant health information in relation to the use of sunbeds, which should be placed in a conspicuous place on the premises, for easy access by the users.
 - (c) Adequate protective eye wear must be available for use by the users at all times during tanning, and if not disposable, the eye wear must be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
 - (d) Records must be kept of the following:
 - (i) All clients that used their services; including their contact details and residential addresses;
 - (ii) Incidences, including the effects thereof, experienced by clients, during sunbed usage;
 - (iii) Maintenance, service and inspection monitoring; which should all be kept for a period of at least 3 years before discarding.

The use of dyes, pigments and stencils and tattoo procedures

- (6) Measures must be in place to ensure that sound management practices are applied in the use of materials and equipment for tattooing.
- (a) All dyes and pigments manufactured for the purpose of tattooing must be used according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- (b) In preparing dyes or pigments, non-toxic materials must be used.
- (c) Single-use, sterile, individual containers for dyes or pigments must be used for each patron.
- (d) The stencil, unless composed of acetate, should be used for a single tattoo procedure only. Acetate stencils may be disinfected and re-used.
- (e) Tattooing must be conducted in such a manner so as to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases from client to client and from artist to client. The following minimum standards are maintained:
 - (i) The area of the body to be tattooed, and all parts of the body which are visible, must be examined for signs of intravenous drug use, open sores, lesions, oozing wounds and skin diseases. If such are found or suspected, the person should not be tattooed.
 - (ii) A tattoo artist must wear water proof and clean aprons at all times during tattooing. If the apron is contaminated with blood, it must be changed between clients and washed.
 - (iii) Storage facilities must be provided for storage of all instruments, dyes, pigments, stencils and other equipment used in connection with tattooing, when not in use, equipment's, especially sharps, shall be stored in an orderly manner within the facilities provided.
 - (iv) Equipment's used for tabooing, body piercing, clippers must be sterilised accordingly utilising approved methods of sterilisation.
 - (v) Good sanitary and hygiene practices must be applied at all times.

PART 7 REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS AND SPA BATHS

21. (1) Subject to *section 1*, a person shall not operate a public swimming pool facility on premises of which a valid health certificate has not been issued or is not in force, or on premises that do not meet the requirements of *section 14*.

Structural and physical facilities

- (2) All structural and physical facilities of a public swimming pool must ensure the health and safety of users;
- (a) The premises must be surrounded by a wall or fence as prescribed by the National Building Regulations and the Building Standards Act.
- (b) Potable water supply serving the swimming pool, showers, drinking points and other water using devices must be in compliance with the SANS 241 for drinking water.
- (c) The surface of the floor area surrounding the spa bath or swimming pool must be constructed of an approved impervious, non-slip material.
- (d) Toilet facilities (flush water closets and urinals) and showers should be provided, separate toilet and showers should be provided for males and for females. Toilet facilities must be accessible to disabled persons.
- (e) At least 1 (one) water closet should be provided for every 50 (fifty) people and one (1) urinal for every 50 (fifty) males swimmers expected at the time full capacity.
- (f) At least 1 (one) shower should be provided for every 20 (twenty) swimmers on the premises.
- (g) Floors, walls and ceiling in the toilet and shower facilities must be constructed of an approved material, not adversely affected by steam, water.
- (h) Toilet and shower facilities must be properly ventilated in accordance with the Building Regulations, to prevent the existence of odour nuisances.
- (i) Toilet and shower facilities must be kept clean and sanitary at all times.
- (j) Floors of toilets and shower rooms should be constructed of a non-slippery finish, impervious to moisture that is easily cleanable.
- (k) Readily accessible change rooms should be provided for the convenience of users and are separated for each sex.
- (l) Water used to fill swimming pools or to keep the level of the pool or spa baths must be from an approved water source.

Monitoring of water quality

- (3) The bacteriological, physical and chemical quality of the swimming pool water must be safe for human use.
- (a) The spa bath/swimming pool must be frequently monitored for turbidity, residual disinfectant and pH values. The pH of swimming pool water must be controlled to ensure efficient disinfection and coagulation, to avoid damage to the pool fabric and ensure user comfort. The pH should be maintained between 7.2 and 7.8 for chlorine disinfectants and between 7.2 and 8.0 for bromine-based and other non-chlorine processes.
- (b) Where chlorine based disinfectant are used, a minimum free available chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/l, with a maximum free available chlorine residual of 3 mg/l must be maintained.
- (c) The total viable bacteriological count of any sample submitted for analysis shall not exceed 100 organisms per ml of water.
- (d) Heterotrophic plate count, E Coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and legionella spp shall be monitored on a 3-month basis;
- (e) Escherichia coli type 1 bacteria shall not be present in any 100 ml of spa bath or swimming pool water.
- (f) Records of water quality monitoring must be kept on the premises for inspection by an EHP when required.
- (g) The premises should be kept in a safe, clean and sanitary condition and in good repair at all times.
- (h) No direct physical connection between the sewer system and any drain from the swimming pool or reticulation system must exist.
- (i) Any swimming pool, gutter drain, overflow from the recirculation system when discharged to the sewer system shall connect through a suitable air gap so as to preclude the possibility of backflow sewage or waste into the swimming pool piping system.

General hygiene and safety requirements

- (4) Good hygiene shall be maintained at all times on the premises;
- (a) The facility its surroundings should be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, and shall not pose a health risk to the users.
- (b) The sewer line serving the backwash for the filter shall be 1-1/2 times the size of the backwash line or provide a containment vessel capable of holding a minimum of 5 minutes' volume of backwash water at the backwash design rate.
- (c) In the case of an accidental faecal release or vomit:
 - (i) The facility must be closed for use and all bather removed;
 - (ii) The contaminants should be removed and inactivated;
 - (iii) The water chemistry must be checked;
 - (iv) If disinfection levels are within required parameters, the pool remains closed for at least 60 minutes and then re-opened;
 - (v) If disinfection levels are not within the required parameters, the pool must be closed and disinfection levels restored. The facility may re-open 60 minutes after acceptable disinfectant levels have been attained; and
 - (vi) If faeces are in the form of diarrhoea, the pool must be closed for 24 hours, remedial action taken to remove the contaminants, disinfect the facility and attain acceptable quality standards before re-opening the facility.
- (d) A properly maintained, approved and fully resourced first aid box shall be kept on the premises for the treatment of minor injuries.
- (e) A qualified and proficient life saver/s must be available on the premises and shall be competent in life saving, first aid, and the operation of the swimming pool.
- (f) Children under must be accompanied by an adult at all times when utilizing the facilities.

22. (1) Health establishments shall comply with the following environmental health requirements;

Floors, walls and ceilings

(3) The internal physical structure in clinical wards, kitchens, bathrooms shall be so constructed as to enable and facilitate easy cleaning.

- (a) Internal walls must be constructed of an impervious material brought to a smooth finish and easily cleanable and painted with a light coloured paint.
- (b) Ceilings must be constructed of a dust proof material, smoothly finished and painted with a light coloured washable paint.
- (c) Floor surfaces must be constructed of impervious material, brought to a smooth finish and properly drained.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water supply

- (5) An improved water supply piped into the facility must be available.
- (a) Adequate water must be available on the premises in sufficient quantities for all uses.
- (b) The water supplied in the facility must comply with the SANS 241 for potable drinking water.
- (c) Where a health establishment has additional building-specific sources of water used to augment the external supply, or have specific purposes that increase potential risk, a risk management plan must be in place.
- (d) Water supply must be continuously tested for fitness of consumption, and where an on-site water storage facilities are utilized, the storage capacity shall be sufficient for 2 days.
- (e) Water storage facilities e.g. reservoirs and tanks shall be adequately protected from contamination.
- (f) Designated health facility staff shall continuously monitor the water in reservoirs and tanks for fitness for use. The water in the storage facilities must be tested for compliance and fitness for consumption.
- (g) If a borehole is the main water source, it must be effectively protected from contamination by humans, animals and other environmental factors.
- (h) To prevent organisms that grow in temperatures between 25°C and 50°C e.g. *Listeria* spp hot water temperatures especially must be kept above 50°C and cold water below 20°C.
- (i) Taps and pipes containing water not fit for human consumption must be clearly marked.
- (j) Records of the water quality must be kept and made available to an EHP on request.
- (k) Where temporary water storage tanks are provided for storage of potable water, such tanks shall be constructed of an approved material, rust-free, durable, be fit for purpose, protected from contamination and kept clean at all times.

Toilet and ablution facilities

- (6) Adequate toilet and ablution facilities shall be provided on the premises that meet the needs of patients, staff and visitors.
- (a) At least 1(one) functioning toilet facility and 1 (one) hand wash basin must be provided for not more than 20 (twelve to fifteen) in-patients,
- (b) At least 1 (one) functioning toilet facility and 1 (one) hand wash basin shall be provided for not more than every 50 visitors.
- (c) Separate toilet and hand washing facilities must be provided for staff members.
- (d) At least 1 (one) bath or shower shall be provided for every 40 (forty) for patients.
- (e) Staff required to sleep on the premises must be provided with adequate wash up facilities, including a shower/bath.
- (f) Toilet and bathing facilities referred to on sub-regulations (a-e) shall be designated by gender. (g) Toilet facilities for females shall provide means manage menstrual hygiene needs.
- (h) At least 1 (one) toilet facility referred to in sub-regulations (a-e), meets the needs of people with reduced mobility.
- (i) All facilities referred to in paragraph (a-e), are adequately ventilated and illuminated.
- (j) A drainage system must be in place and approved measures are utilized for the removal of waste water.
- (k) An adequate supply of toilet paper, liquid soap and/or alcohol based hand rubs shall be provided at every wash hand basin in the facility.

Reception of dead bodies on the premises

- (7) All facilities used in connection with the handling, preparation, storage and transportation of dead bodies on the premises must comply with the requirements as set out in the Regulations relating to the Management of Human Remains, R363 of 22 May 2013, published in terms of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003).

Waste management

- (8) The collection, storage and disposal of general waste on the premises shall comply with the By-Laws of the relevant local authority.
- (9) The management of health care risk waste in the facility shall be in adherence to the SANS10248. (a) Waste must be correctly segregated at all waste generation points.
- (b) Functional waste collection containers for 1(general waste, 2) infectious waste and 3) sharps must be provided in close-proximity to all waste generation points.
- (c) Effective means must be in place for the proper disposal of health care risk waste, in line with relevant legislation.
- (d) A protocol or standard operating procedure is in place for the safe management of health care waste.

Health care risk waste collection and disposal by waste management contractors

- (10) Only licensed waste management contractors must be contracted to render treatment and disposal services for the health establishment;
- (11) Contractual requirements between the health establishment and the waste management contractor should include, but not limited to:
- (i) The specification or description of the types (categories) and volume of health care risk waste to be collected for treatment or disposal (or both).
 - (ii) Where relevant, the treatment or disposal process to be used, taking account of any special requirements.
 - (iii) A method to account for the number of different health care risk waste units collected by the appointed waste management contractor.
 - (iv) The verification of the physical condition of the health care risk waste packages received.
 - (v) The responsibility to sort, count and collect the health care risk waste packages.
 - (vi) A timed collection schedule designed to ensure that the waste is timeously collected and transported.
 - (vii) The personal and environmental health and safety measures to be implemented, including immunization, personal protective equipment and management of spillage measures to be used to infection risks and other hazards associated with the waste.
 - (viii) The transitional arrangements during mobilization and termination of services, including interfaces with the current appointed waste management contractor and the succeeding appointed waste management contractor.
 - (ix) The acceptable behaviour of personnel when collecting the waste at the health establishment.
 - (x) The reporting requirements, including the parameters, format and frequency.
 - (xi) Emergency backup response measures in terms of service delivery challenges.

Classification of health care risk waste

- (12) All health care waste must be classified in accordance with the hazard and risk involved as per SANS 10234-Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as amended.

Minimization, segregation, colour coding and labelling of waste at a health care facility.

- (13) Health care waste shall be segregated correctly at the point of generation, and be containerized and correct liners used.
- (14) Health care risk waste containers are labelled with colour codes and the international biohazard symbol for health care risk waste as prescribed in the SANS 10248- 1-Management of Health Care

Waste , Part 1: Management of healthcare risk waste from a healthcare facility, as per the below

Part 1: Management of healthcare risk waste from a healthcare facility Management of

1- No hazard label.

Waste	Waste sub – category	Colour coding	Labelling
Infectious and anatomical waste	None	RED	a) Have appropriate international “infections hazard” label as prescribed in the SANS 10248 -1 Management of Health Care Waste, Part: Management of healthcare risk waste from a healthcare facility.
Sharps	None	YELLOW	b) Marked with the words “Danger contaminated sharps”. Have appropriate international infections hazard label as prescribed in the SANS 10248-1
Chemical waste including pharmaceutical waste	Chemical or pharmaceutical	DARK GREEN	I) Have appropriate internal hazard label as prescribed in the SANS 10248 – 1 Management of Health Care Waste, Part 1: Management of healthcare risk waste from a healthcare facility II) Marked with words – e.g. pharmaceutical waste solid III) For flammable liquids or solids e.g. chlorinated organic solvent waste and a bold warning “ HIGHLY FLAMMABLE ” or “ FLAMMABLE ” IV) For oxidizing substances or organic peroxides; e.g. Oxidizing chemical waste or organic peroxide waste V) Cytotoxic and genotoxic pharmaceutical waste and contaminated waste marked “Cytotoxic waste” or “Genotoxic waste” VI) Cytotoxic hazard label as prescribed in the SANS 102481- Management of Health Care Waste, None No colour coding
Radioactive waste			VII) Have the appropriate international
General waste		Black	VIII) General waste, also called residual waste, is material from business and households that cannot be recycled. It includes materials such as non recyclable plastics, polythene, some packaging and kitchen scrap. Every person has a duty to manage any waste generated by his or her activities or the activities of those persons working under his or her direction in such a

			to human health or damage to the environment.
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- (15) All health care risk waste containers must clearly indicate the contents e.g. pharmaceutical waste, infectious waste, etc; and
- (16) The name of the health care facility, ward, date of containerization and the service provider also appear on each HCRW container.

Packaging of health care risk waste

- (17) The packaging of health care risk waste, infectious waste pathological (excluding sharps), sharps, and chemical waste is as prescribed in the SANS 10248-1- Management of Health Care Waste, Part 1: Management of healthcare risk waste from a healthcare facility.
 - (a) Health care facilities and health care providers in rural and remote settings may use alternative measures as prescribed in the SANS 10248-2, Management of healthcare waste, Part 2: Management of healthcare risk waste for healthcare facilities and healthcare providers in rural and remote settings, for the packaging of infectious health care risk waste, anatomical waste and sharps in case of emergency situations when there is a delay in the delivery of correct containers or bags.
 - (b) Health care providers travelling to rural areas must be provided with health care waste containers as prescribed in the SANS 10248-2, Management of healthcare waste, Part 2: Management of healthcare risk waste for healthcare facilities and healthcare providers in rural and remote settings, for the collection of sharps waste and other infectious waste such as used cottons, gloves and bandages.
 - (c) Health care facilities and health care providers in rural and remote settings may use alternative methods to close plastic bags provided they are securely closed and does not cause any injury, negative effect on the environment nor in any other way.
 - (d) All sharps containers utilized should be manufactured according to SANS 452: Non reusable and reusable sharps containers.
 - (e) Spilled mercury waste and waste from dental amalgam should be handled as prescribed in the SANS 10248-3, Management of healthcare waste, Part 3: Management of healthcare risk waste from minor generators-Registered health care professionals and non-health care professionals.
 - (f) Health care risk waste containers or bags including alternative containers or bags used for the packaging of health care risk waste must be labelled and colour coded as per table 1 above.

Loading, storage, transportation, and disposal of HCRW

- (18) Internal loading and transportation of Health care risk waste within a facility must be conducted as follows:
 - (a) On wheeled trolleys, containers or carts, with sufficient storage space and designed to avoid spillages.
 - (b) Waste at all major generators must be collected and removed from the wards and departments on a daily basis and be stored in locked central storage area.
 - (c) The manual lifting of and carrying of waste should be avoided and minimized.
 - (d) Access to transportation vehicles should be easy, safe and unobstructed.
 - (e) Containers must be tightly close and are secured when loaded.
 - (f) No waste container may be left unattended during loading and transportation.

- (g) The container, or trolley or cart wheels should always be locked when not in motion.
- (h) The equipment used for transportation is:
 - (i) Easy to load and unload;
 - (ii) Free from sharp edges that could damage containers during loading or unloading; and
 - (iii) Easy to clean and disinfect;
- (i) The mode of transport to treatment and final disposal site is labelled with appropriate pictogram as prescribed in SANS 10229-1- Transport of dangerous goods- Packaging and large packaging for road and rail transport Part 1: Packaging;
- (j) The following information must be recorded for offsite collection of HCRW:
 - (i) Signatures of both the person in charge of the central storage facility and the waste management officer or waste management team member responsible for effective management of waste;
 - (ii) Time and date of collection; and
 - (iii) The volume of waste collected for different categories of waste.

(g) Temporary storage of health care risk waste

- (a) The designated temporary storage for health care risk waste in all health care facilities must be located such that there is minimal risk of contamination to main operations of that area, medicines, foodstuffs, textiles, employees, patients and visitors.
- (b) All HCRW stored at minor generators must be removed to the final storage area regularly to prevent the occurrence of any nuisances.
- (c) HCRW storage areas should always be locked and must not be easily accessible to the public, patients and any unauthorized personnel.
- (d) The temporary HCRW storage area must be adequately ventilated and illuminated, and have non porous floor surfaces, be equipped with a spill kit as prescribed in the waste management plan, and marked with international hazard signs on or adjacent to the exterior doors or lids.

Storage area for radioactive waste, infectious waste and non- infectious anatomical waste, chemical and pharmaceutical waste, health care general waste

- (19) All radioactive waste, infectious waste and non-infectious anatomical waste, chemical and pharmaceutical waste, health care general waste must comply with the storage requirements provisions outlined in the SANS 10248-1- Management of health care waste, Part 1: Management of healthcare risk waste from a healthcare facility.
- (a) All storage areas for health care risk waste streams shall be appropriately marked and display the appropriate international hazard label as per table 1.

Central storage areas

- (20) The central storage area must be clearly demarcated marked with bio-hazardous warning signs on or adjacent to the exterior doors or gates;
 - (i) Adequately ventilated and illuminated;
 - (ii) Protected from direct sunlight and be vermin proofed;
 - (iii) Floors and walls are smooth, slip resistant and non-porous and the floor surface is equipped with an appropriate drainage system connected to the council sewer.
 - (iv) Locked at all times when containers are not stored and have regular security guard monitoring to prevent unauthorized entry; and
 - (v) Has the name of the person in charge of the storage facility and contact numbers displayed on or adjacent to the exterior doors or gates.
- (21) Refrigeration facilities must be provided for storage of waste that requires storage at low temperatures.
- (22) HCRW storage period between generation and treatment or disposal and the required storage temperature must be as per below table, as prescribed in SANS 10248-1;

Table:

Waste category	Storage period	Storage temperature
Pathological waste	24 hours – 90 days	-2°C
	Pathological waste not treated with 24 hours shall be stored at -2°C	
Infectious waste	72 hours – 90 days	-2°C
	Infectious waste not treated with 72 hours shall be stored at -2°C	
Sharps container	90 days	Cool room temperature
Pharmaceutical waste	90 days	Cool room temperature

- (23) HCRW may not be stored for more than 90 days at the central storage area.
- (a) If an offensive odour emanate before 90 days, measures must be taken to arrange for the collection of HCRW.
- (b) In the event of lack of electricity, suitable back supply of electricity or propane or kerosene freezers must be available.
- (c) If the refrigeration or a backup source supply is unavailable in rural and remote settings, alternative measures prescribed in the SANS 10248-2, Management of Healthcare Waste, Part 2: Management of healthcare risk waste for healthcare facilities and healthcare providers in rural and remote settings, may be used for the storage of placenta.
- (d) Measures prescribed in the SANS 10248-2, Management of healthcare waste, Part 2: Management of healthcare risk waste for healthcare facilities and healthcare providers in rural and remote settings, must be adhered to in terms of placentas given for traditional home burial. The central storage area must be equipped with a fire extinguisher and a spill kit as prescribed in the waste management plan.
- (e) An EHP and the waste management officer of the health care facility monitor the temperatures of refrigerators used for the storage of HCRW.
- (f) Foodstuffs and HCRW must be stored separately at all times, the refrigerators used for the purpose of storing HCRW must be used solely for that purpose.

Treatment and disposal of HCRW

- (24) All HCRW must be treated before disposal by a licensed treatment facility and must be disposed off only at a licensed disposal facility.

Storage facilities

- (25) Separate storage facilities shall be provided on the premises for the storage of;
- (a) Medicines and drugs and such facilities;
- (b) Cleaning equipment, pesticides and other potentially dangerous hazardous substances;
- (c) Expired medications, pending removal for disposal;
- (d) Clean linen and dirty linen, containing adequate cupboards or shelves;
- (e) Personal belongings of staff, if five or more staff members are employed;
- (f) Food items.
- (26) Storage rooms must contain adequate moveable shelving made of impervious material.
- (a) Every shelf in any store room should be of a minimum height of 225 mm above the floor.
- (b) All storerooms and store facilities must be kept clean at all times and cleaned routinely at least once every week.
- (c) Hazardous substances must be stored and disposed off in a safe manner, separate from other non-hazardous materials.
- (d) Expired medicines should be stored separately and must be disposed off in a safe manner.
- (e) Adequate storage facilities must be provided for the storage of any spare equipment, including particularly heavy equipment and gas cylinders. The equipment must be stored in manner so as not to obstruct any passages, entrances of exits to the premises.
- (f) Adequate storage facilities for articles that are reasonable necessary to store on the premises for the day to day running of the nursing home must be provided.
- (g) The storage and dispensing of medicines must comply with the requirements of the relevant legislation.
- (h) Refrigeration facilities used for storage of hazardous waste or infectious material must be marked as such, and should be used to store any other item except for the designed purpose.

Laundry services

- (27) A health establishment shall have access to laundry facilities for the effective laundering of linen.
- a) If on-site laundry facilities are provided, the location thereof shall be such that it allows for easy access by various departments within the health establishment, but also prevent possible contamination to clinical areas.
 - b) Internal walls shall be constructed of a material that enables easy cleaning.
 - c) Floors must be constructed of an impervious material, non-slip in wet areas and adequately drained.
 - d) Ceilings must be constructed of a dust proof material.
 - e) The facility must be adequately ventilated by natural or artificial ventilation and must be adequately illuminated.
 - f) Drainage systems should be available and designed without open drains; with lockable inspection or rodding eyes; with a flow from clean to dirty areas; and not connected to storm water drainage.
 - g) Areas receiving soiled linen must be physically separated from areas handling clean linen.
 - h) Adequate ablution and toilet facilities must be provided, including an emergency shower or eyewash facility in the wash-room where chemicals are handled.
 - i) Suitable and hazard-free storage facilities for storage of chemicals must be provided.
 - j) The capacity and the condition of the equipment used for laundering must meet the hospitals laundering needs.
 - k) Vehicles, containers, trolleys or other manually operated equipment for the transporting of linen must be operated to ensure prevention of contamination.
 - l) All dirty linen and hospital clothes regarded as infectious waste and must be stored only in the designated storage area and removed from wards, passages or any other place where patients are treated.
 - m) Laundry staff must be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment.
 - n) Where coal and fuel burning equipment such as boilers are utilized for heating purposes, such boiler shall be operated effectively so as to minimize emissions and pollutants to the atmosphere.

Operational requirements for linen handling

- (28) A health facility must have policy for the management of linen in a facility must be in place.
- (a) Adequate resources must be provided to ensure effective laundering of linen, including for proper maintenance of buildings and equipment.
 - (b) A quality management system must be established incorporating:
 - (i) work instructions and procedures;
 - (ii) process control procedures;
 - (iii) quality control procedures; and
 - (iv) Control of linen (clean/soiled) procedures.
- (29) A procedure specifically for infection/contamination control must be made available to staff handling linen. The procedure should include control measures through differentiation between categories of soiled linen, i.e. of high-risk to normal soiled linen: containers must be colour coded in accordance with SANS 1024-1 (as amended):
- (i) Category **A** (red bag) = high risk infection for immediate incineration;
 - (ii) Category **B** (yellow bag) = infectious/contaminated linen for loading in washing machines;
 - (iii) Category **C** (white bag) = normal linen of no risk during handling.
- (30) A person designated as the laundry controller must ensure that the requirements regarding pollution, occupational and environmental hygiene are complied with, including appropriate action in respect of any risks associated with infection or other hazards.
- (31) Procedures for the use of protective clothing and personal hygiene where staff is in contact with high-risk areas or linen should be documented to include precautionary measures.
- (32) The laundry management/controller and other designated staff must be trained and must be competent on:

- (i) carrying out their functions effectively;
 - (ii) handling hazardous goods in the laundry service;
 - (iii) following procedures (including first aid) with regard to prevention and control of infection;
 - (iv) using protective clothing and follow procedures for decontamination; and
 - (v) operating laundry machines in order to ensure optimum results including general safety procedures.
- (33) Laundry staff must pass the appropriate medical examination at appointment followed by routine health monitoring as prescribed by occupational health and safety legislation.

General hygiene requirements

- (34) The premises must be maintained clean, free from offensive odours, unsightly accumulation of debris, litter and miscellaneous waste at all times.
- (a) Cleaning staff must be trained and competent on cleaning techniques and processes to be utilized for various areas in the health facility.
 - (b) Cleaning material and detergent required to ensure a hygienic environment in the health facility must be available and properly stored at all times.
 - (c) A cleaning schedule must be kept and maintained for cleaning of all areas in the facility.
 - (d) Appropriate cleaning material and equipment must be utilized.
 - (e) All toilet facilities on the premises must be kept clean and in good repair at all times.
 - (f) All hand wash facilities should be supplied with a constant supply of potable running water.
 - (g) Measures must be taken to prevent the spread of infection in the facility.

PART 9 REQUIREMENTS FOR LAUNDRY FACILITY/ ESTABLISHMENTS

23. (1) Subject to *section 1*, a person shall not operate a laundry facility on premises of which a valid health certificate has not been issued or is not in force, or on premises that do not meet the requirements of *section 16*.

Structural facilities

- (2) All structural facilities shall comply with the following;
- (a) Internal walls shall be constructed of a material that enables easy cleaning;
 - (b) Floors must be constructed of an impervious material, non-slip in wet areas and adequately drained.
 - (c) Ceilings must be constructed of a dust proof material.
 - (d) The facility must be adequately ventilated by natural or artificial ventilation and must be adequately illuminated.
 - (e) Drainage systems should be available and designed without open drains; with lockable inspection or rodding eyes; with a flow from clean to dirty areas; and not connected to storm water drainage.
 - (f) Areas receiving soiled linen must be physically separated from areas handling clean linen.
 - (g) The minimum height from floor to ceiling of any room or area should not less than 2.4 meters.

Water supply and sanitation facilities

- (3) Adequate water supply and sanitation facilities must be provided on the premises for use by staff members.
- (a) Toilet facilities, equipped with hand wash basins must be provided on the premises for use by staff members;
 - (b) Where five or more persons of the same sex are employed on the premises, toilet facilities must be separated by sex.
 - (c) Change rooms shall be provided for staff members and shall be equipped with a hand wash basin provided with a supply of running hot and cold potable water.
 - (d) A supply of soap and disposable towels at every hand wash basin.
 - (e) An approved, suitable and effective means of drainage must be in place on the premises, and be approved by the local authority concerned.

Storage, work areas and facilities

- (4) Facilities, work areas and equipment used in connection with operation of a laundry facility must be provided.
- (a) A workroom or area used for housing dry- cleaning machines, washing-machines, and all other fixed or movable equipment used for the operation of a dry cleaning or laundry facility must be provided on the premises.
- (b) In the case of receiving depots, a separate area with a minimum width of not less than 2m must be provided, fifty percent of that area must be unobstructed.
- (c) A floor area of not less than 2.5 m² per person should be provided in the work area for persons employed on the premises.
- (d) A separate area with separate designated counters, with an impervious surface must be provided for receiving and dispatching of articles.
- (e) A separate area should be provided for receiving and marking of soiled and dirty articles and the area is equipped with:
 - (i) Working tables constructed of a durable material with an impervious surface;
 - (ii) Adequate containers constructed of a washable material for storage of dirty articles; and
 - (iii) Hanging rails and shelves constructed of an impervious material in the area for marking clean articles.
- (f) A store room of facilities for the storage of packaging material and other articles should be provided and equipped with adequate packing shelves for clean linen.
- (g) Suitable and separate hazard-free lockable storage for chemicals must be provided.
- (h) All packaging shelves should be a height of at least 250mm above floor level.
- (i) A separate room or area with separate designated counters, with an impervious surface must be provided for the receipt and dispatch of articles.
- (j) All machinery and equipment must be equipped with adequate suction fans to remove any noxious gas, steam and hot air from any room and to release it in the open air in an adequate manner.
- (k) If re-usable nappies are laundered on the premises, a separate pre-rinsing area shall be provided for rinsing of nappies prior to washing.

General requirements

- (a) Measures must be in place to ensure compliance to the local authority concerned fire department requirements.
- (b) Suitable and hazard-free storage facilities for storage of chemicals must be provided.
- (c) Laundry staff must be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment.
- (d) Where coal and fuel burning equipment such as boilers are utilized for heating purposes, such boiler shall be operated effectively so as to minimize emissions and pollutants to the atmosphere.
- (e) The premises must be maintained clean, free from offensive odours, unsightly accumulation of debris, litter and miscellaneous waste at all times.
- (f) Cleaning material and detergents required to ensure a hygienic environment must be available and properly stored at all times.
- (g) The premises, as well as all fittings, equipment and appliances and machinery must be kept clean, hygienic and in good repair at all times.

PART 10

REQUIREMENTS FOR SESSIONAL TRADITIONAL INITIATION SCHOOLS

- 24. (1) No person may operate a seasonal traditional initiation school prior to acquiring a permit from the local authority concerned.

Physical facilities and operations

- (2) Structural facilities must be constructed so as to provide safety of initiates.
- (a) A suitable structure/s must be provided for living purposes, and such structure must be so constructed so as to protect initiates from environmental conditions (heat, cold, and rain).
- (b) A separate suitably constructed structure/s must be provided for preparation of meals, and only safe food that is suitable for human consumption shall be served to initiates.
- (c) The premises shall be located in such as manner as to allow easy access or exit in cases of emergencies.

Water supply and sanitation

- (3) Adequate means must be made to ensure an adequate supply of potable water and sanitation facilities that meet the needs of initiates.
- (a) Potable water fit for human consumption must be provided for all uses (drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing) must be provided.
- (b) A minimum of 25 litres per person per day must be kept and stored hygienically on the initiation school premises for all purposes (drinking, personal hygiene and cleaning).
- (c) Drinking water must be adequately stored and protected against contamination by flies, animals and humans.
- (d) Water storage containers must be kept clean at all times and emptied regularly for cleaning purposes.
- (e) Suitable sanitary facilities should be provided for use by initiates. A portable chemical closet or a safely and well-constructed pit toilet shall be provided.
- (f) Containers used to store night soil should must be emptied only in a toilet and cleaned after each use.
- (g) A constant supply of toilet paper must be provided in the toilet facility.

Medical care for initiates

- (4) Care must be taken to ensure that the circumcision process is safe and measures must be taken to provide medical care for initiates as and when necessary.
- (a) Prospective initiates must undergo a pre-circumcision medical examination by a medical doctor for assessment for fitness to undergo the operation.
- (b) The Medical Officer of Health designated in particular area of a specific province must provide a written permission for a school in that particular area.
- (c) The medical officer of health shall have a right of access to any circumcision is performed or an initiate is treated.
- (d) No traditional practitioner/nurse shall intentionally or neglect ably expose any initiate to any danger or potential harmful situation and he/she shall exercise reasonable care at all times.
- (e) All circumcisions must be conducted in a medically acceptable and humane manner.
- (f) The traditional surgeon must at all times have the district medical officer on standby for referrals and in case of emergencies.
- (g) Only traditional surgeons that have been permitted by the approved local traditional leaders/tribes may operate an initiation school.
- (h) Circumcisions may only be conducted a certified traditional surgeon or any other person authorized by a traditional surgeon.
- (i) All instruments, especially sharps used in connection with the circumcision procedures must be cleaned and sterilized accordingly before and after each use.
- (j) Razor blades shall only be used once, per individual.
- (k) An approved and adequately equipped first aid kit must be available.
- (l) The traditional surgeon and other assistants on the premises must undergo first aid training by an authorized service provider.
- (m) Wounds of initiates must be checked at least twice a day, and where there are signs of a sepsis, the initiate must be taken to the nearest health facility for further observation.
- (n) The traditional nurse must be equipped and trained on the use of body temperature detectors, to be able to monitor any initiate showing signs of fever, to ensure close monitoring for prevention of infections.
- (o) The traditional nurse must have access to a telephone at all times to be able to summon medical assistance as and when necessary, and to notify a parent/guardian/next of kin where applicable.

General hygiene requirements

- (5) Facilities must be provided to promote personal and general hygiene.
- (a) Facilities must be provided for washing of hands, and a constant supply of soap next to the facility.
- (b) Facilities must be provided for bathing for initiates.
- (c) The environment where initiates are kept shall be kept reasonably clean and free from debris.
- (d) Measures shall be taken to safely dispose off waste generated in the facility and all infectious waste generated from the circumcision processes.

PART 11 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES

25. (1) Construction sites must comply with the following environmental health standards:

- (a) Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities must be provided for use by construction workers.
 - (i) At least 1 (one) toilet and one hand wash basin is provided for every 20 employees on the premises.
 - (ii) If more than five (5) employees of the same sex are working on site, separate toilet facilities shall be provided for each gender and marked as such.
 - (iii) All toilet facilities should be designed to provide the user with privacy and security.
 - (iv) Toilet facilities intended for female workers must enable effective menstrual management.
 - (v) Toilet facilities must be adequately ventilated and illuminated.
 - (vi) An adequate supply of toilet paper and hand wash soap must be provided at all times in the toilet facilities.
 - (vii) Wash-up facilities equipped with a supply of hot and cold running must be provided for employees, especially employees engaged in the application of paints, coating, pesticides etc.
 - (viii) Toilet and washing facilities should be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.
 - (ix) The toilet and shower facilities must be adequately ventilated and illuminated.
 - (x) Suitable, effective and approved drainage and sewage disposal system must be in place on the premises in compliance with relevant municipal by-laws of a specific local authority.

- (b) Measures must be taken to ensure that the construction does not pose a risk to neighbouring properties or the general public.
 - (i) The site must be properly fenced off and no unauthorized entry permitted.
 - (ii) Construction areas, ramps, runways, corridors, offices, shops, and storage areas must be adequately lighted while any work is in progress.
 - (iii) Where food is prepared and served on the premises, all facilities used in connection with the handling, preparation, serving of foodstuffs to service users must comply with the provisions of the Regulations Governing General Hygiene Requirements for Food Premises, Transport of Foodstuffs and related matters, R638 of 22 June 2018.
 - (iv) Whenever employees are required to wear protective clothing when engaged in work, esp. because of the possibility of contamination with toxic materials, change rooms and showers shall be provided on site and be designated by gender.
 - (v) Change rooms shall be equipped with separate lockers for storage of each employee's personal belongings.
 - (vi) Change rooms must be adequately ventilated by natural or artificial ventilation.
 - (vii) Fire control equipment must be available on the premises, in compliance with the relevant legislation.

- (c) Waste must be managed so as to prevent a nuisance form occurring on the premises.
 - (i) Waste material and debris should be removed to a disposal area and reusable material should be sorted and moved to a storage area at least once daily to prevent a hazardous condition arising.
 - (ii) Waste generated must be stored and disposed off at an approved landfill site and in accordance with the relevant By-laws of a Local Authority concerned.
 - (iii) Building rubble generated must be temporarily stored in a designated area on site and access to the area be strictly controlled, prior to removal for disposal.

PART 12

REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC GATHERING PLACES

26. (1) Public gathering places must comply with the following Environmental Health Norms and Standards:

- (a) The management of waste on the premises must should comply with the By-law of the relevant Local Authority.
 - (i) Refuse bins with close-fitting lids shall be provided at strategic points throughout the premises for collection of litter.
 - (ii) A central refuse area shall be provided on the premises who storage of waste pending removal.
 - (iii) The central refuse areas referred to in sub-regulation (b) shall be maintained in a such a manner so as to prevent the occurrence of a nuisance.
 - (iv) There shall be access control at all times in the central refuse area.
 - (v) In a case of stadia, on-site management of waste must be available on the premises during public events, for management of waste overflowing, spillages and littering, to prevent a nuisance from occurring.

- (b) The owner or person in charge must ensure that there is adequate potable water supply on the premises at all times for use by the public.
 - (i) In the case of public events, water points shall be made available at strategic points throughout the premises.
 - (ii) If water tankers are utilized as drinking water points, the water shall be potable and fit for human consumption.
 - (iii) The tanks referred to in sub-regulation (b) shall be designed for drinking water storage purposes, protected from contamination and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.
- (c) Adequate ablution facilities shall be provided on the premises, to meet the needs of the public.
 - (a) For population of up to 50 people, one (1) toilet facility/water closet and one (1) wash hand basin shall be provided for every 50 males; and
 - (b) One (1) urinal shall be provided for every 50 (fifty) males.
 - (c) One (1) toilet facility/water closet and one (1) wash hand basin shall be provided for every 25 females.
 - (d) Toilet facilities for women shall enable the management of menstrual hygiene.
 - (e) Suitable, effective drainage and sewage disposal system shall be in place on the premises to the satisfaction of and in compliance to the By-laws of the relevant Local Authority.
 - (f) The use of non-waterborne sanitary services on the premises must comply with the specification of the *SANS 10400*.
 - (g) At least 5% of the total number of toilets to be provided shall be accessible by persons with mobility challenges.
 - (h) Where chemical closets are used to augment toilets in a public gathering place for the purpose of an event, an on-site maintenance team shall be available on the premises for the duration of the event, to deal with blockages, leakages and from preventing the creation of a nuisance and health hazard from occurring; and
 - (a) A site plan detailing the location and type of sanitary facilities to be utilized for an event shall be submitted to an EHP of the relevant Local Authority for consideration prior to the event.

PART 13 REQUIREMENTS FOR VACANT LAND

27. (1) No owner or person in charge of any undeveloped/vacant land shall cause or allow to occur on any such land;
- (a) accumulation of refuse, debris, including glass, paper, rags, tins, trash, ash and coal, including dead animals;
 - (b) overgrown weeds, trees, long grass, and existence of undergrowth, shrubs or any poisonous plants; accumulation of wrecked motor vehicles, chassis, engine or other part of a motor vehicle which is unsightly and may pose a health nuisance;
 - (c) offensive smells; stagnant waters;
 - (d) burning of refuse/waste material; and
 - (e) any conditions resulting in the breeding of flies, mosquitoes or other insects and the harbourage of rodents and other vermin.

PART 14 REQUIREMENTS FOR CARAVAN PARKS, AND CAMPING SITES

28. (1) Caravan parks and camping sites shall only be operated under a valid permit/license issued by the relevant authority.
- (2) The premises shall comply with the following environmental health standards:

The entrance to the Caravan Park or camping ground, roadways, paths, water closets, urinals, ablution and other facilities, and fire fighting and first aid points, shall be adequately illuminated during the hours of darkness.

Water and sanitation facilities

- (3) An adequate and constant supply of potable water, toilet and wash-up facilities shall be provided on the premises.
- (a) one permanent stand pipe shall be provided in a convenient position for every four caravan or camp sites, and under every stand pipe tap there shall be a gully trap set in a dished and properly rendered surround and connected to an approved drainage system.
- (b) At least one (1) toilet and one (1) urinal shall be provided for every eight caravan or camp sites or part thereof. The bucket and channel of the urinal shall be of stainless steel or other approved material.
- (c) At least two (2) toilet facilities shall be provided for every six caravan or camp sites or part thereof in excess of twelve sites.
- (d) Handwashing facilities, equipped with an adequate supply of soap must be provided.
- (e) Female toilets shall enable menstrual hygiene management.
- (f) All bath, showers and wash hand basins shall be provided with an adequate and constant supply of hot and cold running water and shall be fitted with waste pipes suitably trapped and discharging over and into an external gully connected to an approved drainage system.
- (g) The internal wall surface of all bathrooms, shower cubicles and water closets shall be painted with a light coloured oil paint or shall be provided with a wall covering of an approved material.
- (h) All water closets, urinals, ablution and other facilities shall be suitably designated and the entrances ablution facilities shall be screened from public view.
- (i) An approved slop sink unit with an adequate and constant supply of cold running water shall be provided for caravaners and campers where chemical toilets receptacles shall be emptied and cleaned. The unit shall be installed within a separate compartment adjacent to an ablution block with access thereto for both sexes. The floor of such compartment shall be graded and drained to an approved drainage system.
- (j) The entrance to the caravan park or camping ground, roadways, paths, water closets, urinals, ablution and other facilities, and fire fighting and first aid points, shall be adequately illuminated during the hours of darkness.
- (k) For every twenty caravan sites or part thereof and for every ten camp sites or part thereof, there shall be provided under a roofed area, on an approved impervious floor, which shall be graded and drained to an approved drainage system, a double compartment wash up sink unit for the washing of caravanners or camper's culinary utensils.

PART 15

REQUIREMENTS FOR PRISONS, INCLUDING POLICE STATION HOLDING CELLS

29. (1) Prisons, including police station holding cells must comply with the following standards:
- (a) The building structure shall comply with the provision of the National Building Act and Regulations.
 - (i) Walls must be constructed of an approved material, brought to a smooth finish and painted with a light coloured paint.
 - (ii) Prisoners shall not be overcrowded in cells to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
 - (iii) Cells shall be kept clean at all times, free from debris, litter and other miscellaneous rubbish and be maintained in good repair.
 - (iv) Adequate storage facilities should be provided for the storage of personal belongings of each occupier.
 - (b) Adequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities shall be provided to meet the needs of prisoners.
 - (i) Potable water supply shall be provided on the premises for drinking, cooking and all uses.
 - (ii) At least 1 (one) toilet facility and 1 (one) hand wash basin shall be provided for every 50 (fifty) male inmates; and at least 1(one) urinal must be provided for every 50 prisoners.
 - (iii) At least 1 (one) toilet facility and 1 (one) hand wash basin shall be provided for every 25 (twenty-five) female prisoners.
 - (iv) Toilet facilities for women shall enable the management of menstrual hygiene.
 - (v) Toilet and wash-up facilities shall be adequately illuminated and ventilated.
 - (vi) At least 1 (one) shower shall be provided for every 50 (fifty) inmates on the premises.
 - (vii) Toilet facilities must provide privacy and security.
 - (viii) Potable running hot and cold water shall be available on all wash-up sinks and showers.
 - (ix) Toilet facilities must be kept clean at all times, and provided with an adequate supply of toilet paper, soap and drying towels.
 - (x) Toilet facilities should be maintained in good working order and in good repair at all times.

- (xi) Floors and walls of the toilet and wash-up facilities must be constructed of an easily cleanable material.
- (c) Prisons must have access to a well-managed laundry facility for the effective laundering of bedding and clothing.

PART 16

REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

30. (1) Office building and accommodation must comply with the following Environmental health standards:

- (a) The building structure shall comply with the provision of the National Building Regulations and the Building Standards Act.
- (i) The building shall be adequately ventilated and illuminated, and where artificial ventilation system is utilized, it shall be maintained in good working order and enable adequate air circulation.
- (ii) Adequate toilet and hand washing facilities must be available on the premises
- (iii) At least 1 (one) toilet facility and 1 (one) hand wash basin shall be provided for every 30 (thirty) male employees on the premises. 1(one) urinal shall be provided for every 30 male employees on the premises.
- (iv) At least 1 (one) toilet facility and 1 (one) hand wash basin shall be provided for every 20 (twenty) female employees on the premises.
- (v) Female toilets shall enable management of menstrual hygiene).
- (vi) Potable running water should be provided at every hand wash basin.
- (vii) Floors of the toilet facilities should be constructed of a smooth and easily cleanable surface.
- (viii) Walls must be constructed of a smooth finish and painted with a light coloured washable paint.
- (ix) Toilet facilities must be properly illuminated and ventilated.
- (x) An adequate supply of toilet paper and soap shall be maintained in all toilet facilities.
- (xi) Toilet facilities must be cleaned at all times and maintained in good repair.
- (b) Adequate potable drinking water supply shall be provided on the premises at all times for use by employees and for other uses.
- (i) In the case of high rise buildings, where water is pumped into gravity feed tanks, the quality of the water shall be continuously monitored for possible contamination and fitness for consumption.
- (c) The management of waste on the premises must should comply with the By-laws of the relevant Local Authority.
- (i) Refuse bins with close-fitting lids shall be provided at strategic points throughout the premises for collection of litter.
- (ii) A central refuse area shall be provided on the premises who storage of waste pending removal.
- (iii) The central refuse areas referred to in sub-regulation (b) shall be maintained in a such a manner so as to prevent the occurrence of a nuisance.
- (iv) There shall be access control at all times in the central refuse area.
- (2) The premises shall comply with the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act no. 85 of 1993) with regards to the protection of the health and safety of employees in a working environment.

PART 17

REQUIREMENTS FOR KEEPING OF ANIMALS ON PREMISES

- 31. (1) Premises used in connection with the keeping of animals must be operated under a permit issued in terms of the By-Laws of the relevant local authority.
- (a) No person shall keep any cattle, horses, mules and donkeys on any premises, unless under a valid permit issued by the relevant local authority in terms of its By-Laws.
- (b) No owner, person in charge or occupier of any premises shall keep any cattle, horses, mules and donkeys, other than in a stable, designed for that purpose.
- (i) The walls and partitions of the stable referred to in sub-section (1) shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material, and brought to a smooth finish.
- (ii) The height of the walls to the wall plates of the stable must be sufficient to accommodate the animals freely.
- (iii) The floor area of each stable must be sufficient enough to safely and freely accommodate each head of cattle, horse, mule or donkey in it.

- (iv) Lighting and ventilation shall be provided by openings or glazed opening windows or louvers.
 - (v) The lowest point of every opening, window or louvers should at least be 1,8 metres, above floor level.
 - (vi) The floors of the stable must be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish graded to a channel and drained.
 - (vii) An enclosure must have an area of at least 10m² for each head of cattle, horse, mule or donkey accommodated in it and the fencing must be strong enough to prevent the animals from breaking out.
 - (viii) No enclosure or stable should be situated within 15m of the boundary of any land, property, dwelling or other structure used for human habitation, or 50m of any water resource or water supply intended for human consumption.
- (2) No person shall keep any goats or sheep for the purpose of breeding on any premises, unless under a valid permit issued by the relevant local authority in terms of its By-Laws.
 - (3) No person shall keep any goats or sheep in any enclosure other than one designed for that purpose.
 - (a) At least 1, 5 m² of floor space must be provided for every goat or sheep accommodated in an enclosure.
 - (b) The walls of the enclosure referred to in paragraph (a) shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material.
 - (c) The floors shall be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish graded to a channel and drained.
 - (d) Not less than 1.5m² of floor space must be provided for every goat or sheep accommodated in it with an overall minimum floor area of 6 m²;
 - (e) Lighting and ventilation opening totalling at least 0.15 m² per goat or sheep should be provided.
 - (f) No enclosure shall be used for keeping of goats and sheep shall be situated within 15 metres of any boundary of any land, dwelling, building or other structure used for human habitation; or within 50 metres of any water resources or water supply intended or used for human consumption.
 - (4) No person shall keep any poultry for breeding on any premises, unless under a valid permit issued by the relevant Environmental Health Office in terms of this By-Law.
 - (5) Premises used in connection with the keeping of poultry shall.....
 - (a) The walls of a poultry enclosure shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material, with a smooth internal surface.
 - (b) The floors shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material and brought to a smooth finish.
 - (c) The upper floor of a two or more story structure must be constructed of an impervious and easily cleanable material.
- (d) The minimum floor area of not less than 0,20 m² shall be provided for each grown fowl, duck, muscovite duck or guinea fowl; not less than 0,5 m² for each grown goose, turkey or peacock; and not less than 0,14 m² for each grown pigeon; and the minimum aggregate floor area should at least be 4m².
 - (e) A poultry run, if provided, shall be enclosed with wire mesh or other durable material.
 - (f) Every wall of a building or structure housing a battery system shall be at least 2,4m high and be constructed of concrete, stone, brick or other impervious material and must have a smooth internal surface.
 - (g) If walls are provided, the building must be ventilated and lighted by means of mechanical ventilation and artificial lighting or by obtaining natural ventilation and light through openings or opening windows of an area not less than 15% of the floor area of the building or structure.
 - (h) The floor of the building or structure housing a battery system must be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish. If it's the opinion of an EHP, the floor surface shall be graded and drained by means of a channel drained.
 - (i) If no walls are provided, or the walls must be made of metal, and the floor should be provided with a curb at least 150 mm high around its edges.
 - (j) The cages of the battery system must be constructed of an impervious material, and if required by an EHP, a tray of an impervious material must be fitted under every cage for the collection of manure.
 - (k) A water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning must be provided in or next to every poultry house and poultry run and in or next to a building or structure housing a battery system.
 - (l) A poultry run or building or structure housing a battery system must not be constructed within 3 (three) metres of any dwelling or other building or structure used for human habitation, any place where foodstuffs are stored or prepared for human consumption, or the nearest boundary of any land.
 - (m) Feed should be stored in an adequate rodent-proof storeroom.
 - (n) Adequate washing facilities shall be provided for the cleaning of the cages.
 - (o) If an EHP is of the opinion that the amount of manure generated on the premises is of large quantities,
 - he/she may require that a manure storage area be provided for storage of manure prior to removal.

- (p) The manure storage area referred to in sub-section (21) shall have a roofed platform constructed of concrete or other impervious material and the platform shall be graded and drained.
- (6) No person shall keep birds, other than poultry on any premises, unless an aviary is provided.
- (7) The aviary referred to in sub-section (7) must be constructed of durable rodent-proof material.
- (a) If the aviary must be constructed above ground level, its base should be constructed of an impervious and durable material and it shall be situated a minimum of 300 mm above ground level.
- (b) No aviary may be situated within 3m of any building or structure boundary fence or boundary wall.
- (c) A potable water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes should be provided and situated in or next to every aviary.
- (8) No person shall keep any rabbits on any premises, unless under a valid permit issued by the relevant Environmental Health Office in terms of this By-Laws.
- (9) Rabbits shall only be kept in a rabbit hutch.
- (a) The walls of the rabbit hutch shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material and must have a smooth internal surface.
- (b) The floor surfaces shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish. The hutch is adequately ventilated.
- (c) The rabbit hutch shall be adequate in size to allow free unobstructed movement of animals kept therein.
- (d) Any rabbit run shall be enclosed with wire mesh or other durable material and constructed in a way that prevents the escape of rabbits from the hutch.
- (e) The walls of a building or structure housing rabbits shall be of a height of not less than 2,4 meters high and must be constructed of concrete, stone, brick or other durable material and has a smooth internal surface.
- (f) If walls are provided, the building or structure must be ventilated and lighted by means of natural openings or windows of an area not less than 15% of the floor area of the building or structure.
- (g) The floor must be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish, and if required by an EHP, the floor surface is graded to a channel drained.
- (h) If no walls are provided, or walls are made of metal, the floor shall be provided with curb at least 150 mm high around its outside edges, every cage must be constructed of an impervious material and fitted with trays of an impervious material for the reception of manure.
- (i) A potable water supply adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes must be provided in or next to every rabbit hutch or building or structure housing rabbits.
- (j) Rabbit hutch, rabbit run or building or structure housing rabbits must not be located within at least 5m any house, building or other structure used for human habitation, any place where foodstuffs are
 - (k) stored or prepared for human consumption, or the nearest boundary of any land.
 - (l) An adequate rodent proof store room must be provided for the storage of feed. (l) Adequate washing facilities shall be provided for the cleaning of hutches.
- (10) No person shall operate a kennel or cattery on any residential premises, unless under a valid permit issued by the relevant local authority.
 - (a) Every dog or cat must be kept in an enclosure constructed of an impervious material that enables easy cleaning.
 - (i) The floors shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish and graded to a channel at least 100 mm wide, extending the full width of the floor, which channel must be graded and drained into a gully connected to the municipal sewer by means of a pipe at least 100 mm in diameter;
 - (ii) A curb at least 150 mm high should be provided along the edge of the channel, referred to in subparagraph (ii), to prevent any storm water runoff entering the channel; and
 - (iii) The enclosure should be adequate in size to allow free unobstructed movement of animals kept therein.
 - (b) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (11) every enclosure referred to in paragraph (a) shall be provided with an adequate roofed shelter that complies with the following requirements:
 - (i) Every wall should be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material;
 - (ii) Every wall should be of a smooth internal surface;
 - (iii) The floor must be of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish; and (iv) Every shelter must have an adequate access for cleaning and eliminating pests.

- (c) A dog kennel which complies with the following requirements may be provided instead of the shelter contemplated in paragraph (b):
 - (i) the kennel should be constructed of an approved weatherproof and insulating material or other similar material and must be movable;
 - (ii) the kennel is placed on a base constructed of concrete or other impervious material with an easily cleanable finish; and
 - (iii) a sleeping board, which will enable the dog to keep dry, is provided in any kennel that does not have a waterproof base.
 - (d) A concrete apron extending at least one-metre-wide around the edges of the enclosure must be provided.
 - (e) The apron shall be graded and drained in a way that drains storm water away for the enclosure.
 - (f) A water supply, adequate for drinking and cleaning purposes, must be provided in or adjacent to the enclosure.
 - (g) Any cage in which cats are kept should be constructed of durable impervious material and in a manner that it may be easily cleaned.
 - (h) A shelter, enclosure or kennel may not be situated within 5m of any dwelling or other building or structure used for human habitation, place where food is stored and prepared for human consumption or the boundary of the premises.
 - (i) If deemed necessary by the EHP, a separate room or roofed area may be provided for the preparation of food for the animals.
 - (j) The floor of the food preparation area referred to in paragraph (i) shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material brought to a smooth finish.
 - (i) The internal walls surfaces of the room or roofed area should be smooth and easily cleanable.
 - (ii) Adequate washing facilities for food bowls and utensils should be provided.
 - (iii) A rodent-proof storeroom must be provided for the storage of animal food.
- (11) No person may keep any pigs on any residential premises, unless issued with a permit by the local authority concerned.
- (12) **Pigs shall only be kept in a pigsty.**
- (a) Walls of the pigsty referred to in sub-regulation (12) shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other durable material; have a minimum height of at least 1,5m, and have a smooth, impervious internal surface.
 - (b) The floor area must at least be 3m² for each pig accommodated in the pigsty, with an overall minimum floor area of at least 6m².
 - (c) The roof over any portion of a pigsty must be a minimum height of at least 1,5m.
 - (d) Except in the case of a roofed structure having one of its long sides completely open, the lighting and ventilation openings must be situated opposite one another in the external walls, and provide a minimum of at least 0,15m² for each pig.
 - (e) The floors should at least be 150mm above the surrounding ground level, constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material brought to a smooth finish, and graded for the runoff liquids into an open channel outside the pigsty.
 - (f) The open channel referred to in paragraph (e) should be constructed of concrete or other durable and impervious material and must be a minimum of at least 100 mm in diameter, and be drained.
 - (g) The pigsty shall be strong enough to prevent the pigs breaking out.
 - (h) The pigsty may not be situated within at least 100m of the boundary of the premises of any dwelling, building or structure used for human habitation, any place where foodstuffs are stored or prepared for human consumption; or any water resource intended for domestic consumption.
 - (i) A roofed over concrete platform should be provided for the storage of all swill in containers and the preparation of pig feed.
 - (j) The platform referred to in paragraph (i) must comply with the provisions of paragraph (e) and in addition, must have a curbing of a minimum height of 100 mm on each edge.
 - (k) A water supply, adequate for drinking and cleaning purpose must be provided in or adjacent to the pigsty.
- (13) No person may keep any wild animals on residential premises without prior approval of the relevant nature conservation authorities and/or without a permit by the relevant local authority authorizing the keeping of such animals on the premises.

- (14) No person may keep any bee hives on any premises unless a permit has been issued for that purpose by the local authority, authorizing that activity.
- (a) A bee hive shall not be situated within 5 meters from any boundary of any premises, and a minimum of at least 20 meters from any public place or building used for human habitation or from any place used for keeping of animals, poultry or birds.

General hygiene requirements for keeping of animals and poultry

- (15) The premises and any equipment, apparatus, container or receptacle used in connection with keeping of animals, shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair.
 - (a) Portable storage receptacles of an impervious material and with close fitting lids must be provided for storage of manure and/or animal waste;
 - (b) Potable drinking water supply must be provided and situated next to or in every stable/pigsty/stable/structure/container or any enclosure used to accommodate animals, including poultry.
 - (c) Manure storage receptacles shall be kept on a platform that enables the surface underneath the receptacle to be cleaned.
 - (d) Manure from the enclosure referred to in paragraph (b) at least once every three (3) days, or as and when necessary, and place it in the manure storage receptacles.
 - (e) The contents of the manure storage receptacles must be removed from the premises at least once every seven days and dispose of the manure in a way that will not create a public health nuisance.
 - (f) All feed must be stored in a rodent-proof storeroom and all loose feed in rodent-proof receptacles with close fitting lids in the storeroom.
 - (g) Adequate measures must be taken to keep the premises free of pests and to prevent offensive odours arising from the keeping of such animals.
 - (h) All bedding must be removed from the stables/enclosures at least once a week and shall be stored in the manure receptacles or manure container or area until it is removed from the premises.
 - (i) All saddles, bridles, harnesses and other equipment or articles used in connection with the keeping of the animals must be stored in a storeroom or other adequate storage facility provided for that purpose.
- (16) Any animal that die from any premises shall be removed from the said premises within 24 hours of its death, to prevent a health nuisance or hazard from occurring.
 - (a) Where the premises are provided with an animal mortuary, carcasses must be kept in the cold storage facilities until they are removed from the premises.
 - (b) Disposal of dead animals shall be conducted in an acceptable manner and in compliance to the relevant by-laws of the Local Authority concerned.

PART 18 REQUIREMENTS FOR PET SHOPS AND PET PARLOURS

32. (1) Pet shops and parlours must comply with the following environmental health standards;
- (a) For the purposes of washing, clipping or grooming of pets, a bathroom fitted with a bath, or similar fitting, and a wash hand basin supplied with running water must be provided on the premises.
 - (b) A clipping and grooming room fitted with impervious topped tables and an adequate number of portable storage receptacles of an impervious durable material with close fitting lids, for the storage of cut hair pending removal must be provided.
 - (c) Measures must be taken on the premises to control the breeding of rodents.
 - (d) The premises shall not have a direct internal access with any room or place used for human habitation, where clothing is stored or sold, or where food is prepared, stored or sold for human consumption.
 - (e) Pet cages must be kept at a minimum of 450 mm above floor level, and the space below every cage must be unobstructed.
 - (f) Rodent-proof receptacles, of an impervious material and with close fitting lids, for the storage of all loose pet food in the storage facilities should be provided.
 - (g) Adequate refrigeration facilities to store all perishable pet food must be provided on the premises.
 - (h) In any room in which the pets are kept 50% of the floor space shall be unobstructed, and the cages shall be placed at a minimum distance of 800 mm from one another.
 - (i) Suitable means must be provided for the removal of animal faeces from the premises.
 - (j) An approved trapped waste pipe system discharging via a hair trap to an outside gully must be provided to receive waste water from animal washing facilities.

- (k) Adequate measures and precautions should be taken to prevent the discharge of animal hair into the atmosphere.
- (l) The premises and every cage, tray, container, receptacle, basket and all apparatus, equipment or appliances used in connection with the operation of the pet shop or pet parlour must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from pests and in good repair.
- (m) An adequate supply of potable water should be maintained for drinking and cleaning purposes.

PART 19 REQUIREMENTS FOR SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS FOR TRADITIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

33. In terms of Section 7(1) and (2) of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000), no person may slaughter or permit the slaughter of any animal at any place other than at an abattoir, or sell or provide meat for human and animal consumption unless it has been slaughtered at an approved abattoir.

- (1) The slaughtering of any animal for own consumption and for religious and traditional purposes shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the local authority concerned.
- (2) The slaughtering of the animal referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be done in an open place in full view of other members of the community.
- (3) The meat from the slaughtered animal may only utilized for own consumption or for the purpose of the religious or ceremonial purpose and may not be sold to any person.
- (4) The meat must be handled in a hygienic manner at all times.
- (5) Blood and other waste products from the carcass must be disposed off in a manner which will not become a public health hazard or public health nuisance.
- (6) The services of an EHP or any person deemed as a meat inspector, in terms of the Meat Safety Act may be requested for conducting a post-mortem examination of the slaughtered animal at a cost determined by Local Authority concerned.

PART 20 REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES

34. (1) No person shall conduct or allow to be conducted on or in any premises, any activity as listed in **schedule 2** of this By-laws, unless where a permit has been issued by the relevant Environmental Health Office, authorizing such activity.

- (2) Every owner or occupier of such premises as referred to in sub-section (1) shall ensure;
 - (a) that the operation of such activity in or on such premises is conducted in such a manner as to not create or cause a public health nuisance or hazard or cause injury or danger to health;
 - (b) that the premises used in connection with such activity are maintained in a clean, hygienic and good condition at all times;
 - (c) to prevent of the accumulation of any waste on or in such premises and maintenance of all walls and floors of such premises in a manner and condition that prevents the absorption of any waste or waste water maintain all machinery, plant, apparatus, furniture, fittings, tools, implements, vessels, containers, receptacles and vehicles in a clean, hygienic and good condition at all times;
 - (d) to prevent the generation of any emissions noxious, injurious or offensive gases, fumes, vapours or dust matter as a result of the handling, preparation, drying, melting, rendering, boiling or grinding process or storage of any material on or in such premises.

PART 21 REQUIREMENTS FOR NURSING HOMES

35. For the purpose of this document, a nursing home shall refer to a place of residence for people who require constant nursing care, as well as people that might have significant deficiencies with activities.

1. Administrative requirements

- 1.1. Nursing homes must be operated under a permit / registration authorizing that activity by relevant municipality / authority.

- 1.2. The premises operated under a valid Health Certificate issued by an Environmental Health Practitioner to the effect that the premises and general facilities comply with environmental and occupational health requirements.
- 1.3. The premises promotes the health and safety of patients
- 1.4. Building structure of premises safe and in compliance with the requirements of the National Building Act and the National Building Regulations, 103 of 1977, as well as the SANS 10400.

2. Environmental health monitoring standards

- 2.1. Environmental health inspections must be conducted at least twice a year (not less than twice in a year). The risk profile of the premises should also inform the frequency of inspection on the premises
- 2.2. The risk analysis of the premises should be conducted on nursing homes with specific focus to the following areas:
 - Food preparation areas, (to include analysis of food risks);
 - Infection control procedures
 - Water and sanitation
 - Handling, segregation, storage and disposal of health care risk waste;
 - Care and protection of patients; and;
 - Environmental toxins on the premises;
- 2.3. Health education should be part of and provided with every compliance inspection conducted.
- 2.4. Inspection checklists should be designed and utilized for every inspection conducted. Environmental Health checklists should be used as guide for developing of inspection checklists.
- 2.5. Inspections should include an assessment of verification; indoor air quality; lighting structural safety of the premises
- 2.6. An inspection report, with the risk assessment findings and recommendations should be issued to the owner or person in charge of the premise after every inspection
- 2.7. An EHP must maintain a database of nursing homes for control purpose

3. Required certificates for nursing home.

- Nursing home must comply with the following health requirements.
- 3.1.1. A valid health certificate must be issued by an EHP certifying that the premises comply with environmental health requirements. The certificate must indicate the following:
 - The health certificate holder, physical address of the premises, identity number of the certificate holder, and number of beds / patients permitted on the premises.
 - 3.1.2. Certificate of acceptability must also be issued for the food preparation areas to certify compliance to the R638 promulgated under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act (Act 54 of 1972).
 - 3.1.3. Health certificates must be renewed by an EHP;
 - Annually
 - In case of change of ownership
 - In the case of renovations / additions to the existing premises; and
 - If the services moves from one premises to another.

3.2. Structural requirements

The building of a nursing home must be in compliance with following minimum standards:

- a) Walls of nursing home must be constructed of brick, stone, concrete or other i.... material.
- b) Except where glazed or glass bricks, glazed tiles or other similar material with a hard and smooth surface have been used, the internal walls of operating theatres, sterilizing rooms, wards, labour wards, wash up rooms, dressing rooms, duty rooms, kitchens, sculleries, food store rooms, bathrooms, toilets and mortuaries must be:
 - Plastered and brought to a smooth finish; and
 - Covered with a light coloured paint adequate plastic finish or approved material.
- c) Floor must be constructed of concrete, hardwood or other durable material and brought to a smooth finish.
- d) The angles formed between each floor and wall, and between two, in operating units, wards, labour wards, sluice rooms, milk rooms, bathrooms, toilets and kitchens must be rounded.

- e) Floors of operating theatres, sterilizing rooms, wards, labour wards, wash up rooms, dressing rooms, duty rooms, kitchens, sculleries, food store rooms, bathrooms, toilets and mortuaries must be made of cement, concrete or other impervious material and brought to a smooth finish.
- f) Ceilings must be constructed so as to attract dust and in the case of operating theatres, labour wards, sterilizing rooms and wash up rooms, the ceiling must have a hard, smooth and washable surface.
- g) Wards / rooms must be individually and naturally ventilated with windows
- h) All windows in rooms must be adequately protected or guarded to ensure the safety of service users.
- i) Rooms must be adequately lighted and emergency lighting be provided throughout the premises.
- j) In cold weather conditions, the premises must be adequately heated throughout with suitable means of heating. An approved, suitable and safe artificial heating system must be provided.
- k) Heating facilities that are liable to emit offensive and harmful gases, fumes and odours are not allowed.

3.3. Ward requirements

Safe, well maintained and comfortable indoor facilities must be provided for patients.

If multi – storied building exist, the following must be provided on each floor of a nursing home:

- a) Adequate sluicing (wash up) facilities in each floor, taking into account the beds on the floor.
- b) A dressing room fitted with adequate sterilising equipment, containing impervious shelves for the storage of sterile drums and other equipment's, and used exclusively for:
- c) A ward kitchen equipped with a sink with constant supply of potable hot and cold running water, a refrigerator, a stove storage facilities for cutlery and crockery, unless all needs of that floor are adequately catered for by the premises, main kitchen.
- d) The ceilings in each ward must have a minimum height of 3m, except in the case of existing nursing homes where the height may be a minimum of 2.6m, provided that the floor area of the ward is sufficient to provide at least 22m³ of air space for every bed.
- e) The size of the floor area must be such as to provide a minimum of not less than 8.5m² of floor space for every bed.
- f) No beds must be placed within 750mm of any wall on the side of a bed or wall fixture, other than a wash hand basin or central radiator or within 1m of any other bed;
- g) Spaces left between the beds must not be obstructed in any manner.
- h) The number of the ward as well as the number of patients that may be accommodated in the ward must be displayed on the outside door of each ward;
- i) An adequate number of easily accessible wash hand basins supplied with a constant supply of hot and cold running water must be provided in each ward for scrubbing up;
- j) The floors of wards must be constructed of concrete, hardwood or other durable material and brought to a smooth finish;
- k) Every ward must have a door

PART 22

REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD CONTROL AND SAFETY

- 36.(1) The Council adopt and empowers the Environmental Health Practitioners to enforce as part of the Municipal Health By – Law, current and future Regulations Governing General Hygiene Requirements for Food Premises, the Transport of Food and Related matters, framed under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972 .
- (2) Mopani District Municipality is authorised by the National Minister of Health under Section 23 (1) of the Food stuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) to enforce sections 10 (3) (b) 11 and 24 of the said Act within its area of jurisdiction and through authorised officers as per Government Gazette No. 41730 dated 22 June 2018.
- (3) Mopani District Municipality shall enforce through appointed Peace Officers section 56 notice as per approved Schedule of Fines for this by-law and all food related Regulations and Directives issued by the National Health Department and its Directorate Food Control ,framed under the Food stuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectant Act 54 of 1972.

PART 23

REQUIREMENTS FOR HUMAN REMAINS MANAGEMENT/DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

- 37 **(1) The Council adopt as part of the Municipal Health By-law and empowers Environmental Health Practitioners to enforce Regulations Relating to Human Remains Management framed under the National Health Act 61 of 2003 and any amendment thereof, issued by the National Health Department. THE COUNCIL ADOPT AND EMPOWERS ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS TO ENFORCE AS PART OF THE MUNICIPAL HEALTH BY-LAW ALL REGULATIONS FRAMED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH ACT 61 OF 2003.**

**PART 24
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND AIR QUALITY MONITORING**

- 38 1. The Environmental Health Practitioners shall monitor the safe collection, transportation and final disposal of general waste and Health care risk waste by enforcing the District Waste Management By-laws.
2. The Environmental Health Practitioners shall enforce the District Air Quality Management By-law to give effect to the right contained in Section 24 of the Constitution of Republic of South Africa under the Bill of Rights.

**CHAPTER 4
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

9. Compliance notices

- 1) An authorised official or Authorised Officer may serve a compliance notice on any person whom he or she reasonably believes is likely to act contrary to, or has acted in contravention of the By-law calling upon that person :
- a) To comply with the relevant section of the By-law;
- b) To take all necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of the noncompliance; and
- c) To comply with any other conditions contained in the notice.
- 2) A Compliance notice under subsection (1) may be served –
- a. Upon the occupier, manager or owner of any premises by –
- (i) Delivering to the occupier, manager or owner or, if the owner cannot be traced or is living abroad, the agent of the owner.
- (ii) Transmitting it by registered post to the last known address of the owner or the last known address of the agent; or
- (iii) Delivering it to the address where the premises are situated, if the address of the owner and the address of the agent are unknown; where owner or agent cannot be traced by affixing the notice to the premises.

40. Authentication and service of notices and other documents

- 1) A notice issued by the Municipality in terms of this By-law is deemed to be duly issued if it is signed by the Authorised Official.
- 2) Any notice or other document that is served on a person in terms of this By-law is regarded as having been duly served.
- a) When it has been delivered to that person personally;
- b) When it has been left at that person's place of residence or business in the Republic with a person apparently over the age of sixteen years.
- c) When it has been posted by registered or certified mail to that person's last known residential or business address in the Republic, and an acknowledgement of the posting thereof from the postal service is obtained;
- d) If that person's address in the Republic is unknown, when it has been served on that person's agent or representative in the Republic in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) ;
- e) If that person's address and an agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the land or business premises to which it relates.

- f) In the event of a body corporate, when it has been delivered at the registered office of the business premises of the body corporate; or
 - g) When it has been delivered, at the request of that person, to his or email address.
- 3) Service of a copy is deemed to service of the original.
 - 4) When any notice or other document is served on the owner, occupier, or manager of any property, or right in any property, it is sufficient if that person is described in the notice or other document as the owner, occupier, or holder of the property or right in question, and it is necessary to name that person.

41. Enforcement

- 1) An authorised official must take all lawful, necessary and reasonable practicable measures to enforce the provisions of this By-law.
- 2) The Municipality may develop enforcement procedures which must take into consideration any national or provincial enforcement procedures.

42.Appeals

- 1) Any person may appeal against a decision taken by an authorised official under this By-law by giving a written notice of the appeal in accordance with the provisions of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (act No. 32 of 2000).

43.Exemptions

- 1) Any person may apply to the Municipality in writing, for exemption from the application of a provision of this By-law.
- 2) The Municipality may –
 - a) Approve an application for exemption from the application of a provision of this By-law
 - b) Refuse with reason an application for exemption
- 3) The Municipality may impose conditions when granting approval for applications for exemption, made in terms of subsection (1)
- 4) An application in terms of subsection (1) must be accompanied by substantive reasons
- 5) The Municipality may require an applicant applying for exemption to take appropriate steps to bring the application to the attention of relevant interest and affected persons and the public.
- 6) The steps contemplated in subsection (4) must include the publication of a notice in at least two newspapers, one circulating provincially and one circulating within the jurisdiction of the Municipality-
 - a) Giving reasons for the application; and
 - b) Containing such other particulars concerning the application as may be required.
- 7) The Municipality may –
 - a) Giving reasons for the application, and
 - b) Containing such other particulars concerning the application as may be required.
- 8) The Municipality may not grant an exemption under subsection (1) until the Municipality has:
 - a) Taken reasonable measures to ensure that all persons whose rights may be detrimentally affected by the granting of the exemption, including adjacent land owners or copiers, are aware of the application for exemption.
 - b) Provide such persons with a reasonable opportunity to object to the application; and
 - c) Duly considered and taken into account any reasonable objections.

44. Indemnity

The Municipality shall not be liable for any damage caused to any property or premises by any action or omission on the part of the authorised officials of the Municipality when exercising any function or performing any duty in terms of this By-law, provided that such authorised officials must, when

exercising such function or performing such duty, take reasonable steps to prevent any damage to such property or premises.

45. Right of entry and inspection of premises and records

- 1) The Municipality EHPS may enter and conduct inspections at any premises, in accordance with the National Health Act and do anything on the premises that the EHP reasonably considered necessary –
 - a) To ensure compliance with this By-law or with a compliance notice or prohibition notice;
 - b) To eliminate or reduce a health nuisance.
- 2) The Municipality EHPS may conduct inspections of premises:
 - a) On a routine basis where the reasonably believes that the premises are being used this By-law.
 - b) Where a compliance notice relating to the premises has been issued in terms of the Health Act and the purpose of the inspection is to determine whether or not the notice has been complied with;
 - c) Where the owner or occupier of the premises fails to comply with a compliance notice that was issued in terms of the Health Act or a prohibition notice that was issued in terms of relevant articles in the Act directing that relevant measures be taken; or
 - d) Where the EHP has reasonable grounds to believe that a health nuisance, which is likely to endanger health, exists on the premises.
3. Before inspecting any premises or commencing any work in terms of this section, persons undertaking the inspection or commencing the work must identify themselves properly, produce authorised identification stating their authority and present their appointment cards to the person apparently in control of the premises or the person who gave them permission to enter.
4. Any inspection undertaken or work commenced in terms of this section must be carried out at a reasonable time, taking into account the circumstances of the specific situation.
5. Any inspection conducted or work undertaken in terms of this section must be carried out at a reasonable time, taking into account the circumstance of the specific situation.
 - a) A person's right to, respect for and protection of his or her dignity;
 - b) The right of a person to freedom and security; and
 - c) The right of a person to his or her personal privacy.

46. Costs Recovery

- 1) Should a person fail to take the measures required of him or her by a notice of compliance, the Municipality may, subject to subsection (7) recover, from that person and any or all of the following persons as a debt, and in accordance with the Mopani District Municipality: Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, all costs incurred as a result of the Municipality acting in terms of the relevant sections.
 - a) The owner of the land, building or premises; or
 - b) The person or occupier in control of the land, building or premises or any person who has or had a right to use the land at the time when the situation came about.
- 2) The costs recovered must be reasonable and may include, without being limited to, costs relating to labour, water, equipment, administrative and overhead costs incurred by the Municipality.
- 3) The Municipality must consider the timely representations and any response thereto by the Health Officer.
- 4) The Municipality may, on its own volition, conduct any further investigations to verify the facts if necessary, and the results of the investigations to verify the facts if necessary, and the results of the investigation must be made available to the person making a submission, who must be given an opportunity of making a further response in writing if he or she so wishes, and the Municipality must also consider the further response
- 5) The Municipality must, after consideration of the representations and any response and further response make an order in writing and serve a copy of it on the person, which order must confirm, in whole or in part, alter, or set aside the notice of compliance,
- 6) and where the notice of compliance is confirmed, in whole or in part, or altered, the Municipality must inform the person that he or she must, within the period specified in the order, discharge the obligations set out in the order and that failure to do constitutes an offence.
- 7) Where a person fails to discharge the obligations in paragraph (d), the Municipality may, irrespective of any fines which may be imposed under the Health Act.
- 8) The Municipality may, if non-conformances still prevail, exercise any remedial measures to remove the nuisance and recover the costs thereof from the polluter person in charge or owner of the premises.

47. Repeal and savings

- I) All previous Municipal Health Services By-laws are hereby repealed.
- II) Anything done or deemed to have been done under any other By-law relating to Environmental or Municipal Health Services remain valid to the extent that it is consistent with this By-law

48. Offences

- I) A person is guilty of an offence under this By-law if her or she :
 - a) Unlawfully prevents an authorised official entry to his or her premises or cause or permits any other person to prevent entry.
 - b) Obstructs or hinders official in the performance of his or her duties or causes or permits any other person to so obstruct or hinder the authorised official.
 - c) Refers or fails to provide to authorised official such information as is required to allow an authorised official to perform a function in terms of this By- law.
 - d) Knowing gives false or misleading information to an authorised official
 - e) Impersonates an authorised official.
 - f) Contravenes or fails to comply with the provision of this By-law;
 - g) Contravenes any provisions or condition in respect of his or her health compliance certificate, or
 - h) Contravenes or fails to comply with any order or notice lawfully issued under this By-law.

49. Penalties

- I) Any person who is convicted of an offence under this By-law is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years, or to both such fine and imprisonment as read in conjunction with the Fines and Adjustment Act 101 of 1991, and guided by the ratio of fines as against imprisonment which the Minister of Justice determines from time to time in terms of section 92 (1) of the Magistrate Court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944). The Council empowers Environmental Health Practitioners appointed as Peace Officers to issue section 56 notice spot fines in terms Act 51 of 1977 for contravention of this by-law as per Schedule of Fines approved by Council and Magistrate.

50. By – Law effective date

The By-Law shall become effective from date of publication in the Provincial Government Gazette after signing by the Premier.

51. Short Title

This By-Law shall be called : Mopani District Municipality: Municipal Health By- Law 2022

SCHEDULE 1

ANNEXURE A

LIST OF PREMISES IN RESPECT OF SECTION 1 WHICH REQUIRES CERTIFICATES.

1. Child Care Centre
2. Children's Home
3. Old Age Homes
4. Schools

5. Accommodation establishments
6. Beauty parlours
7. Swimming pools and spa baths.
8. Nursing Home.
9. Certificate of competency for funeral undertaker/mortuary

ANNEXURE B

OFFENSIVE TRADES IN RESPECT OF SECTION 27

1. Panel beating or spray painting;
2. Operating a waste recycling plant including oil and petroleum product recycling;
3. Scrap yard or scrap metal dealing;
4. Parchment making;
5. Sintering of sulphurous materials;
6. Viscose works;
7. Ore or mineral smelting, calcining, puddling or rolling of iron or other metal, conversion of pig iron into cast iron, reheating, tempering, hardening, forging, conversion or compounding of carbon with iron or other metals;
8. Works for the production of carbon disulphide, cellulose lacquer, cyan or its compounds, hot pitch or bitumen, pulverized fuel, peridine, liquid or gaseous sulphur dioxide or sulphur chlorides;
9. Works for the production of amyl acetate, aromatic ethers, butyric acid, caramel, enamelled wire, glass, hexamine, lampblack, B-naphthol, resin products, salicylic acid, sulphated organic compounds, sulphurous paints, ultramarine, zinc chloride or zinc oxide;
10. Bacon factories and meat-processing factories;
11. Food-processing factories;
12. Chemical works; Dye works;
13. Breweries and distilleries;
14. Malt and yeast manufacturing works;
15. Sugar mills and sugar refineries;
16. Works or premises used for the storing or mixing of manure, super phosphate or fertilizers;
17. Fat-melting or tallow-melting works and any similar works or establishments for dealing with meat, bones, blood or offal, or with other organic matter derived from animals or poultry;
18. Works or premises used for the manufacture, storage or mixing of meal derived from fish, crustacean, poultry, meat offal from animals or poultry, or other organic matter derived from animals or poultry;
19. Works or premises used for storing, drying, preserving, or otherwise processing bones, horns, hoofs or other waste matter or excretions from animals or poultry;
20. Premises used for storing, sorting or dealing with hides and skins, or for fellmongery;
21. Tanning and leather-dressing works;
22. Slaughter houses or abattoirs and knackers' yards;
23. Glue or size factories; Gut-scraping works;
24. Tripe-cleaning or tripe-boiling works;
25. Soap or candle works;
26. Wool-scouring or wool-washing works;
27. Processing of fish products;
28. Whaling stations, and premises or works used for storing or processing material derived from whales;
29. Paper mills or paper works;
30. Sawmills, wood bark grinding, chipping or extracting work, and destructors;

31. Landfill sites, sewage treatment and water purification plants and activities;
32. Crematoria;
33. Lead-smelting works;
34. Oil refineries and works concerned with the processing of products of petroleum refining;
35. Paint and varnish works;
36. Rubber works, including rethreading or motor vehicle tyres;
37. Brick-burning and lime-burning works; Stone-crushing and stone-dressing works;
38. Asbestos works – any processes where asbestos is used, milled or handled;
39. Cement works; Metallurgical works;
40. Reduction works and ore-dressing works;
41. Charcoal burning and brick burning;
42. Works or premises where sand or shot blasting or similar dust or grit producing processes is applied;
43. Dry cleaning establishments; and
44. The handling or storage of any substance or material which can lead to a public health hazard

SCHEDULE 2

ANNEXURE A

APPLICATION FORM FOR A HEALTH CERTIFICATE

A. PERSON IN CHARGE

Details of the person whose name the health certificate must be issued

Surname	
Full Names	
ID / Passport Number	
Residential Address	
Postal Address	
Tel No. Residential	
Tel No. Business	
Cell No.	
Email Address	

B. PARTICULARS OF PREMISES

Details of premises for which the health certificate is being applied for:

Name of premises	
Type of business (School, Child care centre, accommodation establishment, etc)	
Physical Address	
Postal Address	

C. PARTICULARS OF SERVICES PROVIDED

The number of service users (e.g. pupils, children, clients, elderly) serviced

Number of service users:	
Number of staff employed on the premises;	

D. NATURE OF FOOD HANDLING 9Is food handled, prepared or served on the premises)

List and describe activities of food handling (e.g. preparation, packaging, processing, serving)

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E. NATURE OF WAS FACILITIES

Number of sanitation facilities and water supply that the premises can accommodate at any given time.

Number of toilets and / or urinals	
Number of wash – basins	

F. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

Signature of owner/persons in charge:

Date:

ANNEXURE B

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR SCHOOL PREMISES

This certificate is not transferable from one premises to another

A. ISSUING LOCAL AUTHORITY.....
CERTIFICATE NUMBER.....

B. NAME OF SCHOOL.....
PHYSICAL ADDRESS.....

C. NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE.....
ID NUMBER.....

D. CERTIFICATION AND RESTRICTION

It is hereby certified that the above-mentioned premises adhere to the prescribed environmental health standards and requirements for school premises as prescribed in Section 11, in respect of Mopani District Municipality Health By-Law dated.....of.....20.....

Floor space (The total number of pupils for which the floor space can safely accommodate at any given time).

Maximum number of pupils for floor space Total staff.....

Maximum number of residential pupils/boarders if applicable.....

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene population (The total number of pupils and staff for which WASH provision is adequate at any given time).

	GIRLS	BOYS	STAFF
Water closets			
Ventilated improved Pits			
Urinals			
Wash hand basins			
Showers / baths			
Reliable potable drinking water supply			
Menstrual management facilities			
Adequate soap			
Sufficient toilet paper			

Restrictions and Exemptions

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

NAME OF EHP _____ HI NO _____ DATE _____
SIGNATURE OF EHP _____

Signature :
Date of issue :

ANNEXURE C

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR CHILD CARE CENTRES/CHILDREN'S HOMES

This certificate is not transferable from one premises to another

A. ISSUING LOCAL AUTHORITY.....
CERTIFICATE NUMBER.....

B. NAME OF CENTRE.....
PHYSICAL ADDRESS

Any given time)

Number of children
Age groups
Operation hours
No of care givers

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (The total number of children and staff for which
WASH adequately at any given time)

	GIRLS	BOYS	STAFF
Water closets			
Ventilated improved Pits			
Urinals			
Wash hand basins			
Showers / baths			
Reliable potable drinking water supply			
Menstrual management facilities			
Adequate soap			
Sufficient toilet paper			

C. NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE.....
ID NUMBER.....

D. CERTIFICATION AND RESTRICTION

It is hereby certified that the above-mentioned premises adhere to the prescribed environmental health standards and requirements for ECDs premises as prescribed in Section 1 in respect of the Mopani District Municipality Health By-Law datedof.....20.....

Indoor and outdoor play space (Total number of children to be accommodated on the premises at

Name of EHP :
HI No. :
Signature :
Date of issue :

ANNEXURE D

[Section 1 and 11 (1)]

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR OLD AGE HOME

This certificate is not transferrable from one premises to another

A. ISSUING LOCAL AUTHORITY
CERTIFICATE NUMBER

B. NAME OF CENTRE
PHYSICAL ADDRESS

C. NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE
ID NUMBER

D. CERTIFICATE AND RESTRICTION

it is hereby certified that the above mentioned premises adhere to the prescribed environmental health standards and requirements for old age home premises as prescribed in 10, in respect of Mopani District Municipality Health By-law dated..... of20

Total number of service users to be accommodated on the premises at any given time.

Number of service users

Food handling facilities

Certified of Acceptability issued: Yes / Not applicable

COA Number

SIGNATURE OF EHP

Name of EHP

HI No.

Signature

Date of issue

ANNEXURE E

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR BEAUTY PARLOUR

This certificate is not transferrable from one premises to another

A. ISSUING LOCAL AUTHORITY
CERTIFICATE NUMBER

B. NAME OF CENTRE
PHYSICAL ADDRESS

C. NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE
ID NUMBER

D. CERTIFICATE AND RESTRICTION

it is hereby certified that the above mentioned premises adhere to the prescribed environmental health standards and requirements for parlour premises as prescribed in Section 13 in respect of Mopani District Municipality Health By-Law dated..... of20

CONDITIONS, STIPULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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

SIGNATURE OF EHP

Name of EHP
HI No.
Signature
Date of issue

ANNEXURE F

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS AND SPA BATHS

This certificate is not transferable from one premises to another

A. ISSUING LOCAL AUTHORITY.....

CERTIFICATE NUMBER.....

B. NAME OF FACILITY:.....

PHYSICAL ADDRESS.....

C. NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE

ID NUMBER.....

D. CERTIFICATION AND RESTRICTION

It is hereby certified that the above-mentioned premises adhere to the prescribed environmental health standards and requirements for swimming pools and spa baths premises as prescribed in Section 14 in respect of Mopani District Municipality Health By-Law datedof.....20.....

CONDITIONS, STIPULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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SIGNATURE OF EHP

Name of EHP:

.....

Hi no:

.....

Signature:

.....

Date of issue:

.....

**ANNEXTURE G
HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENT**

This certificate is not transferable from one premises to another

A.	ISSUING LOCAL AUTHORITY
	CERTIFICATE NUMBER
B.	NAME OF CENTRE
	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
C.	NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE
	ID NUMBER

D. CERTIFICATE AND RESTRICTION

it is hereby certified that the above mentioned premises adhere to the prescribed environmental health standards and requirements for accommodation establishment premises as prescribed in Section 12, in respect of the Mopani District Municipality Health By-law dated.....20

Total number of guests to be accommodated on the premises at any given time.

Number of guests users

Food handling facilities

Certificate of Acceptability issued: Yes/Not applicable
COA number.....

CONDITIONS, STIPULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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

SIGNATURE OF EHP

Name of EHP:
Hi no:
Signature:
Date of issue:

ANNEXTURE H

PROHIBITION ORDER

NAME OF PREMISES:.....

ADDRESS OF PREMISES:.....

OWNER/PERSON IN CHANGE:.....

NAME OF EHP:.....

DATE OF INSPECTION:.....

1. It is hereby instructed that the following activities on the above-mentioned premises poses an immediate health risk and must be seized with immediate effect.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

e)

2. The reason(s) for the prohibition:

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

3. The health certificate may not be displayed on the premises until such time that the prohibition has been removed.

4. The prohibition will in writing be removed by the Environmental Health Practitioner as soon as the reason(s) for the prohibition has been removed, and provided that the Environmental Health Practitioner is satisfied that the reason(s) for the prohibition is (are) addressed and not likely to recur.

5. No person shall perform any act that is contrary to this prohibition. Any person performing an act contrary to this prohibition order will be guilty of an offence and liable to prosecution.

SIGNATURE OF THE EHP

DATE:

TIME:

