

DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BY-LAW

To provide for the distribution of electricity in the area of the Drakenstein municipality, to regulate activities which may have a detrimental effect on the distribution of electricity and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

Under the provisions of section 156 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 the Drakenstein municipality, enacts as follows:-

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1. Definitions

(1) In this by-law, unless inconsistent with the context-

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

"Act" means the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act 4 of 2006);

"applicable standard specification" means-

- SANS 1019 Standard voltage-, currents and insulation levels for electricity supply
- SANS 1607 Electromechanical watt-hour meters,
- SANS 1524 Parts 0,1 & 2-Electricity dispensing systems,
- SANS IEC 60211 Maximum demand indicators, Class I.0,
- SANS IEC 60521 Alternating current electromechanical watt-hour meter (Classes 0.5, 1 & 2),
- SANS 0142 Code of practice for the wiring of premises;
- NRS 047 National Rationalized Specification for the Electricity Supply-Quality of Service
- NRS 048 National Rationalized Specification for the Electricity Supply-Quality of Supply, and
- NRS 057 Electricity Metering: Minimum Requirements;

"backyard dwelling" means an informal structure erected for residential purposes on premises in addition to an existing dwelling unit;

"certificate of compliance" means a certificate issued in terms of the Regulations in respect of an electrical installation or part of an electrical installation by an accredited person;

"customer" in relation to premises means:

- (a) any occupier thereof or any other person with whom the municipality has contracted to supply or generate, or is actually supplying or generating electricity thereat; or
- (b) if such premises are not occupied, any person who has a valid existing agreement with the municipality for the supply or generation of electricity to such premises; or
- (c) if there is no such person or occupier, the owner of the premises;

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

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

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

"ERA" Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act 4 of 2006);

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

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

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

"meter" means a device which records the demand or the electrical energy consumed or purchased and includes conventional, prepayment meters, smart meters and net meters;

"motor load, total connected" means the sum total of the kW input ratings of all the individual motors connected to an installation;

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

"motor starting current" in relation to alternating current motors means the root mean square value of the symmetrical current taken by a motor when energized at its rated voltage with its starter in the starting position and the rotor locked;

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

"net metering" means measuring the difference between the electricity supplied by the municipality and the electricity generated by a customer over the applicable billing period;

"occupier" in relation to any premises means-

- (a) any person in actual occupation of such premises;
- (b) any person legally entitled to occupy such premises;
- (c) in the case of such premises being subdivided and let to lodgers or various tenants, the person receiving the rent payable by such lodgers or tenants, whether on his own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein, or
- (d) any person in control of such premises or responsible for the management thereof, and includes the agent of any such person when he or she is absent from the Republic of South Africa or his or her whereabouts are unknown;

"owner" in respect of immovable property means-

- (a) the person in whom ownership vests;

- (b) in the event of the person in whom the ownership vests being insolvent or deceased, or subject to any legal disqualification, the person under whose control and administration such immovable property vest in his or her capacity as curator, trustee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or any other lawful representative;
- (c) in any event where the council is unable to determine the identity of such a person, the person who is entitled to the beneficial use of such immovable property;
- (d) in the event of immovable property in respect of which a lease agreement of 30 years or longer had been concluded, the lessee thereof;
- (e) in respect of-
 - (i) a portion of land demarcated on a sectional title plan and registered in accordance with the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No 59 of 1986), the developer or the governing body in respect of the joint property;
 - (ii) a portion of land as defined in this Act, the person in whose name that portion is registered in accordance with a title deed, including the lawfully appointed representative of such person;
 - (iii) any person, including but not limited to-
 - (aa) a company registered in accordance with the Companies' Act, 2008 (Act No 71 of 2008), a trust *inter vivos*, a trust *mortis causa*, a close corporation registered in accordance with the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No 69 of 1984), and a voluntary association;
 - (bb) any government department;
 - (cc) any council or governing body established in accordance with any legislation in force in the Republic of South Africa; and
 - (dd) any embassy or other foreign entity;

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

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

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

"premises" means any portion of land, situated within the area of jurisdiction of the municipality, and of which the outer boundaries are demarcated on-

- (a) a general plan or diagram registered in accordance with the Land Survey Act, 1927 (Act No 9 of 1927) or the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No 47 of 1937); or
- (b) a sectional title plan registered in accordance with the Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No 95 of 1986); and

includes any vehicle, aircraft or vessel.

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

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

"retail wheeling" means the process of moving third party electricity from a point of generation across the distribution systems of the municipality and selling it to a customer;

"safety standard" means the Code of Practice for the Wiring of Premises SANS 10142-1 incorporated in the Regulations;

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

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

"smart meter" means an electricity meter that allows for-

- (a) measurement of energy consumed on a time interval basis;
- (b) real-time or near-time registration of electricity use;
- (c) two-way communication between the customer/end-user and the municipality;
- (d) storage of time interval data and transfer thereof remotely to the municipality;
- (e) remote limitation of the throughput through the meter (switching off of non-essential equipment or in the extreme case cutting of the electricity to the customer);
- (f) interconnection to premise-based networks and devices (e.g., local generation such as Photo Voltaic Cells and Wind Generation);
- (g) ability to measure electricity consumed and electricity supplied on separate registers;
- (h) ability to read other, on-premise or nearby commodity meters (e.g., gas, water); and
- (i) ability to detect theft of electricity or tampering to the meter itself.

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

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

"tariff" means the municipality's tariff for the supply of electricity and sundry fees applicable;

"temporary supply" means an electricity supply required by a customer for a period and in terms of conditions negotiated within a temporary supply agreement;

"token" means the essential element of a prepayment metering system used to transfer information from a point of sale for electricity credit to a

prepayment meter and *vice versa*;

"voltage" means the root-mean-square value of electrical potential between two conductors.

- (2) All other terms used in this by-law shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning assigned thereto in the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act 4 of 2006), as amended, or the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as amended.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

2. Provision of electricity services

- (1) Only the municipality may supply or contract for the supply of bulk electricity within its jurisdictional area.
- (2) The municipality may permit the bulk supply or retail wheeling of electricity through its network by another electricity supplier which is licensed to supply electricity in terms of the Act.
- (3) Permission in terms of subsection (2) shall be governed by a service delivery agreement as required by section 80 of the Municipal Systems Act, 32/2000.
- (4) The municipality may permit the co-generation of electricity its customers subject to-
 - (a) a generation agreement being entered into;
 - (b) compliance with the relevant requirements of the ERA pertaining to the generation of electricity and the safety thereof;
 - (c) registration at the municipality of all fixed installations where electricity is generated; and
 - (d) compliance with the municipality's safety and quality requirements.
- (5) The surplus generation of electricity may be prohibited and the municipality may determine conditions for such surplus generation pertaining to timing and quantity.

3. Supply by agreement

- (1) No person may use or be entitled to use an electricity supply from the municipality unless or until such person has entered into an agreement in writing with the municipality for such supply, and such agreement together with the provisions of this by-law shall in all respects govern such supply.
- (2) If a person uses an electricity supply without entering into an agreement he or she shall be liable for the cost of electricity used as stated in section 44 of this by-law.
- (3) No person may generate electricity by way of a fixed installation and into a municipal network unless an agreement has been concluded with the municipality, and such agreement together with the provisions of this by-law, as well as any other legislation governing the licensing of generators, shall govern such generation of electricity.

4. Service of notice

- (1) Any notice or other document that is served on any person in terms of this by-law is regarded as having been 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); or
 - (e) if that person's address and agent or representative in the Republic is unknown, when it has been posted in a conspicuous place on the property or premises, if any, to which it relates.
- (2) When any notice or other document must be authorised or served on the owner, occupier or holder 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 not necessary to name that person.
- (3) Any legal process is effectively and sufficiently served on the municipality when it is delivered to the municipal manager or a person in attendance at the municipal manager's office.

5. Compliance with notices

Any person on whom a notice duly issued or given under this by-law is served must within the time specified in such notice, comply with its terms.

6. Application for supply or generation

- (1) Application for the supply or generation of electricity must be made in writing by the prospective customer on the prescribed form obtainable at the office of the municipality, and the estimated load, in kVA, of the installation, must be stated therein. Such application must be made as early as possible but not less than the time allowed by NRS 047-1, paragraph 4.2.3 before the supply of electricity is required in order to facilitate the work of the municipality.
- (2) Applicants for the supply or generation of electricity must submit the following documents with their application-
 - (a) an identity document or passport, and, in the case of a business, a letter of resolution delegating the authority to the applicant.

- (b) a valid lease agreement, in the case of a tenant, or, in the case of an owner, a title deed or other proof of ownership of the premises for which a supply or generation of electricity is required.
- (3) An application for a new temporary supply of electricity shall be considered at the discretion of the municipality which may specify any special conditions to be satisfied in such case.

7. Processing of requests for supply or generation

Applications for the supply or generation of electricity will be processed and the supply made available within the periods stipulated in NRS 047.

8. Way leaves

- (1) The municipality may refuse to lay or erect a service connection above or below ground on any thoroughfare or land not vested in the municipality or on any private property, unless and until the prospective customer has obtained written permission granted by the owner of the said private property or by the person in whom is vested the legal title to the land or thoroughfare, authorising the laying or erection of a service connection thereon.
- (2) If such permission is withdrawn at any time or if the aforesaid private property or thoroughfare changes ownership and the new owner refuses to grant or continue such permission, the cost of any alteration required to be made to a service connection in order that the supply of electricity may be continued, and of any removal thereof, shall be borne by the customer to whose premises the supply of electricity is required to be continued.
- (3) A way leave granted in terms of subsection (1) shall be binding on the owner of the property who granted the way leave and his or her successors in title for as long as the electricity connection is operative and may not be withdrawn without permission of the municipality.

9. Statutory Servitude

- (1) Subject to the provisions of section 10(1) and subsection (3) below, the municipality may within its municipal area:
 - (a) control, provide, establish and maintain electricity services;
 - (b) acquire, construct, lay, extend, enlarge, divert, maintain, repair, discontinue the use of, close up and destroy electricity supply mains;
 - (c) construct, erect or lay any electricity supply main on, across, through, over or under any street or immovable property and the ownership of any such main shall vest in the municipality;
 - (d) do any other thing necessary or desirable for or incidental, supplementary or ancillary to any matter contemplated in subsections (a) to (c).
- (2) If the municipality constructs, erects or lays any electricity supply main on, across, through, over or under any street or immovable property not owned by the municipality or under the control of or management of the municipality, it shall pay to the owner of such street or property compensation in an amount agreed upon or, in the absence of agreement, as determined either by arbitration or a court of law.
- (3) The municipality must, before commencing any work other than repairs or maintenance on or in connection with any electricity supply main on immovable property not owned by the municipality or under the control or management of the municipality, give the owner or occupier of such property reasonable notice of the proposed work and the date on which it proposes to commence such work.

10. Right of admittance to inspect, test or do maintenance work

- (1) The municipality has access to or over any property for the purposes of-
 - (a) doing anything authorised or required to be done by the municipality under this by-law or any other law;
 - (b) inspecting and examining any service mains and anything connected therewith;
 - (c) enquiring into and investigating any possible source of electricity supply or the suitability of immovable property for any work, scheme or undertaking of the municipality and making any necessary survey in connection therewith;
 - (d) ascertaining whether there is or has been a contravention of the provisions of this by-law or any other law, and
 - (e) enforcing compliance with the provisions of this by-law or any other law.
- (2) The municipality shall pay compensation, as agreed upon, to any person suffering damage as a result of the exercise of the right of access contemplated by subsection (1).
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply where the municipality is authorised to execute work at the cost of such person or some other person.
- (4) In the absence of agreement compensation may be determined by arbitration or a court of law.
- (5) An employee of the municipality may, by notice in writing require such owner or occupier to provide access to such property for a purpose referred to in subsection (1).
- (6) In case of emergency the municipality may enter any premises or property without notice and may take whatever action is necessary or desirable to protect life or property.
- (7) A person representing the municipality, who wishes to enter private property must, on request, provide his or her identification.

11. Refusal or failure to give information

- (1) No person may refuse or fail to give such information as may be reasonably required of him or her by any authorised official of the municipality or render any false information to any such official regarding any electrical installation work completed or contemplated.
- (2) The municipality shall not, subject to the provisions of any other law, or its Customer Care Policy, make any information available concerning the supply or account details for any premises to any third party without the written permission of the customer who signed the supply agreement for the supply to the premises or generation therefrom concerned except to the owner of a property upon written request to the municipality.

12. Refusal of admittance

No person may wilfully hinder, obstruct, interfere with or refuse admittance to any authorised official of the municipality in the performance of his duty under this by-law or any other relevant legislation or of any duty connected therewith or relating thereto.

13. Improper use

- (1) If a customer uses electricity for any purpose or deals with electricity in any manner which the municipality has reasonable grounds for believing interferes in an improper or unsafe manner or is calculated to interfere in an improper or unsafe manner with the efficient supply of electricity to any other customer, the municipality may, with or without notice, disconnect the electricity supply provided that such supply shall be restored as soon as the cause for the disconnection has been permanently remedied or removed and the relevant fees have been paid.
- (2) The fee as prescribed by the municipality for the disconnection and reconnection must be paid by the customer before the electricity supply is restored, unless it can be shown that the customer did not use or deal with the electricity in an improper or unsafe manner.

14. Electricity tariffs

Copies of tariffs may be obtained at the offices of the municipality.

15. Deposits

- (1) The municipality may in terms of its Customer Care, Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law require the customer to deposit a sum of money as security in payment of any tariff which is due or may become due to the municipality.
- (2) The amount of the deposit in respect of each electricity installation shall be determined annually by the municipality in terms of its Tariff Policy.

16. Payment of tariffs

The customer shall be liable for all tariffs listed in the prescribed tariff for the electricity service as approved by the municipality in terms of its Tariff Policy and all amounts due in terms thereof shall be recovered in terms of the municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law.

17. Interest on overdue accounts

The municipality may charge interest on arrear accounts in terms of its Credit Control and Debt collection Policy.

18. Principles for the resale of electricity

- (1) Unless authorised by the municipality, no person may sell or supply electricity supplied to his or her premises or generated by him or her under an agreement with the municipality, to any other person or persons for use on any other premises, or permit or allow such resale or supply to take place.
- (2) A reseller must comply with the licensing and registration requirements set out in the ERA.
- (3) If electricity is resold for use upon the same premises, the electricity resold must be measured by a sub meter of a type which has been approved by South African Bureau of Standards and supplied, installed and programmed in accordance with the standards of the municipality.
- (4) The tariff at which and the conditions of sale under which electricity is thus resold shall not be less favorable to the purchaser than those that would have been payable and applicable had the purchaser been supplied directly with electricity by the municipality.
- (5) Every reseller must furnish the purchaser with monthly accounts that are at least as detailed as the relevant billing information details provided by the municipality to its electricity customers.
- (6) The municipality may request audited reports from resellers to prove that the above resale conditions are met. The cost to obtain audited reports will be borne by the reseller.

19. Right to disconnect or remove supply

- (1) The municipality has the right to disconnect the supply of electricity to any premises-
 - (a) without notice where-
 - (i) there is grave risk to person or property if the supply is not disconnected; or
 - (ii) there is evidence of tampering as contemplated in section 26; or
 - (b) with reasonable written notice where-
 - (i) a customer fails to pay any amounts due to the municipality in connection with electricity supply; or
 - (ii) any provision of this by-law has been contravened and the customer has failed to remedy the default after proper notice has been given;
 - (iii) access to inspect metering equipment has been denied; or
- (2) In the case of a contravention of section 18(1) of this by-law, the municipality has the right to limit the supply of electricity to the premises from which electricity is supplied or sold.
- (3) After disconnection for non-payment of accounts or the improper or unsafe use of electricity, the tariff as prescribed by the municipality shall be paid for re-connection of such supply.
- (4) In the case where an installation has been illegally re-connected on a customer's premises after having been legally disconnected by the municipality, or in the case where the municipality's electrical equipment has been tampered with to prevent the full registration of consumption by the meter, the municipality may remove the electricity supply from those premises.

20. Non-liability of the municipality

The municipality shall not be liable for any loss or damage, direct or consequential, suffered or sustained by a customer as a result of or arising from the cessation, interruption or any other abnormality of the supply of electricity, unless caused by negligence on the part of the municipality.

21. Leakage of electricity

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

22. Failure of supply

- (1) The municipality does not undertake to attend to a failure of supply of electricity due to a fault in the electrical installation of the customer, except when such failure is due to the operation of the service protective device or any other devices of the municipality.
- (2) When any failure of supply of electricity is found to be due to a fault in the electrical installation of the customer or to the faulty operation of apparatus used in connection therewith, the municipality may charge the customer the tariff as prescribed by the municipality for each restoration of the supply of electricity in addition to the cost of making good or repairing any damage which may have been done to the service main and meter by such fault or faulty operation.

23. Seals of the municipality

- (1) The meter, load control devices or service protective devices and all apparatus belonging to the municipality shall be sealed or locked by an authorised official of the municipality, and no unauthorised person may in any manner or for any reason whatsoever remove, break, deface, or tamper or interfere with such seals or locks.
- (2) The municipality may charge the fees determined in its Tariff Policy should a seal be broken or removed by a customer.

24. Tampering with service connection or supply mains

- (1) No person may in any manner-
 - (a) tamper or interfere with, any meter or metering equipment or service connection or service protective device or supply mains or any other equipment of the municipality;
 - (b) vandalise, fix advertising medium to or deface it; or
 - (c) illegally connect into the electricity wiring of any other customer.
- (2) Where *prima facie* evidence exists of a customer or any person having contravened subsection (1), the municipality may disconnect the supply of electricity immediately in terms of section 19 of this bylaw.
- (3) Where a customer or any person has contravened subsection (1) and such contravention has resulted in the meter recording less than the true consumption, the municipality shall have the right to recover from the customer the full cost of his estimated consumption as well as the cost of damages caused to equipment.

25. Protection of municipality's supply mains

- (1) No person may, except with the consent of the municipality and subject to such conditions as may be imposed-
 - (a) construct, erect or lay, or permit the construction, erection or laying of any building, structure or other object, or plant trees or vegetation over or in such a position or in such a manner as to interfere with or endanger the supply mains.
 - (b) excavate, open up or remove the ground above, next to, under or near any part of the supply mains.
 - (c) damage, endanger, remove or destroy, or do any act likely to damage, endanger or destroy any part of the supply mains; or
 - (d) make any unauthorised connection to any part of the supply mains or divert or cause to be diverted any electricity there from.
- (2) The owner or occupier must limit the height of trees or length of projecting branches in the proximity of overhead lines or provide a means of protection which in the opinion of the municipality will adequately prevent trees from interfering with the conductors should a tree or branch fall or be cut down.
- (3) Should the owner fail to observe this provision the municipality may, after prior written notification, or at any time in an emergency, order the owner to cut or trim the trees or other vegetation in such a manner as to comply with this provision.
- (3) The municipality may, subject to obtaining an order of court, demolish, alter or otherwise deal with any building, structure or other object constructed, erected or laid in contravention with this by-law.
- (4) The municipality may in the case of an emergency or disaster remove anything damaging, obstructing or endangering or likely to damage, obstruct, endanger or destroy any part of the electrical distribution system.

26. Prevention of tampering with service connection or supply mains

If the municipality finds it necessary or desirable to take special precautions in order to prevent tampering with any portion of the supply mains, service connection or service protective device or meter or metering equipment, the municipality may require the customer to either supply and install the necessary protection or pay the costs involved where such protection is supplied by the municipality.

27. Unauthorised connections

No person may directly or indirectly connect, attempt to connect or cause or permit to be connected any electrical installation or part thereof to the supply mains or service connection.

28. Unauthorised re-connections

- (1) No unauthorised person may re-connect, attempt to re-connect or cause or permit to be re-connected to the supply mains or service connection any electrical installation or installations which has or have been disconnected by the municipality.
- (2) Where the supply of electricity that has been disconnected is found to have been re-connected, the customer using the supply of electricity shall be liable for all tariffs for electricity consumed between the date of disconnection and the date the electricity supply was found to be re-connected and any other cost occurred in this regard.
- (3) The municipality has the right to remove part of or all of the supply equipment until such time as payment has been received in full in which case the customer will be responsible for all the costs associated with the re-instatement of such supply equipment.

29. Temporary disconnection and re-connection

- (1) The municipality must, at the request of the customer, temporarily disconnect and re-connect the supply of electricity to the customer's electrical installation upon payment of the prescribed tariff for each such disconnection and subsequent re-connection.
- (2) The municipality may only under exceptional circumstances temporarily disconnect the supply of electricity to any premises without notice, for the purpose of effecting repairs or carrying out tests or for any other purpose.

30. Temporary supply

- (1) If any temporary supply of electricity is found to interfere with the efficient and economical supply of electricity to other customers, the municipality may, with notice, or under exceptional circumstances without notice, terminate such temporary supply and the municipality shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the customer because of such termination.
- (2) A temporary supply shall be valid for 12 months after which a new application must be submitted for continued use.
- (3) The municipality may disconnect a temporary supply if conditions pertaining thereto are not complied with.

31. Temporary work

- (1) Electrical installations requiring a temporary supply of electricity may not be connected directly or indirectly to the supply mains except with the permission of the municipality.
- (2) Full information as to the reasons for and nature of such temporary work must accompany the application for such permission, and the municipality may refuse or grant permission.
- (3) Where permission is refused, the applicant must be informed of the reasons for the decision.

32. Load reduction

- (1) At times of peak load or in an emergency, or when it is necessary to reduce the load on the electricity supply system of the municipality, it may without notice interrupt and, for such period as it may deem necessary, discontinue the electricity supply to any customer's electrically operated thermal storage water heater or any other specific appliance or the whole installation.
- (2) Except at times of peak load or in cases of emergency, the municipality shall where possible and practically viable not interrupt the electricity supply system to a customer without reasonable notice.
- (3) The municipality may install upon the premises of the customer such apparatus and equipment as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of subsection (1), and any authorised official of the municipality may at any reasonable time enter any premises for the purpose of installing, inspecting, testing adjusting or changing such apparatus and equipment.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3), the customer or the owner, must, when installing an electrically operated water storage heater, provide such necessary accommodation and wiring as may be necessary to facilitate the later installation of the apparatus and equipment.

33. High, medium and low voltage switchgear and equipment

- (1) In cases where a supply of electricity is given at either high, medium or low voltage, the supply and installation of the switchgear, cables and equipment forming part of the service connection must, unless otherwise approved by the municipality, be paid for by the customer.
- (2) All such equipment installed on the customer's premises must comply with the municipality's electrical performance standards.
- (3) No person may open, close, isolate, link or earth high or medium voltage switchgear or equipment without giving reasonable prior notice to the municipality's System Control Centre.
- (4) In the case of a high or medium voltage supply, where the customer has high or medium voltage switchgear installed, the municipality must be advised of the competent person appointed by the customer in terms of the Regulations, and of any changes made to such appointments.
- (5) In the case of a low voltage supply of electricity, the customer must provide and install a low voltage main switch or any other equipment required by the municipality.
- (6) In the case where fixed generators of any kind are installed on the customer's premises, he or she must ensure that the necessary safety isolation equipment as prescribed by the municipality's safety standards is installed to prevent any back feed of electricity after the municipal network has been isolated.

34. Substation accommodation

- (1) The municipality may require the owner to provide and maintain accommodation which shall constitute a substation and which must consist of a separate room or rooms to be used exclusively for the purpose of housing medium voltage cables and switchgear, transformers, low voltage cables and switchgear and other equipment necessary for the supply of electricity requested by the applicant.
- (2) The accommodation must be situated at a point to which free, adequate and unrestricted access is available at all times for purposes connected with the operation and maintenance of the equipment.

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

35. Wiring diagram and specification

- (1) When more than one electrical installation or electricity supply from a common main or more than one distribution board or meter is required for any building or block of buildings, the wiring diagram of the circuits starting from the main switch and a specification shall on request be supplied to the municipality for approval before the work commences.
- (2) Where an electrical installation is to be supplied from a substation on the same premises on which the current is transformed from high voltage, or from one of the substations of the municipality through mains separate from the general distribution system, a complete specification and drawings for the plant to be installed by the customer must, if so required, be forwarded to the municipality for approval before any material in connection therewith is ordered.

36. Standby supply

- (1) Standby supply of electricity for any premises having a separate source of electricity supply may only be supplied with the written consent of the municipality.
- (2) Upon interruption of the electricity supply the municipality may supply standby electricity in any manner as necessary.

37. Customers alternate electricity supply equipment and generation

- (1) No alternate electricity supply equipment provided by a customer in terms of any Regulations or for his own operational requirements or generation may be connected to any installation without the permission of the municipality.
- (2) Application for such approval must be made in writing and must include a full specification of the equipment and a wiring diagram.
- (3) The equipment must be so designed and installed that it is impossible for the municipality's supply mains to be energised by means of a back feed from such equipment when the municipality's supply has been de-energised.
- (4) The customer shall be responsible for providing and installing all such protective equipment.
- (5) Where, by special agreement with the municipality, the customer's alternate supply equipment is permitted to be electrically coupled to, and run in parallel with the municipality's supply mains, the customer shall be responsible for providing, installing and maintaining all the necessary synchronising and protective equipment.

38. Circular letters

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

CHAPTER 2

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CUSTOMERS

39. Customer to erect and maintain electrical installation

Any electrical installation connected or to be connected to the supply mains, and any additions or alterations thereto must be provided and maintained by the customer at his or her own expense and in accordance with this by-law and the Regulations.

40. Fault in electrical installation

- (1) If any fault develops in the electrical installation, which constitutes a hazard to persons, livestock or property, the customer must immediately disconnect the electricity supply and without delay give notice thereof to the municipality and where possible, take steps to remedy the fault.
- (2) The municipality may recover from the customer the costs for any expense to which it may be put in connection with a fault in the electrical installation.

41. Discontinuance of use of supply

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

42. Change of occupier

- (1) A customer vacating any premises must give the municipality not less than two full working days' notice in writing of his intention to discontinue using the electricity supply, failing which he or she shall remain liable for such supply.
- (2) If the person taking over occupation of the premises desires to continue using the electricity supply, he or she must apply in terms of section 3 of this by-law, and if he or she fails to apply for an electricity supply within ten working days of taking occupation of the premises, the supply of electricity may be disconnected.
- (3) The said person shall be liable for the electricity consumption from the date of occupation till such time as the supply is so disconnected.
- (4) Where premises are fitted with pre-payment meters any person occupying the premises at that time shall be regarded to be the customer.
- (5) Until such time as an application is made in terms of section 3, he or she shall be liable for consumption at that metering point as well as any outstanding amounts whether accrued by that person or not.

- (6) The municipality may impose conditions, which may include the withholding of electricity supply to premises where the previous customer's account is in arrears.
- (7) In the event of change of ownership a new certificate of compliance for the premises shall be issued by an accredited electrician, unless the existing certificate was issued within the preceding 24 month period and no subsequent alteration of the electrical installation was effected.

43. Service apparatus

- (1) The customer shall be liable for all costs arising from damage to or loss of any metering equipment, service protective device, service connection or other apparatus on the premises, unless such damage or loss is shown to have been caused by an occurrence of natural forces or an act or omission of an employee of the municipality or caused by an abnormality in the supply of electricity to the premises.
- (2) If, during a period of disconnection of an installation from the supply mains, the service main, metering equipment or any other service apparatus, being the property of the municipality and having been previously used or removed without its permission, or has been damaged so as to render re-connection dangerous, the owner or occupier of the premises during such period shall bear the cost of overhauling or replacing such equipment.
- (3) Where there is a common metering position, the liability detailed in subsection (1) shall rest upon the owner of the premises.
- (4) The amount due in terms of subsection (1) shall be evidenced by a certificate from the municipality which shall be final and binding.

CHAPTER 3

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

44. Service connection

- (1) The customer shall bear the cost of the service connection, as approved by the municipality.
- (2) Notwithstanding the fact that the customer bears the cost of the service connection, ownership of the service connection, laid or erected by the municipality, shall vest in the municipality and the municipality shall be responsible for the maintenance of such service connection up to the point of supply.
- (3) The customer shall not be entitled to any compensation from the municipality in respect of such service connection.
- (4) The work to be carried out by the municipality at the cost of the customer for a service connection to his or her premises shall be determined by the municipality.
- (5) A service connection shall be laid underground, whether the supply mains are laid underground or erected overhead, unless an overhead service connection is specifically required by the municipality.
- (6) The municipality may require a customer to replace an overhead connection with an underground service connection when overhead services are damaged or where it poses a threat to the installation.
- (7) The customer must provide, fix or maintain on his premises such ducts, wire ways, trenches, fastenings and clearance to overhead supply mains as may be required by the municipality for the installation of the service connection.
- (8) The conductor used for the service connection must have a cross-sectional area according to the size of the electrical supply but may not be less than 10mm² (copper or copper equivalent), and all conductors must have the same cross-sectional area, unless otherwise approved by the municipality.
- (9) Unless otherwise approved, the municipality shall only provide one service connection to each registered erf.
- (10) Where two or more premises belonging to one owner are situated on adjacent erven and the properties are operated in a consolidated manner, only a single bulk supply of electricity may be made available, provided that the municipality may require the customer to consolidate the erven or to have them tied notorially.
- (11) Any covers of a wire way carrying the supply circuit from the point of supply to the metering equipment must be made to accept the seals of the municipality.
- (12) The service conductor or cable within the meter box must terminate in an unobscured position and the conductors must be visible throughout their length when cover plates, if present, are removed.
- (13) In the case of blocks of buildings occupied by a number of individual customers, separate wire ways and conductors or cables must be laid from the common metering room or rooms to each individual customer in the block of buildings; alternatively, if trunking is used, the conductors of the individual circuits must be clearly identified (tied together every 1,5m) throughout their length.

45. Metering accommodation

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

CHAPTER 4
SYSTEMS OF SUPPLY

46. Load requirements

Alternating current supplies shall be given as prescribed by the NRS 048 and in the absence of a quality of supply agreement, supplies as set out in applicable standard specification shall be given.

47. Load limitations

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

48. Interference with other persons' electrical equipment

- (1) No person may operate electrical equipment having load characteristics which, singly or collectively, give rise to voltage variations, harmonic currents or voltages, or unbalanced phase currents which fall outside the applicable standard specification.
- (2) The assessment of interference with other persons' electrical equipment shall be carried out by means of measurements taken at the point of common coupling.
- (3) Should it be established that undue interference is in fact occurring, the customer must, at his or her own cost, install the necessary equipment to filter out the interference and prevent it reaching the supply mains.

49. Supplies to motors

Unless otherwise approved by the municipality the rating of motors shall be limited as follows:

- (1) Limited size for low voltage motors-

The rating of a low voltage single-phase motor shall be limited to 2kW or the starting current may not exceed 70A. All motors exceeding these limits shall be wound for three phases at low voltage or such higher voltage as may be required.

- (2) Maximum starting and accelerating currents of three-phase alternating current motors.-

The starting current of three-phase low voltage motors permitted shall be related to the capacity of the customer's service connection, as follows:

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

- (3) Consumers supplied at medium voltage-

In an installation supplied at medium voltage the starting current of a low voltage motor shall be limited to 1,5 times the rated full-load current of the transformer supplying such a motor. The starting arrangement for medium voltage motors shall be subject to the approval of the municipality.

50. Power factor

- (1) If required by the municipality, the power factor of any load must be maintained within the limits 0,85 lagging and 0,9 leading.
- (2) Where, for the purpose of complying with subsection (1), it is necessary to install power factor corrective devices, such corrective devices must be connected to the individual appliance terminals unless the correction of the power factor is automatically controlled.
- (3) The customer must, at his or her own cost, install such corrective devices.

51. Protection

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

CHAPTER 5
MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY

52. Metering

- (1) The municipality shall, at the customer's cost in the form of a direct charge or prescribed tariff, provide, install and maintain appropriately rated metering equipment at the point of metering for measuring the electricity supplied.
- (2) Except in the case of prepayment meters, the electricity used by a customer during any metering period shall be ascertained by the reading of the appropriate meter or meters supplied and installed by the municipality and read at the end of such period except where the metering equipment is found to be defective, or the municipality invokes the provisions of section 54(2) of this by-law, in which case the consumption for the period shall be estimated.
- (3) Where the electricity used by a customer is charged at different tariff rates, the consumption shall be metered separately for each rate.
- (4) The municipality reserves the right to meter the supply to blocks of shops and flats, tenement-houses and similar buildings for the buildings as a whole, or for individual units, or for groups of units.
- (5) No alterations, repairs or additions or electrical connections of any description may be made on the supply side of the point of metering unless specifically approved in writing by the municipality.

53. Accuracy of metering

- (1) A meter shall be presumed to be registering accurately if its error, when tested in the manner prescribed in subsection (5) hereof, is found to be within the limits of error as provided for in the applicable standard specifications.
- (2) The municipality has the right to test its metering equipment. If it is established by test or otherwise that such metering equipment is defective, the municipality must in accordance with the provisions of subsection (6)-
 - (a) in the case of a credit meter, adjust the account rendered;
 - (b) in the case of prepayment meters-
 - (i) render an account where the meter has been under-registering; or
 - (ii) issue a free token where the meter has been over-registering;
- (3) The customer shall be entitled to have the metering equipment tested by the municipality on payment of the prescribed tariff and if the metering equipment is found not to comply with the system accuracy requirements as provided for in the applicable standard specifications, an adjustment in accordance with the provisions of subsections (2) and (6) must be made.
- (4) In case of a dispute, the customer shall have the right at his own cost to have the metering equipment under dispute tested by an approved independent testing authority, and the result of such test shall be final and binding on both parties.
- (5) Meters shall be tested in the manner as provided for in the applicable standard specifications.
- (6) When an adjustment is made in terms of subsection (2) or (3), such adjustment shall either be based on the percentage error of the meter as determined by the test referred to in subsection (5), or upon a calculation by the municipality from consumption data in its possession; where applicable, due allowance shall be made, where possible, for seasonal or other variations which may affect the consumption of electricity.
- (7) When an adjustment is made as contemplated in subsection (6), the adjustment may not exceed a period of six months preceding the date on which the metering equipment was found to be inaccurate. The application of this section does not prohibit a customer from claiming back overpayment for any longer period.
- (8) Where the actual load of a customer differs from the initial estimated load provided for under section 47(1) to the extent that the municipality deems it necessary to alter or replace its metering equipment to match the load, the costs of such alteration or replacement shall be borne by the customer.
- (9) Prior to the municipality making any upward adjustment to an account in terms of subsection (6), the municipality must-
 - (a) notify the customer in writing of the monetary value of the adjustment to be made and the reasons therefor;
 - (b) in such notification provide sufficient particulars to enable the customer to submit representations thereon, and
 - (c) call upon the customer in such notice to provide it with reasons in writing, if any, within 21 days or such longer period as the municipality may permit why his or her account should not be adjusted as notified.
- (10) Should the customer fail to make any representations during the period referred to in subsection 9(c), the municipality shall be entitled to adjust the account as notified in subsection 9(a).
- (11) The municipality shall consider any reasons provided by the customer in terms of subsection (9)(c) and shall, if satisfied that a case has been made out therefor, adjust the account appropriately.
- (12) If the representation made by the customer is rejected, the municipality shall be entitled to adjust the account as notified in terms of subsection 9(a), subject to the customer's right to appeal the decision of the official in terms of section 62 of this by-law.

54. Reading of credit meters

- (1) Unless otherwise prescribed, credit meters shall normally be read at intervals of one month and the fixed or minimum amount due shall be assessed accordingly.
- (2) If for any reason the credit meter cannot be read, the municipality may render an estimated account in terms of its Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.
- (3) When a customer vacates a property and a final reading of the meter is not possible, an estimation of the consumption may be made and the final account rendered accordingly.
- (4) If a special reading of the meter is desired by a customer, this may be obtained upon payment of the prescribed tariff and at least two days notice to the municipality.

- (5) If any calculating, reading or metering error is discovered in respect of any account rendered to a customer, the error must be corrected in subsequent accounts.
- (6) Any such correction shall only apply in respect of accounts for a period of six months preceding the date on which the error in the accounts was discovered, and shall be based on the actual tariff applicable during the period.
- (7) The application of this subsection (6) does not prevent a customer from claiming back overpayment for any longer period.

55. Prepayment metering

- (1) No refund of the amount tendered for the purchase of electricity credit shall be given at the point of sale after initiation of the process by which the prepayment meter token is produced.
- (2) Copies of previously issued tokens for the transfer of credit to the prepayment meter may be issued at the request of the customer.
- (3) When a customer vacates any premises where a prepayment meter is installed, no refund for the credit remaining in the meter shall be made to the customer.
- (4) The municipality shall not be liable for the re-instatement of credit in a prepayment meter lost due to tampering with, or the incorrect use or the abuse of, prepayment meters or tokens.
- (5) The municipality may, at its discretion, appoint vendors for the sale of credit for prepayment meters and shall not guarantee the continued operation of any vendor.

CHAPTER 6

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

56. Electrical contractors additional requirements

In addition to the requirements of the Regulations the following requirements shall apply-

- (a) where an application for a new or increased supply of electricity has been made to the municipality, any authorised official of the municipality may at his or her discretion accept notification of the completion of any part of an electrical installation, the circuit arrangements of which permit the electrical installation to be divided up into well-defined separate portions, and such part of the electrical installation may be inspected, tested and connected to the supply mains as though it were a complete installation.
- (b) the examination, test and inspection that may be carried out at the discretion of the municipality in no way relieves the electrical contractor or accredited person or the user or lessor, from his or her responsibility for any defect in the installation.
- (c) such examination, test and inspection shall not be taken done in a way (even where the electrical installation has been connected to the supply mains) as to indicate or guarantee in any way that the electrical installation has been carried out according to specifications and safety standards, and the municipality shall not be held responsible for any defect or fault in such electrical installation.

57. Liability for work by contractors

The municipality shall not be held responsible for the work done by the electrical contractor or accredited person on a customer's premises and shall not in any way be responsible for any loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire or by any accident arising from the state of the wiring on the premises.

CHAPTER 7

COST OF WORK

58. Cost of work

The municipality may repair and make good any damage done in contravention of this by-law and the cost of any such work shall be to the account of the person who acted in contravention of this by-law.

CHAPTER 8

ENERGY SAVING MEASURES AND REDUCED USE OF ELECTRICITY

59. Norms, standards and guidelines

- (1) The municipality may determine and publish norms, standards and guidelines which prescribe appropriate measures to save energy or to reduce the use of electricity and such norms standards and guidelines must be kept in the form of an operational manual.
- (2) The norms, standards and guidelines contemplated in subsection (1) may differentiate between communities, geographical areas and different kinds of premises.

CHAPTER 9

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO BACKYARD DWELLINGS

60. Application for electricity supply

In recognising the guidelines and principles of the Integrated National Electrification Programme, the municipality shall consider applications for electricity supply to backyard dwellings.

61. Conditions for supply

The municipality may approve an application in terms of section 60 on the following conditions-

- (a) that the network capacity is sufficient to carry the additional load; and
- (b) if more than one customer on the same premises has to be provided with a separate connection, such customer shall be responsible for upgrading of the network and be responsible for payment of the prescribed tariff for such upgrading.

CHAPTER 10
GENERAL PROVISIONS

62. Exemptions

- (1) Any person may in writing apply to the municipality for exemption from any provision of this by-law.
- (2) The municipality may-
 - (a) grant an exemption in writing and set and determine the period for which such exemption is granted;
 - (b) alter or cancel any exemption or condition in an exemption; or
 - (c) refuse to grant an exemption in which case the applicant must be informed of the reasons for refusal.
- (3) An exemption does not take effect before the applicant has undertaken in writing to comply with the conditions imposed by the municipality, however, if an activity is commenced before such undertaking has been submitted to the municipality, the exemption lapses.
- (4) If any condition of an exemption is not complied with, the exemption lapses immediately.

63. Liaison forums in community

- (1) The municipality may establish one or more liaison forums in a community for the purposes of obtaining community participation with regard to the matters dealt with in this by-law.
- (2) A liaison forum may consist of-
 - (a) a member or members of an interest group, or an affected person;
 - (b) a designated official or officials of the municipality; and
 - (c) a councillor.
- (3)
 - (a) The municipality may, when considering an application for consent, permit or exemption in terms of this by-law, request the input of a liaison forum.
 - (b) A liaison forum or any person may on own initiative submit an input to the municipality for consideration.

64. Appeal

A person whose rights are affected by a decision delegated by the municipality may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons therefor in terms of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 to the municipal manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.

65. Offences and Penalties

- (1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 5, 6, 11,12, 13, 18, 23,24, 25, 27, 28, 33,37, 40, 47, 48 and 52 of this by-law shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to-
 - (a) a fine or imprisonment, or either such fine or imprisonment or to both such fine and such imprisonment and,
 - (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine or an additional period of imprisonment or to such additional imprisonment without the option of a fine or to both such additional fine and imprisonment for each day on which such offence is continued and,
 - (c) a further amount equal to any costs and expenses found by the court to have been incurred by the municipality as result of such contravention or failure.

66. Repeal of by-laws

The provisions of any by-laws previously promulgated by the municipality or by any of the disestablished municipalities now incorporated in the municipality, are hereby repealed as far as they relate to matters provided for in this by-law.

67. Short title and commencement

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

DRAKENSTEIN MUNISIPALITEIT

VERORDENING INSAKE ELEKTRISITEITSVOORSIENING

Om voorsiening te maak vir die verspreiding van elektrisiteit in die regsgebied van Drakenstein Munisipaliteit, om aktiwiteite te reguleer wat verspreiding van elektrisiteit nadelig kan beïnvloed en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee verband hou.

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 156 van die Grondwet van Suid-Afrika, 1996, bepaal die Drakenstein Munisipaliteit hiermee soos volg:

Inhoud

1. Woordskrywing

HOOFSTUK 1**ALGEMENE VOORWAARDES VIR VOORSIENING**

2. Voorsiening van elektrisiteitsdienste
3. Voorsiening deur ooreenkoms
4. Betekening van kennisgewing
5. Nakoming van kennisgewings
6. Aansoek om voorsiening van elektrisiteit
7. Verwerking van aansoeke om voorsiening
8. Deurgangsregte
9. Statutere serwitut
10. Reg van toegang om inspeksie te doen, te toets of instandhoudingswerk te doen
11. Weiering of versuim om inligting te verstrek
12. Weiering van toegang
13. Onbehoorlike verbruik
14. Elektrisiteitstariewe
15. Deposito's
16. Betaling van tariewe
17. Rente op agterstallige rekeninge
18. Beginsels vir die herverkoop van elektrisiteit
19. Reg om die toevoer van elektrisiteit af te sluit
20. Nie-aanspreeklikheid van die munisipaliteit
21. Lekkasie van elektrisiteit
22. Onderbreking van toevoer
23. Seels van die munisipaliteit
24. Peuter met diensaansluiting of hoofleiding
25. Beveiliging van die munisipaliteit se hoofleiding
26. Voorkoming van peuter met die diensaansluiting of hoofleiding
27. Ongemagtigde aansluitings
28. Ongemagtigde heraansluiting
29. Tydelike afsluiting en heraansluiting
30. Tydelike voorsiening van elektrisiteit
31. Tydelike werk
32. Lasvermindering
33. Hoe-, medium- en laagspanning skakeltuig en toernsting
34. Substasie-akkommodasie
35. Bedradingsdiagram en spesifikasie
36. Bystandtoevoer
37. Klient se alternatiewe elektrisiteitsvoorsiening toernsting en opwekking
38. Omsendbriewe

HOOFSTUK 2**KLIENTE SE VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE**

39. Klient moet elektriese installasie oprig en in stand hou
40. Fout in elektriese installasie

41. Beeindiging van die verbruik van die toevoer van elektrisiteit
42. Verandering van okkupeerder
43. Diensapparaat

HOOFSUK J

SPESIFIEKE VOORSIENINGSVOORWAARDES

44. Diensaansluiting
45. Meterakkommodasie

HOOFSUK 4

TOEVOERSTELSELS

46. Lasvereistes
47. Lasbeperkings
48. Steuring van antler kliente se elektriese toerusting
49. Toevoer na motore
50. Arbeidsfaktor
51. Beveiliging

HOOFSUK S

ELEKTRISITEITSMETING

52. Meet van toevoer
53. Akkurate meting
54. Lees van kredietmeters
55. Voorafbetaalde meter

HOOFSUK 6

ELEKTRIESE KONTRAKTEURS

56. Elektriese Kontrakteurs
57. Aanspreeklikheid vir werk deur kontrakteurs

HOOFSUK 7

KOSTE VAN WERK

58. Koste van WeIB:

HOOFSUK 8

ENERGIEBEPARINGSMAATREELS EN VERMINDERDE GEBRUIK VAN ELEKTRISITEIT

59. Norme, riglyne en standaarde

HOOFSUK 9

VOORSIENING VAN ELEKTRISITEIT AAN AGTERPLAAS WONINGS

60. Aansoek vir dienslewering
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HOOFSUK 10

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63. Skakelforums in gemeenskap
64. Appel
65. Strafbepalings
66. Herroeping van Verordeninge
67. Kort titel en inwerkingtrede

1. Woordoms krywing

(1) In hierdie verordening, geniet die Engelse teks voorrang in die geval van 'n teenstrydigheid tussen die verskillende tekste, en tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, het die volgende woorde die volgende betekenisse-

"agterplaaswoning" 'n informele struktuur opgerig vir residensiele doeleindes op 'n perseel bykomstig tot 'n bestaande wooneenheid;

"bewys" die noodsaaklike element van 'n voorafbetaalde meterstelsel wat gebruik word om inligting oor te dra van 'n verkooppunt vir elektrisiteitskrediet na 'n voorafbetaalde meter en *vice versa*;

"bystandstoewoer" 'n alternatiewe toewoer van elektrisiteit wat nie gewoonlik deur die klient verbruik word nie;

diensaansluiting" al die kables en toerusting wat nodig is om die hoofleiding by die klient se elektriese installasie aan te sluit by die voorsieningspunt;

"diensbeveiligingstoestel" enige sekering of stroombreker wat gelinstalleer word met die doel om die munisipaliteit se toerusting te beskerm teen oorbelasting of foute wat op die installasie of op die interne diensaansluiting voorkom;

"eienaar" met betrekking tot 'n perseel, die persoon by wie die regstiel daarvan berus; met dien verstande dat-

- (a) in die geval van onroerende eiendom-
- (b) indien die eienaar soos hierbo omskryf dood of insolvent is, of onderworpe aan enige regsdiskwalifikasie, die persoon by wie die administrasie van sodanige eiendom berus as eksekuteur, administrateur, trustee, regverkrygende, kurator, likwidateur of geregtelike bestuurder, na gelang van die geval, of
- (c) indien die munisipaliteit nie kan vasstel wie sodanige persoon is nie, word die persoon wat geregtig is op die voordelige gebruik van sodanige eiendom geag die eienaar daarvan te wees;
- (d) in die geval van die huur van onroerende eiendom vir langer as 30 jaar, die huurder daarvan;
- (e) ten opsigte van-
 - (i) gedeelte van grond wat op deeltitelplan afgebak is en ingevolge die Wet op Deeltitels, 1986 (Wet 95 van 1986) geregistreer is, die ontwikkelaar of beheerliggaam met betrekking tot die gesamentlike eiendom;
 - (ii) gedeelte van grond, die persoon op wie se naam daardie gedeelte geregistreer is in ooreenstemming met die transportakte, met insluiting van die wettig aangestelde verteenwoordiger van sodanige persoon;
 - (iii) enige persoon, met insluiting van maar nie beperk nie tot
 - (aa) maatskappy geregistreer in ooreenstemming met die Maatskappywet, 2008, (Wet 71 van 2008) trust *inter vivos*, trust *mortis causa*, beslote korporasie geregistreer in ooreenstemming met die Wet op Beslote Korporasies, 1984 (Wet 69 van 1984), en vrywillige assosiasie;
 - (bb) enige staatsdepartement;
 - (cc) enige raad of bestuursliggaam ingestel ingevolge enige wet van toepassing in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika; en
 - (dd) enige ambassade of ander buitelandse entiteit;

"elektriese installasie" 'n elektriese installasie soos omskryf in die Regulasies;

"elektriese kontrakteur" 'n elektriese kontrakteur soos omskryf in die Regulasies;

"ERA" Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act 4 of 2006);

"geakkrediteerde persoon" 'n persoon wat ingevolge die Regulasies na gelang van die geval as 'n elektriese toetsers vir enkelfase, 'n installasie-elektrisien of 'n meesterinstallasie-elektrisien, geregistreer is;

"hoofleiding" enige deel van die munisipaliteit se elektrisiteitsnetwerk;

"hoogs spanning" die stel nominale spanningsvlakke wat in kragstelsels vir grootmaattransmissie van elektrisiteit in die omgewing van 44 kV < U_n :s 220 kV gebruik word. [SANS 1019];

"intelligente meter" 'n elektrisiteitsmeter wat toelaat vir-

- (a) meting van elektrisiteit verbruik op 'n tyd tussenpose basis;
- (b) werklike- of naby tyd registrasie van elektrisiteitsverbruik;
- (c) tweerigting kommunikasie tussen die klient en die munisipaliteit;
- (d) storing van tyd tussenpose data en die oordrag daarvan na die munisipaliteit oor afstand;
- (e) afstandsbepanking van die toewoer deur die meter (afskakeling van nie-noodsaaklike toerusting of in buitengewone gevalle die afskakel van die elektrisiteit na die klient);
- (f) interkonneksie na perseel gebaseerde netwerke en toestelle (bv. plaaslike opwekking soos Foto Voltarse Selle en Windopwekking);
- (g) vermoed om elektrisiteit verbruik te meet asook elektrisiteit voorsien op aparte registers;
- (h) vermoed om ander op-perseel of nabygelee kommoditeitsmeters (bv. water en gas) te lees;
- (i) vermoed om diefstal van elektrisiteit of peustering met die toestel self op te spoor;

"kleinhandel elektrisiteit toewoer" die proses waardeur derdeparty elektrisiteit verskuif word vanaf 'n punt van opwekking deur die verspreidingsstelsel van die munisipaliteit en die verkope daarvan aan 'n klient;

"kredietmeter" 'n meter waar 'n rekening uitgereik word nadat elektrisiteit verbruik is;

"laags spanning" die stel nominale spanningsvlakke wat gebruik word vir die verspreiding van elektrisiteit en waarvan die boonste perk oor die algemeen aanvaar word as 'n ws-spanning van 1000 V (of 'n gs-spanning van 1500 V).[SANS 1019];

"medium spanning" die stel nominale spanningsvlakke bo laagspanning en benede hoogspanning in die omgewing van 1 kV < U_n :s 44 kV [SANS 1019];

"meetpunt" die punt waar die klient se elektrisiteitsverbruik gemeet word en wat by die voorsieningspunt of by enige ander punt op die

verspreidingsstelsel van die munisipaliteit of die elektriese installasie van die klient kan wees soos deur die munisipaliteit of enige behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar van die munisipaliteit aangedui met dien verstande dat dit alles, en slegs, die klient se verbruik van elektrisiteit meet;

"meter" 'n toestel wat die aanvraag of die elektriese energie wat verbruik word, aandui en dit behels ook konvensionele meters voorafbetaalde meters, intelligente meters en netto meters;

"motoraansitstroom" met betrekking tot wisselstroommotore, die gemiddelde vierkantwortelwaarde van die simmetriese stroom wat deur 'n motor verbreek word wanneer dit aangedryf word volgens die geraamde spanning daarvan met die aansitter in aansitposisie en die rotor gesluit;

"motorlas totaal aangeskakel" die somtotaal van die kW-vermoe van al die afsonderlike motore wat by 'n installasie aangesluit is;

"motorvermoe" die maksimum aanhoudende kW-lewering van 'n motor soos vermeld op die vervaardiger se kenplaatjie;

"munisipaliteit" beteken die Drakenstein Munisipaliteit, ingestel kragtens artikel 12 van die Munisipale Strukturewet, 117 van 1998, en sluit in enige politieke struktuur, politieke amptenaar, raadslid, behoorlik gemagtigde agent of enige amptenaar wat ingevolge hierdie verordening handel kragtens 'n bevoegdheid van die munisipaliteit wat gedelegeer is of gesubdelegeer is aan sodanige politieke struktuur, politieke amptenaar, raadslid, agent of amptenaar;

"netto meting" meting van die verskil tussen die elektrisiteit voorsien deur die munisipaliteit en die elektrisiteit opgewek deur 'n klient oor die toepaslike metingstydperk;

"nakomingsertifikaat" 'n sertifikaat wat ingevolge die Regulasies ten opsigte van 'n elektriese installasie of gedeelte van 'n elektriese installasie deur 'n geakkrediteerde persoon uitgereik word;

"okkupeerder" met betrekking tot 'n perseel-

- (a) iemand wat sodanige perseel werklik okkupeer;
- (b) iemand wat wetlik daarop geregtig is om sodanige perseel te okkupeer;
- (c) in geval van sodanige perseel wat onderverdeel is en wat aan loseerders of verskillende huurders verhuur word, die persoon wat die huurgeld ontvang wat deur sodanige loseerders of huurders betaalbaar is, hetsy vir sy of haar eie rekening of as agent vir iemand wat daarop geregtig is of belang daarby het, of
- (d) iemand wat by die beheer of bestuur van sodanige perseel betrokke is, en behels ook die agent van sodanige persoon wanneer hy of sy nie in die Republiek aanwesig is, of as sy of haar verblyfplek onbekend is;

"terseel" enige gedeelte grond, geleë binne die regsgebied van die munisipaliteit, waarvan die buitegrense afgebaken is op-

- (a) algemene plan of diagram wat geregistreer is ingevolge die Opmetingswet, 1927 (Wet 9 van 1927) of die Registrasie van Aktes Wet, 1937 (Wet 47 van 1937); of
- (b) deeltitelplan geregistreer ingevolge die Wet op Deeltitels, 1986 (Wet 95 van 1986);

"Regulasies" die Regulasies opgestel ingevolge die Wet op Beroepsgeondheid en -veiligheid, 1993 (Wet 85 van 1993), soos gewysig;

"spanning" die gemiddelde vierkantwortelwaarde van elektriese potensiaal tussen twee geleiers;

"tarief" die munisipaliteit se tarief gehef vir die voorsiening van elektrisiteit;

"toepaslike standaardspesifikasie"

SANS 1019 Standaardspanning, -stroombane en isolasievlakke vir die toevoer van elektrisiteit;

SABS 1607 Elektromeganiese watt-uurmeters;

SABS 1524 Dele 0,1 & 2-Voorafbetaalde meterstelsels;

SABS IEC 60211 Maksimumaanvraagwysers, Klas 1.0;

SABS IEC 60521 Wisselstroom-elektromeganiese-watt-uurmeter (Klasse 0,5,1 & 2);

SANS 10142-1 Gebruikskode vir die bedrading van persele;

NRS 047 Nasionale gerasionaliseerde spesifikasie vir elektrisiteitsvoorsiening-gehalte van diens;

NRS 048 Nasionale Gerasionaliseerde Spesifikasie vir elektrisiteitsvoorsiening-gehalte van voorsiening, ens.

NRS 057 Meet van elektrisiteit: minimum vereistes;

"veiligheidsstandaard" die Gebruikskode vir die Bedrading van Persele SANS 10142-1 geïnkorporeer in die Regulasies;

"klient", met betrekking tot 'n perseel-

- (a) enige okkupeerder daarvan of enige antler persoon met wie die munisipaliteit ooreengekom het om elektrisiteit daar te voorsien of dit inderdaad daar voorsien; of
- (b) indien sodanige perseel nie bewoon word nie, iemand wat 'n geldige bestaande ooreenkoms met die munisipaliteit het vir die voorsiening van elektrisiteit aan sodanige perseel, of
- (c) indien daar geen sodanige persoon of okkupeerder is nie, die eienaar van die perseel;

"verbruikspunt" 'n verbruikspunt soos omskryf in die Regulasies;

"voorafbetaalde meter" 'n vooruitbetaalmeter wat geprogrammeer kan word om die vloeï van hoeveelheid voornitbetaalde energie in 'n elektriese stroomkring toe te laat;

"voorsieningspunt" die punt soos bepaal deur die munisipaliteit of enige antler behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar van die munisipaliteit vanwaar elektrisiteit aan enige perseel deur die munisipaliteit voorsien word;

- (2) Aile antler terme in hierdie verordening gebruik, sal tensy die konteks anders aandui, die mening he wat daaraan geheg word deur NRS 048 of die Wet op Beroepsgeondheid en veiligheid, 1993 (Wet 85 van 1993).

HOOFSTUK 1

ALGEMENE VOORWAARDES VIR VOORSIENING

2. Voorsiening van elektrisiteitsdienste

- (1) Slegs die munisipaliteit mag elektrisiteit voorsien of 'n ooreenkoms aangaan om grootmaat elektrisiteit binne sy regsgebied te voorsien.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit mag die voorsiening van grootmaat elektrisiteit of kleinhandel deurvoer van elektrisiteit deur sy netwerk deur 'n ander elektrisiteitsvoorsiener wat gelisensieer is om elektrisiteit ingevolge NRS 048 te voorsien, toelaat.
- (3) Toestemming ingevolge subartikel (2) sal gereel word by wyse van 'n ooreenkoms soos vereis in artikel 80 van die Munisipale Stelselwet, 32 van 2000.
- (4) Die munisipaliteit mag opwekking van elektrisiteit deur sy kliente toelaat onderworpe aan-
 - (a) die aangaan van 'n opwekkingsooreenkoms;
 - (b) voldoening aan die relevante bepalings van ERA met betrekking tot die opwekking van elektrisiteit en die veiligheid daarvan;
 - (c) registrasie by die munisipaliteit van alle vaste installasies waar elektrisiteit opgewek word; en
 - (d) voldoening aan die munisipaliteit se veiligheids- en kwaliteit standaarde;
- (5) Die opwekking van surplus elektrisiteit mag deur die munisipaliteit verbied word en die munisipaliteit mag voorwaardes neerle met betrekking tot tydsberekening en hoeveelheid surplus opwekking.

3. Elektrisiteitsvoorsiening

- (1) Niemand mag gebruik maak of toegelaat word om gebruik te maak van 'n toevoer van elektrisiteit van die munisipaliteit tensy sodanige persoon 'n skriftelike ooreenkoms met die munisipaliteit aangegaan het en sodanige ooreenkoms tesame met die bepalings van hierdie verordening sal die voorsiening reguleer.
- (2) Indien 'n persoon elektrisiteit gebruik sonder om 'n ooreenkoms aan te gaan sal hy of sy verantwoordelik wees vir die koste van elektrisiteit verbruik soos bepaal in artikel 44 van hierdie verordening.
- (3) Niemand mag elektrisiteit opwek deur 'n vaste installasie in die munisipale netwerk nie tensy 'n ooreenkoms met die munisipaliteit aangegaan is en sodanige ooreenkoms tesame met die bepalings van hierdie verordening asook enige ander wetgewing van toepassing op die lisensiering van opwekkers sat sodanige opwekking reguleer.

4. Betekening van kennisgewing

- (1) Enige kennisgewing of ander dokument word geag beteken te wees wanneer dit-
 - (a) persoonlik by daardie persoon afgelewer is;
 - (b) by daardie persoon se woonplek of sakeonderneming in die Republiek gelaat is by 'n persoon wat klaarblyklik ouer as sestiende jaar is;
 - (c) per geregistreerde of gesertifiseerde pos na daardie persoon se laaste bekende woonadres of sakeadres in die Republiek geos is en 'n erkenning dat dit geos is van die posdiens verkry is;
 - (d) indien daardie persoon se adres in die Republiek onbekend is, wanneer dit op daardie persoon se agent of verteenwoordiger in die Republiek beteken word op 'n manier bepaal in paragrawe (a), (b) of (c); of
 - (e) indien daardie persoon se adres en agent of verteenwoordiger in die Republiek onbekend is, wanneer dit op 'n opsigtelike plek geos is op die eiendom of perseel waarmee dit verband hou.
- (2) Wanneer enige kennisgewing of ander dokument gemagtig of beteken word op die eienaar, okkupeerder of houër van enige eiendom of regte in enige eiendom, is dit voldoende indien daardie persoon in die kennisgewing of ander dokument beskryf word as die eienaar, okkupeerder of houër van die eiendom of betrokke reg, en is dit nie nodig om daardie persoon se naam te verstrek nie.
- (3) Enige regsproses is doeltreffend en voldoende aan die munisipaliteit beteken as dit by die munisipale bestuurder se kantoor afgelewer word of by 'n persoon wat by die munisipale bestuurder se kantoor beskikbaar is.

5. Nakoming van kennisgewings

Iemand aan wie 'n kennisgewing wat behoorlik uitgereik of gegee is ingevolge hierdie verordening, moet die bepalings daarvan binne die tydperk wat daarin vermeld word, nakom.

6. Aansoek om voorsiening van elektrisiteit

- (1) Aansoek om die voorsiening van elektrisiteit moet skriftelik deur die voornemende klient op die voorgeskrewe vorm verkrygbaar by die kantoor van die munisipaliteit gedoen word en die installasie se geraamde las in kVA moet op die aansoek vermeld word. Die aansoek moet gerig word so gou as moontlik voor die toevoer verlang word ten einde die werk van die munisipaliteit te vergemaklik.
- (2) Applikante vir die lewering of opwekking van elektrisiteit moet die volgende dokumente saam met die aansoek indien-
 - (a) 'n identiteitsdokument of paspoort, en, in die geval van 'n besigheid, 'n skriftelike besluit wat die applikant magtig om aansoek te doen; of
 - (b) 'n geldige huurooreenkoms in die geval van 'n huurder, of in die geval van 'n eienaar, 'n titelakte of ander bewys van eienaarskap van die perseel waarvoor voorsiening of opwekking van elektrisiteit benodig word.
- (3) 'n Aansoek om voorsiening van 'n nuwe tydelike voorsiening van word oorweeg na goeie dunnke van die munisipaliteit wat enige spesiale voorwaardes mag stel.

7. Verwerking van aansoeke om voorsiening

Aansoeke om die voorsiening van elektrisiteit moet verwerk en die toevoer beskikbaar gestel word binne die tydperke volgens NRS 047.

8. Deurgangsregte

- (1) Die munisipaliteit mag weier om 'n diensaansluiting bo of onder die grond op te rig of te lê op enige deurgang wat nie onder beheer van die munisipaliteit is nie of op enige private eiendom, tensy die voornemende klient skriftelike toestemming verkry het van die eienaar van die genoemde private eiendom.
- (2) Indien sodanige toestemming op enige tydstip teruggetrek word of as die private eiendom of deurgang van eienaar verwissel en die nuwe eienaar weier om sodanige toestemming te verleen of te laat voortduur, moet die koste van enige verandering wat aan die diensaansluiting aangebring moet word ten einde die toevoer van elektrisiteit in stand te hou of te verwyder, deur die klient van die perseel waarna die toevoer voortgesit word, gedra word.
- (3) 'n Deurgangsreg verleen ingevolge subartikel (1) is bindend op die eienaar van eiendom wie die reg verleen het sowel as sy titelopvolgers vir so lank as wat die elektrisiteitsaansluiting gebruik word en mag nie sonder die toestemming van die munisipaliteit gekanselleer word nie.

9. Statutere serwituut

- (1) Onderworpe aan die bepalings van artikel 10(1) en subartikel (3) mag die munisipaliteit binne sy munisipale gebied:
 - (a) elektrisiteitsdienste voorsien, vestig en in stand hou;
 - (b) hoofleiding vir elektrisiteit verkry, oprig, lê, verleng, vergroot, omlei, in stand hou, herstel, die gebruik beëindig, sluit en vernietig;
 - (c) enige hoofleiding vir elektrisiteit aanle, oprig of lê op, oor, deur, bo of onder enige straat of onroerende eiendom en die eienaarskap van enige sodanige hoofleiding bly by die munisipaliteit;
 - (d) enigiets anders doen wat nodig of wenslik is vir, of bykomstig of aanvullend tot of ondergeskik aan enige saak soos bedoel in subparagrafe (a) tot (c).
- (2) Indien die munisipaliteit enige hoofleiding vir elektrisiteit aanle, oprig of lê op, oor, deur, bo of onder enige straat of onroerende eiendom wat nie aan die munisipaliteit behoort of nie deur die munisipaliteit beheer of bestuur word nie, moet die munisipaliteit die eienaar volgens ooreenkoms vergoed of, by afwesigheid van 'n ooreenkoms, soos 6f deur arbitrasie 6f deur 'n gereghof bepaal.
- (3) Die munisipaliteit moet, voordat dit begin met enige werk behalwe herstelwerk of instandhouding aan of in veiband met enige toevoer van elektrisiteit, redelike kennis gee aan die eienaar of okkuperder van die eiendom van die voorgestelde werk en die datum waarop die munisipaliteit beoog om met sodanige werk te begin.

10. Reg van toegang om inspeksie te doen, te toets of instandhoudingswerk te doen

- (1) Die munisipaliteit het toegang tot en oor enige eiendom ten einde-
 - (a) enigiets te doen wat ingevolge hierdie verordening of enige antler wet vereis word;
 - (b) enige dienshoofleiding en enigiets wat daarmee veiband hou te inspekteer en te ondersoek;
 - (c) ondersoek te doen met betrekking tot enige moontlike bron van toevoer van elektrisiteit of die geskiktheid van onroerende eiendom vir enige skema of omdenking van die munisipaliteit;
 - (d) vasstel of daar enige oortreding van die bepalings van hierdie verordening of enige antler wet is of was; en
 - (e) nakoming van die bepalings van hierdie verordening of enige antler wet af te dwing.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit moet vergoeding betaal soos ooreengekom aan iemand wat skade gely het as gevolg van die uitoefening van die reg van toegang ingevolge subartikel (1);
- (3) Subartikel (2) is nie van toepassing waar die munisipaliteit gemagtig is om op die betrokke eiendom welk te verrig op die koste van sodanige persoon of enige antler persoon nie.
- (4) In die afwesigheid van enige ooreenkoms mag vergoeding bepaal word deur arbitrasie of 'n bevoegde hof.
- (5) 'n Werknemer van die munisipaliteit mag deur skriftelike kennisgewing van die eienaar of okkuperder van enige eiendom vereis om toegang te verleen tot sodanige eiendom vir doeleindes van subartikel (1).
- (6) In 'n noodtoestand mag die munisipaliteit sonder kennisgewing enige perseel of eiendom betree en kan enige stappe neem wat nodig is om 6we of eiendom te beskerm.
- (7) 'n Persoon wat die munisipaliteit verteenwoordig moet op aanvraag sy identiteit toon.

11. Weiering of versuim om inligting te verstrek

- (1) Niemand mag weier of versuim om inligting te verstrek wat 'n gemagtigde amptenaar van die munisipaliteit redelikerwys van horn of haar verlang nie, of vals inligting verstrek insake enige installasiewerk wat voltooi is of beoog word nie.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit sal nie, onderworpe aan enige antler wetsbepalings of sy Klientesorg Beleid, enige inligting verskaf met betrekking tot die voorsiening of rekeningbesonderhede vir enige perseel aan 'n derde party bekend maak sonder die toestemming van die persoon wie die ooreenkoms vir voorsiening of opwekking onderteken het, behalwe op skriftelike versoek aan die eienaar van die eiendom.

12. Weiering van toegang

Niemand mag enige gemagtigde amptenaar van die munisipaliteit in die uitvoering van sy of haar pligte ingevolge hierdie verordening of enige antler relevante wetgewing opsetlik hinder, belemmer of toegang weier nie.

13. Onbehoorlike verbruik

- (1) As die munisipaliteit redelike gronde het om te glo dat 'n klient elektrisiteit vir enige doe! of op enige wyse gebruik wat op 'n onbehoorlike en onveilige wyse inmeng of daarop bereken is om op 'n onbehoorlike en onveilige wyse in te meng met die doeltreffende voorsiening van elektrisiteit aan enige klient, kan die munisipaliteit met of sonder kennisgewing sodanige toevoer afsluit, maar sodanige toevoer moet herstel word sodra die oorsaak van die afsluiting permanent reggestel of verwyder is.
- (2) Die klient moet die tarief betaal soos deur die munisipaliteit voorgeskryf vir die afsluiting en aansluiting voor die toevoer van elektrisiteit herstel word, tensy dit bewys kan word dat die klient nie die elektrisiteit op 'n onbehoorlike of onveilige wyse verbruik of hanteer het nie.

14. Elektrisiteitstariewe

Afskrifte van tariewe is gratis by die munisipaliteit se kantore verkrygbaar.

15. Deposito's

- (1) Die munisipaliteit behou die reg voor om in terme van sy Klientesorg, Kredietbeheer en Skuldinvorderingsbeleid te vereis dat die klient 'n deposito betaal as sekuriteit vir die betaling van enige tarief wat aan die munisipaliteit betaalbaar is.
- (2) Die depositobedrag ten opsigte van enige elektriese installasie sal jaarliks deur die munisipaliteit ingevolge sy Tariefbeleid bepaal word.

16. Betaling van tariewe

Die klient is aanspreeklik vir alle tariewe soos bepaal ingevolge die munisipaliteit se Tariefbeleid vir elektrisiteitsvoorsiening en sluit in enige antler elektrisiteitsdienste deur die munisipaliteit voorsien en verhaling van enige betalings verskuldig aan die munisipaliteit sal ingevolge die munisipaliteit se Kredietbeheer- en Skuldinvorderingsbeleid geskied.

17. Rente op agterstallige rekeninge

Die munisipaliteit kan rente hef op agterstallige rekeninge ingevolge sy Kredietbeheer- en Skuldinvorderingsbeleid.

18. Beginsels vir die herverkoop van elektrisiteit

- (1) Tensy deur die munisipaliteit gemagtig, mag niemand elektrisiteit wat aan sy of haar perseel voorsien word of deur horn of haar opgewek word, aan enige antler persoon verkoop of voorsien vir verbruik op antler persele nie, of toelaat of duld dat sodanige herverkoop of voorsiening plaasvind nie.
- (2) 'n Herverkoper moet voldoen aan die bepalings van die ERA.
- (3) Indien elektrisiteit herverkoop word vir gebruik op dieselfde perseel, moet die herverkoopte elektrisiteit gemeet word deur 'n submeter van 'n soort wat goedgekeur is deur die Suid Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde en moet voorsien, gelinstalleer en geprogrammeer word volgens die standaarde van die munisipaliteit.
- (4) Die tariewe waarteen en die verkoopvoorwaardes ingevolge waarvan die elektrisiteit herverkoop word, mag nie minder gunstig vir die koper wees as dit wat betaalbaar en van toepassing sou wees indien die munisipaliteit elektrisiteit direk aan die koper sou voorsien nie.
- (5) Elke herverkoper moet aan die koper maandelikse state voorsien wat ten minste net soveel besonderhede bevat as die tersaaklike besonderhede oor rekeninginligting wat die munisipaliteit aan sy elektrisiteitkliente voorsien.
- (6) Die munisipaliteit mag geouditeerde state aanvra van herverkopers om te bewys dat bogenoemde vereistes nagekom word. Die koste van geouditeerde verslae sal vir die koste van die klient wees.

19. Reg om die toevoer van elektrisiteit af te sluit

- (1) Die munisipaliteit het die reg om die elektrisiteitstoever na enige perseel af te sluit-
 - (a) sonder kennisgewing, waar-
 - (i) ernstige gevaar of risiko vir persoon of eiendom bestaan indien die toevoer nie afgesluit word nie; of
 - (ii) daar bewys bestaan dat met 'n meter gepeuter is soos bedoel in artikel 24; of
 - (b) met redelike kennisgewing, waar
 - (i) 'n klient versuim om enige bedrag verskuldig aan die munisipaliteit te betaal ten opsigte van elektrisiteitsvoorsiening;
 - (ii) enige bepaling van hierdie verordening oortree is en die klient versuim het om te voldoen aan die bepalings van 'n kennisgewing van nakoming;
 - (iii) toegang tot die inspeksie van meettoerusting geweier is;
- (2) In die geval van 'n oortreding van artikel 18(1) van hierdie verordening, het die munisipaliteit die reg om die elektrisiteitstoever na die perseel vanwaar die elektrisiteit verkoop word te verminder en die onwettige aansluiting tussen persele te verwyder en te veruietig.
- (3) Na afsluiting van elektrisiteitstoever weens wanbetaling of vir die onbehoorlike of onveilige gebruik van elektrisiteit sal die tariewe voorgeskryf vir heraansluiting betaalbaar wees.
- (4) Waar enige installasie op 'n perseel onwettig herangesluit word nadat die munisipaliteit dit afgesluit het, of waar met die munisipaliteit se meettoerusting gepeuter is om die voile registrasie van verbruik te voorkom, het die munisipaliteit die reg om die elektrisiteitstoever na die perseel te verwyder.

20. Nie-aanspreeklikheid van die munisipaliteit

Die munisipaliteit is nie aanspreeklik vir enige regstreekse verlies of skade wat deur 'n klient gely of opgedoen word as gevolg van of voortspuitend uit die beëindiging en onderbreking van of enige antler afwyking van die toevoer van elektrisiteit nie, tensy dit deur nalatigheid aan die kant van die munisipaliteit veroorsaak is.

21. Lekkasie van elektrisiteit

Geen korting sal toegestaan word ten opsigte van verlies van elektrisiteit wat te wyte is aan 'n lekkasie of 'n ander fout in die elektriese installasie nie.

22. Onderbreking van toevoer

- (1) Die munisipaliteit is nie verplig om aandag te skenk aan 'n ondeibreking in die toevoer van elektrisiteit as dit as gevolg van 'n fout in die klient se elektriese installasie is nie, behalwe wanneer sodanige onderbreking te wyte is aan die werking van die munisipaliteit se diensbeveiligingstoestel of enige ander appaarte van die munisipaliteit.
- (2) Indien enige ondeibreking van die toevoer van elektrisiteit die gevolg is van 'n fout in die klient se elektriese installasie of van die foutiewe werking van die appaarte wat in veiband daarmee gebruik word, het die munisipaliteit die reg om die voorgeskrewe tarief van die veibruiker te verhaal vir elke geval van herstel van die toevoer van elektrisiteit, bykomend tot die koste van die regmaak of herstel van enige skade aan die dienshoofleiding en meter veroorsaak deur sodanige fout of foutiewe werking.

23. Seels van die munisipaliteit

- (1) Die meter, diensbeveiligingstoestelle en alle appaarte wat aan die munisipaliteit behoort, word deur 'n behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar van die munisipaliteit verseel of gesluit en niemand mag op enige wyse of om enige rede hoegenaamd sodanige seels of slotte verwyder, breek, skend, daaraan peuter om horn of haar daarmee bemoei nie.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit mag die fooie bepaal in sy Tariefbeleid hef vir die breek of verwydering van 'n see! deur 'n klient.

24. Peuter met diensaansluiting of hoofleiding

- (1) Niemand mag op enige wyse-
 - (a) met enige meter, meettoerusting of dienshoofleiding of diensbeveiligingstoestel of hoofleiding of enige ander appaarte van die munisipaliteit peuter of daarmee inmeng nie;
 - (b) advertensiemateriaal daaraan heg of dit ontsier of beskadig nie; of
 - (c) onwettig by die elektrisiteitsbedrading van 'n ander klient aansluit nie.
- (2) Waar *prima facie* bewys bestaan dat 'n klient of iemand subartikel (1) oortree het, het die munisipaliteit die reg om die toevoer van elektrisiteit onmiddellik ingevolge artikel 19 van hierdie verordening te staak.
- (3) Waar 'n klient of iemand subartikel (1) oortree en sodanige oortreding lei daartoe dat die meter minder veibruik as die regte verbruik registreer, het die munisipaliteit die reg om die voile koste van sy of haar geraamde veibruik van die klient te verhaal asook die koste van skade veroorsaak aan toerusting.

25. Beveiliging van die munisipaliteit se hoofleiding

- (1) Niemand mag, behalwe met die munisipaliteit se goedkeuring en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat opgele is-
 - (a) enige konstruksie oprig of le of die oprigting of le van enige gebou, struktuur of ander voorwerp toelaat, of borne en ander plantegroei oor of in sodanige posisie of op sodanige manier plant dat dit sal inmeng met die hoofleiding of dit bedreig nie;
 - (b) enige deel van die hoofleiding uitgrawe, oopmaak of die grond bo, langsaan, onder of naby dit verwyder nie;
 - (c) enige deel van die hoofleiding beskadig, bedreig, verwyder of vernietig nie, of enige daad pleeg wat die hoofleiding sal beskadig, bedreig of enige deel daarvan vernietig nie; of
 - (d) enige ongemagtigde aansluiting aan enige deel van die hoofleiding maak of elektrisiteit daarvandaan omlei of veroorsaak dat dit omlei word nie.
- (2) 'n Eienaar of okkupeerder moet die hoogte van die borne of die lengte van die takke wat uitsteek naby bogrondse lyne beperk om te verhoed dat die boom met die geleiers inmeng as die boom omval of 'n tak breek of 'n tak afgesny word.
- (3) Indien 'n eienaar of okkupeerder versuim om hierdie bepaling na te kom, het die munisipaliteit die reg, na skriftelike kennisgewing, of te eniger tyd in 'n noodgeval, om die borne of ander plantegroei af te sny of te snoei op so 'n wyse soos beoog in hierdie bepaling.
- (4) Die munisipaliteit mag, onderworpe aan die verkryging van 'n hofbevel, enige gebou, struktuur of enige ander voorwerp wat strydig met hierdie verordening gebou, opgerig of gele is, afbreek, verander of op enige ander wyse daarmee handel.
- (5) Die munisipaliteit mag in 'n noodgeval of ramp enigiets verwyder wat enige deel van die elektrisiteitsverspreidingstelsel beskadig, belemmer of bedreig of wat dit waarskynlik kan beskadig, belemmer, bedreig of vernietig.

26. Voorkoming van peuter met die diensaansluiting of hoofleiding

Indien die munisipaliteit dit nodig of wenslik ag om voorsorgmaatreels te tref om te verhoed dat daar aan enige deel van die hoofleiding, dienshoofleiding of diensbeveiligingstoestel of meter of meettoerusting gepeuter word, moet die klient of die nodige beveiligingstoerusting voorsien en installeer, of die betrokke koste betaal waar sodanige beveiligingstoerusting deur die munisipaliteit voorsien word.

27. Ongemagtigde aansluitings

Niemand mag regstreeks of onregstreeks enige elektriese installasie of deel daarvan by die hoofleiding of diensaansluiting aansluit, probeer aansluit of sodanige aansluiting veroorsaak of toelaat nie.

28. Ongemagtigde heraansluiting

- (1) Niemand behalwe 'n persoon wat skriftelik deur die munisipaliteit daartoe gemagtig is, mag enige elektriese installasie of installasies wat deur die munisipaliteit afgesluit is, by die hoofleiding of diensaansluiting heraansluit, probeer heraansluit of sodanige heraansluiting veroorsaak of toelaat nie.

- (2) Waar die toevoer van elektrisiteit wat voorheen deur die munisipaliteit afgesluit is, weer aangesluit is, is die klient wat die toevoer van elektrisiteit verbruik, aanspreeklik vir alle koste van die elektrisiteitsverbruik vanaf die datum van afsluiting tot die datum waarop gevind is dat die toevoer heraangesluit is, en ook vir enige ander koste wat in die verband aangegaan is.
- (3) Die munisipaliteit behou die reg om enige deel van of al die aansluitingstoerusting te verwyder tot tyd en wyl volle betaling ontvang is en die klient is benewens dit ook verantwoordelik vir die koste wat met die herstel van sodanige aansluitingstoerusting gepaardgaan.

29. Tydelike afsluiting en heraansluiting

- (1) Die munisipaliteit moet op versoek van 'n klient die toevoer van elektrisiteit na die klient se elektriese installasie tydelik afsluit en dit heraansluit teen betaling van die voorgeskrewe tarief vir elke afsluiting en heraansluiting.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit mag slegs onder buitengewone omstandighede die toevoer van elektrisiteit na enige perseel sonder kennisgewing tydelik afsluit ten einde herstelwerk te doen of toetse uit te voer of vir enige ander regmatige doel.

30. Tydelike voorsiening van elektrisiteit

- (1) Indien daar gevind word dat elektrisiteitstoevoer inbreuk maak op die doeltreffende en ekonomiese toevoer na ander kliente, is die munisipaliteit geregtig om met kennisgewing, of in buitengewone omstandighede sonder kennisgewing, sodanige tydelike toevoer te eniger tyd te beëindig en die munisipaliteit is nie aanspreeklik vir enige skade of verlies wat die klient as gevolg van sodanige beëindiging mag ly nie.
- (2) 'n Tydelike toevoer sal geldig wees vir 12 maande waarna 'n nuwe aansoek vir voortgesette toevoer ingedien moet word.
- (3) Die munisipaliteit mag 'n tydelike toevoer afsluit indien daar nie aan voorwaardes opgele voldoen word nie.

31. Tydelike werk

- (1) Elektriese installasies wat 'n tydelike toevoer van elektrisiteit benodig, mag nie sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die munisipaliteit regstreeks of onregstreeks by die hoofleiding aangesluit word nie.
- (2) Volledige inligting oor die redes vir die aard van sodanige tydelike werk moet die aansoek om die bogemelde toestemming vergesel en die munisipaliteit mag sodanige toestemming weier of toestaan.
- (3) Waar toestemming geweier word, moet die applikant voorsien word van redes vir die besluit.

32. Lasvermindering

- (1) Gedurende tye van spitslas, of in 'n noodgeval, of wanneer dit om enige rede nodig is om die las op die munisipaliteit se elektrisiteitsvoorsieningstelsel te verminder, kan die munisipaliteit die toevoer sonder kennisgewing onderbreek vir sodanige tydperk as wat nodig is en die toevoer van elektrisiteit na enige klient se warmwatersilinder wat deur elektrisiteit verwarm word of na enige spesifieke toestel of die hele installasie beëindig.
- (2) Behalwe gedurende tye van spitslas of in noodgevallen, sal die munisipaliteit waar prakties moontlik nie die elektrisiteitstoevoer na 'n klient verbreek sonder redelike kennisgewing nie.
- (3) Die munisipaliteit kan sodanige apparaat en toerusting op die perseel van die klient installeer as wat nodig geag word om gevolg te gee aan die bepalings van subartikel (1), en enige behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar van die munisipaliteit kan op enige redelike tyd enige perseel betree met die doel om sodanige apparaat en toerusting te installeer, te inspekteer, te toets, te verstel of te verander.
- (4) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van subartikel (3) moet die klient of eienaar, na gelang van die geval, wanneer hy of sy 'n watersilinder installeer wat deur elektrisiteit verwarm word, die nodige akkommodasie en bedrading ooreenkomstig die munisipaliteit se keuse voorsien ten einde die installasie van die apparaat en toerusting later te vergemaklik.

33. Hoe-, medium- en laagspanningskakeltuig en toerusting

- (1) In die geval van hoe-, medium- of laagspannings elektrisiteitsvoorsiening moet die klient betaal vir die voorsiening en installasie van die skakeltuig, kables en toerusting wat deel van die diensaansluiting uitmaak, tensy dit andersins deur die munisipaliteit bepaal word.
- (2) Alie toerusting wat op die klient se perseel gelinstalleer word, moet voldoen aan die munisipaliteit se spesifikasies en standaarde.
- (3) Niemand mag hoe- of mediumspanningskakeltuig of toerusting oopmaak, toemaak, isoleer, koppel of aard sonder om vooraf redelike kennis aan die munisipaliteit te gee nie.
- (4) In die geval van installering van 'n hoe- of mediumspanningsaansluitings moet die munisipaliteit ingelig word aangaande die bevoegde persoon wat die klient ingevolge die Regulasies aanste en van enige verandering van sodanige aanstelling.
- (5) In die geval van laagspanningsaansluitings moet die klient 'n laagspanningshoofskakelaar of enige ander toerusting vereis deur die munisipaliteit, voorsien en installeer.
- (6) Waar vaste opwekkers van enige aard op die klient se perseel gelinstalleer is moet hy of sy verseker dat die nodige veiligheids isolasie toerusting soos deur die munisipaliteit voorgeskryf gelinstalleer word om te voorkom dat elektrisiteit teruggevoer word nadat die munisipaliteit se netwerk gelsoleer is.

34. Substasie-akkommodasie

- (1) Die munisipaliteit mag van 'n klient vereis om akkommodasie te voorsien en in stand te hou bestaande uit 'n substasie met 'n afsonderlike kamer of kamers uitsluitlik vir die doel om mediumspanningskables en skakeltuig, transformators, laagspanningskables en skakeltuig en ander toerusting noodsaaklik vir die voorsiening van elektrisiteit versoek deur die eienaar, te akkommodeer.
- (2) Die akkommodasie moet gelee wees by 'n punt met vrye en onbeperkte toegang vir die doeleindes wat met die bedryf en instandhouding van die toerusting verband hou.
- (3) Die munisipaliteit behou die reg voor om sy eie netwerke te voorsien met sy eie toerusting wat in sodanige akkommodasie gelinstalleer is, en indien die munisipaliteit bykomende akkommodasie verlang, moet sodanige akkommodasie deur die munisipaliteit voorsien word.

35. Bedradingsdiagram en sliesifikasie

- (1) Waar meer as een elektriese installasie of toevoer van elektrisiteit van 'n gemeenskaplike hoofleiding verkry word, of meer as een verdeelbord of meter nodig is vir enige gebou of blok geboue, moet die bedradingsdiagram asook 'n spesifikasie van die stroombane wat by die hoofskakelaar begin op versoek aan die munisipaliteit voorsien word vir goedkeuring voordat daar met installering begin word.
- (2) Waar 'n elektriese installasie voorsien word vanaf 'n substasie wat vanaf hoogspanning transformeer, of vanaf een van die munisipaliteit se substasies deur 'n hoofleiding afsonderlik van die algemene verspreidingsstelsel, moet, indien dit vereis word, 'n volledige spesifikasie en tekeninge van die aanleg wat deur die klient gelinstalleer word, aan die munisipaliteit vir goedkeuring voorgele word voordat enige tersaaklike benodighede bestel word.

36. Bystandstoevoer

- (1) Bystandstoevoer vir enige perseel met 'n afsonderlike bron van toevoer van elektrisiteit mag slegs met skriftelike toestemming van die munisipaliteit voorsien word.
- (2) Tydens onderbreking van elektrisiteitstoevoer mag die munisipaliteit op enige wyse bystandstoevoer voorsien.

37. Klient se alternatiewe toerusting vir toevoer en opwekking

- (1) Geen alternatiewe elektrisiteitstoevoer toerusting wat deur 'n klient vir noodbystandstoevoer of opwekking ingevolge enige Regulasies of vir sy of haar eie bedryfsvereistes voorsien is, mag by enige installasie aangesluit word sonder die skriftelike goedkeuring van die munisipaliteit nie.
- (2) 'n Aansoek om sodanige goedkeuring moet skriftelik gerig word en moet 'n volledige spesifikasie van die toerusting en 'n bedradingsdiagram bevat.
- (3) Die toerusting moet so ontwerp en gelinstalleer word dat dit onmoontlik is vir die munisipaliteit se hoofleiding om vanaf die terugvoer van sodanige toerusting bekrag te word wanneer die munisipaliteit se toevoer onttrag is.
- (4) Die klient sal verantwoordelik wees vir die voorsiening en installering van sodanige beveiligingstoerusting.
- (5) Waar 'n klient se alternatiewe toerusting ingevolge 'n spesiale ooreenkoms elektries gekoppel word en parallel bedryf word met die munisipaliteit se hoofleiding, is die klient verantwoordelik om die vereiste sinchroniserings- en beveiligingstoerusting te voorsien en te installeer.

38. Omsendbriewe

Die munisipaliteit kan omsendbriewe uitstuur waarin besonderhede voorsien word oor die munisipaliteit se vereistes met betrekking tot sake wat nie spesifiek in die Regulasies of in hierdie verordening bepaal word nie, maar wat nodig is vir die veilige en doeltreffende bedryf en bestuur van elektrisiteitsvoorsiening.

HOOFSTUK 2

KLIENTE SE VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE

39. Klient moet elektriese installasie Oirig en in stand hou

Enige elektriese installasie wat by die hoofleiding aangesluit is of aangesluit gaan word, en enige byvoegings daartoe, moet deur die klient op eie koste voorsien, opgerig en in stand gehou word ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van hierdie verordening en die Regulasies.

40. Fout in elektriese installasie

- (1) Indien daar enige fout in 'n elektriese installasie ontstaan wat 'n gevaar vir mense, diere of eiendom inhou, moet die klient onmiddellik die elektrisiteitstoevoer afsluit en onverwyld die munisipaliteit daarvan in kennis stel en onmiddellik stappe doen om die fout reg te stel.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit kan die klient aanspreeklik hou vir enige uitgawes wat ontstaan as gevolg van 'n fout in die elektriese installasie.

41. Beeindiging van die verbruik van die toevoer van elektrisiteit

Wanneer 'n klient die verbruik van die toevoer van elektrisiteit wil beeindig, moet hy of sy ten minste twee voile werksdae skriftelike kennis aan die munisipaliteit gee by versuim waarvan die klient aanspreeklik sal wees vir alle betalings verskuldig tot en met die verstryking van twee werksdae nadat sodanige kennis gegee is.

42. Verandering van okkulleerder

- (1) Klient wat enige perseel ontruim, moet die munisipaliteit minstens twee voile werksdae skriftelike kennis gee van sy of haar voorneme om die verbruik van die toevoer van elektrisiteit te beeindig, by gebreke waarvan hy of sy aanspreeklik bly vir sodanige toevoer.
- (2) 'n Persoon wat die ontruimde perseel oorneem moet ingevolge die bepalinge van artikel 3 van hierdie verordening aansoek doen, en indien hy of sy versuim om binne tien werksdae na okkupasie aansoek te doen vir 'n aansluiting, word die toevoer afgesluit, en is hy of sy aanspreeklik vir die verbruik vanaf die datum van okkupasie tot en met afsluiting.
- (3) Die persoon sal verantwoordelik wees vir elektrisiteitsverbruik vanaf die datum van okkupasie totdat die toevoer afgesluit word.
- (4) Waar 'n voorafbetaalde meter op 'n perseel gelinstalleer is, word enigiemand wat op daardie tydstip die perseel okkipeer, geag 'n klient te wees.
- (5) Tot tyd en wyl sodanige persoon aansoek doen ingevolge artikel 3 van hierdie verordening is hy of sy aanspreeklik vir alle bedrae aan die munisipaliteit verskuldig vir daardie meetpunt asook vir enige uitstaande bedrae ongeag deur wie die skuld opgeloop is.
- (6) Die munisipaliteit mag voorwaardes ople, insluitend die reg om elektrisiteitsvoorsiening te weerhou, waar die vorige klient se rekening agterstallig is.

- (7) In die geval van verandering van eiendomsreg moet 'n nuwe serti:fikaat van voldoening deur 'n geakkrediteerde elektrisien uitgereik word, behalwe waar die bestaande serti:fikaat binne die voorafgaande 12 maande uitgereik is en geen veranderinge daarna aan die installasie aangebring is nie.

43. Diensaan>1>araat

- (1) Die klient is aanspreeklik vir koste voortspuitend uit skade aan of verlies van enige meettoerusting, diensbeveiligingstoestel, diensaansluiting of ander apparaat op die perseel, tensy sodanige skade of verlies veroorsaak is deur 'n natuurramp of 'n handeling of versuim deur 'n werknemer van die munisipaliteit of deur 'n afwyking van die toevoer van elektrisiteit na die perseel.
- (2) Indien die hoofleiding, die dienshoofleiding, meettoerusting of enige ander diensapparaat van die munisipaliteit gedurende 'n tydperk waarin die installasie van die hoofleiding afgesluit was sonder die munisipaliteit se toestemming verwyder is, of in so 'n mate beskadig is dat heraansluiting gevaarlik is, sal die eienaar of okkupeerder van die perseel aanspreeklik wees vir die herstel of vervanging van sodanige toerusting.
- (3) Waar daar 'n gemeenskaplike meetposisie is, berus die aanspreeklikheid ingevolge subartikel (1) by die eienaar van die perseel.
- (4) Die bedrag verskuldig ingevolge subartikel (1) word bewys deur 'n serti:fikaat van die munisipaliteit wat finaal en bindend is.

HOOFTUK J

SPESIFIEKE VOORSIENINGSVOORWAARDES

44. Diensaansluiting

- (1) Die klient dra die koste van die diensaansluiting soos deur die munisipaliteit goedgekeur.
- (2) Nieteenstaande die feit dat die klient die koste dra van die diensaansluiting wat deur die munisipaliteit gele of opgerig word, berus die eienaarskap daarvan by die munisipaliteit wat verantwoordelik is vir die instandhouding van sodanige diensaansluiting tot by die voorsieningspunt.
- (3) Die klient is nie geregtig op enige vergoeding van die munisipaliteit ten opsigte van sodanige diensaansluiting nie.
- (4) Die werk wat deur die munisipaliteit op die klient se koste gedoen word ten opsigte van 'n diensaansluiting op die klient se perseel, word deur die munisipaliteit bepaal.
- (5) 'n Diensaansluiting word ondergronds gele ongeag of die hoofleiding ondergronds gele of bogronds opgerig word tensy 'n bogrondse diensaansluiting spesifiek deur die munisipaliteit vereis word.
- (6) Die munisipaliteit mag vereis dat 'n klient 'n oorhoofse aansluiting vervang word met 'n ondergrondse aansluiting waar 'n oorhoofse aansluiting beskadig is of dit 'n gevaar vir die installasie inhou.
- (7) Die klient moet op sy of haar perseel sodanige leibane, bedradingskanale, vore, hegstukke en vry ruimte vir die bogrondse hoofleiding voorsien, vassit of in stand hou soos wat deur die munisipaliteit vir die installasie van die diensaansluiting vereis word.
- (8) Die geleier wat vir die diensaansluiting gebruik word, moet 'n deursneeoppervlakte ooreenkomstig die grootte van die elektriese toevoer he, maar mag nie minder as 10mm² (koper of koperekwivalent) wees nie, en al die geleiers moet dieselfde deursnee oppervlakte he tensy andersins deur die munisipaliteit goedgekeur.
- (9) Tensy andersins goedgekeur, voorsien die munisipaliteit slegs een diensaansluiting na elke geregistreerde erf.
- (10) Vir twee of meer erwe wat aan een eienaar behoort en op aangrensende erwe gelee is en sodanige erwe as 'n gekonsolideerde eenheid bedryf word, mag slegs 'n enkele grootmaattoevoer van elektrisiteit voorsien word op voorwaarde dat die munisipaliteit kan vereis dat die erwe gekonsolideer of notarieel verbind word.
- (11) Bedekking op 'n bedradingskanaal wat die toevoerstroombane van die voorsieningspunt na die meettoerusting dra, moet voorsiening maak vir verseeling deur die munisipaliteit.
- (12) Binne 'n meterkas moet die diensgeleier of kabel, na gelang van die geval, in 'n opsigtelike posisie eindig, en die hele lengte van die geleiers moet sigbaar wees as die dekplate, indien dit aanwesig is, verwyder word.
- (13) In die geval van blokke geboue wat deur 'n aantal individuele kliente geokkupeer word, moet afsonderlike bedradingskanale en geleiers of kables van die gemeenskaplike meetkamer of kamers na elke individuele klient in die blokke geboue gelnstalleer word; alternatiewelik, indien hoofleibane gebruik word, moet die geleiers van individuele stroombane duidelik (elke 1.5m saamgebind) vir die hele lengte aangedui word.

45. Meterakkommodasie

- (1) Klient moet, indien so vereis deur die munisipaliteit, akkommodasie op 'n goedgekeurde plek vir die meterbord, en voldoende geleiers vir die munisipaliteit se meettoerusting, diensapparaat en beveiligingstoestelle voorsien.
- (2) Sodanige akkommodasie moet deur die klient voorsien en in stand gehou word en moet in die geval van kredietmeters op 'n plek gelee wees waartoe onbelemmerde toegang vir die lees van meters is en vir doeleindes wat verband hou met die bedryf en instandhouding van die dienstoerusting.
- (3) Waar submeters gelnstalleer is, moet akkommodasie afsonderlik van die munisipaliteit se meettoerusting voorsien word.
- (4) Die klient of, in die geval van 'n algemene meter, die eienaar van die perseel, moet voldoende elektriese verligting voorsien in die ruimte waar die meettoerusting en diensapparaat geakkommodeer word.
- (5) Wanneer die ligging van die meter, diensaansluiting of beveiligingstoestelle of hoofverspreidingpaneel nie maklik bereikbaar is nie, of 'n bron van gevaar vir 'n eiendom is of op enige wyse onvanpas is, moet die klient dit op eie koste na 'n nuwe posisie verskuif.
- (6) Die akkommodasie vir die munisipaliteit se meettoerusting en beveiligingstoestelle kan, indien goedgekeur, die klient se hoofskakelaar en hoofbeveiligingstoestelle insluit; geen apparaat behalwe dit wat in verband met die toevoer en verbruik van elektrisiteit gebruik word nie mag sonder goedkeuring in sodanige akkommodasie gelnstalleer of geberg word nie.

HOOFSUK 4
TOEVOERSTELSELS

46. Lasvereistes

Wisselstroomtoevoer word ingevolge die NRS 048 voorsien en as daar nie 'n ooreenkoms oor gehaltetoevoer aangegaan is nie, ooreenkomstig 'n toepaslike standaardspesifikasie.

47. Lasbelierkings

- (1) Waar die geraamde las, bereken ingevolge die veiligheidsstandaard, nie 15 kVA oorskry nie, moet die elektriese installasie ingerig word vir 'n dubbelgeleier enkelfase toevoer van elektrisiteit, tensy dit andersins deur die munisipaliteit goedgekeur word.
- (2) Waar 'n driefase viergeleier toevoer van elektrisiteit voorsien word, moet die las min of meer gebalanseer word oor die drie fases, maar die maksimum ongebalanseerde las mag nie 15 kVA oorskry nie, tensy dit deur die munisipaliteit goedgekeur word.
- (3) Geen toestel wat 'n stroom verbruik, inherent enkelfasig van aard is en 'n aanslag het wat 15 kVA oorskry, mag by die elektriese installasie aangesluit word sonder goedkeuring van die munisipaliteit nie.

48. Steuring van ander kliente se elektriese toerusting

- (1) Niemand mag elektriese toerusting bedryf wat laseienskappe het wat individueel of gesamentlik tot spanningvariasie, bo-frekwensiestrome of spannings, of ongebalanseerde fasestrome wat buite die toepaslike standaardspesifikasies val, veroorsaak nie.
- (2) Die evaluering van die steuring van ander kliente se elektriese toerusting word deur middel van metings by die algemene koppelpunt gedoen.
- (3) Indien onbehoorlike afwykings wel plaasvind, moet die klient op sy of haar eie koste die nodige toerusting installeer om die afwykings te filtreer en te verhoed dat dit die hoofleiding bereik.

49. Toevoer na motors

Tensy anders goedgekeur deur die munisipaliteit word die aangeslane vermoë van motors soos volg beperk:

- (1) Beperkte grootte van laagspanningmotors

Die aangeslane vermoë van 'n laagspanning enkelfase motor word tot 2kW bepek of die aansakelstroom mag nie 70 A oorskry nie. Alie motors wat hierdie pelke oorskry, moet geskik wees vir drie fase welking teen laagspanning of sodanige hoer spanning as wat vereis word.

- (2) Maksimum aansakel- en versnelstrome van driefase wisselstroommotors-

Die aansakelstrome van driefase laagspanningmotors wat toegelaat word, hou soos hierbo uiteengesit met die kapasiteit van die klient se diensaansluiting verband:

Grootte van gelsoleerde dienskabel (koper-ekwivalent)	Maksimum toelaatbare aansakel-stroom	Maximum motor rating in kW		
		Direk oplyn (6 x vol-lasstroom)	Ster/Delta (2,5 x vol-lasstroom)	Ander beheerstelsels (1,5 x vol-lasstroom)
mm ²		kW	kW	kW
16	72	6	13,5	23
25	95	7,5	18	30
35	115	9	22	36,5
50	135	10	25	45
70	165	13	31	55
95	200	16	38	67
120	230	18	46	77
150	260	20	52	87

- (3) Kliente met mediumspanningaansluitings-

Die aansakelstroom van 'n mediumspanningmotor word tot 1,5 keer die aangeslane vollasstroom van die transformator wat sodanige motor voorsien, bepek. Die beheerstelsel van mediumspanningmotors moet deur die munisipaliteit goedgekeur word.

50. Arbeidsfaktor

- (1) Indien vereis deur die munisipaliteit, moet die arbeidsfaktor van enige las binne die perke van 0,85 nalopend en 0,9 voorlopend gehandhaaf word.
- (2) Waar dit ingevolge subartikel (1) vereis word om toerusting vir arbeidsfaktorverbetering te installeer, moet sodanige toerusting by die aansluitingpunt gekoppel word, tensy die verbetering van die arbeidsfaktor outomaties beheer word.
- (3) Die toerusting vir die verbetering van die arbeidsfaktor is vir die koste van die klient.

51. Beveiliging

Elektriese beveiligingstoestelle moet so ontwerp word dat dit op 'n doeltreffende wyse volgehoe oorstrom en enkelfasewerking voorkom waar toepaslik.

HOOFSTUK 5
ELEKTRISITEITSMETING

52. Meet van toevoer

- (1) Die munisipaliteit sal op koste van die klient, in die vorm van direkte heffing of by wyse van voorgeskrewe tariewe, meettoerusting met toepaslike vermoë by die meetpunt voorsien en in stand hou.
- (2) Behalwe in die geval van voorafbetaalde meters, word die elektrisiteit wat 'n klient in enige meettydperk verbruik, bepaal deur die meters aan die einde van sodanige tydperk te lees, behalwe waar daar 'n fout in die meettoerusting is of die munisipaliteit horn beroep op die bepalings van artikel 54(2) in welke geval die verbruik vir die tydperk geskat word.
- (3) Waar verskillende tariewe gehef word vir die elektrisiteit wat deur 'n klient verbruik word, word die verbruik afsonderlik vir elke tarief gemeet.
- (4) Die munisipaliteit behou die reg om die toevoer van elektrisiteit aan blokke winkels en woonstelle, skakelhuise en soortgelyke geboue te meet vir die geboue as 'n geheel, of vir individuele eenhede, of vir groepe eenhede.
- (5) Geen veranderings, herstelwerk of toevoegings of elektriese verbindings van enige aard mag aan die voorsieningskant van die meetpunt aangebring word nie, tensy dit skriftelik deur die munisipaliteit gemagtig is nie.

53. Akkuraatheid van meting

- (1) Dit word aanvaar dat 'n meter akkuraat registreer indien daar by die toetsing daarvan ingevolge subartikel (5) bevind word dat die fout binne die foutgrens is ooreenkomstig die toepaslike standaardspesifikasies.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit het die reg om sy meettoerusting te toets. Indien daar by wyse van 'n toets of andersins vasgestel word dat sodanige meettoerusting foutief is, moet die munisipaliteit ingevolge die bepalings van subartikel (6)-
 - (a) in die geval van 'n kredietmeter, die rekening wat gelewer is aanpas;
 - (b) in die geval van voorafbetaalde meters-
 - (i) 'n rekeningêwer as die meter te min geregistreer het, of
 - (ii) 'n gratis bewys uitreik indien die meter te veel geregistreer het.
- (3) Die klient is daarop geregtig om teen betaling van die voorgeskrewe tarief die meettoerusting deur die munisipaliteit te laat toets. Indien daar bevind word dat die meettoerusting nie voldoen aan die vereistes vir stelselakkuraatheid ooreenkomstig die toepaslike standaardspesifikasies nie, word 'n aanpassing ingevolge die bepalings van subartikel (2) en (6) gedoen.
- (4) In geval van 'n geskil het die klient die reg om op eie koste die meettoerusting deur 'n onafhanklike toetsowerheid te laat toets, en die resultaat van sodanige toets is afdoende bewys en bindend op albei partye.
- (5) Meters word getoets op die wyse soos deur die toepaslike standaardspesifikasie bepaal.
- (6) Wanneer die elektrisiteitsverbruik soos geregistreer op 'n meter ingevolge subartikel (2) of (3) aangepas word, word sodanige aanpassing 6f gegronde op die meter se persentasiefout bepaal deur die toets ingevolge subartikel (5), 6f op 'n berekening deur die munisipaliteit gegronde op verbruiksdata in sy besit. Waar van toepassing, moet rekening gehou met seisoenale of antler veranderinge wat die verbruik van elektrisiteit kan beïnvloed.
- (7) Enige aanpassings ingevolge subartikel (6) word gemaak ten opsigte van 'n tydperk wat nie ses maande voor die datum waarop bevind is dat die meettoerusting onakkuraat is, mag oorskry nie. die toepassing van hierdie artikel verhoed nie 'n klient om terugbetaling te eis vir oorbetalings van 'n langer tydperk nie.
- (8) Waar 'n klient sy werklike las in so 'n mate van die aanvanklik geraamde las ingevolge subartikel 47(1) verskil dat die munisipaliteit dit nodig ag om sy meettoerusting te verander of te vervang ten einde by die las aan te pas, dra die klient die koste van sodanige verandering of vervanging.
- (9) Voordat die munisipaliteit enige opwaartse aanpassing aan enige rekening ingevolge subartikel (6) maak, moet die munisipaliteit-
 - (a) die klient skriftelik in kennis stel van die geldelike waarde van die aanpassing wat gemaak gaan word en die redes daarvoor;
 - (b) in sodanige kennisgewing voldoende besonderhede voorsien sodat die klient vertoe op grond daarvan kan rig, en
 - (c) die klient in sodanige kennisgewing versoek om redes, indien enige, skriftelik binne 21 dae of sodanige langer tydperk as wat die munisipaliteit mag toelaat, te voorsien waarom sy of haar rekening nie aangepas moet word ooreenkomstig die kennisgewing nie.
- (10) Indien die klient versuim om gedurende die tydperk beoog in subartikel 9(c) enige vertoe te rig, het die munisipaliteit die reg om die rekening aan te pas volgens die kennisgewing ingevolge subartikel 9(a).
- (11) Die munisipaliteit oorweeg enige redes voorsien deur die klient ingevolge subartikel (9)(c) en pas die rekening op 'n gepaste wyse aan indien nodig.
- (12) Indien die vertoe deur die klient verwerp word, het die munisipaliteit die reg om die rekening ooreenkomstig 'n kennisgewing ingevolge subartikel 9(a) aan te pas, onderworpe aan die klient se reg van appel teen die besluit ingevolge artikel 62 van hierdie verordening.

54. Lees van kredietmeters

- (1) Tensy anders voorgeskryf, word kredietmeters gewoonlik met tussenposes van een maand gelees, en die vaste of minimum koste verskuldig ingevolge die tariefstruktuur word dienooreenkomstig bepaal.
- (2) Indien die kredietmeter om die een of antler rede nie gelees kan word, kan die munisipaliteit 'n geraamde rekeningêwer ingevolge sy Kredietbeheer- en Skuldinvorderingsbeleid.
- (3) Wanneer 'n klient 'n eiendom ontruim en 'n finale lesing van die meter is onmoontlik, kan 'n geraamde verbruik bepaal word en die finale rekening dienooreenkomstig gelewer word.
- (4) Indien 'n klient 'n spesiale meterlesing verlang, kan dit teen betaling van die voorgeskrewe tarief gedoen word met ten minste twee dae kennisgewing aan die munisipaliteit.

- (5) Indien enige berekeningsfout, fout met die lees van die meter of meetfout ontdek word ten opsigte van enige rekening wat aan 'n klient gelewer is, moet die fout in daaropvolgende rekeninge reggestel word.
- (6) Enige sodanige regstelling is slegs van toepassing op rekeninge vir 'n tydperk van ses maande voor die datum waarop die fout in die rekeninge ontdek is, en is gegronde op die werklike tariewe van toepassing gedurende die tydperk.
- (7) Die toepassing van hierdie artikel verhoed nie 'n klient om oorbetalings terug te eis vir enige langer tydperk nie.

55. Voorafbetaalde meter

- (1) Geen terugbetaling van die bedrag wat vir die aankoop van elektrisiteitskrediet aangebied is, sal by die verkooppunt gedoen word nadat die proses waardeur die voorafbetaalde meterbewys uitgereik word, reeds begin het nie.
- (2) Afskrifte van die bewyse wat vroeër vir die oorpasing van krediet na die voorafbetaalde meter uitgereik is, kan op versoek van die klient beskikbaar gestel word.
- (3) Wanneer 'n klient enige perseel ontruim waar 'n voorafbetaalde meter geïnstalleer is, betaal die munisipaliteit geen krediet wat in die meter oorbly, aan die klient terug nie.
- (4) Die munisipaliteit is nie aanspreeklik vir die herstel van krediet wat in 'n voorafbetaalde meter verlore gegaan het omdat daar met die voorafbetaalde meter of bewyse gepeuter is nie, of omdat dit verkeerd gebruik of misbruik is of deur faling van die meters of bewyse nie.
- (5) Die munisipaliteit kan na goeie verkopings vir die verkoop van bewyse vir voorafbetaalde meters aanstel en waarborg nie die voortgesette bedryf deur enige verkoper nie.

HOOFSUK 6

ELEKTRIESE KONTRAKTEURS

56. Elektriese Kontrakteurs

Benewens die vereistes van die Regulasies is die volgende vereistes van toepassing-

- (a) waar daar vir nuwe of verhoogde aansluitings van elektrisiteit by die munisipaliteit aansoek gedoen word, kan enige gemagtigde amptenaar van die munisipaliteit kennisgewing aanvaar van die voltooiing van enige deel van die elektriese installasie waarvan die stroombaan ontwerp toelaat dat die elektriese installasie in duidelik afgebakende afsonderlike gedeeltes verdeel word, en sodanige gedeeltes van die elektriese installasie kan geïnspekteer, getoets en by die hoofleiding aangesluit word asof dit 'n volledige installasie is.
- (b) die ondersoek, toets en inspeksie onthef geensins die elektriese kontrakteur of geakkrediteerde persoon of die klient van sy of haar verantwoordelikheid vir enige gebreke in die installasie nie.
- (c) sodanige ondersoek, toets en inspeksie mag nie (selfs waar die elektriese installasie aan die hoofleiding verbind is) beskou word as 'n aanduiding of waarborg dat die elektriese installasiewerk korrek volgens spesifikasies en veiligheidsstandaarde voltooi is nie, en die munisipaliteit kan nie aanspreeklik gehou word vir enige gebreke of foute in sodanige elektriese installasie nie.

57. Aanspreeklikheid vir werk deur kontrakteurs

Die munisipaliteit kan nie aanspreeklik gehou word vir die werk wat deur 'n elektriese kontrakteur of geakkrediteerde persoon op die perseel van die klient verrig word nie en kan nie aanspreeklik gehou word vir enige verlies of skade te wyte aan 'n brand of enige ongeluk voortspruitend uit die toestand van die bedrading op die perseel nie.

HOOFSUK 7

KOSTE VAN WERK

58. Koste van Werk

Die munisipaliteit mag enige skade wat voortspruit uit 'n oortreding van hierdie verordening, herstel of vergoed en die koste daarvan verhaal van die persoon wat strydig met hierdie verordening opgetree het.

HOOFSUK 8

ENERGIEBESPARINGSMAATREELS EN VERMINDERDE GEBRUIK VAN ELEKTRISITEIT

59. Norme, standaard en riglyne

- (1) Die munisipaliteit mag norme, standaard en riglyne daarstel en publiseer wat gepaste maatreels daarstel vir die besparing van energie en vir verminderde verbruik van elektrisiteit, en sodanige norme, standaard en riglyne moet in die vorm van 'n operasionele handleiding bygehou word.
- (2) Die norme, standaard en riglyne waarna in subartikel (1) verwys word, mag tussen gemeenskappe, geografiese gebiede en verskillende tipes persele onderskei.

HOOFSUK 9

ELEKTRISITEITSVOORSIENING AAN AGTERPLAAS WONINGS

60. Aansoek om elektrisiteitsvoorsiening

Met inagneming van die riglyne en beginsels van die Geïntegreerde Nasionale Elektrifiseringsprogram sal die munisipaliteit aansoeke om voorsiening van elektrisiteit aan agterplaas wonings oorweeg.

61. Voorwaardes vir voorsiening

Die munisipaliteit mag 'n aansoek ingevolge artikel 60 op die volgende voorwaardes oorweeg-

- (a) dat die elektrisiteitsnetwerk voldoende sal wees om die addisionele las te dra; en
- (b) indien meer as een klient op dieselfde perseel van 'n afsonderlike aansluiting voorsien moet word, sal sodanige klient verantwoordelik wees vir die opgradering van die netwerk asook betaling van die voorgeskrewe tarief vir sodanige opgradering

HOOFSTUK 10:
ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

62 Vrystellings

- (1) Enigiemand mag skriftelik by die munisipaliteit aansoek doen om viystelling van enige bepaling van hierdie verordening.
- (2) Die munisipaliteit mag-
 - (a) skriftelik viystelling verleen en die tydperk waarvoor sodanige viystelling verleen word, vasstel;
 - (b) enige viystelling of voorwaarde in 'n viystelling wysig of kanselleer; of
 - (c) weier om vrystelling toe te staan in welke geval redes vir die besluit voorsien moet word.
- (3) Vrystelling tree nie in werking voordat die aansoeker skriftelik ondemeem het om te voldoen aan die voorwaardes wat deur die munisipaliteit opgele word nie; met dien verstande verder dat indien die aansoeker met die betrokke aktiwiteit begin voordat sodanige onderneming aan die munisipaliteit voorgele is, die vrystelling verval.
- (4) Indien daar nie aan 'n voorwaarde van 'n viystelling voldoen is nie, verval die viystelling onmiddellik.

63. Skakelforums in gemeenskap

- (1) Die munisipaliteit mag een of meer skakelforums in 'n gemeenskap stig vir die doel om gemeenskapsdeelname te verkijs in die aangeleenthede wat in hierdie verordening behandel word.
- (2) Skakelforum kan uit die volgende bestaan
 - (a) lid of lede van 'n belangegroep, of 'n persoon wat geraak word;
 - (b) aangewese beampte of beamptes van 'n munisipaliteit; en
 - (c) raadslid.
- (3) (a) Die munisipaliteit mag, wanneer 'n aansoek om toestemming, 'n permit of viystelling ingevolge hierdie verordening oorweeg word, die inset van 'n skakelforum vra.
 - (b) Skakelforum of enige persoon mag op sy of haar eie inisiatief 'n inset aan die munisipaliteit ower vir laasgenoemde se oorweging.

64. Alipiel

remand wie se regte geraak word deur 'n besluit wat deur die munisipaliteit gedelegeer is, mag ingevolge Artikel 62 van die Wet op Plaaslike Regering: Munisipale Stelsels, Wet 32 van 2000 teen die besluit appel aanteken by wyse van skriftelike kennisgewing van die appel en die redes daarvoor aan die munisipale bestuurder binne 21 dae van die datum van kennisgewing van die besluit.

65. Strafbepalings

remand wat enige van die bepalinge van artikels 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 33, 37, 40, 47, 48, en 52 van hierdie verordening oortree, of versuim om te voldoen aan 'n kennisgewing uitgereik ingevolge hierdie verordening, pleeg 'n misdryf en kan by skuldigbevinding-

- (a) boete of gevangenisstraf opgele word, of sodanige boete of gevangenisstraf, of beide sodanige boete en sodanige gevangenisstraf; en
- (b) in die geval van 'n voortgesette misdryf, 'n bykomende boete of 'n bykomende tydperk van gevangenisstraf of sodanige bykomende gevangenisstraf sonder die opsie van 'n boete of beide sodanige bykomende boete en gevangenisstraf vir elke dag waarop sodanige misdryf voortduur; en
- (c) verdere bedrag gelyk aan enige koste en uitgawes wat die hof bevind deur die munisipaliteit aangegaan is weens sodanige oortreding of versuim.

66. Herroeping van verordeninge

Die bepalinge van enige verordeninge wat voorheen deur die munisipaliteit of deur enigeen van die afgeskafte munisipaliteite wat nou in die munisipaliteit gelnkorporeer is, afgekondig is, word hiermee herroep in sover hulle betrekking het op sake waarvoor daar in hierdie verordening voorsiening gemaak word.

67. Kort titel en inwerkingtreeding

Hierdie verordening staan bekend as die Verordening insake Elektrisiteitsvoorsiening en tree in werking op die datum van die publikasie daarvan in die Provinsiale Koerant.