

# ELIDZ Property Development Guide

## **EAST LONDON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE (ELIDZ)**

**Summarised Private Developer Standards and Standard Requirements for the Connection of Private Developments to the ELIDZ's infrastructure and transportation systems and networks, together with standard environmental, emissions, fire, security aspects - of which consideration/assessment is required.**

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## **A. CONNECTION OF PRIVATE DEVELOPMENTS TO THE ELIDZ'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS**

**New utility services** to suit the development will require to be reticulated and installed within the development, at the developers cost, with each service connecting to a single point of supply/discharge on the perimeter of the boundary – at positions and to specifications standards to be agreed with the ELIDZ.

### **1. ELIDZ Development standards**

The following basic requirements need to be noted by the Developer:

- a. Development on 50% of the site occurring within 18 months of transfer.
- b. All facility designs being in accordance with the requirements of the ELIDZ's Development Manual.
- c. All plans shall be approved by the ELIDZ's external Design Review Committee. This shall not imply any prior approval or responsibility attaching to the ELIDZ, with respect to Municipal Plan Approval requirements – for which the owner/developer shall remain fully responsible and liable.
- d. The developer will require to include reasonable landscaping requirements along the edges of the site with road frontage - to tie in with the standards and extent of the existing estate landscaping within the ELIDZ.
- e. All bellmouth access points (entrance roads) to the site, shall be at positions approved by the ELIDZ and shall be constructed in accordance with the ELIDZ's specifications. Six underground sleeves for future ELIDZ services, shall require to be installed, to ELIDZ standard specification under each bellmouth.
- f. Stacking up, or parking, of waiting transport vehicles in the ELIDZ road outside of the developer's site, will not be allowed.
- g. Entrance gates to the site shall be set sufficiently far back from the kerb, such that any part of an interlink vehicle awaiting entrance to the site, shall not protrude beyond the kerb, into the roadway.
- h. The Developer and the Developer's Contractor will be required to enter into a tripartite agreement with the ELIDZ in terms of liabilities and responsibilities during the construction period. A construction/damage deposit will require to be provided by the Developer or the Developer's Contractor, prior to any construction work commencing. Details are included in the ELIDZ's Development Manual.

### **2. ELIDZ Utility Supply Authority's standards**

#### **1. Utilities Services Connections:**

1. All utility services shall be provided by the Supply Authority (currently the ELIDZ)
2. All municipal-type services are supplied by the ELIDZ – as the local municipal supply authority - and for which separate supply agreements, require to be entered into with the ELIDZ. (See attached: ELIDZ current Schedule of Tariffs, Memorandum of Agreement for Supply of Municipal Type Services and Application for Basic Services.)

3. All Utility Services shall be supplied and connected in accordance with the ELIDZ's prevailing tariffs for supply of services and in terms of its standard Memorandum of Agreement for the supply of municipal-type services. An initial application form for the supply of such services is required to be completed by the developer.
4. All costs of installing any required bulk or municipal-type services (i.e. electricity, water, stormwater, sewerage, data/telecommunication's etc) necessary to be connected to the boundary of the developer's site, shall be at positions agreed/approved by the ELIDZ and to the ELIDZ's standard specifications. The cost of these installations (meters, substation rooms, HT switchgear) shall be for the account of the developer. Whilst installation of these services can be undertaken directly by the developer – to standard ELIDZ specifications, via ELIDZ-approved specialist subcontractors - the resulting installation shall subsequently remain under the secure ownership and operation, of the ELIDZ.

## 2. Electricity.

### 1. ELIDZ usage Tariffs - see attached current ELIDZ tariff schedule.

1. When applying for an electrical connection, it is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that the electrical supply requested to be provided to the site is sufficient for the developers needs, but is not more than is necessary for the developers needs.
2. The developer is to take cognizance of the ELIDZ's tariff schedule, where it is noted that in addition to the initial connection charges payable by the developer (which are based on cost of actual connection installation), charges are levied for the requested capacity (both as an initial charge and potentially as an ongoing monthly charge **\*\* - see note below**) supplied to the site.

By overspecifying the initial capacity requested to be installed to the site, the occupant of the facility may continue to be charged for the installed capacity, regardless of whether the full extent of the installed capacity is being utilised.

3. The extent of the requested supply needs to be firmed up by the developer – as the developer ultimately pays the ELIDZ (supply authority) for an initial Network Upgrade Charge (once-off) and potentially, an ongoing Notified Maximum Demand charge.

#### **\*\* Note**

It is likely, that as from 1 July 2016, the local municipality (BCMM) will institute an additional tariff imposing an ongoing Notified Maximum Demand (NMD) charge – regardless of actual usage. This NMD charge is likely to be significant.

### 2. For consumers supplied at 11,000 V (11 KV):

1. Electricity will be supplied at 11 kV to a single point on the boundary of the development. The Developer is to supply own internal 11 KV/400 V Transformers – and any necessary associated buildings – on-site, as required.
2. The developer will require to appoint a competent contractor (to the approval of the ELIDZ) to install high voltage reticulation within the designated servitude of the ELIDZ road reserve and all reticulation costs will form part of the development concerned.
3. There should be a consumer's point of isolation and protection incorporated into the internal design (normal practice suggests at the boundary of the property).

4. A meter (with Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) capability) will be required to be installed in the substation, to the ELIDZ's specification and control.
3. ELIDZ has never been electrically load shed by BCM/ESKOM. This is as a result of an arrangement with ESKOM/ BCM whereby users are required to be in a position where they can reduce their current demand by between 10% and 15%, within 30 min of being requested to do so by the supply authority. A similar requirement will be placed on any new developments occurring within the ELIDZ – so as not to jeopardise this existing arrangement with ESKOM/BCM.
4. Should the Developer wish to install stand-by/ generator power, this would need to be installed on-site at the developers cost.

### **3. Sewer:**

1. The developer shall connect to the existing sewerage network at the existing erf connections, as agreed with the ELIDZ, once development proposals are firmed up.

### **4. Trade Effluent.**

1. It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that the content of all effluent leaving the site complies with all national regulations and municipal bylaws. Responsibility for obtaining Trade effluent permits from the local municipality lies with the developer – as does the ongoing payment for such permits and for the ongoing discharge of effluent to the municipal sewer system.

### **5. Water:**

1. The developer shall ascertain that the existing water supply network is sufficient to provide the developer's required water flows and pressures.
2. The developer shall connect to the existing water network at the nearby adjacent erf connection. Water meter chambers and details shall be as per the ELIDZ standard requirements – see below.

### **6. Fire Supply**

1. Any additional on-site storage and pressure-boosting system required for firefighting purposes, will require to be provided by the developer.

### **7. Stormwater management.**

1. Stormwater connections to the existing stormwater collection system are available, the developer is, however to confirm quantum of stormwater discharge to the system and proposed connection point, with the ELIDZ. The developer will require to tie into the existing system at the developer's cost, but to the approval of the ELIDZ.
2. Dependent upon extent of stormwater proposed to be discharged to any particular collection point – on-site attenuation measures may require to be constructed on site to limit the peak discharge from the development, into the existing stormwater system.

### **8. Standard meter details.**

#### **1. Water meters.**

Broadly speaking, the ELIDZ require the following:

- Installation of water meter manhole chamber (in accordance with the attached standard chamber details), preferably within the road reserve - but where space does not permit, within

an externally accessible position immediately within the site. Hoop-type step-irons shall be installed into the chamber walls if the depth of the chamber is in excess of 1,2m.

- Elster Kent Helix 4000 water meter. Size to suit their design flow – presumably this will require to be a combination meter.
- The meter shall be provided with:
  - In the case of a single meter: Elster PR 7 pulse metering unit
  - In the case of a combination meter: Elster PR 7 pulse metering unit on the larger flow meter and an Elster PR 6 pulse metering unit on the low flow meter.
  - In both of the above instances an MIU (radio unit) shall be connected to the meter and installed within the chamber.
- The necessary flange adapters and flanged steel reducers, broadly in accordance with the attached water meter chamber layout.
- We note that it is advisable to install a strainer on the user side of the meter. This will then require the subsequent installation of a non-return valve - which, in conjunction with the gate valve, allows for easy removal and cleaning of the strainer.
- Standard water meter chamber layout – attached

## **2. Electrical meters.**

- To be installed by ELIDZ SLA contractor – but under this project: approx. 2013 meter cost (excluding installation) of R 12 000.00 ex VAT.
- Elster A1700 meter and connected to ELIDZ AMR network.

## **3. Connection of systems and meters to ELIDZ control room and network.**

- Note: all systems to be connected back to ELIDZ control room (or network) by ELIDZ SLA contractor's – but for the cost of and under this development.

## **9. Deposits:**

Deposits based on future monthly usage charges, shall be required to be paid upfront for each ELIDZ Utility services account.

## **B. ENVIRONMENTAL & SAFETY SECTION**

### **1. Environmental Protection –**

#### **1. National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)**

1. serve as the general framework within which environmental management and implementation plans must be formulated;
2. serve as guidelines by which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision in terms of this Act or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment;
3. guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of this Act, and any other law concerned with the protection or management of the environment.

#### **2. further effect is given to the NEMA BY the:**

4. Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, GN No. R. 982, GG 38282 of 04/12/2014 & its
5. LISTING NOTICE 1 of 2014: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(2) AND 24D, GN R. 983 of 4 December 2014 in GG 38282 of 4/12/2014

The purpose of this Notice is to identify activities that would require environmental authorisations prior to commencement of that activity and to identify competent authorities in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998.

In terms of the **EIA regulations**: The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions will require a related “Environmental Impact Basic Assessment Report” or a “Full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment”.

Therefore,

The supporting and direct operational activities, processes, technology and related designs of the proposed “auto painting workshop” will be subjected to assessment for activities that are listed in terms of the above mentioned listing notices, where environmental authorisations prior to commencement of that activity will be required. These include major hazardous installations like a “gas or fuel tank farm” that will in addition be subject to the compliance requirements of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act and regulations 85 of 1993: Major Hazardous Installation Regulations**.

## 2. FIRE CONTROL –

Fire control is covered in various legislation / regulations or standards. Typically, requirements of the legislation / regulations or standards is catered for from the building design stage.

### Legislation includes:

1. the National Building Regulations, GN R2378, GG 12780 of 12 October 1990 – includes the completion certificate that will not be granted unless all requirements for fire safety have been addressed in terms of Section A19 (12) 1) & 2):
  - a) On completion of the structural, fire protection or fire installation system for which an approved competent person has been appointed in terms of sub-regulations (1) or (2), such competent person must complete and submit to the local authority a fully completed Form 4 as contained in SANS 10400-A in respect of each such system for which he has accepted responsibility in terms of section 14(2A) of the Act.
  - b) Where regulation XA is satisfied by a competent person in accordance with the requirements of SANS 10400 Part XA, the competent person who is responsible for such determination shall on completion of the construction and commissioning of the building submit to the local authority a fully completed Form 4 as contained in SANS 1 0400-A.
2. South African National Standards (SANS) 1910: 2009 - Portable refillable fire extinguishers - Covers the principal requirements for the safety, reliability and performance of portable, stored pressure, refillable type fire extinguishers suitable for use on fires of classes A, B and C. Covers the requirements for water type, foam type and dry chemical powder type fire extinguishers. Does not cover the requirements for carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Does not cover Halon type extinguishers. Does not cover the cartridge operated extinguisher.
3. 1567: 2003 - Portable rechargeable fire extinguishers - CO2 type extinguishers - Specifies the characteristics of portable rechargeable fire extinguishers of the CO2 type, of charge mass not exceeding 9 kg and suitable for use on class BC fires.
4. 10105 Part 1: 2005 - The use and control of fire-fighting equipment Part 1: Portable and wheeled (mobile) fire extinguishers - Part I: Portable fire extinguishers - Covers the requirements for the selection, installation and routine inspection of portable and wheeled (mobile) fire extinguishers.
5. 10400-T - this part of SANS 10400 provides deemed-to-satisfy requirements for compliance with part T (Fire Protection) of the National Building Regulations. NOTE Part T of the National Building Regulations, issued in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), is reproduced in Annex A.



### 3. SECURITY –

Choice of security for the facility is at the discretion of the investor, where applicable infrastructure and technology will no doubt be accommodated for in the design of the facility.

Where physical guarding and the like is used, the companies of individuals must be registered with the **Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority**.

Whether outsourced or in housed, there is a requirement for a license from the **Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA)**.

ICASA is the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa. The regulator for the South African communications, broadcasting and postal services sector.

ICASA's mandate is spelled out in the Electronic Communications Act for the licensing and regulation of electronic communications and broadcasting services, and by the Postal Services Act for the regulation of the postal sector.

### 4. STANDARD EMISSIONS –

Air emissions are regulated by legislation that includes:

- the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEM AQA), that must be read in conjunction with the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act,
  - o The object of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act is to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for –
    - the protection and enhancement of the quality of air in the Republic;
    - the prevention of air pollution and ecological degradation; and
  - o Securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development.
- NEM AQA: List of Activities - Listed Activities resulting in Atmospheric Emissions: The Minister responsible for environmental affairs has established a List of Activities which results in atmospheric emissions which have or may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including health, social, economic and ecological conditions and cultural heritage.
  - o No person may without a provisional atmospheric emission licence or an atmospheric emission licence (AEL) conduct an activity –
    - listed on the national list anywhere in the Republic; or
    - listed on the list applicable in a province anywhere in that province.
- **National Ambient Air Quality Standards, GN 1210, GG 32816 of 24/12/2009**

Although Ambient air quality standards do not impose a direct obligation or prohibition on industry, it will be used by the authorities when deciding to allow new listed activities in a particular area.

The nature of the Developer's activities and related technology will determine whether there is a requirement for an AEL and what the related air emission standards are that will need to be complied with as per the parameters provided for in the NEM AQA: List of Activities.

## 5. Distance from residents

The relevant legislation pertaining to distance of manufacturing facilities and the like in the context of the auto painting workshop as well as any other facilities or installations related to the BAIC investment includes:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. **85** of 1993) **MAJOR HAZARD INSTALLATION REGULATIONS**

Without derogating from the provisions of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), no local government shall permit the erection of a new major hazard installation at a separation distance less than that which poses a risk to -

- (a) airports;
- (b) neighbouring independent major hazard installations;
- (c) housing and other centres of population; or
- (d) any other similar facility:

Provided that the local government shall permit new property development only where there is a separation distance which will not pose a risk in terms of the risk assessment: Provided further that the local government shall prevent any development adjacent to an installation that will result in that installation being declared a major hazard installation.

The above Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. **85** of 1993) **MAJOR HAZARD INSTALLATION REGULATIONS** – does not specify distance from residence.

- **SANS 10108: 2005**
  - The classification of hazardous locations and the selection of apparatus for use in such locations
  - Covers the classification of locations in which fires or explosions can occur owing to the presence of flammable gases, vapours, dusts, or fibrous material in the air, in order to permit the proper selection of electrical apparatus and mechanical equipment, such as compression-ignition engines, to be used in such locations. It does not cover locations that are rendered hazardous by the presence of substances that are flammable or explosive in the absence of atmospheric oxygen. It also does not cover major releases caused by catastrophic plant failures, such as the rupture of tanks, pressure vessels or pipes.

**Depending on the nature of the facilities that will be considered, the additional SANS standards might be applicable:**

10087 Part 2: 1977	The handling, storage, and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations Part 2: Installations in mobile units and small non-permanent buildings	Contains recommendations for the materials and methods of construction and assembly of installations for the storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in mobile units and small non-permanent buildings. Also contains recommendations for containers, appliances, piping, fittings and other components, and for the maintenance, inspection and testing of installations.	OHSA PER 17(1)
10087 Part 3: 2008	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations Part 3: Liquefied petroleum gas installations involving storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 500 L	Covers recommendations for the layout, design and installation of butane, propane and liquefied petroleum gas equipment and of storage vessels of individual water capacity exceeding 500 L.	OHSA PER 17(1) EL LPG
10087 Part 4: 1979	The handling, storage, and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations Part 4: Transportation of LPG in bulk by road	Contains recommendations for the design, construction, inspection, fittings and filling ratio of tanks used in the transport of LPG in bulk by road, the design of vehicles and ancillary equipment and operating practice. Fire precautions are also covered.	OHSA PER 17(1) EL LPG
10087 Part 6: 2006	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations Part 6: The application of liquefied petroleum and compressed natural gases as engine fuels for internal combustion engines	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations Part 6: The application of liquefied petroleum and compressed natural gases as engine fuels for internal combustion engines	OHSA PER 17(1)
10087 Part 7: 2007	The handling, storage, distribution and maintenance of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations Part 7: Storage and filling premises for refillable liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) containers of gas capacity not exceeding 9 kg	Specifies requirements for the location and installation of, and operations at, storage and filling premises for refillable liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) containers of capacity not exceeding 9 kg. It also identifies safe methods of filling and storing refillable containers and makes recommendations towards safe working procedures that cover all aspects of the storage of containers up to a	OHSA PER 17(1)

	and the storage of individual gas containers not exceeding 48 kg.	combined gas capacity of 1 500 kg.	
10087 Part 8: 1976	The handling, storage, and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations Part 8: The fuelling of fork lift trucks and other LP gas operated vehicles	Covers recommendations for the equipment used in filling LP gas containers on fork lift trucks and other LP gas-fuelled vehicles from fixed storage, and for the siting and maintenance of the equipment. Also covers safety precautions and fuelling procedure and is intended to supplement SABS 087-6.	OHSA PER 17(1)

## 6. Chimney height

Should be aligned to regulated building heights – 4 stories. Exemptions from existing requirements will need to be requested for any such aspects of non-compliance aspect

There is no specific legislation on the specific height of chimneys. In terms of the **National Building Regulations, GN R2378, GG 12780 of 12 October 1990**, any Layout drawing must indicate the occupancy classification, and must consists of as many plans , sections, elevations and such other details necessary to show –

- 1) foundations, floors, walls, fixed and openable windows, fanlights, louvers and other ventilating devices, artificial ventilation systems including any cooling tower or plantroom, doors, stairs, roofs and **chimneys**;

Given the proximity to the East London Airport, note that the **Civil Aviation Act** contains the following requirements:

Section	LEGAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	COMMENTS / NOTES
	<b>139.01.33 Obstacle limitations and marking outside aerodrome or heliport</b>	
139.01.33(1)	All temporary or permanent objects, which project above the horizontal surface within a specified radius of 8 kilometer, as measured from the aerodrome reference point must be marked as specified in Document SA-CATS-AH.	
139.01.33(2)	Any other object which projects the horizontal surface beyond these radii or above the conical surface and which constitutes a potential hazard to aircraft must be marked as specified in Document SA-CATS-AH.	
139.01.33(3)	Buildings or other objects which will constitute an obstruction or potential hazard to aircraft moving in the navigable air space in the vicinity of an aerodrome, or navigation aid, or which will adversely affect the performance of the radio navigation or instrument landing systems, may not be erected or allowed to come into existence without the prior approval of the Commissioner for Civil Aviation.	
139.01.33(4)	Do not erect buildings or objects higher than 45 metres above the mean level of the landing area without the approval of the	

Section	LEGAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	COMMENTS / NOTES
	Commissioner within a distance of 8 kilometer measured from the nearest point on the boundary of an aerodrome or heliport.	
139.01.33(6)	Ensure that no building, structure or other object, which will project above the approach, transitional or horizontal surfaces of an aerodrome or heliport are erected without the prior approval of the Commissioner.	
139.01.33(7)	In cases where special circumstances do not permit the requirements of these Regulations to be met, the Commissioner may in public interest grant exemption from compliance with any or all the provisions of this Chapter in terms of Part 11 of the Regulations.	Take special note.

## 7. Noise standard

Requirements for nearby residents from possible car test track or factory production.

These standards are regulated by the BUFFALO City Noise By-Laws, LA Notice 122, PGE 2459 of 22 October 2010.

The by-laws define the various types of noise and the related parameters that may not be exceeded.

The following definitions extracted from the by-laws are pertinent to the interpretation of these by-laws.

“Ambient sound level” means the reading on an integrating impulse sound level meter taken at a measuring point in the absence of any alleged disturbing noise at the end of a continuous total period of at least 10 minutes, after such meter had been put into operation.

“Controlled area” means a piece of land designated by the Municipality where, in the case of -

- a) road transport noise on the vicinity of a road –
  - i) the reading on an integrating impulse sound level meter, taken outdoors at the end of a period extending from 06:00 to 24:00 which such meter is in operation, exceeds 65 dBA; or
  - ii) the equivalent continuous “A” –weighted sound pressure level at a height of at least 1,2 m, but not more than 1,4 m, above the ground for a period extending from 06:00 to 24:00 as calculated in accordance with SANS 10210-2004, titled: “Calculating and predicting road traffic noise”, published under Government Notice 1373 of 8 November 2002, and projected for a period of 15 years following the date on which the municipality has made such designation, exceeds 65 dBA;
- b) aircraft noise in the vicinity of an airfield, the calculated noisiness index, projected for a period of 15 years following the date on which the Municipality has made such designation, exceeds 65 dBA;
- c) industrial noise in the vicinity of an industry –
  - i) the reading on an integrated impulse sound level meter, taken outdoors at the end of a period of 24 hours while such meter is in operation, exceeds 61 dBA; or
  - ii) the calculated outdoor equivalent continuous “A” – weighted sound pressure level at a height of at least 1,2 m, but not more than 1,4 m, above the ground for a period of 24 hours, exceeds 61 dBA;
- d) noise in the vicinity of or in residential and commercial areas, determined in accordance with the provisions of SANS 10103:2004, titled “The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to land use, health, annoyance and to speech communication” published on 19 November 2004, which provides for methods and guidelines to assess working and living environments.

“Disturbing noise” means a noise level which exceeds the zone sound level or, if no sound level has been designated, a noise level which exceeds the ambient sound level at the same measuring point by 7 dBA or more.

“Noise level” means the reading on an integrated impulse sound level meter taken at a measuring point in the presence of any alleged disturbing noise at the end of continuous total period of at least 10 minutes, after such meter had been put into operation, and if the alleged disturbing noise has a discernible pitch for example a whistle, buzz, drone or music – to which 5 dBA is added.

“Noise nuisance” means any sound which disturbs or impairs or may disturb or impair the convenience or peace of any person.

“Plant” means a refrigeration machine, air-conditioners, fan system, compressor, power generator or pump.

“The Act” means the Environmental Conservation Act, Act 73 of 1989.

## 8. Disposal method of Hazardous substances from the factory.

Disposal method of Hazardous substances from the factory is controlled by the following regulations:

- **National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 that that must be read in conjunction with the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act**
- NEM WA: List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have a Detrimental Effect on the Environment, GN No. 921, GG 37083 of 29 November 2013
- Buffalo City Waste Management By-Laws, LA Notice 174, PG 1448 of 4 November 2005
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, GN No. R. 982, GG 38282 of 04/12/2014 & it's
- LISTING NOTICE of 2014: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES;
- Hazardous waste may only be disposed of at registered hazardous waste disposal sites. Transportation from the factory to the waste disposal site may only be carried out by those who are authorised to do so.
- For hazardous trade effluent, to be disposed of via municipal sewerage systems, treatment to Buffalo City Municipal effluent discharge standards is mandatory before discharge. Treatment strategies / methodologies and the capacity of the treatment facility will determine the legal requirements applicable to the activity.
- Additional hazardous waste management requirements are in in relation to the above legislation and will be dependent on the nature and volumes of waste being disposed of.
- Consideration will also have to be given to the pre-disposal arrangements in terms of storage, or storage facilities that is also regulated by the same legislation.



## **C. ATTACHMENTS**

### **A. Tariffs, Application form and Agreement for Supply of Municipal Type Services**

#### **1. ELIDZ current Schedule of Tariffs,**

#### **2. Application for Basic Services**

#### **3. Memorandum of Agreement for Supply of Municipal Type Services**

### **B. ELIDZ Development Manual**

### **C. Building and Plan approval - SANS 10400\_2010 New Property Developments- Approval Process and Certification requirements**